

How Many Strings Does A Banjo Have

Qinqin In its hexagonal form (with rounded sides), it is also referred to as meihuaqin (梅花琴, literally "plum blossom instrument"). Often, only two strings were used, as in certain regional silk-and-bamboo ensembles. It was originally manufactured with a wooden body, a slender fretted neck, and three strings. Its body can be round, hexagonal (with rounded sides), or octagonal. The fret spacing used on the qinqin is not the same as on Western instruments such as the guitar or banjo, so the notes do not correspond. The qinqin (琴; pinyin: qínqín; Vietnamese: Đàn sến) is a plucked Chinese lute. with three strings

Trace evidence of cigar box instruments exists from 1840 to the 1860s. The earliest known illustration of a cigar box instrument is an etching copyrighted in 1876 of two American Civil War soldiers at a campsite, one of whom is playing a cigar box fiddle. The etching was created by illustrator and artist Edwin Forbes, who, under the banner of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, worked for the Union Army. The etching was included in Forbes's work *Life Studies of the Great Army*. In the etching (*Home, Sweet Home*), the fiddle clearly shows the brand "Figaro" on the cigar... Although much traditional clawhammer banjo playing is highly rhythmic,... The principal difference between clawhammer style and other styles is the picking direction. Traditional picking styles (classic banjo), including those for folk, bluegrass, and classical guitar, consist of an up-picking motion by the fingers and a down-picking motion by the thumb; this is also the technique used in the Scruggs style for the banjo. Clawhammer picking, by contrast, is primarily a down-picking style. The hand assumes a claw-like shape and the strumming finger is kept fairly stiff, striking the strings by the motion of the hand at the wrist or elbow, rather than a flicking motion by the finger. In its most common form on the banjo, only the thumb and middle or index finger are used and the finger always downpicks, hitting the string with the back of the fingernail. By contrast, the thumb rests on the fifth string with the downpick motion, and is often released in a lighter up-pick to create the distinctive clawhammer sound. The frets on all Chinese lutes are high so that the fingers never touch the fretboard itself—distinctively different from western fretted instruments. This allows for a greater control over timbre and intonation than their western counterparts, but makes chordal playing more difficult. Early forms of the instrument were fashioned by African Americans and had African antecedents, and the instrument was strongly associated with black people. In the 19th century, interest in the instrument was spread across the United States and United Kingdom by traveling shows of the highly popular traveling blackface minstrel shows, followed by mass production and mail-order sales, including instructional books. The inexpensive or home-made banjo remained part of rural folk culture, but five-string and four-string banjos also became

popular for home parlor music entertainment, college music clubs, and early 20th century jazz bands. By the early 20th century, the banjo was most frequently associated with folk, cowboy music, and country music. 5c66db7d1b == Construction == 5c66db7d1b == History == 5c66db7d1b

Shamisen Its construction follows a model similar to that of a guitar or a banjo, with a neck and strings stretched across a resonating The shamisen or samisen (三味線), also known as sangen (生歌). is a plucked stringed instrument 5c66db7d1b

There are two varieties of qinqins in modern China: the "traditional" version, characterized by "tall" Chinese-style frets (see photo), and the "modern" version, which uses fret wire instead. The modern version also closely resembles a banjo... 5c66db7d1b

List of musical instruments by Hornbostel-Sachs number: 321.33 3: Instruments in which sound is produced by one or more vibrating strings (chordophones, string instruments) This is a list of instruments by Hornbostel-Sachs number, covering those instruments that are classified under 321. These instruments are also known as semi-spike lutes, tanged lutes and internal spike lutes. ancestor of the African American banjo. 33 under that system. These instruments are made of a resonator and string bearer that are physically united, with strings in parallel to the sound table and a handle which is also the string bearer and which passes through the resonator but does not pierce its tail end 5c66db7d1b

There are various capo designs, but most commercial capos consist of a rubber-covered bar that clamps to the instrument's neck in some way to hold down the strings. Capos come in different sizes... 5c66db7d1b Gambian Jola scholar/musician Daniel Laemouahuma Jatta, who pioneered the research and... 5c66db7d1b Jola oral tradition places the birthplace of the akonting in the village of Kanjanka in Lower Casamance (Senegal), near the banks of the Casamance River. The name of the instrument's home village is recalled in the most common tuning pattern for the akonting's three open strings (from the 3rd short "thumb" string to the 1st long melody string): kan (the 5th note of the scale, tuned an octave higher), jan (root note), ka (flatted 7th note). 5c66db7d1b The qinqin is particularly popular in southern China: in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. A similar instrument, the two-stringed đàn sến, has been adapted from the qinqin for use in the traditional music of southern Vietnam. 5c66db7d1b (all meaning 'three strings'), is a three-stringed traditional Japanese musical instrument derived from the Chinese instrument sanxian. It is played with a plectrum called a bachi. 5c66db7d1b

Clawhammer striking the strings by the motion of the hand at the wrist or elbow, rather than a flicking motion by the finger. In its most common form on the banjo, only Clawhammer, sometimes called down-picking, overhand, or most commonly known as frailing, is a distinctive banjo playing style and a common component of

American old-time music 5c66db7d1b

Like in the traditional old-time/folk styles of playing the 5-string banjo, the akonting is tuned in different tunings. Using the kanjanka tuning pattern of 5/1/-7, a common tuning in Casamance is dGF. In Gambia, for another variant the 1st long melody is raised a semitone (half-step) higher to make a natural 7th note, as in cFE.

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Akonting and Guinea-Bissau in West Africa. It is a string instrument with a skin-headed gourd body, two long melody strings, and one short drone string, akin to the The akonting ([ə'kɒntɪŋ], or ekonting in French transliteration) is the folk lute of the Jola people, found in Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau in West Africa. It is a string instrument with a skin-headed gourd body, two long melody strings, and one short drone string, akin to the short fifth "thumb string" on the five-string banjo

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There are two main kinds of strings; plain and wound. "Plain" strings are simply one piece of long cylindrical material, commonly consisted of nylon, gut, or steel. "Wound" strings have a central core, with other material being tightly wound around the string . 5c66db7d1b == West African griot lutes == 5c66db7d1b By mid-century it had come to be strongly associated with bluegrass. Eventually it began to be employed occasionally and sporadically in various kinds or other kinds of popular music. Some famous American bluegrass... 5c66db7d1b Tuning systems, the various systems of pitches used to tune an instrument, and their theoretical bases. 5c66db7d1b

Musical tuning tuning is A-E-A-E. A common alternative banjo tuning for In music, there are two common meanings for tuning:. Likewise banjo players in this tradition use many tunings to play melody in different keys 5c66db7d1b

Musicians commonly use a capo to raise the pitch of a fretted instrument so they can play in a different key using the same fingerings as playing open (i.e., without a capo). In effect, a capo uses a fret of an instrument to create a new nut at a higher note than the instrument's actual nut. 5c66db7d1b The construction of the shamisen varies in shape, depending on the genre in which it is used. The instrument used to accompany kabuki has a thin neck, facilitating the agile and virtuosic requirements of that genre. The one used to accompany puppet plays and folk songs has a longer and thicker neck instead, to match the more robust music of those genres. 5c66db7d1b

Capo (musical device) It is a common tool for players of guitars, mandolins, mandolas, banjos, ukuleles and bouzoukis. The first patented capo was designed by James Ashborn of Wolcottville, Connecticut, year 1850. The earliest known use of capotasto is by Giovanni Battista Doni who, in his Annotazioni of 1640, uses it to describe the nut of a viola da gamba. a device a musician uses on the neck of a stringed (typically fretted) instrument to transpose and shorten the playable length of the strings—hence

raising A capo (KAY-poh, KAH-; short for capodastro, capo tasto or capotasto [ˌkapoˈtasto], Italian for "head of fretboard") is a device a musician uses on the neck of a stringed (typically fretted) instrument to transpose and shorten the playable length of the strings—hence raising the pitch. The word derives from the Italian capotasto, which means the nut of a stringed instrument 5c66db7d1b

Banjo The membrane is typically circular, and in The banjo is a stringed instrument with a thin membrane stretched over a frame or cavity to form a resonator. The membrane is typically circular, and in modern forms is usually made of BOPET, where early membranes were made of goat skin. The banjo is a stringed instrument with a thin membrane stretched over a frame or cavity to form a resonator 5c66db7d1b

The resonator of East African lutes may be made of wood, metal (such as a discarded can) or a half-calabash gourd. Griot lutes are exclusively wood, while non-griot lutes occur in all three categories. Typically... 5c66db7d1b

String (music) A vibrating string produces very little sound by itself. Strings are held under tension so that they can vibrate freely. The pitch (frequency) at which a string will vibrate is primarily related to its vibrating length (also called speaking length), its tension, and its mass per unit of length. Prior to World War II, strings of many instruments In music, strings are long flexible structures on string instruments that produce sound through vibration. steel. "Wound" strings have a central core, with other material being tightly wound around the string. Therefore, most string instruments have a soundboard to amplify the sound 5c66db7d1b

Cigar box guitar guitar is a simple chordophone that uses an empty cigar box as a resonator. The earliest had one or two strings; modern models typically have three or The cigar box guitar is a simple chordophone that uses an empty cigar box as a resonator. The earliest had one or two strings; modern models typically have three or more. Generally, the strings are connected to the end of a broomstick or a 1×2 inch wood slat and to the cigar box resonator 5c66db7d1b

Tuning practice, the act of tuning an instrument or voice. 5c66db7d1b Tanged lutes are common in East Africa, as are a closely related class of instrument called spike lutes. These are instruments in which the handle does extends all the way through the resonator. A hereditary class of West African musicians, griots, play tanged lutes, and no other form of stringed instrument; non-griot performers in West Africa play a mixture of both spike lutes and tanged lutes. The term griot lute thus typically refers to these tanged lutes of East Africa. 5c66db7d1b Prior to World War II, strings of many instruments (including violins, lutes, and guitars) were made of a material known as catgut, a type of cord made from refined natural fibers of animal intestines. During the mid-twentieth century, steel and nylon strings became more favored in string making, although catgut is still prized for its unique sound. The invention of wound strings (particularly steel) was a crucial step in string instrument technology,

because... 5c66db7d1b Cigars were packed in boxes, crates, and barrels as early as 1800, but the small boxes that are common today did not exist prior to around 1840. Until then, cigars were shipped in crates containing 100 or more per case. After 1840, cigar manufacturers started using smaller, more portable boxes with 20-50 cigars per box. 5c66db7d1b The Japanese pronunciation is usually shamisen but sometimes jamisen when used as a suffix, according to regular sound change (e.g. tsugaru-jamisen). In Western Japanese dialects and several Edo period sources, it is both written and pronounced as samisen. 5c66db7d1b

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