

Nagaswaram, Shenai, Bombarde & Zurna



BLNA100
Indian Nagaswaram



BLSN100
Indian Shenai



BLSN100
Indian Shenai



BLSN200
Nepalese Shenai



BLFB100
French Bombard



BLAZ100
Armenien Zurna

Lovers of Indian classical music know that the nasal sound of Indian reed instruments is part and parcel of it. It is loud and penetrating, as these wind instruments are played mostly outside at ceremonies and processions. There they have to drown out the noise of the crowd.

The oboe-like Nagaswaram and Shenai are related to each other, though the first one is the elder sister. It has a length of 70 to 80 cm while the Shenai is much shorter at 25 to 35 cm. Both instruments have a conically shaped tube that leads to a flare. The flare of the Shenai is mostly made from metal. The reed that has to be soaked long enough before playing is put on top of the tube. High pressure is needed in order to produce a tone.

The Zurna, from Anatol, is also known the Surnay, Surla or Zournas. It describes a double reed wind instrument with a conical body. Its sound is loud and strong and it is played outside. The Zurna has a fixed place in the folk music of Turkey and neighbouring countries, but also used to be played in Ottoman military music.

Very similar in construction and sound is the Bombard, played in Breton and Cornwall. Unlike the other instruments of that category it has keys. Due to the high pressure required, the Bombarde can be played only for a short period of time. That suits the Breton folk music perfectly where the Chorus and the Soloist alter.

The Nagaswaram is mainly played at marriages and temple celebrations together with the Indian drum called the Thavil. In the West it became known thanks to saxophonist Charlie Mariano.

Additional mouthpieces for all instruments are sold separately.