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## How to make a kundu drum

As varied as there are Kundu drums in Papua New Guinea, there are many types of wood (trees) that are suitable for the production of Kundu drums. Such a tree is called ggage from the Buang of the province of Morobe. The tree fell and subsequently cut into a subway section, the traditional Buang Kundu normal size. The cut is slow and controlled to ensure that there are no escapes in the grain. The selected sections are then dazzled and the layer of excess cube cut or cut off with axe or aze. Tradition comes to bear the form of the kundu drum. A handle towards the central part (sddle) must be left as part of the shape, which means that much of the extraction will be concentrated in the central area. The raw recesses around the handle area are knuckled or cut clear in preparation for the next stage, cooking. After many hours of work, work naturally alternating between cutting and shaving, the original trunk is reduced to the basic form of the Kundu drums. The traditional Kundu drum has two hollow conical ends. The removal of the wood matter from the inside is not necessarily carried out by knife or chisel. A slow but tested cooking method is used and this is often done in a number of days. First the contours of the cavity are marked. Then a carved fire bed is chiseled on one end as it will for the other end as well. A metal application with rasped sides is used to deepen the bed before the beginning of a small fire. The fire is regularly lit by blowing fresh air through a blowing tube. Fire is allowed to burn deep. A fire stick is used to smooth the sections over the original fire bed. The arms and hot coal are mixed to sponge and treat the sides to the bottom. Fire is not allowed to burn. Ramming and clawing for a break to the other end. The craftsman studies the Kundu crude and contemplates the excess wood still to descend and models, if necessary, that will be engraved on the two conical ends. The unit of course is still far from the end. The craftsman proceeds with cutting (Lin relief) traditional patterns on the body roughly but shaved. Like all artisans everywhere, this Kundu will bring its brand, its signature. Once you complete the signatures, the entire surface is cleaned of bumps to wait for the sanding. A Kundu drum finished/sold waiting for the essential shine. Note the contours of the recess equals all around the nearest end. This is the surface that will keep the gum to hold a full skirt strip or lizard skin. Two drums just about finished to be allowed to dry in the sun. The gloss is derived from a mixture of pork blood and the sap of a tree, which becomes black on mixing. A past and certified Kundu. Note the blobs arranged on the attack surface. These can be hardened wax, honey or coal tar. These are moved or removed to change the tone of the roll. The goana/lizing skin being heat sensitive, can alter the tonal quality of the Kundu. SOLD Drum (kundu), Papua New Guinea, late 19th century. Very early example. Fields collected by Dr. Isadore Brodsky (1905–1975), the clinical collector par excellence, around the 1920s. Wooden fiberglass drum with timpano lizard skin head attached with relegated cord. The Kundu drums accompany the dances and can be played both by the dancers themselves and by other musicians. The drum is held in the center and hit with the other hand. Length: 49 cm (19.5 inches). Certain age cracks, red and white ochre dress & reptile blue decoration in engraved design. US \$450. Brodsky, Isadore. 1943. Congenital abnormality, Teratology and Embryology: Some evidence of Knowledge of Primitive as expressed in Art & Lore in Oceania. The Australian Medical Journal. 8 May 1943. p417-429. Sydney NSW. A rare authentic ancient, pre-contact, most likely a 19th - early 20th century, ceremonial hand drum in wood, "Tifa" or "Kundu" from Papua, New Guinea. The cork body entirely carved by a piece of wood in elegant form of time glass, carved withtraditional tribal motifs. PROVENANCE: From an old Canadian collection of tribal art acquired by the current owner's grandfather before the Second World War. CONDITION: In good condition considering its age, showing the age and usage. Crusty old natural wear and, very dark patina, with the sap storage veneer top bread, some old cracks (as is common in old wood). The background with an old native repair using two metal plates and various nails and pins. The repair is not contemporary at the age of the drum, but it was done later. DIMENSIONS: Height: 67.3 cm (26 1/2 inches). Diameter at the base: 17 cm (6.69 inches). The image below shows two other Kundu drums that we have for sale, please see our other oceanic tribal artifacts. ALL ITEMS are guaranteed to be authentic and not ANTIQUES REPRODUCTION ARTIFACTS all our are accompanied by a certificate of authenticity The shipment will be executive producer Marsha Bemko shares her tips for getting the most out of Antiques Roadshow. The value may change: the value of an element depends on many things, including the condition of the object itself, the trends of the market for this type of object, and the location in which the element will be sold. These are just some of the reasons why the answer to the question "What is it?" It is so often "It depends". Note the date: Note the date was recorded evaluation. This information is displayed in the upper left of the page, labeled "evaluated On". Values change over time depending on market forces, so that the current value of the item may be higher, lower, or the same as when our expert evaluated before it. The context is important: Listen carefully. Most of our experts will give appraisal values in context. For example, we often hear that of an element worth "auction", or "retail," or (replacement value) "for insurance purposes." Retail prices are different than wholesale prices. Often, a preacher talk about what he knows best: the auction market. The owner of a store usually talk about what he knows best: the retail price that had him place the object in his shop. And although there are no hard and fast rules, the auction price of an object can often be half of its retail value; but for other items, an auction price may be higher than retail. As a general rule, however, retail sales values and insurance / replacement are about the same. verbal approximations: the values indicated by Antiques Roadshow experts are considered "verbal approximations of value." Technically, an "expert" is a legal document, generally for insurance purposes, written by a qualified expert and paid by the owner of the property. An evaluation usually involves an extensive amount of research to determine the authenticity, the origin, composition, method of construction, and other important characteristics of a particular object, the value Opinion: As with all the feedback, verbal approximations of value formulated ROADSHOW events are opinions of our experts trained by their knowledge of antiques and collectibles, market trends and other factors. Although our estimates are based on research and experience, opinions can, and often do, vary among experts. Expert Character: Finally, the affiliation of the expert may be changed since the assessment is recorded. To view the current contact information for an expert in ROADSHOW archive, click on the link under the picture of the expert. Our expert index also contains a list of ROADSHOW active and their contact information and biographies. A bilum is a type of bag from Papua New Guinea. Bilums are made to be very strong and flexible, and can expand their size many times, depending on what the bilum is in possession. Description of the structure This bilum is from Goroka, in the Eastern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea. It is composed of a European bush, together twisted in a series of loops.Â Bilums History are very popular for everyday use in Papua New Guinea. Some bilums are made of a European bushâ€TMCouscous fur. (A couscous is a fanny pack, and it looks like a possum.) Other bilum are made of wool and bearing designs and colorful patterns. Some women carry their bilum with the strap across the forehead, and the bag is detached his back. This method keeps your back straight and your hands free to do other things. Some people use their bilum to keep the kids, with the bag hanging from a tree branch swaying in the breeze. The plush beds are good for children. This tapa cloth is made from the inner bark of a tree. Tapa is the name used in Papua New Guinea to refer to bark cloth. The bark cloth is made throughout the Pacific region and has many different names. Item Description This is a tapa Domara Village in Oro Province, Papua New Guinea. It is rectangular in shape and has red and blacks geometric designs. History Tapa can be made from the inner bark of mulberry trees of paper or breadfruit. The inner bark is dried, soaked and beaten, and then painted with designs and decorations. Sometimes, a special paste made from tapioca or sweet potato starch is used to make larger pieces of cloth. The Tapa cloths are used for special ceremonies and are given as gifts and / or worn at weddings and other events such as graduation. The Oro Province in Papua New Guinea is famous for its tapa and women often wear ones like this as they sing and dance to traditional â singoleâ. (A song is a special meeting place where people perform traditional dances and songs.) The Kundu drums are shaped glasses now. Sometimes, Kundus are decorated with seeds that move when the drum is moved. Item Description kundu These drums were collected from the province of Morobe in Papua New Guinea. They are carved from wood and have the lizard skin stretched across the top. The drum on the left shows a design of cowrie shells. The drum on the right has more sculpted grounds. The Kundus history is used throughout Papua New Guinea, both on special occasions and for every time people want to feel the beat. Some Kundus have handles, and some not. The handles are used to hold the drum in one hand so that the other hand can be used to hit the lizard skin on top and produce sound. All Kundus have different designs. This rattle is made of leaves, seeds and coconut shell. It's tied around the ankle of a dancer and makes a sound when the dancer moves. Item Description This dance cane is the province of East Sepik Papua New Guinea. It is about 20 centimeters long and 18 centimeters wide. It has been collected in 1982. It is made in 30 seed pods, bonded together with a special vegetable fiber string. The strings on this rattle are held together with a piece of coconut shell. History A rattle is a type of musical instrument known as idiofono. This means making her agitated sound and jiggled. Sometimes, beards like these are part of the traditional dress, and are tied to the ankles of people who are dancing in "single" traditional. (A song is a special meeting place where people perform traditional dances and songs.) Kapkaps are made from shell clams and tortoise shell. They are like ornaments that can be worn as a pendant around the neck, or on a band on the forehead or the side of the head. Item Description This is kapkap New Ireland Province in Papua New Guinea. It is realized by a clam shell section that has been ground to form a flat disk. An intricate design was carved from the shell of the tortoise and posted to the hard shell clam. The Kapkaps history are worn only on special occasions, such as weddings, parties and funerals. Only people who have earned the right to be called They can wear Kapkaps. A Maimai is a family or a leader of the clan, and they know a lot of traditional culture and customs. In New Ireland, only men can become Maimais. The type of drawings on a kapkap can show people as a ranking, or kind of knowledge has Maimai. When Maimai learns new knowledge, or earns the right to speak for another family or or A new kapkap is done for him. It takes months to make a new kapkap. These are the money of the shells, used in some islands of Papua New Guinea. Shell money as this is called Diwara, Tambu or Tabu. Sometimes, people wear shell money like necklaces or earrings. Item description This money of the shells come from the islands of the Duke of York in the province of New Oriental Britain, Papua New Guinea. It's called Diwara. It has a series of Nassarius shells, threaded up to rod pieces. The back of the shell has been removed so that it can be easily threaded on the cane. Every shell is about 9mm long. The cane has been cut to various lengths to indicate different values. History Every place in Papua New Guinea has a different kind of traditional money, usually made of different types of shells. Today, shell money is often often exchanged on special occasions, such as weddings or funerals. In eastern Britain, the money of the shells is also used on the markets to buy fresh food. Depending on what is paid, people can use the bank currency and shell money. money.

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