



WORLD



World Instruments Collection



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A User's Guide to
GARRITAN
WORLD INSTRUMENTS
Including the ARIA™ Player

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A User's Guide to

GARRITAN WORLD INSTRUMENTS

Including the ARIA™ Player





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Welcome to World Instruments!

A New World Order of Music

Music is very important to all peoples around the world. It is an integral part of a people's identity, reflects who they are, and distinguishes them from other cultures. Many cultures have created a rich and beautiful musical heritage that they express through unique musical instruments. In the West we experience only a small fraction of the number of instruments that grace this planet.

Today's music incorporates cultural cues from all regions of the globe. Every day we hear a cross-pollination of musical instruments in blockbuster movies, television, popular games, Olympic sporting events, ceremonies, and contemporary music. We are fortunate to live in a time where exposure to such a diverse palette of sound is so easily accessible.

We produced this World Instruments library to celebrate the wonderful instruments from around the world. We did our best to capture the essence of these enthralling instruments while providing the necessary controls to play them expressively. The Garritan World Instruments collection offers a large variety of beautifully sampled Native American and European flutes, bamboo flutes, Irish flutes, Chinese and Japanese flutes, pan flutes, and many other exotic winds from around the globe. Included is a dynamic array of percussion instruments of all sizes and shapes—Taiko drums, Gamelan instruments, Ewe and log drums, tablas, cymbals and gongs, mallet instruments, talking drums, steel drums, a broad selection of Latin percussion, and much, much more. There are numerous plucked and bowed strings, including Indian Sitar, Japanese koto and shamisen, African kora, Middle Eastern oud and santoor, and erhu, to name just a few. It took seven years of searching for these instruments in order to provide this comprehensive collection, yet it by no means encompasses the vast number of instruments throughout the world.

We think the world of you and your music. With Garritan World Instruments you need not be an ethnomusicologist to produce world-class music. Our goal is to take you on a musical journey—to explore new instruments and new types of music. There is a world of instruments waiting for you to discover. It is our hope that these diverse musical instruments from around the globe will allow you to take your music in new and exciting directions.

Happy Musical Journeys!

Garritan World Instruments At a Glance

Thank you for choosing Garritan World Instruments. Garritan World Instruments puts an entire world of musical instruments at your fingertips. The following list presents some of the outstanding features of the Garritan World Instruments library:

- **A Complete and Comprehensive World Instrument Collection**—Garritan World Instruments is a complete collection of instruments from around the world, offering more individually sampled instruments than any other ethnic sample library.
- **No Sampler Required**—The entire World Instruments library is integrated into the ARIA Player and works as a virtual instrument. There is no need to purchase a separate sampler.
- **Intuitive Controls**—The controls in Garritan World Instruments are streamlined and standardized, so that you can quickly become familiar with the library. Advanced functions such as auto-legato, keyswitched bends and tremolos, alternation, air noises, rolls, arpeggios, and other controls provide realistic results with minimal effort.
- **Ensembles and Groups**—Create various sections and groupings—from traditional Chinese orchestras, Gamelan ensembles, Taiko groups, drumming circles—to eclectic Bollywood bands, folk bands, or any group of your choosing. The Ensemble Manager makes it easy to load various preconfigured or user-created templates.
- **Play from the Score of your Notation Program**—You can create great-sounding World Instruments sounds directly from the score of major notation programs. Check your notation program for integrated support for the Garritan World Instruments library.
- **Universal Format**—Garritan World Instruments supports all popular formats, both on Mac and PC, as a standalone program or as a plug-in (VST, RTAS, and OSX AudioUnits), and works with supported notation programs. Garritan World Instruments can transform your computer into an ethnomusicologist's dream.
- **World Tunings**—A unique feature of Garritan World Instruments is its support for Scala files to adjust to different temperaments and tunings. While many ethnic sample libraries use equal temperament based on Western tuning, Garritan World Instruments supports Scala, a standard file format for musical tunings supporting hundreds of different scales. With Scala support, musicians can play an instrument in its native form.
- **Suited for Every Musician**—Professional composers can use this collection for quickly sketching parts involving ethnic instruments and to capture creative ideas. Hobbyists can use it to explore the world of world instrumentation. Students can use it to score projects and to study world music and ethnomusicology. The instruments in this collection can also be used to supplement the Garritan Personal Orchestra and Jazz & Big Band libraries.



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What the World Instruments Package Includes

This World Instruments library includes the following:

- Download file in compressed form (or one DVD in the boxed version) containing the complete Garritan World Instruments software and the integrated ARIA Instrument Player.
- A unique serial number so that you can register the product. Don't lose this—store it in a safe place! You may have received this serial number by email if you ordered a download version.
- A World Instruments PDF User's Manual, an ARIA PDF User's Manual, and a Getting Started Guide.

Before you begin installation, make sure you have read the End User License Agreement in the preceding pages. By installing the software you are indicating you agree to the terms of the license.

How to Use This Manual

The goal of this manual is to help you learn how to use the various instruments contained in the Garritan World Instruments library and use the controls to play the instruments.

The ARIA Player has a separate manual which is found to the same directory as this file. Please refer to the separate ARIA Player User's Guide to find out how to register, activate, and use ARIA. The ARIA User's Guide is an important part of the documentation.

We'll do our best to make it easy for you to use this manual and to provide information about the various instruments, playing techniques, and modes of control. And, of course, by no means can playing world music or specific instrument techniques be taught from this or any other manual. Individual study and research will enhance your ability to use these instruments idiomatically and creatively.

You can refer to this manual whenever you wish. This manual is provided in digital form as an Adobe



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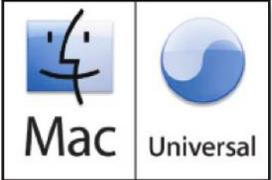
Further Documentation

For the latest information, including additional documentation and updates, visit our support pages at www.garritan.com/support. There you can find updated information provided after the manual was written, corrections or additions to this manual, FAQ pages answering common questions, suggestions from the users of Garritan software, and news about upcoming Garritan releases. Please also refer to the ARIA Player manual that contains important information about using the integrated ARIA Player. You can also visit the Garritan Forums for up-to-date information. The web address is www.garritan.com/forum.html. Please send any reports of errors in this manual or suggestions for improvement to info@garritan.com.



Specifications & Computer System Requirements

The following table lists the computer and hardware requirements for using Garritan World Instruments. You can use Garritan World Instruments on most modern personal computers that meet the specifications listed below. These specifications provide the minimum standards. For optimal functioning, we recommend you have a powerful enough computer with a fast CPU (Core 2 Duo or more recommended), a fast hard drive, and a sufficient amount of RAM. Please also observe the system requirements of your host application, notation program, and/or sequencing program, if applicable. See the Garritan forum or website if you are looking for recommendations or more information.

Computer System Requirements		
Computer	Operating System	Hardware
Windows PC	Microsoft Windows 7 Microsoft Windows XP (SP2 or SP3 recommended) Microsoft Windows Vista 32 Microsoft Windows Vista 64  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core 2 Duo CPU or better recommended • 1 GB Minimum, 2 GB RAM recommended to play the complex ethnic ensembles. There is a direct correlation between the number of instruments that can be loaded and the amount of available RAM. • 3 GB of free hard drive space • Hard drive speed of at least 7200 RPM preferred • Internet connection for download version, DVD-ROM drive required for boxed version installation • Monitor with 1,024x768 resolution or better • A sound card compatible with ASIO 2 • Keyboard: A MIDI interface may be required if you are using a MIDI keyboard. Many keyboards now use USB. The Mod Wheel on the keyboard controls volume so make sure to move it up to an audible level. If you do not have a Mod Wheel, then have the ability to assign the controller within your music program or sequencer. • High-quality speakers and amplifier, or high-quality headphones. • Internet connection for downloads, updates, and online registration.
Mac	Mac OS X 10.5 minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mac Intel CPU or better recommended • 2 GB RAM recommended to play complex ethnic ensembles. There is a direct correlation between the number of instruments that can be loaded and the amount of available RAM. • 3 GB of free hard drive space • Hard drive speed of at least 7200 RPM preferred • Internet connection for download version, DVD-ROM drive required for boxed version installation • Monitor with 1,024x768 resolution or better • A sound card compatible with Core Audio • A MIDI interface may be required if you are using a MIDI keyboard. Many keyboards now use USB. The Mod Wheel on the keyboard controls volume so make sure to move it up to an audible level. If you do not have a Mod Wheel, then have the ability to assign the controller within your music program or sequencer. • High-quality speakers and amplifier, or high-quality headphones. • Internet connection for downloads, updates, and online registration.



If you are using Garritan World Instruments within a host music program (such as a notation program, DAW, and/or sequencing program), there may be additional resource requirements. Please also observe the system requirements of your host application, if applicable. The demands of various other processing software (including the sequencer, audio and effects processors, other plug-ins, and so on) can affect functionality.

INSTALLATION



Below is just a quick reference to installing Garritan World Instruments. For a more complete reference and guide to installation, please refer to the ARIA User's Guide included with Garritan World Instruments.

Installing World Instruments is a three-part process:

3 Steps for Installing Garritan World Instruments:

- **Step 1. ARIA Engine Installation**
- **Step 2. ARIA Player Installation**
- **Step 3. Sound Library Installation**

PC Setup: To begin, extract the contents of the zip file you downloaded to a folder of your choosing, then click on the .exe application icon and follow the on-screen prompts. If you have the DVD version just double-click the .exe file.

Mac Setup: To begin, open up the mpkg installer from the installation zip file and follow the on-screen prompts. If you have the DVD version, double-click on the installer icon.

You will be given the option to install several components:

- **Standalone** will load Garritan World Instruments as its own Windows application. You can play instruments, record basic MIDI, and render audio files.
- **VST Plug-in** will let you load Garritan World Instruments as a VST plug-in with sequencers such as Cubase, Sonar, and Reaper, as well as notation programs such as Finale and Sibelius.
- **AU Plug-in** (Mac only) will let you load Garritan World Instruments as an Audio Units plug-in within hosts such as Logic and Digital Performer.
- **RTAS Plug-in** will let you use Garritan World Instruments in Pro Tools M-Powered, LE, and HD.

Once you have selected your plug-in installation options, you can specify which parts of the library you want installed. We recommend you install the entire library.

At this point, you can sit back and let the installer do the work. If you have the download version, you can delete the extraction folder once Garritan World Instruments is successfully installed. Before doing so, however, we suggest you make a backup copy of the installation zip file and put it in a safe place. If anything happens to your computer, you can reinstall Garritan World Instruments from the discs or the backup file.

IMPORTANT!

Please do not cancel setup after installation begins, otherwise a partial, broken installation may result.

Notation Version of World Instruments

The Garritan World Instruments library contains a separate Notation folder with instruments that are programmed with important differences that make them more compatible with the way most notation programs handle MIDI data.

The programming differences are:

- **Legato mode**—controlled by CC#68 rather than CC#64. This difference applies to all sustaining stringed and wind instruments.
- **Pitchbend range**—extended to +/-12 semitones for all instruments.
- **Keyswitches**—All notation version keyswitches consistently reside in the bottom octave of the MIDI spec (between C-2 and B-2) for all instruments.

ACTIVATION

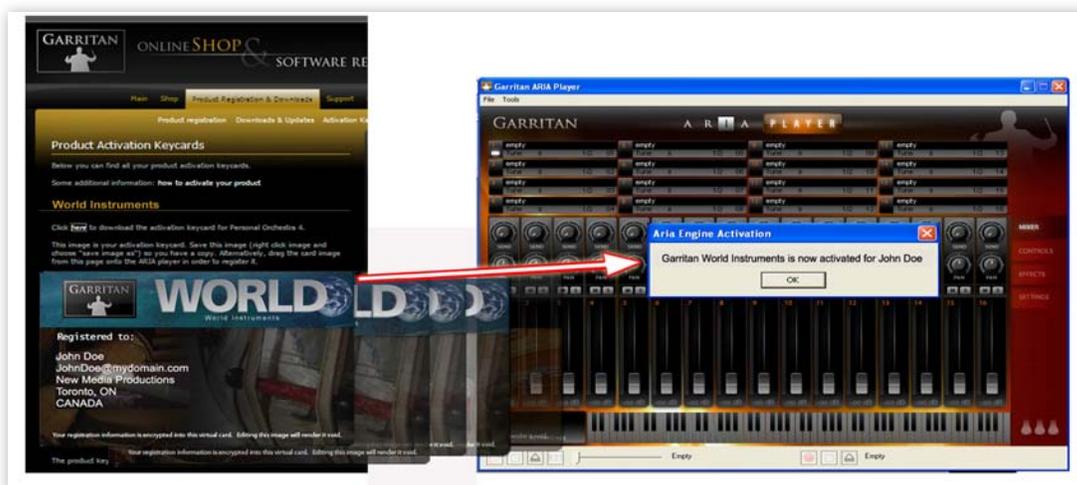
Garritan World Instruments features an innovative Drag and Drop authorization system. Upon launching Garritan World Instruments for the first time you will be asked to activate it. Clicking yes will launch your browser and bring you to the www.garritan.biz website. Here are the steps to activate Garritan World Instruments:



- Create an account on www.garritan.biz if you have not already done so, and log in to your account. (Note: If you have purchased Garritan World Instruments directly through Garritan you likely already have an account.)
- Follow the on-screen instructions to enter your serial number and proceed to download your PNG image authorization card. You can transfer this file to a flash drive if your music computer does not have internet access. It will also be e-mailed to you.
- Save the picture to your desktop and launch the ARIA Player on your machine.
- With ARIA Player's screen open, literally click and drag the PNG file from the desktop onto the ARIA Player screen. You will see the successful authorization! We recommend saving this PNG image to a safe place for future installations.

Drag and Drop

Card Image from the Registration Server onto the Garritan World Instruments ARIA Application





Best Alternative: Drag and Drop from the Desktop

Dragging and dropping your keycard may not work with all browsers. As an alternative, you can also save the PNG image to your desktop and drag the PNG file from the desktop onto the ARIA Player itself.

Another Alternative: Use the File Menu

You can also go to the File Menu, open the PNG file from there, and ARIA will activate.

IMPORTANT!

For more information about activating the ARIA Player and Garritan World Instruments, please refer to the ARIA User's Manual.



Configuring Garritan World Instruments

Once installed and activated, it's time to get started with Garritan World Instruments. There are three ways to use Garritan World Instruments: you can play it “live” as a standalone application, as a plug-in within a sequencer, or with a supported notation program.

Standalone

If you have installed the standalone version of the ARIA Player you can find it in your Applications folder. ARIA will attempt to determine the best audio playback configuration to use on your machine. You can access the engine's playback system from the Tools > Preferences menu.

To use a MIDI keyboard with Garritan World Instruments, make sure to have the device drivers installed and the unit turned on before starting the ARIA Player Standalone. Your MIDI control device should appear in the MIDI Input Devices menu of the Preferences dialog.

The Ensemble Manager allows you to use preconfigured or user-created templates, such as a percussion ensemble or instrumental group. Using existing templates or creating your own saves a lot of setup time. You can load instruments yourself and use the File>Save command. The File>Save As Default command will automatically load all settings and instruments that are currently present each time you start the program.

The Standalone program also features a MIDI and audio recording system located on the bottom of the screen. With these controls you can load existing MIDI files for ARIA Player to play back as well as record yourself playing live.

Loading ARIA as a VST, AU, or RTAS Plug-in

Depending on your system and the options you selected at installation, you may have one or more of these plug-in formats available.

Configuring VST

At installation you will be prompted for the vstplugins folder directory. The installer will attempt to locate an existing vstplugins folder, or you can specify your own. You can always



find the VST in the Garritan/ARIA Player/VST directory. The VST plug-in ends in a .dll extension. In your host's VST plug-in configuration menu, ensure that the specified installation directory is included in the list of VST directories. You may need to re-scan the folders to have ARIA Player VST appear in the list of software instruments.

From there, just load the ARIA Player and go! You will find the VST listed as ARIA Player VST.dll, which contains a single stereo output, and ARIA Player Multi VST.dll, which allows you to assign up to 16 stereo outputs.

Important Notes for PC Users:

To use the ARIA Player with more than one VST application, you need to manually copy the ARIA Player VST_x86.dll, installed into the chosen folder during installation of the library, to the appropriate VST-compatible host application's VST folder. Please refer to your particular application's user's guide and the Garritan support site for more information.

Regarding 64-bit hosts: Some hosts have one common VST folder for both x64 and 32-bit plug-ins: please only use the version of the plug-in that is native to your host, e.g. for the x64-bit version of Sonar, use the ARIA Player VST_x64.dll. Mac OSX has standard folders for both VST and Audio Units plug-ins and does not require this extra step.

Configuring AU (Audio Units—Mac Only)

The ARIA Player will install into the default Mac OSX AU plug-ins folder, after which it will be readily available to your applications.

Configuring RTAS (Pro Tools systems only)

The ARIA Player will automatically install the RTAS plug-in to its proper location to work with Pro Tools.

For more information about configuring the ARIA Player, please refer to the ARIA User's Manual.

Getting Around the ARIA Player Interface



1. The **active instrument** light shows you which instrument's parameters you are changing. Click this area on another instrument to change the focus of the controls.
2. The **instrument display** features a drop-down menu for loading that appears when the field is clicked.
3. **MIDI channel assignment** is quick and clear.
4. **Tuning controls** help you to control fine tuning.
5. **Stereo output assignment** allows you to route instruments to as many as 16 unique stereo output channels when World Instruments runs as a plug-in.
6. **Per-instrument sends** let you apply the perfect amount of reverb to each instrument.
7. **Mute and solo** busses allow you to mix your compositions better or focus in on a certain part while composing.
8. **A keyboard** shows keyswitches in dark pink, the current keyswitch to the left, and the instrument's playable range in white.
9. **Keyswitch window** displays the active keyswitch.



10. **Graphical faders** give you a quick idea of an instrument's presence in the mix. The faders respond to CC#7 commands.
11. **Window Selection** allows you to select between the Mixer, Controls, Effects, and Settings windows.
12. **Ensemble Manager** allows you to quickly load instrumental groups and ensembles. Please refer to the section on Ensembles later in this manual for a list of presets.

For more information about configuring the ARIA Player, please refer to the ARIA User's Manual.

PLAYING GARRITAN
WORLD INSTRUMENTS



Playing Garritan World Instruments

Garritan provides stellar tools to transform high-quality instrument sounds into stunningly realistic performances. The ARIA Player offers an easy, intuitive, and standardized control system to enable you to play and shape the instrumental sounds, either in real time, or through a sequencer or notation program. The controls for one family of instruments generally carry over to other families so that you feel at home with the entire soundset. The system is streamlined so that you can make great music quickly. With only a little practice, you can perform several tasks simultaneously, as a real musician does, so you can hear the musical results as you play. This chapter introduces you to the performance controllers that offer you a wide range of possibilities for musical expression.



Basic Controls:

The Real-Time Control System:

With a MIDI keyboard it is possible to start making music within minutes of installing the Garritan World Instruments library. The four basic controls are shown above. Play the keyboard with your right hand. The sharpness of a sustaining instrument's attack is controlled by how hard you strike the key. With your left hand, use the modulation wheel to control dynamics and special keyswitch notes that will alter the playing style of the samples (imparting bends or arpeggiations, for example). The sustain pedal connects the notes, allowing you to make slurs and legato transitions.

In addition to these four basic controls, World Instruments features other means for greater control over your instruments, all of which are user-adjustable. Automatic Variability imparts subtle changes in tuning and timbre, and portamento controls let you continuously glide between notes. With this controller-based approach, you play your articulations in real time in much the same manner as a real player does. For even more authentic sounds, you can also load in ethnic scales and tunings.

Note:

Instruments that do not sustain their sounds, such as percussion instruments and plucked strings, follow the General MIDI convention of using note velocity for dynamics and sustain pedal for sustains.

1. Modulation Wheel Control

(Volume and Expression for Wind & Some Stringed Instruments)

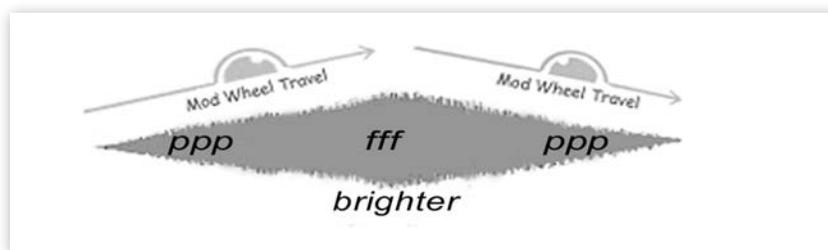


Shaping Dynamics & Playing Expressively

One thing that makes many ethnic instruments sound unique is dynamic contrast. Every individual note and phrase has unwritten dynamics and nuances that players interpret. Without dynamics, music lacks its depth of expression. Dynamics and expression for the wind and sustaining string instruments in Garritan World Instruments are achieved through the Mod Wheel. Normally, this controller is mounted on the left side of the keyboard and is played with the left hand. In typical General MIDI soundsets, the Mod Wheel is used to add modulation or vibrato to the sound. In Garritan World Instruments, the Mod Wheel simultaneously controls both Volume (*ppp* to *fff*) and Timbre (brightness or tone) for all wind instruments. Especially with the wind instruments, louder levels produce a brighter sound.

Get to Know Your Mod Wheel for expressive winds and bowed strings! The Mod Wheel controls the dynamic ebb and flow of volume and timbre changes. In the case of a sequencer, make sure to record a nudge of the Mod Wheel at the beginning of every MIDI track so that the selected instrument will start with the correct volume upon playback. Remember that the Mod Wheel is not a “set and forget” controller. It is intended to be used as an expressive controller that is in nearly constant motion, shaping the volume and timbre of a passage. It is analogous to the air being blown through a wind instrument or a bow being drawn across the string in a stringed instrument.

You will discover that using the Mod Wheel control adds a new dimension of feeling and expression to your performances, making them all the more believable. Try experimenting with the Mod Wheel to develop control over the dynamics. As you play a melody, attempt a gradual crescendo or decrescendo, instead of going suddenly from soft to loud or loud to soft.



As shown above, the Modulation Wheel allows you to simulate a surging crescendo/diminuendo

Exercise: Play a melody with your right hand only and notice that there is little variation at all. It doesn't sing as it should. Now imagine how you would sing the tune. Where is the peak of the phrase? Where would you make a crescendo and a diminuendo? Now, as you play the melody, attempt those crescendos or decrescendos with the Mod Wheel. Listen to the effect as you make gradual changes, adjusting the dynamics to suit your musical sensibilities.

IMPORTANT!

Even though instruments in ARIA load with a default value, it is best to always record Mod Wheel data at the beginning of every MIDI sequence track in order to start with the correct initial volume.

Note: In addition to the Mod Wheel (CC#1) World Instruments will also respond to breath control (CC#2) and MIDI expression (CC#11) to control the function of expressive volume/timbre. Be careful to use only one at a time or the data between these controllers will cause interference. It is not necessary for the user to take any steps to activate these extra controllers. They are always active.

2. Note Velocity

(Attack for Sustaining Instruments—Volume for Percussive Instruments)



Virtually all keyboards made today support a feature called “Note Velocity” that refers to how fast (or hard) you strike a given key. The harder you press down a key, the harder and sharper the attack. The more gently you hit the key, the softer the attack.

Applying proper accentuation brings clarity and emphasis to the notes being played. It also shapes the rhythm and flow of a piece of music. The degree of force you apply to the keys will vary depending on the instrument selected and the musical context. With wind instruments, accents are made by forceful “tonguing” to emphasize the attack of certain notes. With bowed strings like the erhu, notes are emphasized by how hard the player digs the bow into the string. Whenever you feel that a note should be accented, do it by striking the key harder.

It is important to note that this control relates to attack strength and is, for the most part, independent of volume. Wind instruments in Garritan World Instruments have volume controlled by the Mod Wheel. So, don’t always try to play notes louder by banging on the keyboard, or the result may be a heavily accented note that you did not intend.

Percussive instruments use note velocity for volume and volume-related timbre changes, in addition to attacks. Plucked strings will also use note velocity for volume and dynamic. The Mod Wheel has no effect on these instruments.

3. Sustain Pedal

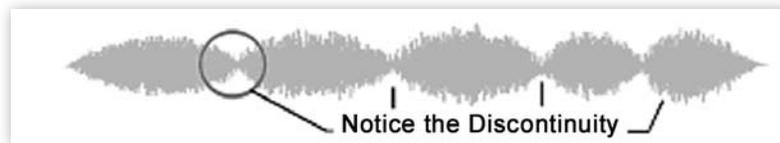
(Legato for Sustaining Instruments)



Legato—Playing Smoothly and Evenly

So far, we have focused on aspects of performance that are controlled with your fingers, but an important part of your performance comes from your foot. Most keyboards include a sustain pedal. Instruments that can play sustained notes (such as wind instruments) use the sustain pedal to activate the legato playing techniques. “*Legato*” literally means connected, and directs the performer to play smoother transitions between notes instead of accenting each one.

Legato is achieved by holding the sustain pedal down for the desired group of notes. Whenever you depress the sustain pedal, the attack portion of the sample is removed to create much smoother transitions between notes. As note velocity accents notes to make them sound detached, the legato feature blends notes into an unbroken seamless musical phrase. To get an idea of what the legato sustain function does, consider the following illustration. This is what the waveform of a musical phrase looks like when played on a typical sampler:



Notice how disconnected the notes are. Depressing the sustain pedal removes the attack portion of the sample and connects the notes for a smoother sounding effect.



In the case of wind instruments, notes are tongued when you have your foot off the sustain pedal. Slurs between notes occur when you hold down the pedal. For instruments possessing sustain pedals (pianos), it functions as you would expect.

Choosing Between Auto-Legato and Sustain-Pedal Legato (CC#64)

Since Garritan World Instruments gives two choices for legato creation, the question arises—which should I use?

Auto-Legato is the most convenient method to use and can give good results when used as designed. It has some limitations related to the way it handles polyphony. Its detection of overlapping notes, where it automatically stops the first of the overlapping notes in favor of the second, means that it functions in what is commonly known as “mono mode.” This gives automatic transition control and the ability to do easy trills, but it can only play one note at a time. It works well with any single line part.

All Standard instruments are, by default, in “mono” mode and can only play one note at a time under any circumstances—just like a real instrument using standard performance techniques. So, with these instruments it becomes a choice of convenience and one based on the relative smoothness of the note transitions when comparing the two methods. The CC#64 method of manual legato is more flexible and usually provides smoother transitions, but requires more work on the part of the user. With the manual approach it is up to the user to place the CC#64 “switch” data in the MIDI tracks as needed.

Most users will probably find themselves using a combination of auto-legato and sustain-pedal legato, the choice dictated by convenience, the requirements of the track, and the specific instruments being used in the composition. In the case of single-line parts the user may wish to begin by using the convenient Auto-Legato and only change the approach to CC#64 if Auto-Legato is insufficient for the desired results. The two techniques have slightly different sounds.



4. Keyswitching

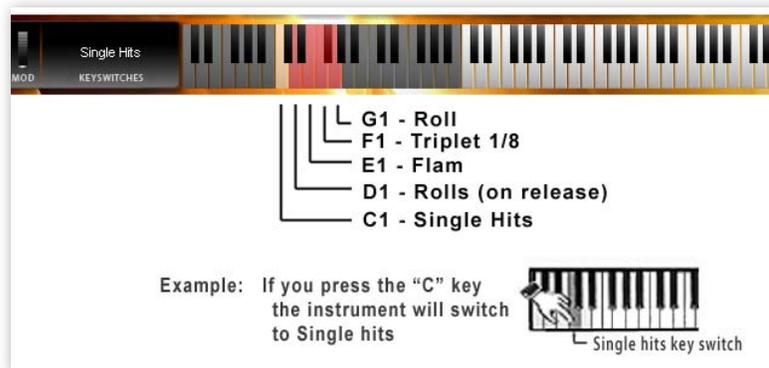
(Changing Articulations and Techniques in Real Time)



Changing Articulations in Real Time

Keyswitching is a feature that allows you to change articulations quickly while playing. With the simple touch of a key located on the keyboard below the playable range of an instrument, you can move between different playing styles without having to load multiple patches. In World Instruments, keyswitching is used for a variety of techniques, such as switching between single hits, various rolls, triplets and flams (for percussion); bends, chiffs and nuances in the winds; and single plucks, glisses and tremolo (for strings). These keyswitch instruments are denoted by **KS** next to their name. All patches initially load using the first keyswitch as the default, and any keyswitch remains active until another keyswitch message is received.

Here is an example of a typical Keyswitch layout for a percussion KS instrument:



In the ARIA player, the keyswitches are displayed below the instrument's range using a dark pink color. The selected keyswitch is displayed in yellow and the represented patch is identified in the window to the left of the keyswitches.

Although it may be tempting to use your mouse to trigger one of the displayed Keyswitches in the ARIA player, it is seldom recommended. The player's graphic representations of keys, wheels, and knobs are primarily there for convenient testing. Be advised that if you use the mouse to trigger a

keyswitch you want to record to a sequencer track or notation staff, the mouse action will not be recorded. When recording a track or entering notation, use your external MIDI keyboard to record the keyswitch note or manually enter the keyswitch note into your track.

Keyswitch Tips

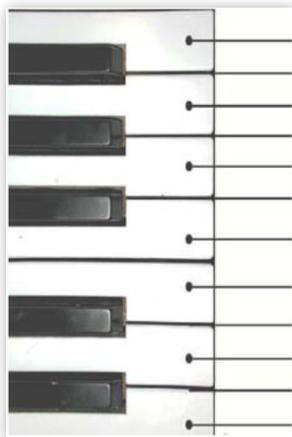
- Always put the keyswitching note for the particular instrument *before* the first note of the articulation you want to play, not at the same time!
- If you transpose your score, you must be sure not to transpose the KS notes! Any transposition to these notes will change (or eliminate) their function.
- Although it may be tempting to use your mouse to trigger one of the displayed keyswitches in the ARIA Player, it is seldom recommended. The Player's graphic representations of keys, wheels, and knobs are primarily there for auditioning sounds.

Keyswitch Percussion Tips

- The Specialty Rolls for Percussion Instruments will end on Note Release; program your note duration for the full roll or simply release the Note to end the Roll early.
- All of the Percussion Key Switch Rolls sync to your project's tempo.
- Only trigger one Specialty Roll at a time; pressing and holding multiple notes will override previous notes and Rolls.

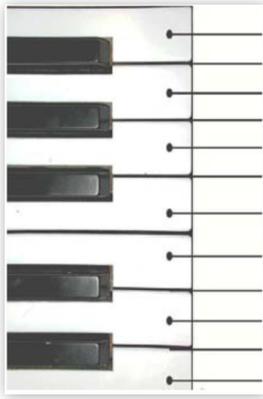
Keyswitches for the Various Instrument Groups

Keyswitch assignments for Winds:



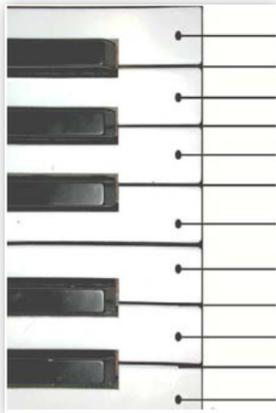
- A1 = Gliss**
- G1 = Chiff**
- F1 = Flutter**
- E1 = Bend Down**
- D1 = Bend Up**
- C1 = Default**

Keyswitch assignments for the Stringed Instruments:



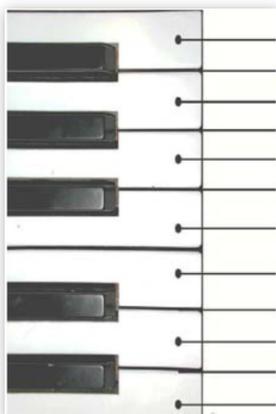
- B1 = Gliss Down (except fiddle, erhu & rebab)**
- A1 = Gliss Up (except fiddle, erhu & rebab)**
- G1 = Bend Down (or tremolo for bowed strings)**
- F1 = Bend Up (pizz for fiddle and erhu), F#1 = mutes for fiddle)**
- E1 = Tremolo2 (Bisbigliando2-harps, down bows - bowed strings)**
- D1 = Tremolo (on Release, Bisbigliando on harps, auto-alternating for bowed strings) D#1 = forced up bows on bowed strings**
- C1 = Default (C#1 Mutes for some stringed instruments)**

Keyswitch assignments for Percussion Instruments



- B1 = Specialty Roll 6**
- A#1 = Specialty Roll 5**
- A1 = Specialty Roll 4**
- G#1 = Specialty Roll 3**
- G1 = Specialty Roll 2**
- F#1 = Specialty Roll 1**
- F1 = Triplet**
- E1 = Flam**
- D1 = Rolls (on Release)**
- C1 = Default**

Keyswitch assignments for Other Instruments



- G1 = Chiff**
- F1 = Bend Down**
- E1 = Bend Up**
- D1 = Rolls (on Release)**
- C1 = Default**

Note:

The Keyswitch assignments will vary between some of the instruments in each category, depending on whether or not they are capable of producing the articulations and effects. Because of this, certain instruments will have more Keyswitches than others. The keyswitch labels will also vary to reflect the proper terms for the instrument's articulations and effects (e.g., hits, plucks, tremolo, bisbigliando, etc.).

5. Additional Controls:



In addition to the four basic controls, there are many other ways you can fine-tune your World Instruments performances.



Pitch Bend Wheel: This control can be used to bend the pitch of a note at its start or while it is sustaining. It is especially useful for trombone and guitar. For wind instruments, the pitchbend range is limited to +/-2 semitones to give the user subtle control over scoops, bends, and other important effects while avoiding such artifacts as formant displacement. Note that the Notation folder instruments have a consistent pitchbend range of +/-12 semitones for compatibility with various notation programs.

Pitch Bend Bypass: CC#19 can be used to turn off pitch bend so that bend data can be applied to only one of two overlapping notes, if desired.



Automatic Variability Controls (CC#22 & CC#23): These controls automatically create tuning and timbre variability from note to note. The VAR 1 knob controls intonation with random tuning variations, adjustable from a few cents to an entire semitone. The VAR 2 knob introduces random variations in timbre quality by adjusting a filter on the instrument. The combination of both controls provides a more human result in the quality of the sound. The VAR 1 and VAR 2 controls can also be adjusted or varied throughout a piece by using MIDI controllers CC#22 and CC#23, respectively.



Portamento Control (CC#20): This control is related to Pitch bend above and will allow you to slide from note to note. This is particularly helpful with wind instruments that bend pitches between notes in idiomatic usage. There is a knob that adjusts the portamento for instruments that use this function. Additionally, MIDI controller CC#20 can be assigned to an external MIDI fader or drawn as graphic data in your sequencer of choice. In general, slides between smaller intervals require greater values than slides between larger intervals. It is best to draw the data manually (for any specific notes that require slides) in your sequencer or to assign this feature to a separate hardware controller (CC#20) for real-time control. You can also add varying amounts of portamento for smooth portamento effects (play two notes in a row and one will glide into the other).



Length Control (CC#21): The default length is the natural release/decay length of the sample. As you adjust MIDI controller CC#21, the length of the release/decay of the sample can be varied over a useful range. This can be used along with MIDI note length data and velocity strength to give a wider variety of articulation types ranging from very short and light to accented and forceful. It can also give control of note releases in legato situations by lengthening releases for smoother overlaps. With wind instruments, very short staccato notes can help create the illusion of double- and triple-tonguing.



Vibrato Control: Wind, brass and bowed stringed instruments have vibrato control. There are two vibrato controllers: Aftertouch controls vibrato intensity and MIDI controller CC#17 controls vibrato speed. Because these components are independent, vibrato can be added to an instrument with natural variations in entrance timing, speed variations, and intensity.

- **Hidden Aftertouch (Channel Pressure) Vibrato Intensity:** Many keyboards send Aftertouch data when finger pressure on a key is varied while the key is held. Aftertouch data is used to adjust the vibrato intensity of a NonVib instrument. Aftertouch data can also be “drawn” into MIDI tracks manually.
- **Vibrato Speed Controller (CC#17):** This controller, when used in conjunction with Aftertouch, will vary the vibrato speed. CC#17 can be assigned to an available slider or knob on a hardware keyboard to give real-time control. Vibrato speed controller data can also be “drawn” into MIDI tracks manually.

It is important to be aware that the vibrato features do **not** apply to any instruments with naturally recorded vibrato in the samples (such as most stringed instruments). Instruments that have vibrato control will display a knob labeled “VibSpd(CC#17)” in the Instrument Controls on the Controls tab of the interface.

Note:

M-Audio and some other keyboard manufacturers often use CC#131 as a substitute for Aftertouch when the keyboard model doesn't have Aftertouch sensitivity built in. A programmable slider on the keyboard can be assigned to CC#131 and the keyboard will output Aftertouch data.



Bow Noise / Air Flow Noise (CC#12): MIDI controller CC#12 controls the sound of the air column moving through wind instruments. MIDI controller CC#12 also controls the level of bow noise for certain solo string instruments. This can be used for many things, from creating a “breathy” sound to adding a little subtle “grit” to the tone. This sound is tied to the amplitude portion of the Vibrato control so that the air flow pulsates in synchronization with the speed of the vibrato. The default setting is off for wind instruments and low for bowed string instruments.



Bend Speed (CC#13): MIDI controller CC#13 controls the speed of the bend between notes for the instruments that utilize Bend Up and Bend Down keyswitches.



Flutter Tongue/Growl sound (CC#18): MIDI controller CC#18 controls the level of the flutter tongue or “growl” effect. The default setting is off.



Tone Quality control (CC#26 & CC#27): MIDI controller CC#26 controls the basic warmth of the tone quality. It is set by default to a useful value, but CC#27 allows the user to modify the center frequency of this EQ function, if desired. Be careful not to modify the center frequency while a note is being sustained or you may get unnatural “sweep” artifacts. It is best set to one value for an entire track.

6. Instrument Specific Programming:



Deep Percussion (Doun Doun Ba, Bombo, Powwow Drums, Gong & Gong Ageng):

Bass Drum Fundamental Control (CC#20): Certain deep-toned percussion instruments in Garritan World Instruments have an adjustable fundamental tone that is controlled by a knob designated ‘BDFund’ in the controller section of the ARIA Player. This control can add a great deal of energy to extremely low frequencies, so use it with care.

Fretted Stringed Instruments (Mandolin, Octave Mandolin, Banjo, Banjolele, Ukulele, Tenor Ukulele, Oud, Guitarron, and also Wirestrung harp):

Muted Keyswitch (C#1): The Muted Keyswitch can be used for introducing damping to the decay of the sound. Notes played with the Muted Keyswitch enabled will end abruptly at note release. They will sound Muted and diminished for sustained notes.

Accordions (Concert Accordion, Concertina, French Accordion, Italian Mussette Accordion):

Bellows Noise (CC#12): All accordion instruments include bellows noise. The “Bellows” Control can be found in the controller section of the ARIA Player. This control lowers and raises the volume and presence of the accordion bellows.

Bowed Stringed Instruments (Fiddle, Sarangi, Rebab):

Vibrato Control: The Fiddle and Rebab have vibrato control which is unique among sampled solo strings. **Pizz Keyswitch (B1):** The Pizz Keyswitch will enable the pizzicato articulation samples for bowed instruments within Garritan World Instruments.

Putting It All Together for a Real-Time Performance

The basic system is to use your Mod Wheel, Note Velocity, Sustain Pedal, Keyswitches, and other controllers to play your instruments with nuances and expression. It couldn't be easier! With the more advanced controls you can fine-tune your performance. This approach lets you play your articulations in real time in much the same manner as a player of the actual instrument does.

Using hands and feet simultaneously to perform the different tasks requires some coordination. The key is to start simple and to realize that you do not have to do it perfectly the first time. The best way to learn is to practice playing just the notes with one hand. Learn the fingerings for the notes and apply the accents where appropriate. Once you are acquainted with the notes and the accentuation scheme, gradually add the other controllers and use keyswitches. For example, play a wind instrument melody with the right hand. After a few practice runs try riding the Mod Wheel for expression. Then keyswitch a bend attack and add the sustain pedal for legato phrasing. Soon you'll develop coordination, and by combining the different controls in real-time you'll have an unlimited amount of expressive capabilities. Once you get the hang of it, you can play almost anything that comes to your musical imagination. Create ensembles of your choosing with individual instruments. By using the real-time performance controls to play each instrument expressively, the final result can be extraordinary.

Using Preset “Ensembles” or Building Sections from Individual Instruments

The World Instruments ARIA installation includes a folder/directory called “Ensembles” that contains a collection of useful, preconfigured instrumental combinations for your convenience. Loading an Ensemble file can give you a head start to setting up a world instrument ensemble. Each file loads a selection of instruments along with pan, level, and other settings.

With Garritan World Instruments, you can build instrumental ensembles, one instrument at a time, exactly the way you want. You can combine world regions and have a hybrid Hawaiian-Afro-Celtic ensemble, or any grouping of your choosing. When you create a section from separate instruments performed individually, with variations in timing and expression, you can achieve a very realistic



performance. You can assign instruments of a section to different MIDI channels so that you can have individual parts for each player, or you can assign multiple instruments all to a single MIDI channel to create automatic ensemble unisons. To learn more see the Ensemble Building tutorials on the www.garritan.com website.

Using Scala files—Ethnic and Non-Western Tunings

A unique feature of the Garritan World Instruments is its support for Scala files to adjust to different temperaments and tunings. Scales and tunings are very important in world music and Garritan World Instruments supports Scala, a standard file format for musical tunings supporting hundreds of different scales. With Scala support, musicians can play an instrument in its native form.

Many digital musicians are accustomed to Western equal temperament tunings, but there are many hundreds of different tunings that are used in many different regions around the globe. While the default tuning of the instruments in this library is Western equal temperament, you can also choose from among various exotic and non-Western tunings and scales. These non-Western scales will add more realism to your ethnic instrumentation.

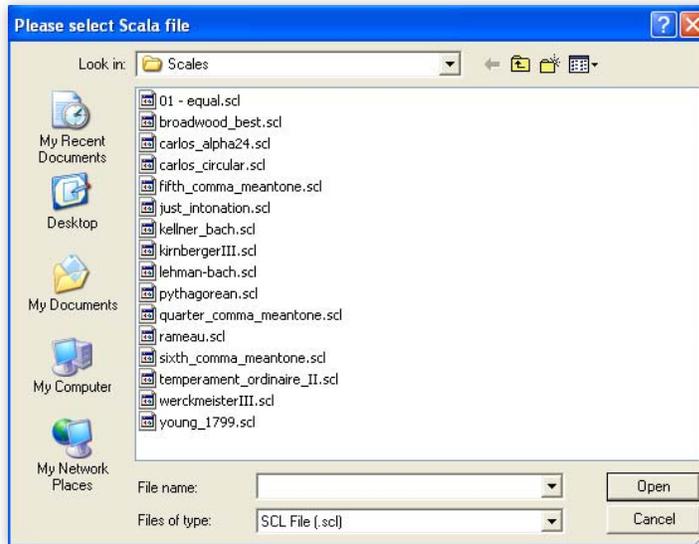
Scala is a powerful format used in musical tunings, such as just intonation scales, equal and historical temperaments, microtonal and macrotonal scales, and non-Western scales. It supports scale creation, editing, comparison, analysis, storage, tuning of electronic instruments, MIDI file generation, and tuning conversion. A very large library of scales is freely available for Scala.

Scala Import Button:

The Import button provides a variety of other tunings that can be imported and used with World Instruments. The Scala file import feature enables the use of thousands of other tunings, if desired. This is a feature that could be very useful in World Instruments where non-Western scales are often used.



The following menu appears when the “**Import**” button is clicked:



The **Scala Center** box allows you to select the base note (or center) of your scale.

Notes:

Some of the Scala files were designed to match the preset instrument “ensembles”. When you load an ensemble check to see if there is a corresponding Scala file that can also be loaded. Loading a matching Scala file will impart more realism to your ethnic instrument ensembles. Try experimenting with different tunings.

The ARIA player loads Scala files globally, so it applies to all of the instruments. Use multiple instances of the ARIA player to handle instruments with different tuning requirements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FROM
AROUND THE WORLD

The Music and Instruments of Africa



Africa is the second most populous and second largest continent, and is believed to be the place where mankind first appeared. Anthropologists conjecture that it is also where music most likely originated. As the ancient birthplace of mankind, Africa remains home to numerous cultures and peoples, and its music reflects its rich and varied heritage.

A characteristic of African music is that much of it is percussion-oriented. African music also often uses polyrhythms, where different rhythmic patterns that are played together to create intricate metric interactions. A master drummer often leads a group of drummers in a village.

Percussion instruments are also sometimes used to mimic words and to communicate. Most African languages are tonal, so by producing different sounds at different pitches on the drum, the drummer can imitate the tones of the language. This is heard in the various African “talking” drums. Call-and-response is a popular form—with a leader calling, or playing a musical phrase, and the group responding. In some cultures, percussion instruments carry actual messages from one village to another. An entire community may join together to create rhythmic tapestries of sound – in Africa, it takes a village to make music.

Musicologically, Africa can be categorized into five regions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa. Within each region there may be many different styles and variations in music and instrumentation.



North African countries, including Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco, and Western Sahara, are strongly influenced by Middle Eastern culture, and their music and instrumentation reflect that. For example, the Arghul and Mijwiz are North African reed instruments that have similarities to their Middle Eastern counterparts.

West Africa, or sub-Saharan Africa, is equally rich in its musical heritage. Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, and Guinea provide some of the most sophisticated and complex musical traditions in all of Africa. The Ewe peoples of West Africa (Ghana, Togo, and Benin) are renowned for their experience and excellence in drumming and have developed a deep tradition based on the Ewe drums. The delicate 21-string Kora harp is also popular in West African communities, and the other-worldly sounds of Udu drums can be heard among certain tribes in the region, particularly in Nigeria.

Central and Middle Africa, dominated by the Congo River, display a mixture of European and Cuban influences. Congolese rumba is quite popular, not only in Africa, but also throughout the world. In addition to numerous drums, the gentler, more delicate side of the Congo is reflected in the small Donnu harp.

East African countries are strongly influenced by Islamic traditions, yet also evolved their own uniquely flavored styles. Ethiopia and the surrounding regions have musical traditions dating back well over a millennium—and Kenya enjoys its own special Benga music. The begana, which resembles a large lyre, is one of numerous instruments commonly heard in East Africa.

South Africa, long the economic center of the continent, has largely led the recording, broadcasting, and media industries in Africa. The region has evolved a musical sound and style of its own by fusing homegrown jazz, jive, gumboot music, the Soweto beat, Zulu choir, and many other stylistic and formal elements.

The Music and Instruments of India



With well over one billion people and ancient roots, India is profoundly endowed with a multiplicity of musical traditions, the product of numerous ethnic groups, dialects, cultures and peoples. An almost endless palette of types and forms and genres, the music of India includes folk, popular, Indi-pop, traditional and, recently, Bollywood-style music. India's rich classical music tradition, spanning thousands of years, continues to this day to inspire students, composers, and listeners worldwide. The array of instruments in India is equally varied. Some instruments are used in North Indian music (Hindustani) and some are used in the music of Southern India (Carnatic). There are also various instruments used in Indian folk music.

Perhaps the most familiar form of Indian music is the Raga. A *that* is a seven-note interval pattern based on twelve notes to the octave, although tuned differently than the western chromatic scale. Because of the uneven intervals, each *that* has a different feeling and flavor. A single line melody is established using a *raga*, which governs which notes from the *that* are used in the song and how scales ascend and descend. A *tala* or rhythm is established to accompany the melody. The skill of a musician is demonstrated by an ability to improvise on melodic ideas from the *raga*.

There is a traditional system often used for the classification of Indian instruments. The five classes of instruments, including some representative instruments included in Garritan World Instruments, are:

- *Wind Blown (Sushir)*: Bansuri, Harmonium, Nadaswaram, Pungi Snake Charmer, Shenai, Shiva Whistle
- *Non-Membranous Percussion (Ghan)*: Chimta, Chippli, Ghatam, Ghungharu, Hatheli, Khartal, Maneera, Murchang

- *Plucked Strings (Tat)*: Gopichand, Santur, Tanpura, Sitar
- *Bowed Strings (Vitat)*: Sarangi (bowed and drone)
- *Membranous Percussion (Avanaddh)*: Dafli, Damroo, Dhol, Dholak, Khol, Maddal, Mridangam, Naal, Nagara, Pakhawaj, Tabla, Tamte, Tasha, Taval, Udaku

In addition to these traditional five classes, a sixth class of electronic instruments has been created. One such instrument in the Garritan World Instruments collection is the Electric Sitar.

The Beatles and Ravi Shankar popularized the sounds of India in the West. But more recently an exploding film industry, known as Bollywood, has emerged in India showcasing the subcontinent's broad range of traditional, folk and popular music.

The Music and Instruments of China



China is among the oldest civilizations, with a formal history dating to 2100 BCE or earlier. China boasts the earliest musical scale in recorded history and China's musical traditions were established even before the ascendancy of the Roman Empire. The oldest known written music is the "Solitary Orchid," believed to have been written by Confucius (551 BCE. – 479 BCE). Confucius conceived of music as a way of calming passions and dispelling unrest.

Music has always held an integral role in Chinese culture and thought. The ancient Chinese believed that sound influenced the harmony of the universe. A vital duty of the emperor of each dynasty was

to seek out and establish that dynasty's standard of pitch.

Traditional Chinese music can be played on solo instruments or collectively in small ensembles or larger orchestras. There was no use of musical scores as music was orally transmitted and memorized by the musicians. Typically, there is no conductor in traditional Chinese music, although in modern times a conductor and scores are used.

Classical Chinese musical instruments comprise a wide variety of string, wind, and percussion instruments, and are classified by the “eight sounds,” according to the materials used in their construction.

- *Silk*: Guqin, Guzheng, Choazhou Guzheng, Pipa, Yueqin, Erhu, and other plucked or bowed instruments
- *Bamboo*: Dizi, Xiao, Suona, Bawu
- *Wood*: Temple Blocks and Pan Clappers
- *Stone*: stone mallet instruments
- *Metal*: Tam-tam, gongs, cymbals (bo), (Bianzhong and Temple Bells)
- *Clay*: Xun and other ocarina-like instruments
- *Gourd*: Sheng, Hulusi
- *Hide*: Datangu Lion Drum and other drums

Unlike Western music, most instruments are melodic and not supported by chords, which is why Oriental music does not contain the thicker, denser textures of Western music. Emphasis is given to the proper articulation and nuance of each tone.

Chinese music is largely based on a pentatonic or five-tone scale, though in some cases, the pentatonic scale is expanded to a seven-tone scale (notably in Northern Chinese folk music).

Chinese instruments often accompany a form of musical drama known as the Chinese Opera. Chinese Operas are stories with music about history and folk legends. Today there are several hundred different styles of opera in China, such as the Beijing Opera style.

While retaining its classical musical traditions, the development of Chinese music was also influenced by other cultures. As the destination of the Silk Road, a major trade route, China had extensive Middle Eastern and European contact and absorbed many of the concepts of these cultures into its own traditions.

In modern China, musicians are trained in both traditional Chinese and Western styles. Many of the foremost performers of Western classical music are Chinese. Today, China also manufactures more musical instruments, both Western and Chinese, than any other country.

The Music and Instruments of Japan



The Japanese word for music is “ongaku,” meaning fun or comfort with sound. There are several types of traditional Japanese music (hogaku). Some of the more important ones are listed below:

- **Gagaku:** Gagaku, or “elegant music,” is the oldest form of Japanese classical music and has been performed at the Imperial court for centuries. Gagaku also accompanied classical dance and was used in religious ceremonies. It is the oldest continually played court music in the world, introduced to Japan in the Nara period alongside Buddhism and is still performed today. Traditional Japanese music was often improvised and is characterized as calm with no specific beat. Samurai warriors often listened to Gagaku music for tranquility and to enrich their lives. Traditional Japanese music is based on a five-note scale. Instruments in Gagaku music include Hichiriki, Sho, Koto, Gong, Tsuzumi, and various other instruments.
- **Nogaku:** Music played during Noh performances. Noh, or Nogaku, is a form of classical Japanese musical drama that has been performed since the 14th century. Noh theater is traditionally accompanied by three drummers (Tsuzumi drum, Kotsuzumi, Shime-Daiko drum) and a flautist.
- **Sōkyoku:** Sōkyoku literally means “koto music” and represents music performed on the koto,

or by an ensemble of koto, shamisen and shakuhachi players. There is a large body of Japanese music played with the Koto.

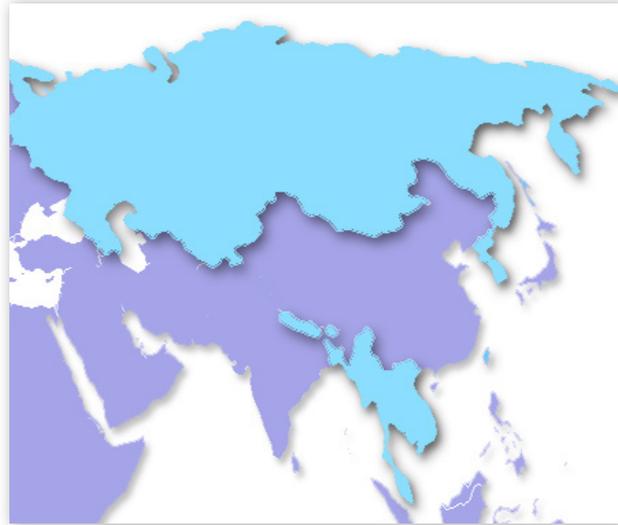
- **Shakuhachi-gaku:** Japan has a unique tradition involving a particular wind instrument - the Shakuhachi. Honkyoku were songs played on the Shakuhachi by Buddhist komosu monks for enlightenment. Honkyoku involves the practice of suizen (“blowing Zen”) and the noises that make up part of the sound of shakuhachi are appreciated just as much as the note played. The primary genres of shakuhachi music are: honkyoku (traditional solo), sankyoku (ensemble with koto and shamisen) and shinkyoku (contemporary music composed for shakuhachi and koto). Although the sect that originated this practice has disappeared, the shakuhachi has since become the most popular Japanese wind instrument.
- **Shamisenongaku:** Music played with the Shamisen. Kabuki performances are often accompanied by the shamisen.
- **Min'yō:** Japan also has a folk music tradition in which performers would play instruments to accompany legend and story. Japanese folk songs included work songs, religious songs for gatherings (weddings, funerals, festivals, etc.), and children’s songs. In Min’yō, singers are often accompanied by the Shamisen, Taiko drums, Shakuhachi, Tsuzumi, Koto, or other instruments. Okinawan folk music would often be accompanied by the sanshin. Japanese Puppet Theater also often had instrumental accompaniment.
- **Taiko:** The most popular musical form in Japan is the Taiko, which refers to the art of Japanese drum ensembles. The Japanese Taiko Ensemble includes a variety of percussion instruments. Taiko means “big drum” in Japanese. Taiko drums come in different sizes and some can be as large as six feet (two meters) in diameter. Although Taiko originated hundreds of years ago (and by some accounts as many as two thousand), they are more popular today than ever. There are reputedly over 8,000 Taiko groups in Japan alone, and a Taiko Ensemble movement has caught on worldwide.

Western music has become very popular in recent years in Japan and has overshadowed traditional music. Still, a revival of Japanese traditional music has been in vogue in recent years, not only in Japan but throughout the world.

And not to be forgotten, another popular music craze in recent years has been Karaoke—a form of entertainment in which amateur singers sing to well-known pop song instrumentals. Game music has also seen explosive growth in recent years, and Japan has been in the forefront of this type of music.



The Music and Instruments of Other Asian Regions



Aside from the musical powerhouses of China, India and Japan, there are other regions of Asia that have developed their own rich musical traditions. The remaining area in Asia accounts for a substantial landmass and a very large population with a wealth of unique musical thought and culture... from Tibetan temple music, to the nomadic music of Central Asia, to the Oriental hues of the Koreas.

As geography might suggest, there also many musical commonalities among Oriental cultures. The influence of Chinese and Japanese traditions is easily evident in Vietnam and the Koreas by their use of pentatonic and five-tone scales.

Chinese instruments were adopted early on and evolved within these cultures. The Vietnamese Dan Tranh is similar to the Chinese Ghuzeng or Japanese Koto, and the Vietnamese Dan Ty Ba is similar to the Chinese Pipa or Japanese Biwa. South Korea has its own cultural traditions of court music and folk music. The Jang Gu drum, Chabara cymbals, and Kkwenggwari gong are percussion instruments from the Koreas. More recently, Korea has developed its own style of pop music.

Bangladesh, Bengal, Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia, and Thailand are more influenced by Indian classical music. Southeast Asia also has its own folk styles. Percussion instruments in the region include Thai Nipple Gong, Cambodian Luo gongs and cymbals (Kesi and Ching), and Kompang, Gedul drum in Malaysia, and the Gopischand in Bengal.

The music of the Himalayas (Nepal and Tibet) are primarily meditative—Tibetan singing bowls, Tingsha and various other cymbals, and Temple Bells. The Jogi Baja, a reed instrument, can be heard in ceremonies and rituals in Nepal.

Central Asia and Mongolia have a nomadic heritage and evolved the unique vocal traditions of Mongolian Long Song, overtone chanting, and Tuvan throat singing.

The Music and Instruments of Europe



Europe is known as the birthplace of traditional “Western” classical music, but the continent also has vast folk and ethnic landscapes in its music traditions. The various folk traditions throughout Europe are regional and musical styles are often reflective of nation-states. There are also variations within regions, with each town or village having its own flavor.

A quick tour of the European music tradition shows an impressive mix: Irish and Celtic music, Spain’s fiery Flamenco music, Swiss Alpenmusic, Basque music in the Pyrenees regions of France and Spain, gypsy music from Eastern Europe, Slavic shepherd music, and many other styles that stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Asian border, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean Seas.



European folk music has had a significant impact on Western classical music. Many of the classical music greats such as Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Bartok, Smetana, and other legendary composers have borrowed generously from local folk music for their inspiration.

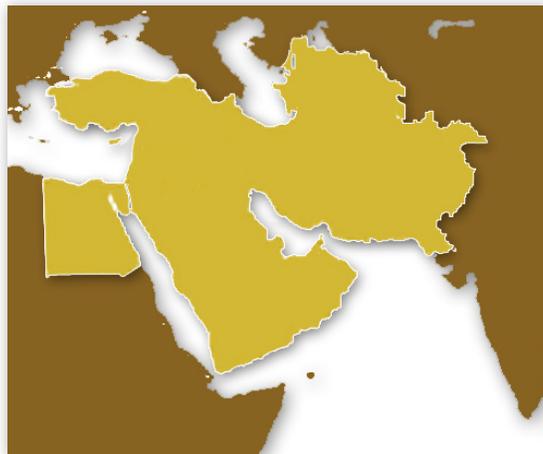
One particular flavor of European folk music that has enjoyed a resurgence in popularity is Celtic music. Irish and Scottish immigrants brought this unique musical tradition to the Americas and other parts of the globe. More recently, the international successes of “Riverdance” and Enya have exposed large audiences to the style. Today, Celtic and Irish traditional music is stronger than it has ever been. Celtic instruments in the Garritan World Instrument collection include the Irish whistle, Uilleann pipes, pennywhistle, bodhran, Celtic harp, and wire strung harp.

Another well-known flavor is Eastern European music, particularly Gypsy music. Ever since nomadic peoples arrived in Eastern Europe during the Middle Ages (from various places east), the Gypsies have been one of Europe’s greatest musical treasures. Gypsies are well known for their songs that celebrate all aspects of life. Klezmer music also originates in eastern Europe, drawing largely on the traditions of Ashkenazi Jews as well as influences from Gypsy and Romanian styles.

Whereas other regions of the world are more percussion-oriented, Europe seemed to have focused more on wind and stringed instruments. Eastern European instruments in Garritan World Instruments include the balalaika, mandolins, accordions, zitter, tambura, kaval, European bagpipes, chanters, recorders, shawms, shepherd flutes, and overtone flutes.

European musical traditions spread throughout the globe and influenced many other cultures. Colonial expansion in the new world brought settlers, traders, and missionaries who brought their music with them everywhere they went. In recent years, another settlement (or some might say, invasion) occurred when Europe brought us the British sound (the Beatles) and all sorts of multiethnic fusions and crossover music.

The Music and Instruments of The Middle East



The Middle East is regarded as the cradle of human civilization and that distinction may also apply to its music. Middle Eastern music can be traced back to the Bedouins of ancient times, whose caravan songs reflected nomadic life.

As the geographical crossroads between Africa, Europe, and Asia, there are many influences that have left their mark upon Middle Eastern music. From Arab folk song, to Persian classical music, to Sufi “whirling dervish” music, to belly-dancing music, to religious chant, to Egyptian pop—Middle Eastern music is as different from Western idioms as it is fascinating.

Here are some of the major differences between Middle Eastern and Western music:

- **Quarter Tone Scales**—Some Middle Eastern music uses quarter-tones, whereby an octave can have 17 notes, 19 notes, or 24 notes. Thus, there are notes that don’t exist in Western music.
- **Vocal Emphasis**—A common thread throughout the region is the connection between words and music. Most Middle Eastern music is oriented towards vocalization. There is also a high regard for poetry, often accompanied by musicians.
- **Melody and Ornamentation**—Melodies are a main component in Middle Eastern music. Melodies seem to progress by step with various instrumental parts moving independently. Musicians will often repeat what a singer or soloist plays and then improvise on the melody, but with no harmony. A unique aspect is the focus on ornamentation by each instrument, rather than from the combining of various tones.

- **No Harmony and no Chords**—Middle Eastern music is usually monophonic (one line at a time) and does not typically employ harmony and chords. In contrast, Western music typically includes harmonization and backing chords.
- **Rhythm**—Rhythms in Middle Eastern music are organized into patterns of emphasized and non-emphasized beats, and the patterns can be quite complex and exciting. Rhythm often sets the emotional tone of the song: energetic, romantic, sad, etc. There are many different beat styles in Middle Eastern music.
- **Oral Rather Than Written**—Most Middle Eastern music traditions are passed on by ear. Because modern notation developed around a Western twelve tone scale, representation of Middle Eastern scales and characteristic rhythmic embellishments can be difficult. Additionally, while the transposed music reads left to right, accompanying Arabic text or lyrics is predominantly read right to left.

Middle Eastern music traditions emphasize the soloist or small ensemble—most likely the outgrowth of nomadic traditions. The instrument ensembles (called takht) that accompany the singers can range from two to thirty instruments. Some of the instruments popular in a Middle Eastern takht can include the Oud, the Qanun or Santoor, various flutes, Daff (tambourine), Dumbek, Darabuka, Naqqara, goblet drums (Zarb), a variety of frame drums (Riqq), finger cymbals (Zills) and various other instruments.

Like much of the region, music in the Middle East is in conflict. There is a struggle going on between ideologies in the Middle East, and certain types of music (especially popular music) are frowned upon by certain elements of society. Some regard music for pleasure, rather than for religious purposes, as sinful. Nevertheless, Middle Eastern rulers throughout history have supported the musical arts. In recent years, the rise of the oil economy has brought workers to the Middle East from Africa, India and other areas, and these musical traditions are having an influence upon modern music in the Middle East.

The Music and Instruments of North America



Before Columbus set foot in the new world, North America was inhabited by Native American peoples who had a long and rich cultural heritage. Traditional songs among the Native peoples were handed down from generation to generation. Music was a means of communicating with supernatural powers, commanding the elements (such as rain or wind), or healing the sick. Singing was usually accompanied with dance and various instruments.

Traditional instrumentations consisted of flute and percussion instruments, such as drums, rattles, and shakers. Various tribes had different types of drums. Powwow drums are played communally by players who sit around them in a circle. They also played various smaller drums such as the Cherokee hand drum, Buffalo drum, Native log drums, and Pueblo drum—made of hollowed logs with raw-hide skins. The Native American Flute is also an important instrument used in courtship, healing, meditation, and rituals. Recently, the Native American flute has achieved popularity for its unique sound, featured in a variety of films and recordings.

Ever since the Europeans began settling the New World, North America has been a melting pot of musical styles, cultures, and thought from literally every part of the globe. The music of Early Colonial America was very similar to the songs and styles of Britain, France, and Spain. As large numbers of Europeans immigrated to America, they brought their instruments and styles with them. Enslaved Africans brought their musical traditions and expressed them with newfangled instruments, such as the banjo, and traditional African call and response form established a foundation for spirituals and gospel music.

African-American spirituals gave rise to blues music reflecting pain and oppression. Mixed cultures also resulted in hybrid music forms—the French-African Creole music of New Orleans, for example.

This melting pot of America also brewed up a new musical genre, Jazz, that ignited the musical imagination of the entire world. The use of syncopation, asymmetrical rhythms, and free improvisation on melodies reflected the sense of freedom in the United States in the early nineteenth century.

Country music is believed to originate from a mixture of African-American spirituals, blues, and Appalachian folk music. Rural Appalachian folk music was a mixture of British, Irish-Celtic, and African influences. Instrumentation included blow bottles and jugs, banjo, dulcimer, zither, washtub bass, harmonica, and washboard (all of which are included in the Garritan World Instruments library).

Each successive wave of immigrants contributed a unique musical flavor to North America. Whether it was the Civil War, or the opening up of the frontier in the West, music mirrors the historical forces that shaped America.

The Music and Instruments of Latin America



The music of Latin America is some of the most rhythmic and energetic in the world. Almost anywhere you go in Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands, music is close by.

The music of Latin America is a fusion of indigenous peoples, Europeans (mainly Spanish and Portuguese), and Africans. These traditions have all meshed together to bring South America a feast of musical expression—from bossa nova and samba, to tango, to vallenato and other unique styles.

People who have traveled to Brazil say it is the most musical country on the planet. Afro-Brazilian music maintains styles close to African origins, with a dominance of percussion instruments driving energetic syncopated rhythms. The combination of African and Portuguese influences is also apparent in Brazilian folk dances, including the samba, batuque, lundu, and the bossa nova.

Argentinian music was largely influenced by Hispanic elements, as evidenced by the popular Tango. The Bandoneon (Tango accordion) is a popular instrument used in Argentinian tango. Other musical styles such as zamba, milonga and chamamé also originated in Argentina.

The music of Mexico also features various musical styles influenced by a variety of cultures. Ranchera music, originally consisting of a singer and guitar, has now expanded to include other instruments. Mariachi is a popular musical genre from Mexico. Usually a Mariachi band consists of violins, trumpets, Spanish guitar, guitarrón, and sometimes the Veracruz harp.

The music of the Andes reflects musical elements from the indigenous peoples of Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Peru. Music is part of everyday life in the Andes regions. Popular instruments in the Andes today are the Andean panflutes and siku, quena, tarka, and South American Harp.

In the nearby Caribbean, a host of styles also developed from African influences—the Cuban rumba, the biguine in Martinique, kaiso in Trinidad, reggae in Jamaica, calypso, and the Trinidadian steel band.

Percussion plays a major role in Latin American music and there are far too many Latin percussion instruments to list all of them here (but many are included in this library).

The Music and Instruments of Australia & Oceania



From the island continent of Australia to the small Polynesian and Hawaiian Islands, the music of the Pacific is as great in scope as it is in geography.

The music of Indonesia reflects the diversity of its more than 17,000 islands. The most popular and well-known form of Indonesian music is Gamelan, which means orchestra in Balinese, and represents the traditional music ensemble of Indonesia. The instruments in a Gamelan ensemble include a variety of tuned instruments including metallophones, bamboo flutes (suling), xylophones, drums, gongs, and chimes. Java and Bali have distinctive Gamelan ensembles. Balinese Gamelan is often faster and more dramatic and intense, whereas Javanese Gamelan is more mellow and contemplative. The distinctive ethereal sound of the Gamelan can be attributed to the differences in tuning between instruments while playing interweaving patterns.

The music of Hawaii is associated with a popular dance, known as the hula, and chant (mele). The chant (mele) is typically accompanied by an ipu heke (a double gourd). Hula dance is often accompanied by the ipu (single gourd), kala`au (rhythm sticks) and Kaekeke (long bamboo sticks). The ukulele, a small guitar-like instrument, was brought to the Hawaiian Islands by Portuguese explorers. The ukulele later became the instrument most associated with Hawaiian music.

Studying World Music and Cultures

Mastering World Instruments requires study and practice, as does learning any instrument. Learning more about the music and instruments of different peoples will benefit your skills. There are many excellent resources on ethnomusicology and region-specific books and resources for learning more about ethnic music styles.. Understanding the musical traditions of other cultures will go a long way and your performance will sound even more authentic. Of course, the best way to learn about how world music should sound is to listen to ethnic recordings or attend live concerts.

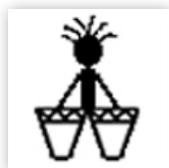
Groups of Instruments in Garritan World Instruments

Wind Instruments



Blowing into a bamboo shoot or a grass reed is one of the most ancient forms of making music. Wind instruments have been found in every culture since antiquity. Originally, wind instruments could play only one note but holes were added later to produce more pitches. Some instruments were blown on the side (like a Western flute, Chinese Dizi or Indian Bansuri), others had a fipple or mouthpiece at the end (like the Recorder, Pennywhistle or Chinese Xiao). Other flutes and reed instruments evolved over time producing a wide array of musical colors.

Percussion Instruments



World Instruments includes a vast variety of percussion instruments from Africa, Asia, India, China, Japan, the Middle East, Europe, Oceania, and Latin America. There are more percussion instruments around the globe than any other type of instrument. In addition to individual percussion instruments there are Percussion Ensembles such as Taiko Ensemble, Gamelan, Ewe Drums, etc. Each Percussion Ensemble contains a selection of percussion sounds.

Stringed Instruments



Stringed instruments, whether bowed or plucked, can be found in every musical culture. Similarities and variations of the different types of stringed instruments evolved as different cultures migrated and intermingled.

Other Instruments



Wind, percussion, and stringed instruments are just a few of the kinds of instruments found throughout the world. There are other types of instruments including keyboards (such as the harmonium and accordion), mouth organs, and harmonicas.

ENSEMBLE FILES



Load Bands and Ensembles Easily

The Garritan World Instruments installation includes a folder/directory called “Ensembles” that contains a collection of useful pre-configured bands, ensembles, and other instrumental groups for your convenience.

Loading an Ensemble can give you a quick head start to setting up a group of instruments. Each file loads a selection of instruments along with pan, level, and effect settings. Ensembles do not load tunings. The Ensembles folder can be found in the folder where the Garritan World Instruments library was installed. The default location is: /Garritan/World Instruments/Ensembles.

Various setups of sections and instrument groupings are listed in the table below. The patch names of the instruments are listed for each ensemble. Where appropriate, a local equivalent instrument is given in parenthesis.

LIST OF ENSEMBLES	
<i>Ensemble Name:</i>	<i>Instruments Included:</i>
African Orchestra	Gyl, Balafon, Kalimbas Doun Doun Ba, Kpanlogo 3, Ashiko, Sangban, Apentima, Bougarabou, Televi Kora, Ngoni, Begena, Bolon Bass
African Night Strings	Begena, Bolon, Domu, Kora, Ngoni, Berimbau (Mbela), Gopichand
Akogo Thumb Band	Kalimbas, Likembe, Mbira, Sanza Domu, Kora, Begena, Bolon
Andean Highlands Ensemble	Quena, Andean Panpipes, Peruvian Panpipes, Tarka, Ocarina 1 & 2 South American Harp (arpa), Ukulele (Charango) Cajon, Bombo, Teponaxtli
Appalachian Folk Band	Bottle blows, Banjo, Banjolele, Mandolin, Fiddle, Fretless Zither, Dulcimer, Washtub Bass Kashiklar (Spoons), Washboard Accordion, Harmonica

LIST OF ENSEMBLES

<i>Ensemble Name:</i>	<i>Instruments Included:</i>
Balkan Folkdance Band	Kaval, Double Flute, Dvojnice Double Flute, Dvojnice Drone, Gaida Bagpipes Balalaika, Bulgarska Tambura, Fiddle, Mandolin, Octave Mandolin, Oud Concert Accordion
Bluegrass Band	Fiddle, Banjo, Banjolele, Mandolin, Octave Mandolin, Washtub Bass, Harmonica, Bass Harmonica
Caribbean Music Ensemble	PVC Flute, Steelpan, Hang Drum, Latin Percussion 1, Latin Percussion 2, Cuica, Bombo (Tassa), Afoxê, Agogo Bell, Agogo Block, Atabaque, Balafon, Bolon Bass or Guitarron
Chinese Orchestra	Bawu, Di-Zi, Guanzi, Hulusi, Sheng, Suona, Xiao Erhu, Guzheng, Pipa, Yueqin Bianzhong, Bo, Chinese Cymbals, Chinese Gongs, Datangu Lion Drum, Tangku
Celtic Consort	Low Irish Whistle, Irish Flute, Clarke Pennywhistle, Pennywhistles in D, Bb, Uilleann Pipes; Celtic Harp, Wire Strung Harp (Clarsach), Fiddle, Mandolin; Bodhrán, Riqq or Daff (Tambourine), Concertina
Djembe Drumming Ensemble	Djembe, Ashiko, Bougarabou, Shekere, Kpoko Kpoko, Dawuro, Axatse, Afoxe Dun Dun Set: Kenkeni (smallest), Sangban (medium), and Dun Dun Ba (largest).
Down Under	Berimbau, Didgeridoo, Bullroarer, Conch Shell, Rainstick, Jaw Harps, Kala'au (boomerangs)
Ewe Drumming Ensemble	Atoke, Axatse, Gankokwe, Kagan, Kpanlogo 1 Large, Kpanlogo 2 Medium, Kpanlogo 3 Combo, Sogo
Gamelan Bali Orchestra	Suling 1, 2; Strings: Rebab; Angklung, Ceng Ceng, Gendér, Giying (Ugal), Kantil, Kenong (Kemong) Kendhang, Pemade, Penyacah, Reyong
Gamelan Java Orchestra	Suling 1, 3; Strings: Rebab; Bonang, Gong & Gong Ageng, Kempul, Kempyang, Kenong (Kemong), Ketuk, Pelog Panerus, Saron Barung, Saron Demong, Saron Panerus (Peking), Slendro, Panerus, Slentem
Global Village 1	Conch Shell, Duduk, Shakuhachi; Sarangi Drone, Koto, Guitarron; Tablas, O-daiko, Tibetan Bells, Pelog Panerus, Washboard; Djembe, Chinese Cymbals, Hang Drum, Harmonium, Concert Accordion

LIST OF ENSEMBLES

<i>Ensemble Name:</i>	<i>Instruments Included:</i>
Global Village 2	Alphorn, Uilleann Pipes, Dizi, Peruvian Panpipes, Irish flute; South American Harp, Santoor, Fiddle, Washtub Bass, Tambura; Tablas, Powwow Drums, Steel Drums, Balafon, Concertina,
Gong Gang	Gong (India Singing Gong), Kkwenggwari, Chinese Gongs, Luo Gong, Thai Gong, Gong & Gong Ageng, Kempul
Hawaiian Hulu Hang	Hawaiian Nose Flute, Conch Shell Ukulele, Tenor Ukulele Pahu Hula, Ipu, Kaekeeke, Kala'au, Lava Stones & Rattles (Ili'ili & 'Uli'uli), Toere, Bullroarer
Indian Hindustani Ensemble (North India)	Bansuri 1, Pungi Snake Charmer, Shenai, Shiva Whistle Tambura, Sarangi Drone Sitar, Tambura, Santoor, Sarangi, Fretless Zither (Samandal) Tablas, Manjeera, Ghungroo, Pakhawaj Harmonium
Indian Carnatic Ensemble (South India)	Bansuri 2 (Venu), Shenai; Drone: Tambura Fiddle, Gopichand , Electric Sitar; Other: Harmonium Tablas, Mridangam, Ghatam, Chenda, Kanjeera, Murchang, Daffi
Irish Traditional Troupe	Tinwhistle, Irish Flute, Bodhrán, Irish Harp, Wire-strung Harp, Fiddle, Bodhran
Japanese Taiko Ensemble	Chanchiki, Chu-daiko, Daibyosi, Hira-daiko, Hyoushigi, Ko-daiko, Nagado-daiko, O-daiko, Okawa, Okedo-daiko, Shime-daiko, Tebyoshi, Tsuzumi, Uchiwa-daiko
Japanese Traditional (Gagaku)	Shakuhachi, Hichiriki, Knotweed Flute Koto, Sanshin, Shamisen Ko-daiko, Chu-daiko, Ko-daiko, O-daiko, Okedo-daiko, Shime-daiko, Tsuzumi
Jug & Bottle Band	Bottle Blows, Tinaja, Ipu, Udu, Ibo, Ghatam, Conch Shell, Slide Whistle, Ocarina 1 & 2, Bone Flute 1 & 2
Klezmer Gypsy Band	Diplica, Fiddle, Guitarron (bass), Santoor Frame Drum, Bass Drum, Cymbal Accordion, Alphorn
Malaysian Paluan Ensemble	Rebab, Oud (Gambus), Suona (Serunai), Bansuri 1 (Bamboo flute), Geduk, Kesi, Angklung, Kendhang (Gendang), Kompang, Luo Gong, Gong & Gong Ageng
Mexican Ranchera Band	Veracruz Harp, Guitarron, Fiddle, Tenor Ukulele (Vihuela)

LIST OF ENSEMBLES

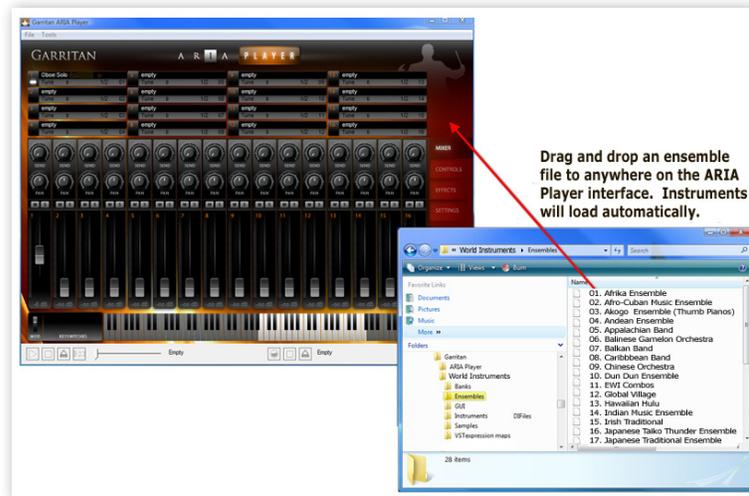
<i>Ensemble Name:</i>	<i>Instruments Included:</i>
Middle East Takht	Arghul, Mijwiz 1, Duduk, Maqrunah Basic Middle East Percussion, Arabian Frame Drum Rebab, Oud, Santoor
Native Powwow Circle	Native American Flute, Buffalo Drum, Powwow Drums, Native Log Drum, Pueblo (Taos) Drum
Piping Hot	Catalan Bagpipes, Duda Bagpipes, Gaita Bagpipe, Koza Bagpipes, Scottish Highland Bagpipes, Uilleann Pipes, Melodica
Renaissance Consort	Alto Recorder, Bass Recorder, Piccolo Recorder, Sopranino Recorder, Soprano Recorder, Tenor Recorder, Folk Shawm, Riqq or Daff (tambourine), Oud (lute), Zitter, Fiddle, Hurdy Gurdy
Slovakian Shepherd Band	Bone Flute 1, Shepherds Folk Pipe 1 & 2, Bass Overtone Flute, Koncovka Alto Flute, Tenor Overtone Flute, Duda Bagpipes, Panpipes (Andean Panpipes), Zitter, Mandolin, Octave Mandolin
South East Asia	Piri, Bamboo Flute, Khaen Mouth Organ, Dan Tranh, Dan Ty Ba, Choazhou Guzheng, Ching, Geduk, Kesi, Kompang, Luo Gong, Tangku, Thai Gong
Squeezer Pleasers	Bandoneon, Concertina, Concert Accordion, French Accordion, Italian Mussette Accordion, Harmonium, Melodica
Susu Balafon Ensemble	Balafon, Gyil, Kalimbas, Mbira, Doun Doun Ba, Atoxe
Thunder Troupe	Powwow Drums, Buffalo Drum, Bombo, Kpanlogo 1 Large, Datangu Lion Drum, Doun Doun Ba, Chu-daiko, Nagado-daiko, O-daiko, Okedo-daiko, Kendhang
Tibetan Mystic Ensemble	Tibetan Cymbals, Tibetan Singing Bowl, Tibetan Bells, Tingsha, Jogi Baja
Talking Drums	Dondo, Tama (Talking Drum), Damroo, Cuica
Wood World	African Log Drum, Nigerian Log Drum, Krin Slit Drum, Teponaxtli, Toere, Stir Drum, Tonetag, Kaekeke, Kala'au, Pan Clappers, Hyoushigi, Temple Blocks, Agogo Blocks

Loading Ensemble Files

In standalone mode there are two ways to load Ensemble files:

- Load from the File menu (File/Load)
- Drag and Drop

When ARIA is used as a plug-in from within a host program, the Drag and Drop method must be used to load ensemble files. This can be done as follows: With the ARIA player interface displayed, open the “Ensembles” folder/directory to display the numbered collection of ensemble files. Using the mouse button, click and hold on the file you wish to load. Drag it to the ARIA interface and release the mouse button. The instruments and their configurations will load automatically.



Note that in Standalone mode you can create customized ensemble files. Just load the instruments you want, adjust their settings to your liking, and use the Save As command from the File menu to save the .aria preset.

Note:

There are special groups of scala files made for use in combination with the Ensemble files. After loading your ensemble, click on the ARIA SETTINGS page to import these special scala files. The scala files made for use within the ensemble files start with the ensemble file name. Try using these scala files as a starting point to explore the possibilities of exotic and unique scales that are authentic to these groups of instruments.

Controllers for Garritan World Instruments

Below is a chart of the most widely used controllers for the various instruments in the Garritan World Instruments library:

CHART OF CONTROLLERS	
MW (vol/eq)	Mod Wheel for expression and volume control
Vel (attack)	Note Velocity for accents and attack
Lgth	Length Control—Sample release time
VAR 1	Automatic variability of intonation
VAR 2	Automatic variability of timbre
FiltLv	Filter gain level
FiltFq	Filter center frequency
Keyswitches/KS	Keyswitches
VibSpd	Vibrato speed control
VibAmt	Vibrato intensity control
SusLeg	Sustain Pedal legato control
Sus (sus)	Sustain Pedal for normal sustain control
SusDp	Sustain Pedal with damping control
Vel (vol)	Note Velocity for Volume control
Fluttr	Flutter tongue/ Growl
Porta	Portamento control
AirNs	Air flow noise
Bellows	Accordion bellows noise
BowNs	Bow Noise
BndSpd	Bend Speed
BDFund	Bass Drum Fundamental
Auto-Legato	Auto-Legato Toggle

For more detailed information about the controllers, please refer to the chapter entitled “Playing World Instruments.”

DIRECTORY OF INSTRUMENTS IN
GARRITAN WORLD INSTRUMENTS

Organization of Instruments

It is no easy task to classify many hundreds of instruments from all corners of the globe. Classification of musical instruments has been studied by many ethnomusicologists and there are different classification systems. Instruments have a wide variety of origins, performance contexts, and physical characteristics.

The Sachs-Hornbostel system is the one preferred by most ethnomusicologists. This system classifies musical instruments as follows:

1. **Idiophones**—sound is primarily produced by the actual body of the instrument vibrating, rather than a string, membrane, or column of air. This group includes most percussion instruments except for drums.
2. **Membranophones**—sound is primarily produced by the vibration of a tightly stretched membrane. This group includes most drums and kazoos.
3. **Chordophones**—a class of instruments comprising strings stretched between fixed points. Sound is primarily produced by the vibration of a string or strings. This group contains most stringed instruments (zithers, lutes, violins, guitars), harps, and stringed keyboard instruments, such as pianos and harpsichords.
4. **Aerophones**—this class of instruments produce sound when a player blows into the instrument causing air to vibrate. Flutes and trumpets are part of this group..

The Sachs-Hornbostel system has never gained general popularity since it often goes against people’s intuitive perception of how instruments relate to each other. The most intuitive way is to classify by geographical location and then sub-categorize by instrument family type. We’ve used a more simple method. Instruments are associated with a family type. Within each family type are the geographical regions. We have used common family names rather than the ethnomusicology names to make it easier to navigate.

<i>Family</i>		<i>Geographic Region</i>	
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Winds		Asia	
Percussion	----->	Africa	-----> Instrument
Strings		Europe	
Other Instruments		etc	
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THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Africa			
Argahul		<p>The Arghul is a reed woodwind instrument that consists of two asymmetrical pipes. One pipe, a chanter with between five and seven finger holes, is dedicated to the melody. The second pipe, longer than the first, produces a drone. Arghuls come in different sizes and are played in Egypt and surrounding regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Mijwiz 1		<p>The Mijwiz is a traditional instrument of Egypt and is one of the oldest wind instruments. Its name means “dual” as it consists of two short bamboo reed pipes tied together. Instead of having a separate reed attached to a mouthpiece, the reed in the Mijwiz is a vibrating tongue made from a slit cut into the wall of the instrument itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 - C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Mijwiz 2		<p>Another Mijwiz instrument with a different range and character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>		<i>Controls:</i>
China			
Bawu		<p>The Bawu is a side-blown wind instrument found throughout China. Although it resembles a flute, it is actually a reed instrument. It is often played as a solo instrument, and is featured in films and in popular music. It is also referred to as a Bawoo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Di-Zi		<p>The Di-Zi, or Chinese bamboo flute, is the most common flute of China. The Di-Zi is a side-blown bamboo flute having six finger holes, and is characterized by an additional hole covered by a piece of thin fiber (Muo kong) that buzzes when played and creates a distinctive tone. The Di-Zi is also known as the Ti-tzu or Hengdi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Guanzi		<p>The Guanzi is a Chinese double-reed wind instrument. Its name literally means “tube,” which describes its cylindrical shape. It is usually made from rosewood and has seven finger holes with one or two thumb holes. The ends of the instrument are decorated with metal. Also called Guan or Bili.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Hulusi		<p>The Hulusi is a popular Chinese reed instrument. The instrument has a gourd wind chamber, a main melody pipe with seven finger holes, and one or two auxiliary drone pipes. Hulusi means “gourd silk,” referring to the instrument’s soft silky tone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
China		
Sheng	 <p>The Sheng, or Chinese Mouth Organ, is a multiple free-reed instrument consisting of a bundle of 13-17 vertical pipes fastened together. Sound is produced by blowing air into a mouthpiece at the base and covering the holes on the various pipes. The Sheng can produce interesting chords as well as single notes, and is used as both a solo and accompanying instrument. Also called Shung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Suona	 <p>The Suona is a double-reed wind instrument with a flaring metal bell at its end. It has a distinctively loud tone and is used in Chinese traditional music ensembles and outdoor performances. The Suona is also known as a Laba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Xiao	 <p>The Xiao is a Chinese end-blown flute that has been used in Chinese music for over two millennia. The instrument has six finger holes and is played vertically—similarly to the Shakuhachi. It is usually made of dark brown bamboo. The Xiao has a soft and low tone. The Xiao is also known as the the Di Xiao or Dong Xiao.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
India			
Bansuri 1		<p>The Bansuri is a large side-blown alto flute of Northern India and surrounding regions. It is made of a single length of bamboo with six or seven finger holes. Bansuris range in length from about 12 inches up to about 40 inches, with 20-inch bansuris being the most common. This instrument is associated with the god Krishna who was often depicted playing a Bansuri.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Bansuri 2 (Venu)		<p>Another Bansuri instrument with a different timbre and character. Venu is a variant of the Bansuri used in Southern Indian Carnatic music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Pungi Snake Charmer		<p>The Pungi Snake Charmer's pipe is a North Indian reed instrument used by snake charmers. It consists of two pipes, a melody chanter and a drone, that are attached to a gourd. To produce sound, the player blows into a mouthpiece attached to the top and plays the chanter with his fingers. The reeds are placed inside a protective gourd, so the player's lips never touch them. The instrument is also known as the Bean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
India		
Shenai	 <p>The Shenai is an Indian reed instrument with a wooden body and a brass bell. It is mainly a Northern Indian instrument although there are Carnatic variants in Southern India. The instrument commonly has seven to nine finger holes and is played like an oboe. It is actually a quadruple-reed instrument that has two upper reeds and two lower reeds. The Shenai is thought to bring good luck and is often played at Indian weddings and festivals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Shiva Whistle	 <p>The Shiva Whistle is a small wooden wind instrument. It has a picture of the Hindu diety Shiva on it. It differs from the Bansuri in that it is an end blown instrument and not a side-blown flute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Japan			
Hichiriki		<p>The Hichiriki is a cylindrical double-reed wind instrument used in the Gagaku (court) music of Japan. It is characterized by its nasal timbre. The instrument has a narrow range but with its large reed there is great flexibility of pitch and embellishment techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4- G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Knotweed Flute		<p>This Knotweed Flute is a small six-holed end-blown flute made from the bamboo-like stalks of the Knotweed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Shakuhachi		<p>The Shakuhachi is a traditional notched flute from Japan. The end-blown flute has five finger holes and a thumb hole. The instrument is made from the root of the bamboo and is crafted with precision. Although tuned to a pentatonic (five note) scale, by using various fingerings (partial holings) and by controlling the embouchure, the player can produce great flexibility in tone and pitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Other Asian Regions			
Bamboo Flute		See Europe: Bamboo Flute	
Jogi Baja		<p>The Jogi Baja is a double-reed instrument from Nepal played in various ceremonies and rituals. Players of the instrument often use the technique of circular breathing, which allows the player to play extended passages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Piri		<p>The Piri is a Korean double reed instrument used in both the folk and court music of Korea. It is made of bamboo and has seven finger holes. Its large reed and cylindrical bore give it a sound mellower than that of many other types of oboe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:		Description:	Controls:
Europe			
End Blown Flutes:			
Double Flute		<p>The Double Flute originates from Albania. This flute is distinctive in that it combines two flute bores, combining a familiar six-hole shepherd pipe and an overtone flute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C4- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Dvojnice Double Flute		<p>The Dvojnice (double shepherd pipe) is a carved wooden double-tube flute from the Balkans. This traditional instrument has seven finger holes, three on one pipe and four on the other, allowing the player to play a harmony at the same time as the melody.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C4- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Dvojnice Double Flute Drone		<p>This instrument is the second pipe for the Double Flute above. The player begins a tune by playing one pipe to state the melody and the harmony on the drone side is then added.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C4- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Kaval		<p>The Kaval is a long end-blown flute from Bulgaria and the Balkans and is used in folk music in the region. The Kaval is fully open at both ends and sound is made by blowing across the sharpened edge of the mouthpiece. The instrument has eight playing holes (seven in front and one in the back) and four extra holes near the bottom of the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C4- C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe		
Overtone Flutes:		
Bass Overtone Flute	 <p>This Overtone Bass Flute, or Bass Fujara, is a large instrument in the key of G. This contra-bass Slovakian instrument can be as large as five and a half feet long and produces a wide range of harmonics and overtones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutrtr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Koncovka Alto Flute	 <p>The Koncovka is a Slovakian overtone alto flute that is traditionally played by shepherds. This instrument is in the key of D and plays melodies with no finger holes. Melodies are created on the Koncovka flute by blocking (fully or partially) the bottom hole of the flute with the index finger to create various pitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G4- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutrtr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Tenor Overtone Flute	 <p>The Fujara is a folk shepherd's flute originating from the Slovakian mountain region. This Tenor Overtone Flute is often played while standing. Although it has no finger holes, a range of a few octaves can be achieved with the right combination of breath and blocking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutrtr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Whistles:		
Clarke Pennywhistle	 <p>Clarke has been the leading maker of Irish Pennywhistles for over 150 years. Clarke Pennywhistles are known for their clear distinctive tone quality. Pennywhistles come in a variety of sizes and keys. A skilled player can make a Pennywhistle sing with ornaments, trills, flutter tonguing, and effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutrtr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS		
ARIA name:	Description:	Controls:
Europe		
Handmade Pennywhistle	 <p>This handmade Pennywhistle is a fine hand-crafted six-holed instrument. In recent years, with the popularity of <i>Titanic</i> and <i>Riverdance</i>, a number of instrument craftsmen in different countries have started lines of high-end Pennywhistles made of exotic woods and fine materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Low Irish Whistle	 <p>The Low Irish Whistle has one of the most distinctive sounds in Irish music. Its unique sound has been used in films such as the haunting <i>Titanic</i> soundtrack and in <i>Riverdance</i>. The Low Whistle is the Low D that is pitched one octave below the traditional D whistle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Pennywhistle in Bb	 <p>Pennywhistles originated in Ireland centuries ago. This pennywhistle is an end-blown flute tuned in the key of Bb, which is the lowest note it is capable of playing. The Bb Pennywhistle is one of the most standard Pennywhistle instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: F4 - F7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Pennywhistle in D	 <p>The D Pennywhistle is the most popular key because so much Irish and Celtic music is in the key of D. Although a diatonic instrument, it is also possible to play chromatically by half-holing or cross-fingering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: A4 - A7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe		
Pennywhistle in G	 <p>The G Pennywhistle is rare and not as common as the other keys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: D5 - C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Sopilka Whistle	 <p>The Sopilka Whistle is a Ukrainian high-pitched folk whistle. The instrument is similar in range to the common piccolo flute. The sound of the Sopilka depends on the strength of the player's blowing into the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Susato Pennywhistle	 <p>The Susato Pennywhistle is made of sturdy plastic. Some prefer these whistles not only for their tone, but also because they are less affected by changes in temperature or atmosphere than metal-based whistles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Tin Whistle in Bb	 <p>Another version of the Bb Pennywhistle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: F4 - F7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Description:		Controls:
Europe			
Recorders:			
Alto Recorder		<p>The Recorder (also known as “flûte à bec” in France, “blockflöte” in Germany, and “flauto dolce” in Italy) has a long history in Europe dating from Medieval times. Recorders are generally end-blown flutes with seven finger holes and a range of about two octaves. The alto instrument is pitched in the key of F and is also known as the Treble Recorder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4- G7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Bass Recorder		<p>The Bass Recorder is the largest and deepest-voiced instrument of the recorder family. This instrument has a bocal or bent-neck design to direct the player’s breath to the main body of the instrument. The instrument is pitched in the key of F.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Piccolo Recorder		<p>The Piccolo Recorder, or Garklein, is the smallest of all the recorders, approximately six inches in length. Though not used as frequently as other recorders it often serves to fill out chords in ensembles. This instrument is pitched in the key of C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe			
Sopranino Recorder		<p>The Sopranino Recorder is the highest voiced recorder used in a typical recorder family. It is pitched in the key of F.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: F5 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Soprano Recorder		<p>The Soprano Recorder is the most common among learners and is often used in classroom setting. It is about twelve inches in length and pitched in the key of C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: G4- G7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Tenor Recorder		<p>The Tenor Recorder is known for its soft, melodious sound. It is pitched in the key of C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: G3- G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Reeds:			
Diplica		<p>The Alto Natural clarinet, or Diplica, is an ancient, clarinet-like instrument from the Czech Republic, Hungary, and parts of Croatia. This single-reed instrument consists of a single wood pipe with seven finger holes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: G2 – C5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:		Description:	Controls:
Europe			
Folk Shawm		<p>The Folk Shawm, also known as a Mey, is an ancient folk instrument that has changed little over the centuries. This double-reed instrument is made from cherry wood and has seven finger holes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Chanters & Bagpipes:			
<p>Bagpipes have a long history throughout Europe and are part of the musical traditions of many countries. The instrument consists of a single- or double-reed instrument that uses a bag (traditionally made from animal skin) to retain and blow air to vibrate reeds. The bag is pressed with the arm to send air to a reed pipe with finger holes called the chanter, which produces the melody notes. Some bagpipes can also produce a drone that accompanies the melody, but unlike the familiar Scottish bagpipes, many European baggies are droneless.</p>			
Catalan Bagpipes		<p>The Catalan bagpipes have a different character and the widest range, approximately three octaves. There are several names for the Catalan bagpipes: coixinera, caterineta, borrega, manxa borrega, mossa verda, ploranera, Sac de les Aspres, and Sac de Gemecs (which means “bag of moans”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone Range: C2- B2 • Melodic Range: C3- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Duda Bagpipes		<p>The Duda is popular throughout Eastern Europe. The chanter of the Duda has a double reed similar to an oboe, and a conical bore with seven finger-holes. This chanter is relatively high pitched and has a range of approximately two octaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone Range: C2- B2 • Melodic Range: C4- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches



THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Description:	Controls:	
Europe			
Gaita Bagpipes		<p>The Gaita, which means “bagpipe,” is a traditional bagpipe used in Spain and Portugal. The Gaita has become popular in recent years in pipe bands. The Gaita chanter has a range of approximately three octaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone Range: C2- B2 • Melodic Range: C4- C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Koza Bagpipes		<p>The Koza is a Polish bagpipe that consists of a large goatskin bag and a single reed chanter. The chanter has a range of approximately two octaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone Range: C2- B2 • Melodic Range: C3- C5 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Scottish Highland Bagpipes		<p>Scottish Highland Bagpipes, or the Great Highland Bagpipes, are the most recognized of the bagpipes and represent the national instrument of Scotland. Scottish Bagpipes are commonly used in formal ceremonies throughout the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth Nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone Range: C2- B2 • Melodic Range: C3- E5 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Uilleann Pipes		<p>The Uilleann Pipes are the national bagpipe of Ireland. They are distinguished from other bagpipes as air is not blown with the mouth but rather air is pumped into the bag by means of a bellows attached to the player’s elbow. The instrument is known for its sweet tone and wide range of expression. The instrument has been more recently popularized years in <i>Riverdance</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melodic Range: G3-G6 (drone C2-B2) 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Description:	Controls:	
Europe			
Side Blown Flutes:			
Bamboo Flute		<p>This small instrument is a simple Bamboo Flute with six holes and is in the key of F. There are a variety of small bamboo flutes from many cultures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - C8 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Bone Flute 1		<p>A Bone Flute unearthed in Slovenia is reported to be the oldest handcrafted musical instrument. This six-hole Bone Flute is also from Slovenia and is carved from the thigh-bone of a turkey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5 - C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Bone Flute 2		<p>Another Bone Flute from Slovenia. This instrument has seven finger holes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5 – C8 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Irish Flute		<p>The Irish Flute is a popular side-blown flute used in traditional Irish music. The basic instrument is a simple wooden flute with six open holes and tuned in the key of D, a widely used key for Irish music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 - C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe			
Shepherds Folk Pipe 1		<p>The Shepherds Folk Pipe, or Soprano Folk Pipe, is a six-hole end-blown flute in the key of D. The Shepherd's Pipe is played by Slovak shepherds to accompany them while herding their sheep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G⁴ - G⁷ 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Shepherds Folk Pipe 2		<p>A tenor version of the Soprano Shepherd's Folk Pipe. This flute is a six-hole end-blown folk flute and plays an octave lower than the Shepherds Folk Pipe 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G³ – G⁶ 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>	
Latin America			
Andean Panpipes		<p>The Andean Panpipes (or panflutes) is a popular folk instrument in the Andes mountains region of South America. The instrument consists of two rows of bamboo pipes of gradually increasing length, joined together in a bundle and giving the alternate notes of the scale. Each pipe is tuned to a certain note depending on its length. Panpipes produce their distinctive breathy sound when the player blows horizontally across the open end of the pipes. Panpipes are also known as Zampoñas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, Keyswitches</p>
Ocarina 1		<p>The Ocarina is a simple wind instrument having a hollow oval body with finger holes. Sound is produced by covering various holes with the fingers and by blowing through the sound hole. The tone can also be varied by how hard the player blows into the instrument. The Ocarina is believed to have originated from Mesoamerica with the Mayan and the Aztecs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G4 – C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>
Ocarina 2		<p>Another Ocarina instrument with a different timbre and character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G4 – C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Latin America		
Peruvian Panpipes	 <p>Panpipes have long been a part of the culture of Peru and other Andean regions. This Panpipe instrument has a different range and character than the traditional Andean panpipes. It is played by Peruvian folk musicians of the Andes mountains. Also known as Siku.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5- C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, Keyswitches
Quena	 <p>The Quena is an end-blown Shepherd's flute originating in the Andean region of South America prior to the Spanish conquest. The instrument is made from carved bamboo cane with a U-shaped mouthpiece and has six finger holes in front and one in the back. It is also known as a Kena.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Tarka	 <p>The Tarka is a unique rectangular flute that originates from the Andes Mountain highlands. It is made from wood, carved with traditional designs, and hand painted in rich colors. The instrument has six finger holes and a whistle-type mouthpiece.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 - G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS		
ARIA name:	Description:	Controls:
Middle East		
Duduk	 <p>The Duduk is known for its hauntingly beautiful and expressive tone. This instrument has a small body with a large double reed and is capable of sustaining drone notes for long periods of time. Originally from Armenia, the Duduk can be found throughout Turkey, Persia, and surrounding areas. The instrument has not changed through the centuries and has become popular in recent years. It is featured in such films as <i>Gladiator</i> and <i>The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G2 - G5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Maqrunah	 <p>The Maqrunah is a reed instrument from Tunisia and Libya and often played by shepherds. A unique characteristic is its horn bell at one end. Although the Maqrunah has a limited melodic range, it produces a distinctly ornate and breathy tone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
North America		
Bottle Blows	 <p>The Bottle Blows consist of different size bottles and jugs of different materials. Sound is produced by the player holding the mouth of the bottle or jug near his or her mouth and blowing across the top. These instruments are common in jug bands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 - G4 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, Key-switches
Fife	 <p>The Fife is a small, high-pitched, transverse flute used in Appalachian folk music. It is a simple instrument usually consisting of a tube with six finger holes and diatonic tuning. The Fife is similar to a piccolo, but can be louder and shriller due to its narrower bore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Native American Flute	 <p>The design of the Native American Flute is significantly different than the construction of flutes from anywhere else in the world. It has five or six finger holes on the bottom and is typically made with two air chambers. The Native American flute has achieved some measure of fame for its distinctive sound, and is used in a variety of films, documentaries, and world music recordings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
PVC Flute	 <p>The Plumber's Pipe is a simple flute made from inexpensive plastic PVC plumbing pipe. Plastic plumbing pipe is considered ideal for simple flutes since it is easy to work with, waterproof, nearly unbreakable, and sounds remarkably good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
North America			
Slide Whistle		<p>The Slide Whistle, also known as a Swanee Whistle, is a wind instrument consisting of a tube with a slide piston in it. Moving the slide varies the pitch. The slide whistle is commonly used as a sound effect (in animated cartoons or in comedy soundtracks). It <i>is</i> possible to play serious melodies on the slide whistle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – G7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Oceania		
Conch Shell	 <p>The Conch Shell, or shell trumpet, is a wind instrument made from a seashell. A hole is carved in the end of the shell and the player blows into the instrument like a trumpet. Polynesian Conch Shell trumpets were historically used throughout the South Pacific. In some Polynesian islands it is known as the Putatara to the Maori. This instrument was featured in the score for the film <i>Alien</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C3 - E4 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Didgeridoo	 <p>The Didgeridoo is a wind instrument developed by indigenous Australians and is now popular throughout the world. The didgeridoo is traditionally made from hollowing out a eucalyptus tree, but modern instruments are made from a variety of woods, PVC, and other materials. It is played by holding the end to the mouth and vibrating the lips to produce a drone sound while using a special circular breathing technique. The sound can be varied by imparting vocalizations. The Didgeridoo is used by indigenous Australians to bring the listener into a dream state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C3 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Hawaiian Nose Flute	 <p>The Hawaiian Nose Flute, or Ohe Hano Ihu, is a bamboo flute that is played with the breath from the nose rather than the mouth. Although capable of only one octave, it produces a beautiful tone. Like other nose flutes in various cultures, it was traditionally used between lovers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: G4 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE WIND INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Oceania			
Suling 1		<p>The Suling is a four-holed bamboo flute used in Balinese Gamelan orchestras. A notch is cut into the side of the top end and encircled with a thin band made of rattan, leaving a small slit into which the player will blow. The Suling provides one of the most expressive sounds in the Gamelan ensemble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Suling 2		<p>A different Suling instrument with a different range and character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Suling 3		<p>Another Suling instrument of a different size and type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C4 – C8 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutr, Auto-Le-gato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Africa		
Adodo		<p>The Adodo is a cluster of small bells shaped like a dumbbell with three bells on either end. It is played by holding the center handle while striking the bells with a stick. This instrument originates from Ghana and is also known as a Flower Bell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – single hits
African Log Drum		<p>The Log Drum is common throughout Africa. It is made by hollowing out a log and carving out slit openings for the sound to resonate. The Log Drums are usually played with wood sticks. The instrument is known by many names and is found in a variety of sizes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – single hits • F#2-G2 – rolls
Apentima		<p>The Apentima is a single-headed carved drum made from Tenebrous wood, a hard wood believed to have spiritual powers. The Apentima is played by the Ashanti people of Ghana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various hits
Ashiko		<p>The Ashiko is a large conical drum designed to be played with bare hands. It is found throughout sub-Saharan Africa and West Africa. Some tribes consider the Ashiko to be male and the Djembe female.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B3 – various hand hits
Balafon		<p>The Balafon (or Balaphon) is a mallet instrument of West Africa consisting of wooden bars laid out like a xylophone. The player strikes the bars using mallets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range is C3 – C7

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:
 Africa		
Basic African Percussion	<p>The Basic African Percussion set includes a select combination of African percussion instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C#2 – African Log Drum • D2-D#2 – Apentima • E2-F#2 – Ashiko • G2-A2 – Bourarabou • A#2-C3 – Djembe • C#3-D#3 – Dondo • E3-F3 – Doun Doun Ba • F#3-G3 – Kagan • G#3-A3 – Kpanlogo 1 • A#3-B3 – Kpanlogo 2 • C4-C#4 – Kpanlogo 3 • D4-D#4 – Fontomfrom • E4-F#4 – Ibo • G4-A4 – Kenkeni Drum • A#4-C5 – Krin Slit Drum • C#5-D#5 – Morocco Drum • E5-F#5 – Sakara • G5-A5 – Sangban • A#5-C6 – Tama • C#6-G6 – Sistrum • G#6-B6 – Televi • B6-D7 – Tonetang Stir Drum • D#7-F7 – Adodo • F#7-G#7 – Dawuro • A7-A#7 – Atoke • B7-C8 – Axatse 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Bougarabou	 <p>The Bougarabou is a single-headed drum covered with cow skin over an elongated goblet-shaped drum. It is often placed on a single stand or played in sets of three or four. The drum is also known as Boucarabou and originates in Senegal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Dawuro	 <p>The Dawuro is a banana-shaped metal bell with a slit along its upper surface. It is played by musicians in Ghana and surrounding regions. The Ewe name is Toke.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Africa		
Djembe		<p>The Djembe is a popular hand drum from West Africa and literally means “everyone gather together”. The instrument is shaped like a large goblet with skin covering the large end. It is played with bare hands. There are three main notes in the Djembe: bass tone (the lowest), medium tone (a round, full sound), and slap (a high, sharp sound).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G2 – various hits with flat hand, palm, edge, slap and mute.
Dondo		<p>A Dondo is a double-headed wooden “talking” drum with lacings connecting the two heads. The player hits the heads while squeezing the lacings, thus creating variations in pitch in which the drum seems to “talk”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D7 – various hits and pitch variations
Doun Doun Ba		<p>The Doun Doun Ba is the largest of the doun doun set of West Africa bass drums. The other drums in the dun dun set are Kenkeni and Sangban. The instrument consists of a double-headed cylindrical drum with cowskin heads on each end. It is known by various names throughout West Africa such as Dun-Dun, Dunun, and Junjun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D3 – various hits

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:

Program Description:

Controller Assignments:



Africa

Ewe Drums

Ewe drums refer to a collection of percussion instruments played by the Ewe people of Ghana, Benin, and Togo. Ewe drum ensembles typically consist of drums, bells, and rattles. The drums in a Ewe ensemble come in several different sizes and typically have wooden conical bodies and are covered with animal skin. The Ewe peoples use these instruments for *drum dialoging* to mimic the tone of spoken language.

<p>Atoke</p> 	<p>The Atoke is a small banana-shaped metal bell from Ghana. It is made from forged iron and produces a bell-like tone when struck with its iron rod beater. It is held in the palm of a player's hand while being hit with the rod in the other hand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D3 – various hits 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Axatse</p> 	<p>The Axatse, from Ghana, is a gourd shaker covered with a net of small hard objects such as beads or seeds. The dry rattling sound of the Axatse is produced by striking it lightly on the thigh and the palm. It is also called Chekere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various rattles and shakes 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Gankokwe</p> 	<p>The Gankokwe is a hand-forged iron bell-like instrument played with a wooden stick. Some Ewe ensembles include two Gankokwe, one larger than the other. Two different Gankokwe are included in this patch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E3 and A3-B3– various hits on the various bells, open and clasped. 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Kagan</p> 	<p>The Kagan is part of a traditional Ewe drum ensemble. It is constructed of a solid carved piece of wood and is approximately twenty inches tall with a head five to six inches in diameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G2 – various hits and slaps 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Kpanlogo 1 Large</p> 	<p>The Kpanlogo is a deep-sounding conga-shaped drum from Ghana. It is headed with antelope skin and tuned by hammering in pegs. The Kpanlogo is used in rituals and to summon the town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ C2 – F2 – various hits and slaps 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, BDFund, Key-switches</p>

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:		Controller Assignments:
 Africa			
Kpanlogo 2 Medium 	A different Kpanlogo instrument that is smaller in size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F2 – various hits and slaps 		Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq
Kpanlogo 3 Combo 	Another Kpanlogo instrument combining different drums. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C4 – various hits on a different Kpanlogo. 		Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq
Sogo 	The Sogo is part of the Ewe drum ensemble and represents one of the master drums played by the leader of the group. The Sogo can be played either with two wooden sticks, one hand and one stick, or both hands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various hits 		Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq
Fontomfrom 	The Fontomfrom is a tribal drum from the Ashanti regions of Ghana. The drums are carved from a tree trunk and skins are stretched over the tops and fastened with long pegs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various hits 		Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Gome 	The Gome is a box-like drum from Ghana made with goatskin stretched over a wooden box frame. The drummer sits atop the box and plays this drum with both his hands. The heels of the feet also press against the skin to change the pitch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits and pitch bends 		Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 Africa			
Gyl		<p>The Gyl is a pentatonic mallet instrument from Ghana. It is made of 14 hardwood keys, called <i>liga</i>, mounted on a wooden frame. Below it are hanging gourds and spider web silk that produce a resonating sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3–C7 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Ibo		<p>The Ibo is a “pot drum” from the Ibo and Hausa tribes of Nigeria. Ibo is the Nigerian name for pottery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kalimbas		<p>The Kalimba, also called a thumb piano, is an ancient instrument from Africa. Kalimbas are made of small springy metal strips attached to a sounding box made of either gourd or wood. Kalimbas come in many shapes and sizes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2–C6 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kenkeni		<p>The Kenkeni is a mid-sized West African drum with double animal skin heads. It the smallest drum in the Doun Doun set of bass drums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kpoko Kpoko		<p>The Kpoko Kpoko is a double-ended rattle instrument from the Ibo tribe of Nigeria. It produces a unique wood rattling sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various rattles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Krin Slit Drum		<p>The Krin is a slit drum made from a piece of hollowed tree trunk with slots of different lengths and is played with a stick. The instrument is originally from the forest regions of Guinea and is used to transmit messages between villages. Also known as Kolokolos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

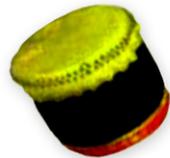
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Africa		
Likembe	 <p>The Likembe is a kalimba-like instrument from Uganda, the Congo, and Zaire. Also known as a Kisani, this instrument is common throughout the African continent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various plucks 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Mbira	 <p>The Mbira is a thumb piano from Zimbabwe that is similar to the kalimba and likembe. It is considered a sacred instrument in various African cultures and is used to communicate with ancestors, ward off harmful spirits, and cure illness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range is C2–C8 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Morocco Drum	 <p>The Morocco drums are a pair of ceramic drums with heads consisting of cow hide. They are similar to a bongo drum except that they are closed on the bottom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-E3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Nigerian Log Drum	 <p>Nigerian Log Drums, also known as Obrom, are hand-carved from a solid log. They are made from cutting slits in the side of the log and hollowing it out through the slit. Log Drums are used to communicate between villages. Under the right conditions, the sound can be heard miles away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Sakara	 <p>The Sakara, originating from the Yoruba region of Nigeria, is a frame drum instrument whose circular body is made of baked clay covered with goatskin. Pegs around the body of the instrument are used for tuning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>		<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Africa			
Sangban		<p>The Sangban is a mid-sized drum in a Doun Doun set of West African bass drums. The drum is carved out of a single piece of wood and both ends are covered with cowskin heads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-E3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Sanza		<p>The Sanza is a thumb piano from Zaire with resonators (rattles of various kinds). It is played by depressing and releasing the tongues with the thumbs and fingers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C5 – various hits with rattles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Sistrum		<p>The Sistrum is a small wooden instrument from Egypt and other regions of Africa. It consists of a U-shaped metal frame which, when shaken, produces a jingling sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A5 – various shakes and jingles. 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tama (Talking Drum)		<p>The Tama, or Talking Drum, is an hourglass-shaped double-headed drum from Nigeria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits and rolls. 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Televi		<p>The Televi is a small rattle from Ghana consisting of two small gourds filled with seeds and attached to either end of a string. Also known as an Asalato.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A3 - various hits and rattles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tonetang (Stir Drum)		<p>The Tonetang Stir Drum is a small octagonal wooden bowl-like instrument played with a wooden beater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B2 - various hits and stirs 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Africa		
<p>Udu Drums</p>		<p>Udu means “vessel” and the instrument consists of a jug made of clay. It is played with the fingers and the holes are cupped alternately, making sound by compressing and releasing the air inside it, producing a unique and unusual sound. The Udu drum originates from the Ibo and Hausa peoples of Nigeria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – Hole Pop • C#2 – Hole Pop Release • D2 – Hole Pop Rel Mute • D#2 – Low Fast Release • E2 – Low Hole Pop • F2 – Low Hole Pop-Rel • F#2 – Low Open • G2 – Low Slow Release
		<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 China			
Basic Chinese Percussion		<p>The Basic Chinese Percussion set includes a set of Chinese percussion instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G#2 – Datangu Lion Drum • A2-G3 – Temple Blocks • G#3-C#4 – Bianzhong • D4-E4 – Bo • F4-A#4 – Chinese Cymbals • B4-F#5 – Temple Bells • G5-C6 – Chinese Gongs 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Bianzhong		<p>The Bianzhong is an ancient Chinese instrument consisting of a large rack of bronze bells, played melodically using poles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range is C2–B2 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Bo		<p>Bo are Chinese cymbal instruments often used in Sichuan Opera to accent the movement of the actors. Bo are made of bronze and are played by striking the cymbals together.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D2 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chinese Cymbals		<p>The Chinese cymbals in this collection consist of an assortment of cymbals played with various mallets and sticks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – B3 – different hits in different cymbals 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chinese Gongs		<p>Gongs belong to the oldest and most important musical instruments of China and much of Asia. The Chinese gongs in this collection consist of an assortment of traditional Chinese gongs played with various mallets and sticks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D4 – different hits in different gongs 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Datangu Lion Drum		<p>The Datangu is a large bass drum used to accompany traditional Chinese Lion Dancing. The Datangu is played with two sticks in a low stance with the knees bent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#2 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>	
 China			
Pan Clappers		<p>Pan Clappers are a Chinese rhythm instrument played by striking both clappers together. The instrument is also known as Pi Pan Clappers or Shooing Pan Clappers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E2 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Temple Bells		<p>Temple Bells are often a symbol of peace and good luck in Chinese traditions. The Temple Bells in this collection consist of an assortment of bells played with various beaters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – different hits on different bells with varying ringing. 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Temple Blocks		<p>Temple blocks are hollow carved wooden instruments played using rubber or wooden mallets. They are common throughout China and are used for religious ceremonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F5 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 India			
Basic Indian Percussion		<p>This Basic Indian Percussion set includes a set of Indian percussion instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D2 – Chenda • D#2-C3 – Damroo • C#3-D3 – Dhol • D#3-C#4 – Dholak • D4-G4 – Kanjeera • G#4-A#4 – Naal • B4-C5 – Nagara • C#5-E5 – Tabla • F5-G5 – Tamte 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chenda		<p>The Chenda is a hollow cylindrical Indian drum with ends covered with cow hide. It is played upright and struck with two slender sticks. The Chendra is often used as accompaniment in Hindu dance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A3 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chimta		<p>The Chimta (literally tongs) consists of a long folded steel strip with small metal jingles. There are several Chimtas presented in this collection. This instrument is a traditional percussion instrument used in popular Punjabi music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C7 – hits and shakes from different Chimtas 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chippli		<p>The Chippli consist of a pair of small hand-held wood instruments each with a jingle. The instrument is also known as a Kattai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F#2 – different hits and jingles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Daffi		<p>The Daffi is an Indian tambourine consisting of a circular wooden or metal ring with a skin drum head. It is often used in weddings and other celebrations and is also known as Dufli or Daf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F2 – different hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 India		
Damroo	 <p>The Damroo, or Damru, is a two-sided drum with an hour-glass shape. The instrument is also known as the “monkey talking drum.” There are two different Damroos in this collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D#4 – Damroo 1—different hits, flams and rolls • C5 – G#5 – Damroo 2—different hits and boings 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Dhol	 <p>The Dhol is a large double barrel-shaped drum played with sticks. It is a loud instrument and often used in weddings in the Indian subcontinent and is now used in Indian pop music. It is also known as a Dohol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D4 – different hits and slaps 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Dholak	 <p>The Dholak is popular folk drum played in North India, Pakistan, and Nepal. The instrument is made of hollowed out wood and has two tunable heads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G4 – different hits and slaps on different parts of the head and drum 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Ghatam	 <p>The Ghatam is a clay goblet drum used in South Indian classical music. It is played with the fingers and sometimes with metal rings on the fingers. Similar to the African Udu drum and also known as a Matka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – B3 – different hits and pops 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Ghungroo	 <p>The Ghungroo, or Indian Ankle Bells, consists of a cluster of small bells worn around the ankles of classical dancers to accent rhythmic movements. The pitch of the sounds produced depends on the size and composition of the bells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E3 – different hits • C4 – F#4 – sustained shakes 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>	
 India			
Gong (Singing Gong)		<p>This small Gong from India, also known as a Singing Gong, is common in Hindu religious ceremonies. The instrument is played by hitting with a stick or stirring the surface with a stick.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F#2 – different hits and stirs 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Hatheli		<p>Hatheli are wooden hand-held jingles. They produce sound by shaking the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A#4 – Hatheli set 1 - different hits, jingles, and rattles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kanjeera		<p>The Kanjeera is a small tambourine-like instrument with copper or bronze discs in its frame. It is held with one hand and struck with fingers and palm of the other hand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D#4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Khartal		<p>The Khartal is a small percussion instrument of India consisting of a block of hard wood with jingles. Khartals are shaken to produce their sound. They can also be clapped together to make rhythmic beats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A2 – Khartal set 1 -various hits & jingles • C3 – G3 – Khartal set 2 -various hits & jingles 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Khol		<p>The Khol is a double-sided drum covered with goatskin leather and laced together with leather straps around the circumference of the drum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
India		
Manjeera	 <p>Manjeera are small unpitched cymbals used in folk and devotional music. They are usually made of bronze, brass, or copper and are held and played with the hands. They are also known as Manjira or Jhanji.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – Manjeera 1 - various hits • C4 – A4 – Manjeera 2 -various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Murchang	 <p>The Murchang is a mouth instrument that is very similar to a Jaw harp. It is used in the Carnatic music of South India and Pakistan and is also known as the Morsing.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#5 – various hit 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Mridangam	 <p>The Mridangam is a double-sided oblong drum. Its body is made of hollowed jackfruit wood and both ends of the drum are covered by animal skin laced with leather straps. The Mridangam is often used in South Indian dance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G5 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Naal	 <p>The Naal is an Indian folk drum with a high-pitched head on one side and a lower-pitched head on the other side. The instrument is also known as a Dholki.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C4 – various hits and slaps 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Nagara	 <p>The Nagara is a kettle drum played in traditional Indian ensembles. These drums are about one to two feet in diameter and played with sticks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various head hits and rim hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS																						
ARIA name:	Program Description:		Controller Assignments:																			
 India																						
Pakhawaj		<p>The Pakhawaj is a double-sided barrel drum used in traditional classical music of North India. The instrument is played horizontally set on a cushion in front of a crossed-leg player. The larger bass skin is played with the one hand and the smaller treble skin by the other hand. It is similar to the Mridangam of South India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various hits and slaps 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches																			
Stir Drum		<p>The Stir Drum is a small percussion instrument consisting of graduated tongues of wood. It is played by using a beater in a circular motion around the inner sides of the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches																			
Tablas		<p>Tablas are the most popular percussion instrument of India. The set includes two drums. The tabla dayan (right hand drum) is made of wood and the bayan (left hand drum) is a medium-low pitched kettledrum made of metal. Both drums have heads made of goatskin.</p>	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches																			
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>C2 - Tabla na</td> <td>C#2 - Tabla thin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D2 - Tabla ti</td> <td>D#2 - Tabla ra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E2 - Tabla ta</td> <td>F2 - Tabla tun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F#2 - Tabla traka</td> <td>G2 - Tabla traka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G#2 - Tabla ga</td> <td>A2 - Tabla ka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A#2 - Tabla dha</td> <td>B2 - Tabla Dhin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C3 - Tabla ka</td> <td>C#3 - Tabla hits dha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D3 - Tabla hits dhin</td> <td>D#3 - Tabla hits ta</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E3 - Tabla hits tin</td> <td>F3 - Tabla misc ti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F#3 - Tabla misc ra</td> <td>G3 - Tabla misc ka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G#3 - Tabla misc ta</td> <td>A3 - Tabla misc ga</td> </tr> </table>		C2 - Tabla na	C#2 - Tabla thin	D2 - Tabla ti	D#2 - Tabla ra	E2 - Tabla ta	F2 - Tabla tun	F#2 - Tabla traka	G2 - Tabla traka	G#2 - Tabla ga	A2 - Tabla ka	A#2 - Tabla dha	B2 - Tabla Dhin	C3 - Tabla ka	C#3 - Tabla hits dha	D3 - Tabla hits dhin	D#3 - Tabla hits ta	E3 - Tabla hits tin	F3 - Tabla misc ti	F#3 - Tabla misc ra
C2 - Tabla na	C#2 - Tabla thin																					
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C3 - Tabla ka	C#3 - Tabla hits dha																					
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F#3 - Tabla misc ra	G3 - Tabla misc ka																					
G#3 - Tabla misc ta	A3 - Tabla misc ga																					
Tamte		<p>The Tamte is a flat circular drum with a skin pulled over it and played with a stick. The Tamte is also called Tammatai and is played throughout North India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches																			

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
India		
Tasha	 <p>The Tasha is a small kettle drum that is played with the hand or with bamboo beaters. The Tasha is used in ceremonial occasions in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tavil	 <p>The Tavil is a round-bodied drum with two skins wrapped around two large hemp hoops on both sides. One side is usually played with a stick while the other side is played with the hands or with metal thimbles on the fingers. This instrument is played often in South Indian festivals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F4 – various hits with stick and hand 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Udaku	 <p>The Udaku is a small drum with heads held in position by interlacing cotton threads that can be pulled to change the pitch. The instrument is also known as the Udukke.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name: *Program Description:* *Controller Assignments:*



Japan

	Japanese percussion is generally known as Taiko which means “big drum.” Taiko includes a variety of percussion instruments. Taiko drums come in different sizes and some can be as large as six feet (two meters) long.		
Chanchiki		<p>The Chanchiki is a saucer-shaped bell, suspended by a cord like a gong, and played with a mallet. The instrument is also known as the Atarigane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Chu-daiko		<p>The Chu-daiko is a medium-sized drum that is popular in the Taiko ensemble. The Chu-daiko comes in various sizes. In this collection there are several Chu-daiko (18”, 21”, and 22”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E2 – various combo hits • C3 – A4 – various hits • C5 – D#6 – various rim hits • C7 – F7 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches
Daibyoshi		<p>The Daibyoshi is a short-bodied tunable drum made with stave construction. The Daibyoshi is relatively high-pitched and is often used in Kabuki Theater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A2 – Various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Hira-daiko		<p>The Hira-daiko, meaning “stout drum,” is a type of drum that is wider than it is deep. The instrument is carved from a single piece of wood with drumheads tacked to its rims. The Hira-daiko come in a variety of sizes and some are quite large.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F#2 – Various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches
Hyoushigi		<p>The Hyoushigi is a simple Japanese musical instrument consisting of two wooden blocks used as clappers, similar to a clave. The Hyoushigi are used in Taiko ensembles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A3 – various hits and strikes 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:
 Japan		
Ko-daiko		The Ko-daiko represents the smaller members of the Nagado-daiko family of drums. The Ko-daiko in this collection is a 14” drum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G3 – 14” Kodaiko 1 drum hit • G#3 – 14” Kodaiko 1 rim hit • A3 – 14” Kodaiko 2 drum hit • A#3 – 14” Kodaiko 2 rim hit
Nagado-daiko		The Nagado-daiko, meaning “elongated drum,” is one of the most popular taiko drums used in modern groups. It is known for its distinctively deep and resonant tone. The Nagado-daiko is carved from a single piece of wood and comes in a wide range of sizes. The instrument is played a number of ways on a variety of stands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E3 – various hits
O-daiko		The O-daiko, meaning “big fat drum,” are large barrel-shaped drums. O-daiko are nearly three feet in diameter and typically placed on a stand and played horizontally, often by two people at once. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – F#4 – various hits • C5 – G5 – various hits
Okawa		The Okawa, also called the Otsuzumi,” is a small hand drum used in Kabuki theater. The drum consists of two heads stretched over steel rings, placed over an hourglass shaped body and laced together with rope. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A#2 – various hits
Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches
Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches		

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Japan		
Okedo-daiko		<p>The Okedo-daiko is a large double headed drum used in Kodo playing. This instrument can be set on a stand or strapped to the player's body. Kodo playing is known for its speedy stick work and cross-over arm movements. In Kodo playing, other instruments are also used (such as small cymbals, rattles, or jingles) to add contrast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B3 – various hits, upper notes with jingles
Shime-daiko		<p>The Shime-daiko is a small rope-tensioned drum with animal skin drumheads on both sides. The shime-daiko is played with sticks called “bachi.” The Shime-daiko is often used in Japanese folk music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E3 – various hits
Tebyoshi		<p>The Tebyoshi is a small ashtray-shaped brass cymbal that produces a unique metallic sound. It is held in one hand by a cord and played by striking or scraping it with a beater. The instrument is also called the Chappa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B2 – various hits, open and clas
Tsuzumi		<p>The Tsuzumi is a small hourglass-shaped drum with two taut drum heads with cords that can be squeezed to change pitch. The Tsuzumi is used in Taiko ensembles and is one of the few Japanese drums played with hands or fingers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B3 – various hits and strikes
Uchiwa-daiko		<p>The Uchiwa-daiko is a natural-skin drum with a round ring and no body. This hand-held drum can be played individually or set up in a rack and played as a set. Uchiwa literally means “wind fan.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-E2 – various hits

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Other Asian Regions		
Chabara		<p>The Chabara are circular brass cymbals from Korea used in Buddhist rituals and processions. They are held by cloth handles and played by striking each other. The Chabara produce a clanging sound. The instrument is also known as Jabara.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – various hits
Ching		<p>The Ching are small bowl-shaped finger cymbals used in Cambodia and Thailand. They are made of a mixture of iron, copper, and gold. They measure about two inches in diameter and are played by striking the two cymbals together.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B2 – various hits and clasps
Geduk		<p>The Geduk is a short barrel-shaped double-headed drum used in Malaysian folk music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – various hits
Jang Gu		<p>The Jang Gu is an hourglass drum that is played in Korea. The instrument is also known as the Changgo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D#3 – various hits on both heads
Kesi		<p>The Kesi consists of a pair of cymbals, one of which is affixed to a rack, while the other is tied by rope. Sound is made by clashing one cymbal against another. This instrument is used in the traditional Paluan ensemble of Malaysia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various hits
Kkwenggwari		<p>The Kkwenggwari is a small brass gong from Korea played with a wooden mallet. The instrument is also known as the Koeagkari.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Other Asian Regions		
Kompang		<p>The Kompang is a shallow wooden frame drum with a goat or cow hide skin. It is played in kompang ensembles throughout Malaysia for processions and to accompany choral singing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits
Luo Gong		<p>The Luo Gong, or Kai Luo Gong, is a type of bronze gong from Malaysia and is played with a wooden mallet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D#3 – various hits and bongs
Madal		<p>The Madal is a Nepalese hand drum made of wood or clay. Both heads of the drum are played with the hands, holding the drum horizontally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits
Tangku		<p>The Tangku is a tomtom-like drum used in ceremonies throughout Taiwan and other Asian regions. The drum is sometimes suspended in a wooden frame and produces a deep sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F#2 – various hits
Thai Gong		<p>The Thai Gong is a heavy iron gong and is crafted to produce a clear tone. It has a hump in its centre and is also known as Hump Gong or Nipple Gong. Thai Gongs are often played with other instruments throughout Thailand and Myanmar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B2 – various hits
Tibetan Cymbals		<p>Tibetan Cymbals are made of different metals. They are played by holding one in each hand and rubbing or lightly tapping them together. Tibetan Cymbals are used in religious processions and ceremonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C8 – various hits, clangs and clasps

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Other Asian Regions		
Tibetan Singing Bowl	 <p>The Tibetan Singing Bowl produces a characteristic sustaining ringing sound. It is made of metal and played by rubbing or stirring a mallet clockwise around the outside edge or inside surface of the bowl. Singing bowls are often used in Buddhist meditation and prayer. These instruments are also known as Himalayan bowls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C5 – various hits and stirs • C6-A6 – more bowls, various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tibetan Bells	 <p>Tibetan Temple Bells are ritual instruments used by Tibetan Buddhist practitioners. Sound is produced by striking the bell with a Puja stick.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – Bell 1 - various hits • C4-D#4 – Bell 2 hits & stir • C5-D#5 – Bell 3 hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tingsha	 <p>The Tingsha are small hand cymbals used in Tibetan Buddhist rituals. Sound is produced by striking the two small cymbals together at right angles. They make clear and beautiful ringing tones and overtones. Typical sizes range from two to four inches in diameter. The Tingsha is sounded at the beginning and end of meditation and teaching sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 Europe			
Bodhrán		<p>The Bodhrán is a traditional and popular Celtic drum. This single-headed drum consists of a round wooden frame with an animal skin stretched over it. Although common in Irish music, the bodhrán has more recently gained popularity throughout the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F4 – various hits and slaps 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Hang Drum		<p>The Hang Drum, or Hang, is a contemporary instrument made in Switzerland. It consists of a harmonically tuned steel shell similar to a steelpan. It differs from a steelpan in that it is played with hands and fingers while resting on the player's lap. The sound of the Hang Drum sound is considered softer and warmer than the traditional steelpan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C3-C5 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Jaw Harps		<p>The Jaw Harp is known by many names, including Jew's harp, Khomuz, and Marranzano. It consists of an oblong metal frame with a single key or tongue down the middle that is plucked with the finger. It produces a buzzing tone and the sounds can be varied by changing the size and shape of the mouth. In this collection, there are three different Jaw harps in various keys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – Jaw Harp in D • C4-D#5 – Jaw Harp in F# • C6-G7 – Jaw Harp in G 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Rattle Cog		<p>The Rattle Cog consists of a cog wheel set in a frame that, when spun, causes a flat piece of wood to move across the cog wheel to produce a clacking sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-E2 – various rattle rolls 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Latin America		
Afoxê		<p>The Afoxê consists of a gourd shaker (cabaça) wrapped with cords that are strung with beads. The instrument is shaken to produce its sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D3 – various shakes
Agogo Bell		<p>Agogo Bells consist of two cone-shaped bells, one larger and one smaller. The instrument is played by striking them with a wooden stick.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C6 – various hits
Agogo Block		<p>The Agogo Block is an instrument used in Brazilian and Latin music. It is made of wood blocks of different sizes, resulting in different pitches. The instrument is played with a wooden beater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G2 – various hits
Atabaque		<p>The Atabaque is a tall, wooden Brazilian drum. The conical shell is traditionally made of Jacaranda wood and has a single head made from calfskin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-G4 – various hits and slaps
Berimbau		<p>The Berimbau is a single-string percussion instrument from Brazil. It consists of a single metal string strung across a four to five foot long wooden bow. To produce sound, the string is struck with a wooden stick called a baqueta. A hollowed-out gourd acts as a resonator. The player changes the tone by pressing against the steel string. The instrument originated from the mbelz, or musical bow, of Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C3 open hit, D3 close hit, E3 clasped, F3 buzz

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name: *Program Description:* *Controller Assignments:*



Latin America

<p>Bombo</p>		<p>The Bombo is an Argentinian drum made of a hollowed tree trunk covered with animal skin. The Bombo is played while hanging to the side of the player and is struck with a mallet or stick. The Bombo sometimes serves as a bass instrument and has a deep and dark tone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-C3 – various hits 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Cuica</p>		<p>The Cuica is a Brazilian friction drum. The drum has a bamboo stick running inside the body of the drum which, when rubbed with a wet cloth, produces a high-pitched squeaky sound with variable pitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – various rubs and squeaks 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>

Latin Percussion 1

	<p>C2 Batá (iyá /low) C#2 Batá (iyá /low muffled) D2 Batá (iyá /low slap) D#2 Batá (Itótele /mid open) E2 Batá (Itótele /mid muffled) F2 Batá (Itótele /mid slap) F#2 Batá (okónkolo/high open) G2 Batá (okónkolo/high muffled) G#2 Batá (okónkolo/high slap) A2 Bongo (low open) A#2 Bongo (low muffled) B2 Bongo (low slap) C3 Bongo High (open) C#3 Bongo (high muffled) D3 Bongo High (slap) D#3 Cajón (low) E3 Cajón (slap) F3 Cajón (stick hit) F#3 Conga (low) G3 Conga (open) G#3 Conga (muffled) A3 Conga (slap) A#3 Cuica (low) B3 Cuica (mid) C4 Cuica (high) C#4 Djembe (open)</p>	<p>D4 Djembe (muffled) D#4 Djembe (slap) E4 Pandeiro (open) F4 Pandeiro (muffled) F#4 Pandeiro (slap) G4 Quinto (open) G#4 Quinto (muffled) A4 Quinto (slap) A#4 Super Tumba (low) B4 Super Tumba (open) C5 Super Tumba (muffled) C#5 Super Tumba (slap) D5 Surdu (open) D#5 Surdu (muffled) E5 The Box (low) F5 The Box (mid) F#5 The Box (high) G5 Timbales (low) G#5 Timbales (high) A5 Timbales (edge) A#5 Tumba (low) B5 Tumba (open) C6 Tumba (muffled) C#6 Tumba (slap) D6 Udu (long) D#6 Udu (short)</p>	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
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THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

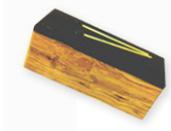
ARIA name: _____ *Program Description:* _____ *Controller Assignments:* _____



Latin America

Latin Percussion 2

		<p>C2 Cabasa (short) C#2 Cabasa (shake) D2 Cabasa (slap) D#2 Guiro (medium - short) F2 Guiro (medium - long) F# Guiro (medium - short) G#2 Guiro (medium - long) A2 Guiro (high - short) B2 Guiro (high - long) C3 Maracas (short) C#3 Maracas (long) D3 Maracas 2 (short) D#3 Maracas 2 (long) E3 Egg Shaker (short) F3 Egg Shaker 2 (short) F#3 Egg Shaker 3 (short) G3 Egg Shaker (medium) G#3 Egg Shaker 2 (medium) A3 Shekere (low) A#3 Shekere (high) B3 Shekere (short) C4 Shekere 2 (short) C#4 Claves (high) D4 Jam block (medium) D#4 Jam block (high) E4 Woodblock (high) F4 Agogo Bell (medium) F#4 Agogo Bell (closed) G4 Agogo Bell (high) G#4 Agogo Bell (high mute)</p>	<p>A4 Bongo Bell (low open) A#4 Bongo Bell (low mute) B4 Bongo Bell (high open) C5 Bongo Bell (high mute) C#5 Cha Cha Bell (open) D5 Cha Cha Bell (mute) D#5 Timbale Bell (open) E5 Timbale Bell (mute) F5 Castanets F#5 Hand Claps G5 Finger snaps G#5 Jawbone A5 Rainstick 1 A#5 Rainstick 2 B5 Tambourine (short stroke) C6 Tambourine (roll) C#6 Tambourine (hit) D6 Triangle 1 (open) D#6 Triangle 1 (mute) E6 Triangle 2 (open) F6 Triangle 2 (mute) F#6 Whistle 1 (short) G6 Whistle 2 (long) G#6 Whistle 1 (short) A6 Whistle 2 (long) A#6 Whistle 3 (short flutter) B6 Whistle 3 (medium flutter) C7 Whistle 3 (long flutter)</p>	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
<p>Rain Stick</p>		<p>The Rain Stick is a long, hollow tube filled with small beads which, when turned, simulate the sound of rain. Rain Sticks can be found in Chile and other regions of South America. The Chilean name for the Rain stick is “Palo de Lluvia.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - A2 – various pouring rain sounds 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>	

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>	
 Latin America			
Teponaxtli		<p>The Teponaxtli is a wooden slit drum from central Mexico originally played by the Aztecs and surrounding cultures. It is made from a section of a hollowed hardwood tree trunk and has three slits on its top, cut into the shape of an “H.” The instrument is also known as the Teponaxtli.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - C3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tinaja		<p>The Tinaja is an earthenware jug used for percussion in Flamenco music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - G#2 – various hits and pops 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
Middle East		
Arabian Frame Drum		<p>Arabian Frame Drums come in many sizes and variety. They consist of a round wooden frame drum whose diameter is much bigger than its depth. Animal skin traditionally is stretched over the frame. Arabian Frame Drums are known by various names throughout the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - E2 – various hits and a roll (E2)
Basic Middle East Percussion		<p>The Basic Middle East Percussion set includes a select combination of percussion instruments from the Middle East region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D#2 – Bendir • E2-G#2 – Daff • A2-E3 – Darbuka • F3-A#3 – Doira • B3-G#4 – Duff
Bendir		<p>The Bendir is a frame drum from Morocco, with two strings stretched across the underside, producing a distinctive buzzing sound, not unlike a snare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - D3 – various hits
Daff		<p>The Daff is a small-framed tambourine with metal discs commonly used throughout the Middle East. The instrument is also known as the Def.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - D#7 – various hits and shakes
Darabuka		<p>The Darabuka is a goblet-shaped drum used throughout the Middle East and surrounding regions. The instrument is also known by as a Darbuka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - E5 – various hits

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>		<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Middle East			
Doira		<p>The Doira is a medium-sized frame drum with jingles, used in classical music of Iran. The instrument is also known as a Ghaval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F#3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Duff		<p>The Duff is a frame drum that has a goatskin head stretched over the frame.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F#3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Dumbek		<p>The Dumbek is a very popular drum in the Middle East. It is goblet-shaped with a head stretched over the bowl that can produce a variety of sounds by being played by the hands and fingers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - E3 – various hits, taps and rolls 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kashiklar		<p>The Kashiklar is a percussive wooden spoon instrument used in dance in various countries in the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - D#3 – various single and multiple hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kudum		<p>The Kudum consists of a pair of small, hemispherical drums from Turkey that are used in dervish mystical music. The instrument is also known as the Ghodum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - A3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Naqqāra		<p>The Naqqāra is a small drum with a rounded back and a hide head. The Naqqāra can be found in different sizes in different regions of Iran and there are some other Middle Eastern varieties of the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - G2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>
 Middle East		
Riqa	 <p>The Riqa is a type of tambourine used in Arabic music. It has a round wooden frame that is covered with thin animal or fish skin and equipped with double rows of metal jingles. In various regions the instrument is similar to the Daff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F5 – various hits and shakes 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tar	 <p>The Tar is a large single-headed frame drum from Egypt and the Middle East. The Tar is usually held with one hand and played with the other. Depictions of Tar drums date back thousands of years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - E4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Tumbak	 <p>The Tumbak is a small single-headed drum played throughout Persia and the Middle East. It is shaped like a goblet with the upper half being wider than the lower, similar to the Darbuka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Zarb	 <p>The Zarb is an Iranian goblet-shaped drum, made of wood and covered with a goatskin. The Zarb is often used in classical Persian music as a main rhythm instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Zills	 <p>Zills are small brass finger-cymbals used by belly dancers in the Middle East. They are worn on the thumb and middle finger by dancers. The instrument is also known as the Sagat in some countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - F4 – various rings, clangs and clasps. 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 North America			
Buffalo Drum		<p>The Buffalo Drum is a large Native American frame drum used for ceremonies and religious rituals. In the Native American tradition, music is a means of communicating with nature and the supernatural.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Powwow Drums		<p>The Powwow Drum comes in various sizes. The largest Powwow drum is often played by multiple drummers together in unison sitting in a circle around the drum. The Powwow drum has a large base covered with hide (buffalo, deer, or cow) and produces a deep sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, BDFund, Keyswitches
Native Log Drum		<p>The Native American log drum is a small drum made from animal skin stretched over a hollowed log.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Pueblo Drum (Taos)		<p>The Taos drum is a traditional Pueblo Indian drum made from a hollow log frame with its walls thinned down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Spoons		See Kashiklar in Middle East percussion.	
Washboard		<p>The Washboard is used as a percussion instrument in bluegrass, dixieland, and other American folk music traditions. Sound is produced by scraping the corrugated metal surface of the washboard with comon metal finger thimbles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F3 – various hits and scrape rolls 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:
 Oceania		
Gamelan Balinese		
	<p>Gamelan means orchestra in Balinese and represents the traditional music ensemble of Indonesia. Java and Bali have distinctive Gamelan ensembles and this collection includes both. The instruments in a Gamelan ensemble include a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums, gongs, and chimes. The distinctive ethereal sound of the gamelan can be attributed to the differences in tuning between instruments while playing interweaving patterns.</p>	
Angklung		<p>The Angklung consists of pitched bamboo tubes hung from a wooden frame. In addition to being part of the Balinese Gamelan, there are also ensembles of angklung called Gamelan Angklung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A#2 – various hits of the various bamboo tubes.
Ceng Ceng		<p>The Ceng Ceng is a set of small cymbals used in the Balinese gamelan for rhythm and color. Each cymbal differs in diameter and thickness and creates a different pitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-F#2 – various hits
Gendér		<p>The Gendér is a metallophone used in both Balinese and Javanese gamelan ensembles. It consists of 10 to 14 tuned metal bars suspended over tuned resonators. The Gendér instruments usually play the elaboration part to support the melody. Gendér Barung is pitched an octave lower than Gendér Panerus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D#4 – various hits
Giyang (Ugal)		<p>The Giyang, or Ugal, has ten keys and is the largest and deepest of the gangsa metallophones. It is played with wooden mallets while sitting on a chair or bench. The Giyang plays an improvised version of the core melody.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various hits

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:		Controller Assignments:
 Oceania			
Kantil		<p>The Kantil has ten metal keys and is played with wooden mallets. It is the highest-pitched and one of the smallest gangsa instruments. The Kantil often plays the main melody and also interlocking parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – D#4 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kemong		See Kenong in Gamelan Java	
Kendhang		<p>The Kendhang drums often provide the underlying beat for the Balinese gamelan orchestra. The Kendhang Ageng is the largest of the Kendhang drums and has a rich deep tone. The Kendhang Ciblon is a medium-sized drum that plays more complex rhythms. This instrument is similar to the Gendang in Malaysia and Ghi Nang in Vietnam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G3 – Various strikes • C4–A4 – Ageng; C5–G#5 - Ciblon 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Pemade		<p>The Pemade has ten metal bars that rest in a carved wooden frame and is played with wooden mallets. It is pitched one octave lower than the Kantil and also plays the main melody and interlocking parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3– various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Penyachah		<p>The Penyachah is a metallophone instrument with seven metal keys in a decorated wooden frame. It is played with wooden mallets with rubber tips. The Penyachah often plays the main melody.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - G#2 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Reyong		<p>The Reyong consists of a long row of metal gong-chimes (resembling upside-down kettle pots) suspended on cords in a wood frame. Each pot has a different pitch and is played with padded sticks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A3 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Program Description:</i>	<i>Controller Assignments:</i>	
 Oceania			
Gamelan Javanese			
Bonang		<p>The Bonang is a series of gong-chimes (sometimes called kettles or pots) resting on cords in a wooden cradle and arranged in two rows. Each gong has a different pitch and is played with sticks that are lightly padded with coiled string. Bonang Panerus sounds one octave higher than Bonang Barung. The Bonang are similar to the Balinese Reyong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – E7 – various hits 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
Gong & Gong Ageng		<p>The Gong Ageng is usually hung at the back of the gamelan. It has a flat surface with a protruding knob at the center of the sphere. It can vary in size but is usually the largest hanging gong in the Javanese gamelan. The Gong Ageng is believed to embody the spirit of the gamelan and is therefore the most respected instrument in a gamelan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 - A2 - Gong Ageng – various hits 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
Kempul		<p>The Kempul is a set of hanging pitched gongs used in Javanese gamelan. Each gong has a flat surface with a protruding knob at the center. The number of Kempul can vary from gamelan to gamelan and the different sizes produce different pitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#2 – various hits 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>
Kempyang		<p>The Kempyang consists of two kettle-gongs made of bronze and mounted in a wooden cradle. The two kettles are pitched about a semitone apart, producing a dissonant sound when played together. Together with the Ketuk, they keep the beat in the colotomic structure of the gamelan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A#2 - various sustains & choke 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches</p>

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS		
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:
 Oceania		
Kenong (Kemong)		<p>The Kenong is a series of cradled kettle-gongs made of bronze and mounted in wooden cases. The Kenong comes in different sizes and various sets are often situated around the player. The numbers of Kenong vary in different gamelan ensembles and it is not uncommon for there to be about ten Kenongs in a gamelan. Also called Kemong in Balinese Gamelan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C3 – various hits • A4 – G6 – various hits
Ketuk		<p>The Ketuk consists of a single cradled kettle-gong of definite pitch. In a Javanese gamelan ensemble, there usually is only one Ketuk, which serves as a punctuating instrument. It is often situated next to the Kempyang and pitched lower than the Kempyang.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A#2 - various sustains & choke
Pelag Panerus		<p>The Pelag Panerus is a metallophone instrument with seven bronze bars placed over a wooden frame—each bar tuned to a different pitch. Javanese music uses two scales: a seven-note scale called pelog, and a five-note scale called slendro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A2 – various hits
Saron Barung		<p>The Saron typically consists of seven bronze bars placed on top of a resonating frame. The Saron Barung is pitched one octave lower than the Saron Panerus and one octave higher than the Saron Demung. It is played with a wooden mallet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – A3 - various sustaining hits



THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:
 Oceania		
Saron Demong		<p>The Saron Demung possesses the largest metal bars and produces the lowest sound among the sarons. Its pitches are an octave lower than the Saron Barung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#3 – various sustaining hits
Saron Panerus (Peking)		<p>Also known as Peking, the Saron Panerus is the smallest Saron in the Saron family. The Saron Panerus sounds an octave higher than the Saron Barung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#2 – various sustaining hits
Slendro Panerus		<p>The Slendro Panerus is similar to the Saron Panerus, but tuned to a different tuning system. Slendro Panerus has seven metal bars placed on a resonating frame.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – G#2 – various hits
Slentem		<p>The Slentem consists of bronze bars suspended over tube resonators. It has a range of about an octave. Slentem usually have seven bars that are tuned to either the Pelog system or the Slendro system. This instrument usually plays the main melody in a Gemelan ensemble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 – C4 – various dampened hits • B4 – C6 – various sustaining hits
Hawaiian Percussion		
Basic Hawaiian Percussion		<p>The Basic Hawaiian Percussion set includes a select combination of Hawaiian percussion instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-E2 – Kaekeke • F2-D#3 – Ipu • E3-G3 – Kaekeke • G#3-D4 – Pahu Hula • D#4-C#7 – Lava Stones & Rattles

THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:	Program Description:	Controller Assignments:	
 Oceania			
Ipu		<p>The Ipu is a percussion instrument made from a gourd and used for Hawaiian hula dancing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-D#3, C4 – A#4 – various hits and slaps 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kaekeke		<p>The Kaekeke are long bamboo sticks played by striking the instrument on the floor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-A#2, E3 – G3, C4 – E4 – various hits and strikes on the floor 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kala'au		<p>The Kala`au are rhythm sticks shaped from a resonant hardwood and played in pairs, often in association with Hawaiian hula dances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2-B3 – various hits of the sticks 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Lava Stones & Rattles (Ili'ili & 'Uli'uli)		<p>Lava Stones, or ili'ili, are played by hula dancers. Lava stones are personal to the player as their size is chosen to fit the player's hands. Prior to the introduction of the ukulele into Hawaiian music over a century ago, most Hawaiian instruments were percussive. Thus, the main function of the 'ili'ili and other Hawaiian instruments is to help maintain the beat. Included in this instrument patch are Hawaiian ili'ili and 'uli'uli rattle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ◆ E4 – G5 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Pahu Hula		<p>The Hawaiian term "Pahu" literally means "drum." Pahu drums are made of hollowed out coconut trunks and covered by either sharkskin or calfskin. The drum was seen as a vehicle for the spirit of the gods and is important for performing the hula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G#4 – D5 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Toere		<p>The Toere is a hollow log drum with a slit along the side. It is made from Hawaiian hardwoods and varies in size. Toere drum sticks are made from ironwood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A5 – C7 – various hits 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches



THE STRING INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Africa		
Begena	 <p>The Begena is an Ethiopian stringed instrument that resembles a large lyre. The Begena has ten strings and leather thongs that give a buzzing sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: F1 – G3 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Bolon	 <p>The Bolon, also known as the Nbolon, is a bass instrument with four strings. It is made of a gourd body with a bent ngoni-wood neck and twisted rawhide strings. This instrument is played in Guinea and surrounding regions and is used to accompany other instruments. The sound can be described as mellow and full.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 - G2 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Domu	 <p>The Domu (or Mangbetu) is a small arched bow harp from the Congo. The resonator is tightly covered with animal hide and fur, and it has two sound holes and an arched wood neck.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Kora	 <p>The Kora is a 21-stringed harp made out of a large calabash gourd covered with stretched skin, and it has a protruding stick to which strings are attached. The strings, made of fishing line, are plucked using the thumb and index finger of both hands. The sound of a kora is similar to that of a delicate harp. The instrument is played throughout West Africa and most popular in Gambia and Senegal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Ngoni	 <p>The Ngoni is a banjo-like instrument found throughout West Africa. Its body is a hollowed-out piece of wood with dried animal skin stretched over it like a drum. The neck is a fretless dowel protruding from the body. The Ngoni's strings are made of fishing line. The American banjo is believed to be a descendant of the Ngoni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
China		
Choazhou Guzheng	 <p>The Choazhou Guzheng is popular in the southern coastal Chinese provinces, Taiwan, and other areas of Southeast Asia. This 17 metal-stringed Guzheng is a smaller version of the common 21- to 26-string silk-stringed Guzheng. It has thin gauged strings and moveable bridges to adjust the pitch of each string.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G2 – G5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Erhu	 <p>The Erhu is a stringed instrument played with a bow and is one of the most popular Chinese instruments. The Erhu has two strings, a small body, and a long neck. The sound is similar to a violin, but thinner sounding due to the Erhu's smaller resonating chamber.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, BowNs, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (include pizzicato)
Guzheng	 <p>The Guzheng is a long, zither-like instrument with 21 to 26 silk strings and movable bridges. The instrument has a long, rounded, wooden base over which the strings are stretched. Players play the strings with picks attached to their fingers while touching or bending the strings with their other hand. It is also known as the Gu-Zheng, the Zheng, or Cheng. It is one of the most ancient Chinese musical instruments and still one of the most popular.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Pipa	 <p>The Pipa is a four-stringed, pear-shaped, plucked instrument that is often used in Chinese music. The history of the Pipa dates back over 2,000 years. This instrument has a wide dynamic range and many playing techniques have developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
China		
Yueqin	 <p>The Yueqin is also known as the Chinese moon lute and dates back over 2,000 years. “Yue” means “the moon” in Chinese. It is a fretted string instrument with a circular body, short neck and four metal strings played with a plectrum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:		Description:	Controls:
India			
Electric Sitar		<p>The Electric Sitar is an electric instrument designed to mimic the sound of the traditional Indian sitar. The instrument has six playing strings and additional sympathetic strings that are amplified with electric pickups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 (Drone: C2-B2) 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches
Sarangi		<p>The Sarangi is a bowed, boxy, short-necked fiddle from the Indian subcontinent. The instrument is roughly rectangular in shape and is about two feet long. It has three or four main playing strings that are played with a bow, and a number of metal strings (several dozen) that resonate sympathetically. The instrument has no frets or fingerboard and notes are determined by sliding the fingernail against the string rather than pressing it against a fingerboard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 – Single notes plus the resonating sympathetic string. 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches
Sarangi Drone		<p>The sympathetic resonating string for the Sarangi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches
Sitar		<p>The Sitar is the most popular Indian stringed instrument. The instrument has a long neck with raised frets and a gourd base. Sitar has six or seven melody strings and about thirteen sympathetic strings that act as a drone. The drone notes resonates with the melody notes, giving the Sitar its distinctive sustaining sound. The Sitar is used for playing extended improvised melodies known as ragas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 • C2-C3 can be used as drone 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
India		
Tambura	 <p>The Tambura (or Tanpura) is an accompaniment stringed instrument that provides a drone in classical Indian music. The instrument has a long neck and four to six sustaining strings that produce a long sustaining and buzzing drone sound. Although resembling a Sitar, Tamburas have fewer strings, no sympathetic strings, no frets, and a moveable bridge used to adjust the pitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: E1 – C5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Japan		
Koto	 <p>The Koto is a Japanese zither. It is the largest of the Asian zithers at around six feet in length. The instrument usually has 13 silk strings set upon movable bridges. The Koto is played horizontally and the player plucks the strings using picks attached to his or her fingers. A common technique is “tsuki,” where the player plucks the string while pressing the string on the other side of the bridge with the other hand, causing the note to bend. Another technique is to pluck the string rapidly in alternating directions to produce a tremolo effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Sanshin	 <p>The Sanshin is a three-string instrument that is very important in traditional Okinawan music. It is a precursor of the Japanese Shamisen and consists of a roughly square sound box covered with snakeskin, a long neck, and three strings. It is played with a plectrum worn on the index finger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2- C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (incudles mutes)
Shamisen	 <p>The Shamisen is a long-necked, fretless, three-stringed instrument (Shamisen literally means “three flavor strings”). The instrument is similar in sound and size to a banjo with a box-like skin-covered body. It has soap-soaked strings that are plucked with a heavy ivory plectrum called a “bachi.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – F6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (incudles mutes)

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Other Asian Regions		
Dan Tranh	 <p>The Dan Tranh is a zither-like instrument that is popular in Vietnam. It is similar to a small Chinese Zheng with 17 thin-gauged steel strings and a moveable bridge for each string. The Dan Tranh's body is made from the Vietnamese wootung tree and has a distinctive bright and clear tone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq) Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Key-switches
Dan Ty Ba	 <p>The Ti-Ba, or Dan Ty Ba, is a pear-shaped and lute-like stringed instrument from Vietnam. This instrument has four strings of braided silk and four wooden tuning pegs on the neck. It is made from wood of the wootung tree and used in royal court ensembles. This instrument is played with a plectrum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq) Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Gopichand	 <p>The Gopichand is a popular folk instrument of Bengal. The two bamboo legs are squeezed together by the left hand while the right hand plucks the string, producing a distinctive bending sound. The Gopichand is used mainly as a rhythmic instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq) Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS			
ARIA name:		Description:	Controls:
Europe			
Balalaika		<p>The Balalaika is one of the most popular and best known instruments in Russia and Eastern Europe. This stringed instrument has a unique triangular body, a fretted neck, and three strings (sometimes four or six), and is played by plucking or strumming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Bulgarska Tambura		<p>The Bulgarian Tambura is a mandolin-like instrument popular in folk music in the Balkans. The long neck is fretted and the eight strings (four pairs in unison) are played with a pick.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – E6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Celtic Harp		<p>The Celtic harp is the national instrument of Ireland and its history extends over 1000 years. The Celtic harp often has 36 strings but that can vary. It uses sharpening levers, rather than pedals, to play in different keys. The instrument is played with both hands. Its sound is brighter than that of an orchestral harp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes Bisbigliando)
Fiddle		<p>The fiddle usually refers to a folk violin used for playing a wide variety of ethnic or traditional folk music. The fiddle is very popular in Irish, Gypsy, and other folk traditions throughout the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – G7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, BowNs, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes Pizzicato)
Hurdy Gurdy		<p>The Hurdy Gurdy, also known as a wheel fiddle, is a stringed instrument in which the strings are rubbed with a rosined rotating wheel. This wheel is turned with a crank, functioning much like a violin bow, and the left hand plays the melody on the keys of the keybox.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – G4 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt,



THE STRING INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe		
Mandolin	 <p>The Mandolin is a lute-like instrument with a teardrop-shaped (or oval) body with a sound-hole and a straight fretted neck. The modern versions usually have eight metal strings in four pairs, tuned in unisons or octaves, and are either plucked or strummed in a tremolo. This instrument has become popular in Italy and throughout Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Octave Mandolin	 <p>A pear-shaped Italian instrument with a fretted neck and from four to six pairs of strings, tuned an octave lower than a typical mandolin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)
Wire Strung Harp (Clarsach)	 <p>The Wire Strung Harp, or Clarsach, is a traditional instrument of Ireland and serves as its national symbol. The technique of playing a wire-strung harp is different from a gut or nylon strung harp. While certain fingers play, other fingers dampen the strings. The wire-string harp produces a beautiful, bell-like, haunting tone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: F2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches (includes bisbigliando)
Zitter	 <p>This Zitter is a ten string dulcimer-like instrument from Slovenia, with fretted bottom strings and the others playing open. The Zitter comes in many sizes and types throughout Europe and is believed to be the ancestor of the Mountain Dulcimer. It is known by various names—Epinette (France), Langspil (Iceland), and Scheitholz (Germany).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Latin America		
South American Harp (Arpa)	 <p>The South American Harp (or arpa) is common throughout South America and is the national instrument of Paraguay. This instrument is triangular in shape and is very light for its size. It typically has 36 nylon strings that are played with the fingernails. The South American Harp produces a distinctly bright, clear sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches (includes bisbigliando)
Veracruz Harp	 <p>The Veracruz Harp is popular in the Veracruz region of Mexico and is played in Mariachi bands. It is similar to the South American Harp in appearance and playing technique but usually has a wider body, a deeper tone, and is played standing up rather than sitting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches (includes Bisbigliando)
Guitarron	 <p>The Guitarron is a large, deep-bodied Mexican bass guitar with six strings and a fretless neck. The strings are thick and often played in octaves, with a strong, pronounced plucking action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G1 – G4 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes mutes)

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Middle East		
Oud	 <p>The Oud is a pear-shaped Middle Eastern lute with a short neck and eleven strings. The player uses a pick (originally made from a bird's feather) to pluck the strings. The Oud is one of the most important instruments in Arabic classical music. The instrument is also known as the Ud.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – G5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes. Mutes)
Santoor	 <p>The Santoor is a dulcimer-like stringed instrument originating in Iran and is popular throughout the Middle East. Its wooden body is trapezoidal, with narrow sides and a wide soundboard. The instrument's 72 strings are grouped into 2 to 3 strings per note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers. One common technique is a bounce stroke where the mallet is bounced across the strings, producing quick repetitions. It is also known as the Santour, Santur, and Sanduri.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – G7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
North America		
Banjo	 <p>The Banjo is a popular instrument in American folk music. It consists of a circular drum body covered with a parchment drum head. Attached to the drum body is a long neck, similar to that of a guitar, with five or six strings. It is a descendant of African stringed instruments originating with African slaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G2 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes. mutes)
Banjolele	 <p>The Banjolele (or banjo ukulele) is a four-stringed musical instrument with a small banjo-type body and a fretted ukulele neck.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (includes. mutes)
Dulcimer	 <p>The Dulcimer is a stringed instrument that originates from the Appalachian Mountains of America. The Appalachian Dulcimer is shaped like an hourglass, played on the lap, and has a narrow fingerboard attached to a larger sound-box underneath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Fiddle		See Europe: Strings
Fretless Zither	 <p>The Fretless Zither consists of a simple shallow box with many open metal strings stretched over the top. The melody strings on the right are tuned either diatonically (or sometimes chromatically). To the left are several chords made up of several strings that are grouped together. This instrument is also known as an American Zither.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches
Hammered Dulcimer		See Middle East: Strings: Santoor

THE STRING INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
North America		
Washtub Bass	 <p>The Washtub Bass, or “gutbucket,” is a single-stringed bass instrument that uses a metal washtub as a resonator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C4 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Oceania		
Rebab	 <p>The Rebab is a two-stringed bowed instrument used as a melodic voice in the Balinese gamelan. The Rebab’s heart-shaped body is made from wood or coconut shell and is covered with animal gut. The instrument is played with the player sitting cross-legged and holding it in a vertical position. The bow is made from wood and horse hair, similar to a violin bow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: B4 – G5 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq) Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, BowNs, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches
Tenor Ukulele	 <p>The Tenor Ukulele is a larger version of the standard Ukulele. This instrument has eight strings: two strings are doubled and the third and fourth are paired with octaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (including mutes)
Ukulele	 <p>The Ukulele is small guitar-shaped instrument of Hawaiian origin and the most popular instrument of the islands. The instrument has four nylon strings tuned to G-C-E-A. Ukuleles come in many different sizes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – G6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches (including mutes)

OTHER INSTRUMENTS			
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>	
Asia			
Bullroarer		<p>The Bullroarer consists of a piece of wood connected to a long cord. It is played by swinging it lasso-style, over the head, which causes it to spin and make a humming sound. This type of instrument has been used in Hawaii, Polynesia, Native America, and other cultures throughout the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C3 – F3 – various whirs 	<p>Vel (vol/eq), Lgth, Var 1, Var 2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, VibAmt, Keyswitches</p>
Harmonium		<p>The harmonium is a free-standing keyboard instrument. Sound is produced by air supplied by foot- or hand-operated bellows being blown through sets of free reeds. Notes are selected by playing the white and black keys on the front of the instrument. Some models feature a stop that creates a form of vibrato. A popular example of the use of a harmonium can be found in Beatles songs such as “We Can Work It Out.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Sus, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, AirNs, Bellows, Keyswitches</p>
Khaen Mouth Organ		<p>The Khaen, or Thai Mouth Organ, is a small free-reed mouth organ from Thailand. The instrument consists of a group of pipes connected with a small, hollowed-out hardwood reservoir into which air is blown. The Khaen is tuned to a pentatonic scale. It is also called a Pi Joom in Northern Thailand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5 – C7 	<p>Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches</p>

OTHER INSTRUMENTS		
<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe		
Alphorn	 <p>The Alphorn, used by dwellers in the Swiss Alp Mountains and Alpine regions, is a long hollow tube with a wooden mouthpiece. It is also known as the alpenhorn or alpine horn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Fluttr, Auto-Legato
Concertina	 <p>The Concertina is a type of small accordion with a unique shape. It typically has buttons on both sides. Each button produces one note, unlike the accordion, which produces chords with a single button. The Concertina was reportedly developed in England and Germany. Its compact size makes it very mobile and visually entertaining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C3 – F6 	Vel (attack), Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, Bellows, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Concert Accordion	 <p>The Accordion, also known as a squeezebox, originated in Austria in the nineteenth century and is now a common folk instrument throughout the world. The instrument consists of a bellows that the player expands and contracts, forcing air across a set of metal reeds to produce sound. Notes on a keyboard trigger the various reeds. In this library the Accordion uses the bassoon switch (one reed in the chamber) for a round warm sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C2 – G6 	Vel (attack), Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, Bellows, BndSpd, Keyswitches
French Accordion	 <p>French Accordion using a switch with three reeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, Bellows, BndSpd, Keyswitches

OTHER INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
Europe		
Italian Mussette Accordion	 <p>The Italian Mussette Accordion is played throughout Italy. It uses a switch with three reeds (two mids and one high).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – C6 	Vel (attack), Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, Bellows, BndSpd, Keyswitches

Latin America		
Bandoneón	 <p>The Bandoneón is a square-built button accordion, commonly used in Argentinean tango. Unlike the typical keyboard accordion, the Bandoneón has buttons on both sides rather than a keyboard. The switch used is a combined middle and low reed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C7 	Vel (attack), Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, Bellows, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Steel Drums	 <p>Steel Drums are a set of pitched percussion instruments, each drum tuned chromatically. Each drum is skillfully hammered from 55-gallon steel oil drums and fine tuned by beating the head into separate tuned areas. The instrument originates from Trinidad and is also known as steelpan or pans. There are several pans in a steelpan band consisting of Tenor (lead), second, mid-range, and bass pans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: G1 – G6 	Vel (vol/eq), Var 1, Var 2, Lgth, FiltLv, FiltFq, Keyswitches

OTHER INSTRUMENTS

<i>ARIA name:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Controls:</i>
North America		
Melodica	 <p>The melodica is a mouth-blown free-reed instrument consisting of a tube attached to a keyboard. The player blows into the tube while playing the keys of the keyboard. It can be played with articulation and expression like a wind instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C3 – C7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Harmonica	 <p>The Harmonica is a free-reed wind instrument that is played by blowing or sucking air through holes (reed chambers). Each tone is determined by the size of reed. Longer reeds make deep, low sounds and short reeds make higher-pitched sounds. Pitches can also be changed (bending a note) by redirecting air flow into the chamber. There are many types of Harmonicas, including diatonic, chromatic, tremolo, orchestral, and bass versions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C5 – G7 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches
Bass Harmonic	 <p>The Bass Harmonica has double sets of reeds tuned in octaves, with the bottom reeds playing lower than the upper reeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range: C2 – G3 	Vel (attack), MW (vol/eq), Porta, Lgth, VAR1, VAR2, FiltLv, FiltFq, VibSpd, Vib Amt, AirNs, Flutter, Auto-Legato, BndSpd, Keyswitches

Conclusion

We have presented the main features of the Garritan World Instruments library.

You now have the finest and most comprehensive collection of world instrument at your fingertips..

We cordially invite you to share the music you make with World Instruments with us and with others. Feel free to post your work on the Garritan forum or submit it for inclusion in our demo pages.

May you make wonderful world-class music!



Getting Help

The first place to look for a solution to any problem you may be experiencing is in this manual. The next best place is the ARIA Player manual that is included with your World Instruments library. Please read these manuals before contacting support. Next, check the readme files (if any) that contain important information and all last-minute changes that were not available when creating this guide. Whenever you encounter problems, you should also check if you have installed the latest updates. The version number of your software is displayed in the Settings tab. Updates are released regularly to fix known problems and to improve the software.

Selecting the “Get Help” button in the “Settings” tab in the ARIA Player will link directly to the Support site. To better assist you, we will ask you for all information about your hardware and software environments. In your report, you should include a description of the problem, the steps you have taken to try to remedy the problem, the specs of your computer, and a description of your software and hardware.



If there is a severe technical issue (crash, empty UI), please go to the “Generate Logs” link. For Windows the link is in the Start Menu, and Mac users can find the Generate Log link in your library’s folder. This link will open a window and will allow you to create a log on your desktop. Please attach the log to an e-mail and send it to us. That will help us identify the issue so we can get back to you.

If you are unable to find a solution to your problem by any of the above methods, please email us at support@garritan.com. The best way to get the help you need is by giving us plenty of detailed information about the problem you are having. We do ask you to read this guide thoroughly and exhaust the other avenues of support before contacting us.

Regarding Third-Party Customer Service: Please do not call Garritan for technical support regarding any third-party application. Please contact the respective companies for support.

For the Latest... The ARIA Player is dynamic software that is evolving and growing. Please check the support area of our website at www.garritan.com for the latest up-to-date information, troubleshooting, FAQs, helpful hints, and tutorials. Another resource is the support forums, where you can discuss problems directly with other users and with experts from our forums.

The Garritan Community

Learn, Share Music, and Stay up to date

I invite you to join the Garritan Community.

Owning Garritan libraries and soundware gives you much more than a product. One of the most valuable benefits is membership in the Garritan Community of musicians.

The Garritan Forum is where Garritan users from around the world come to discuss everything related to soundware and music. It is the perfect place to find the latest news and announcements, ask questions, and share your music made with Garritan libraries. If you want to browse, share your music, share your thoughts about the sounds, impart knowledge, listen to demos, learn, and interact with other users—you can do it there! You can also communicate privately with other musicians, respond to polls, participate in real-time chats, read how-to tutorials, and receive help from others. There is a wealth of information among the tens of thousands of posts in the forum and a convenient search feature to find what you are looking for.

The Garritan forum can be accessed at: <http://www.garritan.com/forum.html>

You don't have to register to browse posts, but before you can post, you will have to sign up. Registration is fast, simple, and absolutely free, so please join our community today! In addition to the official Garritan Forum, there are other independent Garritan Communities where you can find valuable information and interact with other users. I urge you to contribute and be a part of the Garritan Community where you will find an indispensable resource for musicians.





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About Garritan

Everything we do is aimed at helping musicians realize and maximize their creative potential. To that end, high-quality, expressive and affordable software instruments should be within the reach of every musician.

We intentionally make products that work smarter and easier, simplifying music technology to foster, enhance, and democratize musical creativity. Researchers at heart, we pioneer innovation, creating new standards that are consistently in the forefront of music technology... yet we remain focused on the human elements of music and real performance.

We believe education is crucial for musicians to reach their highest potential. Our broad presence in colleges and universities and our free online music courses attest to this.

We truly want to spread the joy of creating music with these remarkable tools—high quality, affordable, authentic tools that educate, enable and inspire musicians toward achievement and excellence.



The World of Sampling and Virtual Instruments

Garritan World Instruments is a complete collection of actual high-quality recordings (or samples) of nearly every note of each musical instrument commonly used in a World Instruments context. When Garritan World Instruments is loaded and you play a note on your keyboard, what you hear sounds remarkably like the real thing, because it is an actual recording of an instrument.

Developed in the early eighties, sampling technology has grown substantially. Sampling is now everywhere. Many movies, prime-time television shows, and interactive games use sampling technology. Now everyone can have a set of World Instruments in their computer. With Garritan World Instruments, the sample player is integrated with the sounds, effectively turning a computer into a band of virtual instruments.

Tip:

Don't overlook the possibility of combining World Instruments with Personal Orchestra, Jazz & Big Band, or other Garritan libraries. World Instruments can expand your palette of sounds for many musical applications, not just world music.

Downloadable Sounds and Other Garritan Libraries

Get More Sounds Instantly and Easily!

Download sounds quickly and easily to expand your musical palette. Simply go to the “Settings” tab in the ARIA Player and click on the “Get More Sounds” button. You’ll be taken to the Garritan Download Shop where you will be able to download additional sounds and libraries.

Please be sure to check out Personal Orchestra, Authorized Steinway Virtual Concert Grand, Jazz & Big Band, Concert & Marching Band, and other soundware products.

For information on all the Garritan libraries and upcoming new products, visit our website at: www.garritan.com

Products from Garritan

- Authorized Steinway Virtual Concert Grand Piano
- Personal Orchestra
- Jazz & Big Band
- Concert & Marching Band
- World Instruments
- Pipe Organs (In Development)
- Orchestral Strings (In Development)
- Extras—Orchestral Effects (In Development)

