

Making Inventory of Craftsmanship and Performing Arts of Shan (North)
Traditional Musical Instruments

Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Shan Traditional Orchestra (Xylophone, Saxophone Violin, Four Drums, Principal Drum, Rhythmic Drum, Framed Gongs, Flute and timing bells and clappers)
Material	-	Bress, String, Leather, Wind and Clappwr instrments
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305),, a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	-
How to play	-	Initiated with Saxophone Violin Shan Traditional Orchestra.It has to be played by Solo tune for slowly tune and Group sound for quickly tune.
Size	-	-

Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(A)(M)
Type of musical instrument-		Than Pa'Tala:,Iron Xylophone
Material	-	Iron
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305),, a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	19 iron slates in different sizes are drilled with the hole, so the strings will hold them together and can be passed through in order to attached on the wooden frame.
How to play	-	The player has to strike with two sticks wrapped with cloth at top to the iron slates to make the different harmonious melody or sound. The xylophone can be played from the crescendo to the bases or from the bases to the crescendo according to the music.
Size	-	4 feet and 5 inches in length 6 inches in height 11 inches in length of maximum iron slate 6.5 inches in length of minimum iron slate



Than Pa'Tala:
Iron Xylophone

Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(B)(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Horn TaJo:,Saxophone Violin
Material	-	Wood, String, Aluminum
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305),, a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	The body of violin is attached with saxophone. It has to be played with a bow, while pressing 4 strings according to the notes.
How to play	-	It is played with a bow by pressing the 4 strings with the fingertips from up to down.
Size	-	1 feet and 3 inches in length 1 feet and 3 inches in length of bigger horn



Horn TaJo:
Saxophone Violin

Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(C)(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Maun: Sai, Gong Circle
Material	-	Wood, brass
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305),, a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	10 gongs in different sizes are arranged in wooden frame for Big Gong Circle. 7 gongs in different sizes are arranged in wooden frame for Small Gong Circle.
How to Play	-	It has to be played with two sticks wrapped with cloth at top.
Size	-	<p>Big Gong Circle</p> <p>2 feet and 7 inches in length of gong circle 1 feet and 6 inches in width 1 feet and 6 inches in height 10 inches in diameter of No.1 gong 9 inches in diameter of No.2 gong 9 inches in diameter of No.3 gong 8 inches in diameter of No.4 gong 8 inches in diameter of No.5 gong 7.5 inches in diameter of No.6 gong 7.5 inches in diameter of No.7 gong 7.5 inches in diameter of No.8 gong 7 inches in diameter of No.9 gong 6 inches in diameter of No.10 gong</p> <p>Small Gong Circle</p> <p>1 feet and 10 inches in length of gong circle 1 feet in width (Left) 1 feet and 2 inches in width (Right) 1 feet and 6 inches in height 6 inches in diameter of No.1 gong 5.5 inches in diameter of No.2 gong 5 inches in diameter of No.3 gong 4.5 inches in diameter of No.4 gong</p>

4 inches in diameter of No.5 gong
4 inches in diameter of No.6 gong
4.5 inches in diameter of No.7 gong



Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(D)(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Chau'Loun:ba', Sakhun,Pa' Ma.Gyi: Four Drums, Principal Drum, Rhythmic Drum
Material	-	Leather
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305), a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	-
How to Play	-	it's played by hands on the head.
Size	-	1 feet and 10 inches in length of Principal Drum 6 feet and 8 inches in round of Principal Drum 1 feet and 6 inches in High of Principal Drum (Right) 1 feet and 1 inches in High of Principal Drum (Left)
		1 feet and 6 inches in length of Rhythmic Drum 4 feet and 4 inches in round of Rhythmic Drum 1 feet in High of Rhythmic Drum (Right) 11 inches in High of Rhythmic Drum (Left)
		Four Drums
		1 feet and 4 inches in length of Drum No (1) 2 feet and 6 inches in round of Drum No (1)

9 inches in High of Drum No (1)

1 feet and 2 inches in length of
Drum No (2)

2 feet and 4 inches in round of
Drum No (2)

8 inches in High of Drum No (2)

1 feet and 1 inches in length of
Drum No (3)

2 feet and 2 inches in round of
Drum No (3)

7 inches in High of Drum No (3)

1 feet in length of Drum No (3)

2 feet in round of Drum No (3)

6.5 inches in High of Drum No (3)

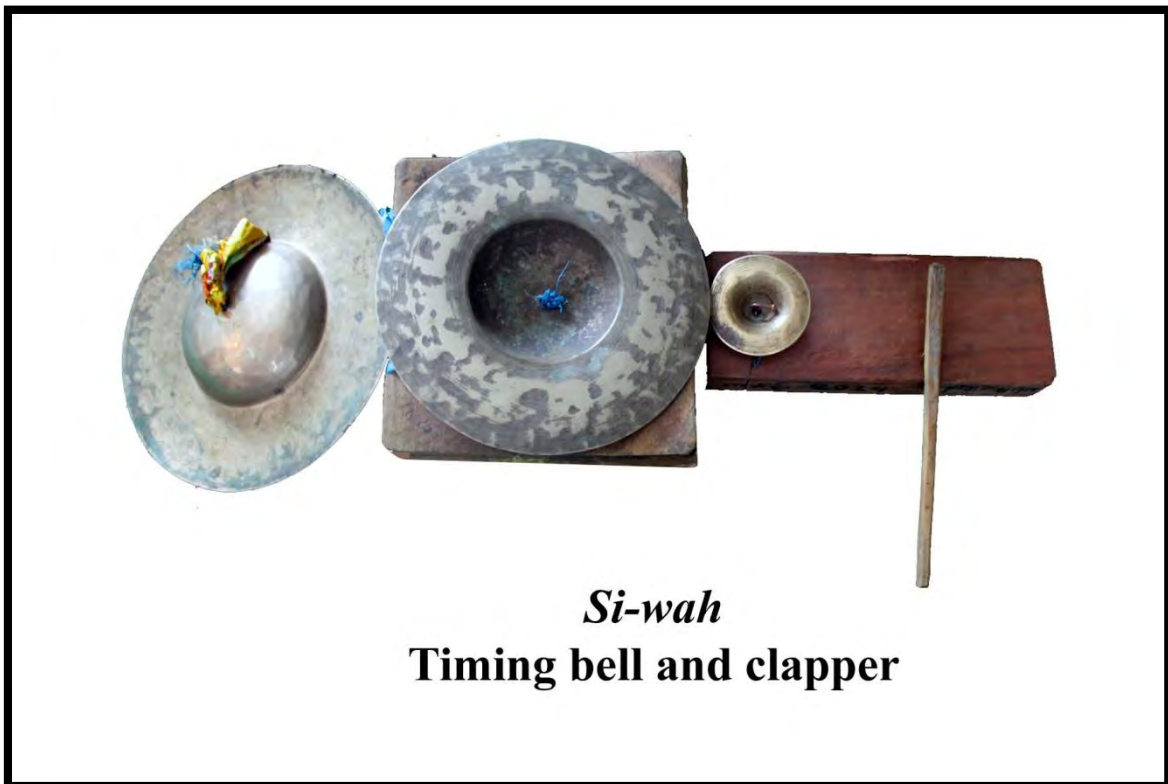


Chau'Loun:ba', Sakhun,Pa' Ma.Gyi:
Four Drums, Principal Drum, Rhythmic Drum

Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(e)(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Shan Palwei, Flute
Material	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305),, a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance .Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	A bamboo is cut into a desirable measure and dried before it is perforated with burnt iron drill. And then two reeds made of brass are inserted inside the mouthpiece.
How to play	-	It has to be played by blowing the mouthpiece, while opening and closing the finger holes.
Size	-	1 foot and 4 inches in length 2.5 inches in circumference



Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 1(F)(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Si-wah(Timing bell and clapper)
Material	-	Brass, Wood
Background History	-	In 1942 (Myanmar Era -1305), a musician from Hsipaw founded the Shan traditional musical troupe in Namhkaik village. He taught singing, dancing and playing musical instruments during the 3 months of Buddhist Lent. One of his descendents is Shew Cherry Theatrical Performance Troupe which is renown today. This troupe gives performance in charity events and monk funeral ceremonies.
Making Process	-	The player must strike the brass cymbal and hollowed logs with a stick.
How To Play	-	-
Size	-	-



Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 2(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Shan Ozi, Traditional Long drum
Material	-	Yanama Wood, ox leather
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	Yamanay wood is curved in a shape of pitcher and made hollow. The middle part of Oozi or pot-drum, which is called Kyat-Yin or Chicken Breast, is painted in red colour. The end part, which is called Padain, is painted in white and curved into protuberant coils. This pot-drum is long in height. A piece of dough made of glutin rice has to be stuck in the middle of its head in order to tune it.
How To Play	-	It has to be played by striking its drumhead.
Size	-	6 feet in height 2 feet in circumference of Kyat Yin or Chicken Breast 2 feet in height of Kyat Yin or Chicken Breast 4 feet in length of throat



Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 3(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Shan Lagwin:, Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	
Making Process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	A pair of cymbals make a sound when clapping each other.
Size	-	11 inches in length 5 inches in diameter of breadth 6 inches in breadth of brim



Shan Lagwin:
Cymbals

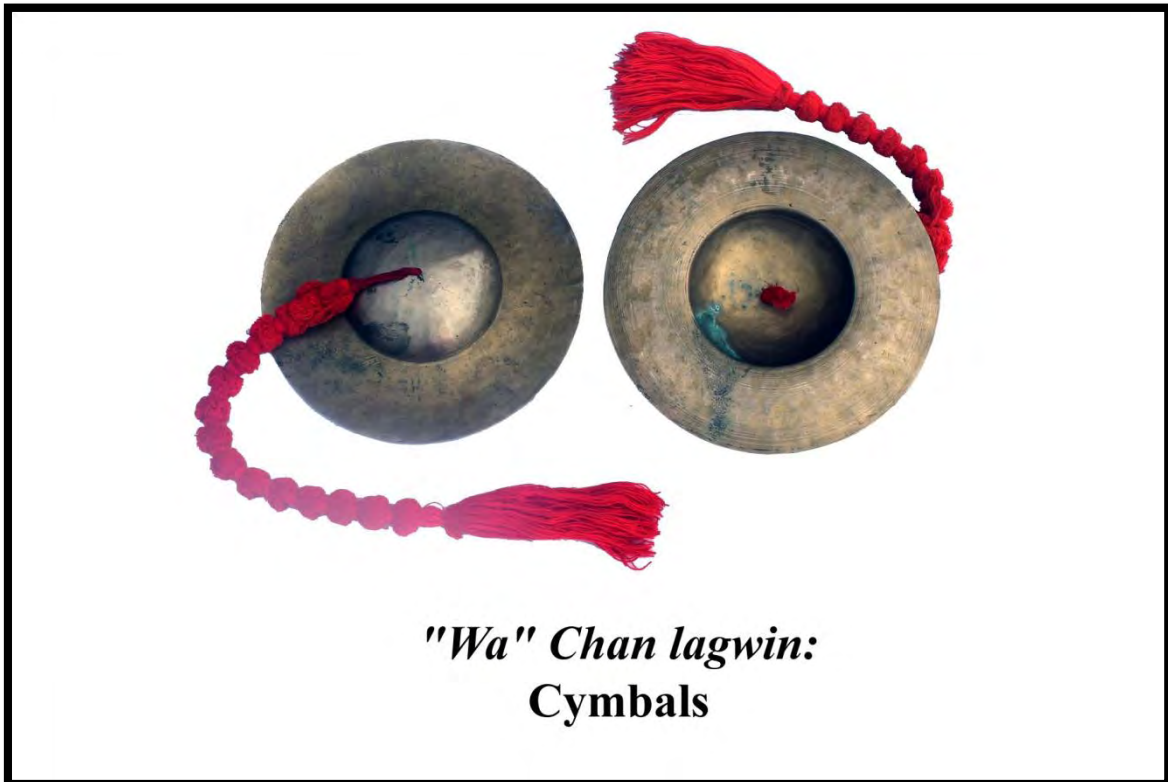
Date	-	20-7-2014
Location	-	Nam Hkaik Region
No	-	NH / Shan/ 3(M)
Type of musical instrument	-	Shan Maun: Sai Tan, Traditional Gong Ensemble
Material	-	Wood, Brass
Background History	-	
Making Process	-	6 brass gong in different sizes are arranged in wooden frame. The player must strike them with a stick with knobs wrapped with cloth a top.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking their bosses.
Size	-	6 brass gong in different sizes



Date	-	20-7-2014
Place	-	Mai Maw Region
Serial	-	MM/ Wa/ 1 (M)
Name of musical instrument	-	"Wa" gon Ozi, long drum
Type	-	wood (hard wood), leather (cattle) In the ancient time, the sound generated by a striking on the leather stretched on the rice pounding mortar fascinated the ancestors. The idea of Wa traditional long drum originated in it.
Making Process	-	cattle leather is stretched on a head and the throat of it is carved with the decoration of convolutions. The chicken breast is coated with the red paint and the lower part is with the black paint.
Way of playing	-	it's played by hands on the head.
Size	-	2 feet and 10 inches in height of long drum 4 feet and one inches in the circumference of chicken breast 15 inches in diameter of leather surface 18 inches in the circumference of throat



Date	-	20-7-2014
Place	-	Mai Maw Region
Serial	-	MM /Wa/ 2 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	"Wa" Chan lagwin:, cymbals
Type	-	Brass
Background History	-	
Making Process	-	It was made with the bronze-casting craft.
Way of playing	-	It can be played by hands striking against each other.
Size	-	11 inches in diameter 3.5 inches of width of the cymbal's rim



Date	-	20-7-2014
Place	-	Mai Maw Region
Serial	-	MM /Wa/ 3 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	"Wa" Ga Yauk Toun: maun:, Wa hollowed log
Type	-	Wood (teakwood)
Background History	-	It was struck to propitiate the deities when the rice is grown from the ancient time to date.
Making Process	-	A straight teakwood is cut a groove vertically and carved inward to be a hollow. The log is painted in red. It was shaped in a tapering off to a one end. So, the sizes of the ends are not equal to one from another.
Way of playing	-	It's played by striking with two clubs rhythmically.
Size	-	3 feet and 3 inches in length - One foot and 3 inches height of left head - 7 inches height of right head - 23 inches in length of the hole of the soundbox - 2.5 inches in width of the hole of the soundbox



"Wa" Ga Yauk Toun: maun:
Wa hollowed log

Date	-	20-7-2014
Place	-	Mai Maw Region
Serial	-	MM /Wa/ 4 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	"Wa" buffalo Horn
Type	-	Buffalo Horn
Background History	-	The buffalo horn has been used in the dance events since the ancient time. It's also blown to frighten the wild animals such as tiger, lion, elephant etc.
Making Process	-	-
Way of blowing	-	The sound is made with it just by blowing. Buffalo dance is performed by blowing it.
Size	-	2 feet and 8 inches length of the buffalo head with two horns

Date	-	20-7-2014
Place	-	Mai Maw Region
Serial	-	MM /Wa/ 5 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	"Wa" Shaung Palwei, Bamboo Flute
Type	-	Bamboo (Oak Shaw bamboo)
Background History	-	
Making Process	-	The bamboo is cut in a desired measure and bored the holes with a heated iron. It has six finger holes with a mouth-hole.
Way of blowing	-	The melodic sounds are made with it by blowing into the mouth-hole opening and shutting alternatively on the finger holes.
Size	-	18 inches length of Shaung flute
	-	2 inches in circumference of it



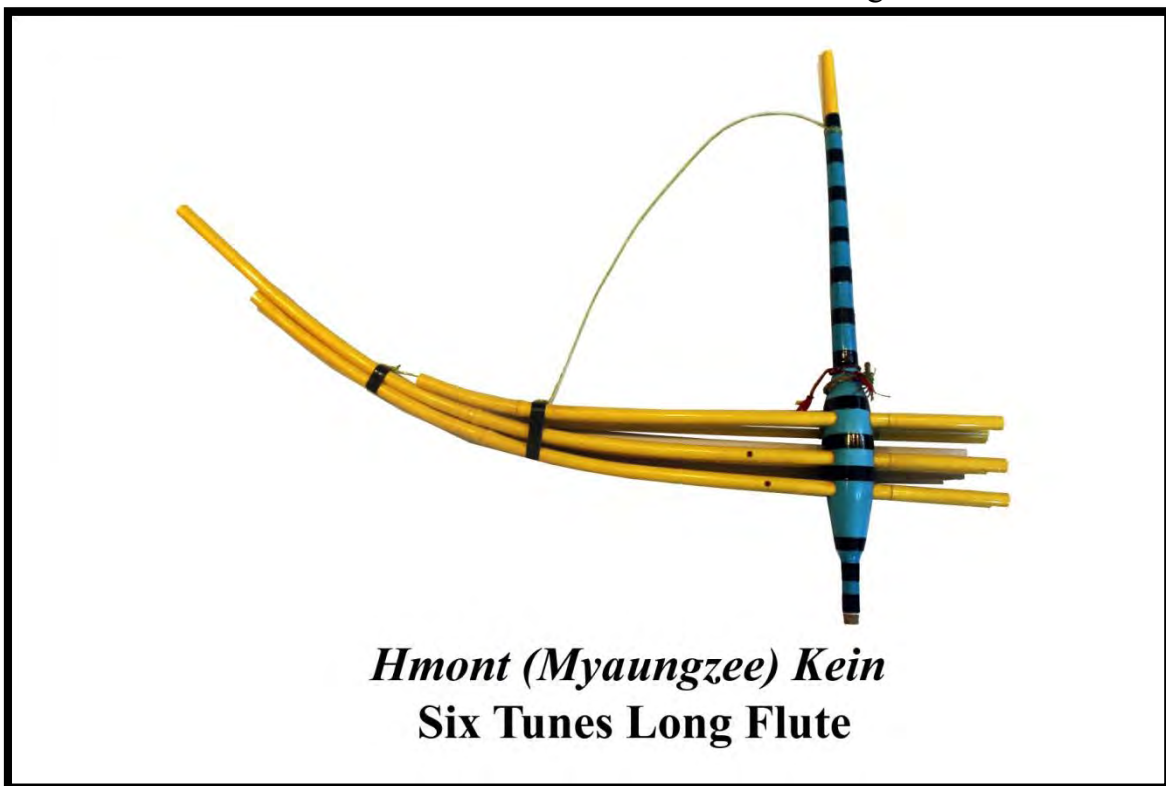
Date	-	21- 7- 2014
Place	-	Kum Lon Region
Serial	-	KL / Hmont (Myaungzee) / 1 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	Hmont (Myaungzee) Jan Kyae Pyar (flat brass instrument)
Type	-	brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It's made of flat brass wire stretched until necessary sound is produced. A cut is made at the middle of the flat brass for the reed. The desired words are expressed creating vibration sounds by blowing the flat brass putting at the mouth. The flat brass is blown as a way of medium to talk the desired words which are not pleased to the ears by mouth. When someone is at seclusion, he blows this instrument to depict his loneliness.
Size	-	It can be made in any desired size.



Date	-	21-7-2014
Place	-	Kum Lon Region
Serial	-	KL / Hmont (Myaungzee) / 2 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	Hmont (Myaungzee) Kyan (Kyran) War Palwei, Bamboo Flute
Type	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	According to the tradition and custom, it's an instrument blown by just bachelors.
Making Process	-	A piece of bamboo with long parted joints is cut and left to dry. It's bored the holes with a heated iron. It has six finger holes with a mouth-hole. A wooden valve is fixed inside.
Way of blowing	-	The melodic sounds are made with it by blowing into the mouth-hole opening and shutting alternatively on the finger holes. It's usually blown when the bachelors are courting the maids. The married men are restricted to blow it.
Size	-	6 inches in length



Date	-	21- 7-2014
Place	-	Ho Pan Region
Serial	-	HP / Hmont (Myaungzee) / 3 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	Hmont (Myaungzee) Kein Six Tunes Long Flute
Type	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	A piece of bamboo with the fair space of joints is cut and left to dry. The bamboo is split at the middle and three small bamboos with different lengths are inserted through it. Then, the split space is covered with iron sheet and sealed.
Way of blowing	-	The melodic sounds are made with it by blowing into the mouth-hole opening and closing alternatively on the finger holes. It's usually blown when the bachelors are courting the maids. The married men are restricted to blow it.
Size	-	6 inches in length



Date	-	21- 7-2014
Place	-	Ho Pan Region
Serial	-	HP / Hmont (Myaungzee) / 4 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	Hmont (Myaungzee) Thit Ywet Moke leaf whistle
Type	-	leaf
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It can be blown with a large leaf with even rims which is not too hard and not too tender.
Way of blowing	-	It's blown slightly folding the rims towards the back of the leaf.
Size	-	-



Hmont (Myaungzee) Thiy Ywet Moke
leaf whistle

Date	-	22- 7- 2014
Place	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Ta Aung Palaung/ 1 (M)
Name of the musical instrument	-	Ta Aung Palaung Ton Lit bamboo flute
Type	-	Bamboo (Tinn bamboo)
Background History	-	It's blown when the buffalos are herded since the ancient time.
Making Process	-	A piece of Tinn bamboo is cut and left to dry. Then, seven holes are bored on it with a heated iron.
Way of blowing	-	The melodic sounds are made with it by blowing at the mouth-hole opening and closing alternatively on the finger holes. Only the folk melodies can be tuned with it.
Size	-	18 inches in length

Date	-	22- 7- 2014
Place	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 2(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung Palwe Kaparal, traditional wind instrument made of bamboo and dried gourd
Material	-	Bamboo, young gourd, hook
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	A dried gourd is perforated on its surface and fixed with the bamboo sticks which are in different length. 7 holes are perforated on the longest bamboo stick, but not on the shortest one.
How to play	-	It has to be played by blowing air through the open hole of dried gourd, while opening and closing the finger holes of bamboo stick with fingers. It is used to play the traditional music.
Size	-	8 inches in the length of dried gourd 1 foot and 4 inches in length of longest bamboo stick 1 foot in length of shortest bamboo stick



Taaung Palaung Palwe Kaparal
**Traditional Wind Instrument Made of Bamboo
and Dried Gourd**

Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 3(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung traditional Ozi or Short Drum
Material	-	Yamanay Wood, Ox leather
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	Yamanay wood is curved in a shape of pitcher and made hollow. The middle part of Ozi or pot-drum, which is called Kyat-Yin or Chicken Breast, is painted in red colour. The end part, which is called Padain, is painted in white and curved into protuberant coils. This pot-drum is short in height.
How to play	-	It is played only by women, by striking its leather-covered head.
Size	-	3 feet in height 3 feet in circumference of Kyat-Yin 1 foot and 4 inches in height of Kyat-Yin 1 foot and 8 inches in length of throat



Taaung Palaung Traditional Ozi
Short Drum

Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 4(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung traditional Ozi, long drum
Material	-	Yamanay Wood, Ox leather
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	Yamanay wood is curved in a shape of pitcher and made hollow. The middle part of Ozi or pot-drum, which is called Kyat-Yin or Chicken Breast, is painted in red colour. The end part, which is called Padain, is painted in white and curved into protuberant coils. This pot-drum is long in height. A piece of dough made of glutin rice has to be stuck in the middle of its head in order to tune it.
How to play	-	It must be played by striking to its drumhead.
Size	-	6 feet in height 2 feet in circumference of Kyat-Yin 2 feet in height of Kyat-Yin 4 feet in length of throat



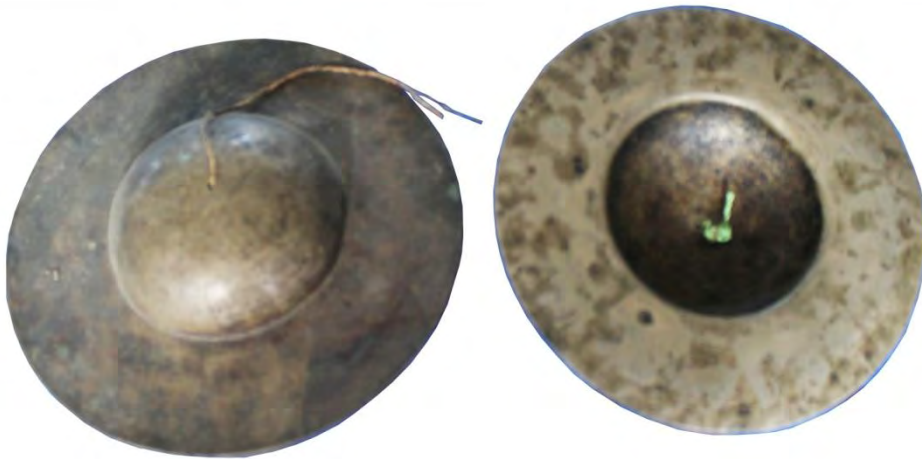
Taaung Palaung traditional Ozi
long drum

Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 5(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung Lagwin, Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	They are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	A pair of cymbals must be played by clapping each other.
Size	-	11 inches in length 5 inches in diameter of boss 6 inches in the breadth of brim



***Taaung Palaung Lagwin
Cymbals***

Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 6(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung Lagwin, Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	They are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	A pair of cymbals must be played by clapping each other.
Size	-	11 inches in length 5 inches in diameter of boss 6 inches in the breadth of brim



***Taaung Palaung Lagwin
Cymbals***

Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 7(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung Maun:, Traditional Gong
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It makes a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	11 inches in length 3 inches in the diameter of boss 3 inches in thickness



Date	-	22-7-2014
Location	-	Kaung Kha Region
Serial	-	KK / Taaung Palaung / 8(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Taaung Palaung Maun: Sai Tan, Traditional Gong ensemble
Material	-	Wood, Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	5 gongs made of brass are arranged in order in the wooden frame. A player strikes the bosses of the gongs with two sticks wrapped with cloth at top.
How to play	-	The gongs must be played by striking their bosses.
Size	-	5 gongs in different size



Date	-	24-7-2014
Location	-	Naung Moon Region
No	-	NM /Kokant / 1(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kokant Sheinzit Banjo, Three-Stringed Banjo
Material	-	Yamanay Wood, skin of goat and snake, strings
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	Yamanay wood is used to make the body of banjo, while the sound box is made of skin. This three-stringed banjo has sound holes underneath. The tuning keys are also made of wood.
How to play strings.	-	It has to be played by plucking or fretting the strings.
Size	-	2 feet and 6 inches in length 5.5 inches in length of sound box 3.5 inches in height of sound box 1 foot and 11 inches in length of fingerboard



Date	-	24-7-2014
Location	-	Naung Moon Region
No	-	NM /Kokant / 2 (M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kokant Shaung Palwei, Bamboo flute
Material	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	The dried bamboo stick is perforated the Holes- vent hole, finger holes, a hole between vent hole and finger holes seal with a piece of thin paper, and open holes at two ends- with burnt iron.
How to play	-	It is played the traditional music by blowing air through the mouth piece while opening and closing the finger holes.
Size	-	1 foot and 9 inches in length 2.5 inches in diameter 7.5 inches in distance between the vent hole and one end 1 foot in length between the vent hole and first finger hole 1 inch in same distance between finger holes



Kokant Shaung Palwei
Bamboo Flute

Date	-	24-7-2014
Location	-	Naung Moon Region
No	-	NM /Kokant / 3 (M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kokant Sarna Hne: Gyi, Oboe
Material	-	Wood, brass, corn husk
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	-
How to play	-	It has to be played by blowing air through a reed made of corn husk, while opening and closing the finger holes.
Size	-	3 feet and 9 inches in total length 2 feet in length of oboe 1 foot and 9 inches in length of brass-cast megaphone 6 inches in diameter of brass-cast megaphone



Date	-	24-7-2014
Location	-	Naung Moon Region
No	-	NM /Kokant / 4(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kokant Shanmyal Mi Gyaung Shar (Bamboo Reed Instrument)
Material	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	The bamboo stick is perforated with a knife when it is not completely dried.
How to play	-	It has to be played with a thumb, while exhaling and inhaling the air. It produces the three kinds of sound- high-pitched sound, low-pitched sound, and neither high- nor low- pitched sound.
Size	-	4.5 inches in length



Kokant Shanmyal Mi Gyaung Shar
Bamboo Reed Instrument

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 1(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Wunpawng Sumpyi Palwei, Flute
Material	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	In 1950, a man, named Paw Shwun Hla Phu, from Sa-non-bon Region, was the very first person who played this flute to express his grief over the death of his beloved wife. With the passage of time, he was able to seek solace and later he played flute in his village. It was so pleasing that he was requested by the reverend priest U Down Phaung Non to give a performance in the church on February 3, 1952, and in Galoun Tahtaung Church for the second time on March 2. On April 6, 1954, his performance was titled Wunpawng Sumpyi. When the chieftain Duwar Zawsai heard his playing, he was asked to entertain. They awarded him for his great performance. Later, Wunpawng Sumpyi flute was played together with gong and two other traditional musical instruments and Wunpawng Sumpyi orchestra was formed.
Making Process	-	Bamboo grows in the wild in hilly region, which must expose to the sunlight, is used to make this flute. A total of six holes are perforated on this bamboo stick. The second last finger hole is seal up.
Playing Style	-	It is played by blowing into mouth piece and by opening and closing of the finger holes on the flute. Western music also can be played with this flute. The flute sounds Key of C. It is played in some special events such as new year festival, campfire festivity, harvesting festival, housewarming ceremony and wedding ceremony.
Size	-	1 foot and 5 inches in length 1.5 inches in circumference 1.5 inches in distance from mouth piece to the top 6.5 inches in distance from mouthpiece from the first finger hole 2.5 inches in length from the top to the last

finger hole



Wunpawng Sumpyi Palwei
Flute

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 2(M)
Name of instrument	-	Dumba or Pahke , Buffalo's Horn
Materials	-	Bamboo, Buffalo Horn, Piece of Dried Straw
Background History	-	Hkranghku Majoi Manau Festival was traced back to about AD 300. Dumba was first played in this festival. Manau festival is observed to propitiate Madai Spirit. Madai Spirit ranks sixth among six spiritual Deities. Dumba is played for Htaungkar dance and also for such events as housewarming ceremony, wedding ceremony and harvesting festival. In addition, it is played in funeral rite.
Making process	-	Bamboo grows in the wild in hilly region is used to make this oboe. The bamboo stick is needed to be dried first. And then, holes are perforated on it with the use of drill. It has to change the sizes of drills depending on the sizes of oboes. The oboes are in three different sizes- big, medium and small. Each of them has a total of four perforated holes. A thumb hole is perforated on the lower side with the distance of an inch from the first finger hole. The four finger holes must be made with same distance. Reed made of dried straw is inserted on one end of oboe and young female buffalo's horn is put on another end. The horn and oboe are decorated with manau traditional designs .
Playing Style	-	The player must blow the reed made of straw to play this oboe by opening and closing the finger holes. Dumba is played in Manau festival, housewarming ceremony, honoring ceremony, Htaungkar Dance festival and funeral rite. There are designated melodies for different occasions.
Size	-	2 feet and 6 inches in length 2.5 inches in length if dried straw reed 1.5 inches in length of oboe 10 inches in length of buffalo horn 9 inches in circumference of horn



Dumba or Pahke
Buffalo's Horn

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 3(M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kachin Paw Mi Chaung Shar (Bamboo Reed Instrument)
Material	-	Bamboo
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	The bamboo stick is perforated with a knife when it is not completely dried.
How to play	-	It has to be played with a thumb, while exhaling and inhaling the air. It produces the three kinds of sound- high-pitched sound, low-pitched sound, and neither high- nor low- pitched sound.
Size	-	4.5 inches in length



Kachin Paw Mi Chaung Shar
Bamboo Reed Instrument

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 4 (M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kachin Htaung Kyein Ozi, Long-Drum
Material	-	Hard wood, Oxen leather
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	Hard wood is curved in a shape of pitcher and made hollow. The leather is stretched over the head of Ozi. Unlike Myanmar traditional pot-drums and Jeinpaw traditional pot-drums, it has a long throat. The shaped of chicken breast or <i>Kyat Yin</i> is lacquered with black resin. The throat of <i>Padinewin</i> is painted in the strips of red and black colours.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its drumhead.
Size	-	4 feet and 6 inches in height 11 inches in diameter of drumhead 1 foot and 5 inches in the circumference of drumhead 1 foot and 2 inches in the circumference of Padain 3 feet and 2 inches in length of throat 1.5 inches in height of base part 3 feet and 2 inches in circumference of base Part



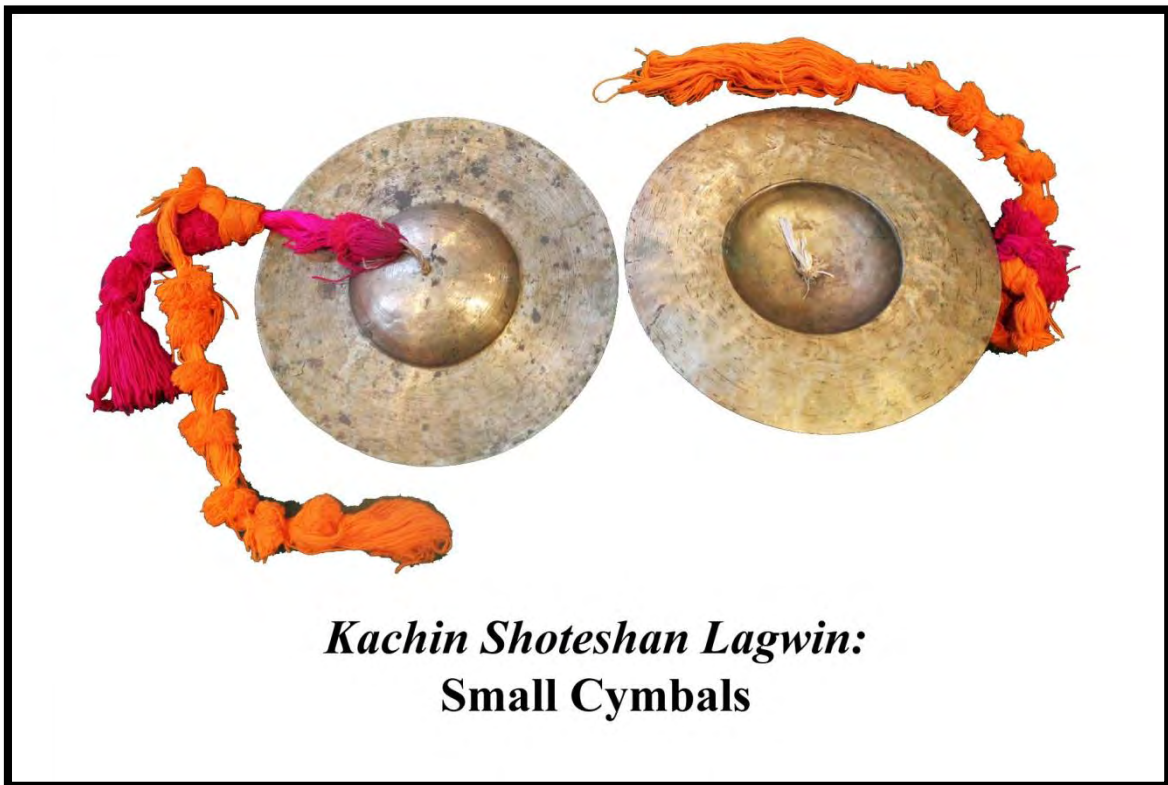
Kachin Htaung Kyein Ozi
Long-Drum

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 5 (M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kachin Paung Maung Maun:, Gong
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It makes a sound when striking its boss
Size	-	1 foot in length 3 inches in diameter of boss 4.5 inches in distance from boss to brim 2 inches in thickness



***Kachin Paung Maung Maun:
Gong***

Date	-	25-7-2014
Location	-	Bone Moon Region
No	-	BM /Kachin / 6 (M)
Type of Musical Instrument	-	Kachin Shoteshan Lagwin:, Small Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	They are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	A pair of cymbals must be played by clapping each other.
Size	-	8 inches in length 4 inches in diameter of boss 2 inches in the breadth of brim



Kachin Shoteshan Lagwin:
Small Cymbals