

Some aspects of Ouldémé music are discussed by Nathalie Fernando-Marandola (2002) in the notes to the CD *Musique des Ouldémé* INEDIT W260104.

See also Images for some pictures of these instruments

English	Ouldeme	Comments
Idiophones		
ankle rattles	àzlákàtsà	made of square boxes of dried palm leaves
basketry rattles	kwèdèdè	tied round the ankles ?
bell	tètèlèŋ	?
calabash rattle	kwàtsàyàkwàtsàyà	shaken in the hand to give a rhythm to dances
metal rattle	hwàle hənzer	iron ring with small jingling rings
Membranophones		
large barrel-drum	àtìm	Laid on the ground and beaten with a stick
small barrel-drum	wari tim	Laid on the ground and beaten with a stick
large drum	gwàndàràyà	Large cylindrical standing drum
hourglass drum	dèwdèw	In two or three sizes
Chordophones		
arched harp	kurndù	Played in sets of three by men during the dry season. N.B. transcribed as <i>kwērāndà</i> in Fernando-Marandola (2002)
Aerophones		
end-blown flute	talákway	Formerly made of a bark tube, but now invariably plastic or metal. Played in sets of three during the growing season.
end-blown flute		bark flute without fingerholes, with the melody made by a combination of over blowing and partially covering the far end of the tube. Played in sets of six
transverse-blown horn	mezlezle	Played in sets of three
vertical horn blown across the top	àsàgàlà	Ouldeme play in sets of five. Vame play in sets of eight including two other instruments, <i>denyenya</i> and <i>gungunak</i>
bark (?) end-blown flute	dènènà	A set of three flutes with a bevelled embouchure. Borrowed from the Muyang.
panpipes	ázhèlèŋ	two-note panpipes played by women for the millet-growing cycle
clay whistles	ambìliŋ gwàrà	Vertically blown clay tubes with a single fingerhole. Played by children in imitation of the 'real' vertical horn ensemble <i>sagəlak</i>
one-note flute	áziwili	Single note flute, closed at the base, with a bevelled embouchure. Played in sets of nine when the first drops of rain fall.