The manner of articulation of <th, dh> in Kenya Dholuo is described controversially in the literature. This study uses acoustic data collected from three native speakers of the same dialect to test the hypothesis that <th, dh> exhibit positional variation, in accordance with domain-initial strengthening. The results support the hypothesis that <th, dh> display more stop-like characteristics in strong position than in weak position. All three speakers showed longer closure for <th> in pretonic than in non-pretonic position, and in word-initial than word-medial position. In line with the prediction that longer pre-voicing is indicative of a weaker closure, the pre-voicing duration of <dh> followed the hierarchy: Intonational Phrase (IP) medial word-medial > IP-medial word-initial > IP-initial without focus > IP-initial with focus. IP-initial <dh> and <d> had similar pre-voicing duration suggesting that the interdental became more stop-like in this position. Furthermore, whereas it is known that vowels are longer before fricatives than before stops, the vowels before <th, dh> were not longer than those before the corresponding stops <t, d> suggesting <th, dh> are stop-like. Using both qualitative and quantitative criteria, Dholuo interdentals are best described as affricates with differences in articulation in prosodically stronger versus weaker positions.