

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

Date	-	3.7.2014
Place	-	Taunggyi Township
Serial	-	TG/ Shan/ 1 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Shan Bi Taung Lit Palwei, Bamboo Flute
Type	-	Bamboo (Mike Hae Bamboo)
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	A piece of Mike Hae Bamboo cut from the anterior part is bored for one mouth-hole and five finger-holes with the heated sharp iron. Way of blowing: It's blown by blowing through the mouth- hole and moving fingers on the holes from one to another. There is a tuning key at the forepart of flute and made a sound pressing by thumb on it.
Size	-	8 inches in length 1 inch in circumference



Shan Bi Taung Lit Palwei
Bamboo Flute

Date	-	3.7.2014
Place	-	Taunggyi Township
Serial	-	TG/ Shan/ 2 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Shan Tee Toon War Saun:, Bamboo harp
Type	-	Bamboo (Wah Poe Bamboo)
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	A piece of Wah Poe Bamboo is cut in length of 2 feet closing with the joint at the both ends. The bamboo membrane wall is stripped with a small sharp knife for the strings of the harp. The harp has the five strings including two base strings and three rhythm strings. After stripping the membrane wall, a sound hole is bored at the middle of the bamboo. Over the sound hole, two base strings are attached to a bamboo flat in the length of 3 inch fraying about an inch at both ends.
Way of playing	-	Three rhythm strings are played with a plectrum pressing the bamboo flat attached of two base strings. When the bamboo flat is beaten with the thumb, the long drum sound is produced and when three strings are played, the sound of gong set is produced.
Size	-	18 inches in length
	-	12 inches in circumference
	-	One inches part between the two base strings
	-	One inches parted from each other among three rhythm strings



Shan Tee Toon War Saun:
Bamboo Harp

Date	-	8.7.2014
Place	-	Taunggyi Township
Serial	-	TG/ Shan/ 3 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Thit Ywet Moke, Leaf Whistling
Type	-	-
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	any leaf neither too hard nor too soft can be made
Way of blowing	-	The sound can be made by blowing the rim of the leaf slightly folded
Size	-	-



Thit Ywet Moke
Leaf Whistling

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 1 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Ngar Myoe Pyinzali TaungYoe Maun: Gyi, big gong
Type	-	Brass
Background History	-	Since the time of Shan Saw-bwas, TaungYoe nationals created and used this big gong. During the reign of Pway- Hla Sawbwa, some TaungYoe nationals were arrested for their action of protecting the gong from the motive of Sawbwa to confiscate it. The gong was made of alloy of gold, silver and copper weighing 6.5 Kg of each metal. That gong is collectively owned by two TaungYoe villages of Kyay Twin Gone village and Hsan Thee village. It's a national heritage of TaungYoe nationals and has been preserving for 114 years. That's been still protecting by two brothers in rotation for six months each.
Making Process	-	It was casted with the craft of bronze-casting.
Way of playing	-	It's struck by a knobbed beater on the central dome carrying by two men on the shoulders hanging with a rope on a pole.
Size	-	25 inches of gong in diameter 5 inches of central dome in diameter 4 inches of knobbed beater in diameter



Ngar Myoe Pyinzali Taung Yoe Maun: Gyi
Big Gong

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 2 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Maun: Paung Hoon (middle size gong)
Type	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It was casted with the craft of bronze casting.
Way of playing	-	It's played with the sticking of a knobbed beater.
Size	-	14 inches of gong in diameter 3.5 inches of central dome in diameter 3 inches of knobbed beater



Maun: Paung Hoon
middle size gong

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 3 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Maun: Thange (small size gong)
Type	-	Brass
Making Process	-	It was casted with the craft of bronze casting.
Way of playing	-	It's played with the sticking of a knobbed beater.
Size	-	4.7 inches of gong in diameter 1 inches of central dome in diameter 0.75 inches of knobbed beater



Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 4 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Taung Yao Pa'ma, Big Drum
Type	-	wood, animal skin (cattle skin)
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It's made of woods such as jackfruit, mango, MèYone, Yamanay, Linzin etc. For the drum shell, a straight and level trunk of a tree is cut in a desired measure and carved in a hollow. The wood has to be treated with heat for about half a day not to be destroyed by wood eaten insects. Then, the cattle skin is stretched taut over the both heads of the drum shell. The leather bands are used to hold a balance between the loosening and the tightening of skin during it is stretched over the heads of drum.
Ways of playing	-	It's played by striking over the stretched leather with the hands or with the stick. Sometimes, it's accompanied by a gong set.
Size	-	18 inches of drum in diameter 3 feet inches circumference 11 inches of leather surface in diameter



Taung Yao Pa'ma
Big Drum

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 5 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Taung Yao Cymbals
Type	-	Brass
Background History:	-	-
Making Process	-	It was casted with the craft of bronze casting.
Way of playing	-	It's played by clashing together holding in each of the hands.
Size	-	15 inches of cymbal in diameter 3.5 inches in perimeter 8 inches of dome of cymbal



***Taung Yao Lagwin:
Cymbals***

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Tal Bin Village, Kyar Gone, Pindaya Township
Serial	-	PDY/ Taung Yao / 6 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Taung Yao Ozi, Long Drum
Type	-	wood, animal skin (cattle skin)
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	It's made of woods such as jackfruit, mango, MèYone, Yamanay, Linzin etc. For the drum shell, a straight and level trunk of a tree is cut in a desired measure and carved in a hollow. The wood has to be treated with heat for about half a day not to be destroyed by wood eaten insects. Then, the cattle skin is stretched taut over the both heads of the drum shell. The leather bands are used to hold a balance between the loosening and the tightening of skin during it is stretched over the heads of drum.
Ways of playing	-	It's played by striking over the stretched leather with the hands or with the stick. Sometimes, it's accompanied by a gong set.
Size	-	3 feet of long drum in diameter 14 inches of leather surface in diameter 4.4 feet of leather surface in circumference 22 inches of long drum shell in circumference 4.3 feet of long drum base in circumference



Taung Yao Ozi
Long Drum

Date	-	4.7.2014
Place	-	Moe Kaung Taung village, Thit Yar Pin Area, Kyauk Htut village- track, Kalaw Township
Serial	-	KL/ Taung Yao/ 7 (M)
Name of musical instrument-		Taung Yao Tee Ti Oo Palwei, bamboo flute
Type	-	Bamboo (Thaik bamboo, LatPhatTaung bamboo)
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	Two pieces of Thaik bamboo are cut in desired measure and a piece of LatPhatTaung bamboo is also cut in desired measure to use as the middle joint. The middle joint piece of bamboo is made a hole with a small knife and put a reed on it. Then, the two pieces of Thaik bamboo are fixed to the middle joint of LatPhatTaung bamboo from both ends.
Way of blowing	-	Blow at the mouth-hole of the middle joint bamboo opening and shutting at the holes of two other bamboos by the thumbs. The left sided bamboo produces the high pitch and the right sided bamboo does the low pitch. Up to five pitches can be blown with it. Usually, it's blown accompanying with the gongs and cymbals.
Size	-	15 inches of left bamboo in length 2 inches of left bamboo in circumference 13 inches of right bamboo in length 2 inches of right bamboo in circumference 5 inches of the middle joint bamboo in length 2 and half inch of the middle joint bamboo in circumference One and half inch of mouth-hole in length 0.5 inches of mouth-hole in width



Taung Yao Tee Ti Oo Palwei
Bamboo Flute

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 8 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Taung Yao Lagwin:, Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	These cymbals are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when clapping each other.
Size	-	4 inches in length 2.5 inches in diameter of boss



Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL/ Taung Yao / 9 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Gong No.1
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	1 feet and 3 inches in length 2 inches in thickness 4 inches in diameter of boss



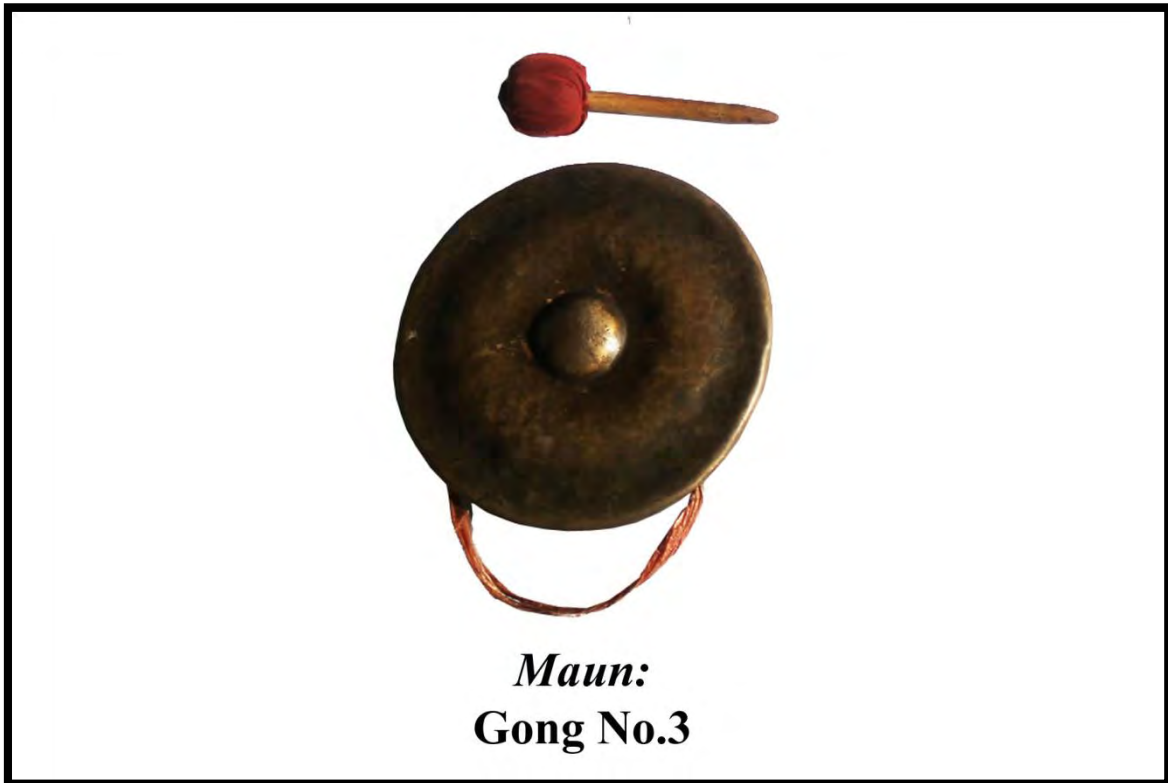
Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 10 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.1
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	1 foot and 3 inches in length 2 inches in thickness 4 inches in diameter of boss



Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 11 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.2
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	1 foot in length 1.5 inches in thickness 1 inches in diameter of boss



Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 12 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.3
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	8 inches in length 1.5 inches in thickness 1 inches in diameter of boss



Maun:
Gong No.3

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 12 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.4
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	6.5 feet in length 0.75 inches in thickness 0.75 inches in diameter of boss



Maun:
Gong No.4

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	KL / Taung Yao / 13 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.5
Material	-	Brass
Background History-	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	5 feet in length 0.75 inches in thickness 0.75 inches in diameter of boss



Maun:
Gong No.5

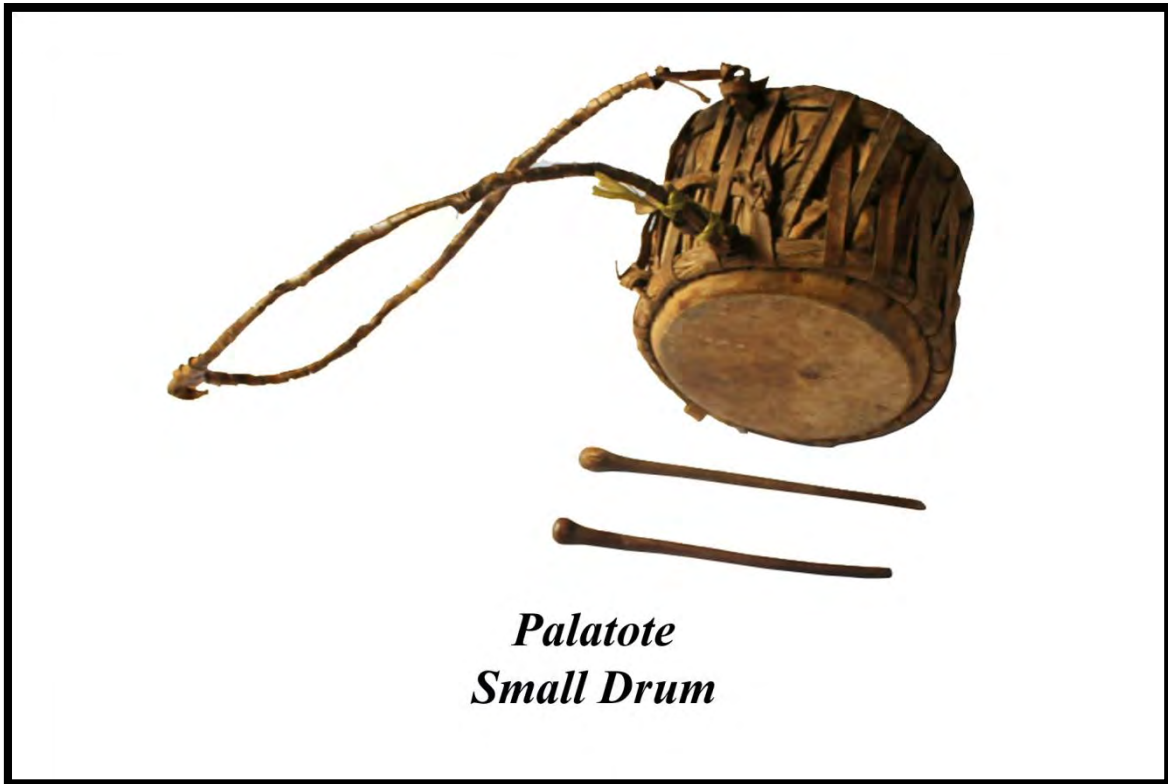
Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Moe Kaung Village, Kyaukhtet Village-Track, Thityar District, Kalaw Township
No	-	kL / Taung Yao / 14 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.6
Material	-	Brass
Background History-	-	-
Making process	-	It is made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	They make a sound when striking its boss.
Size	-	4 feet in length 0.75 inches in thickness 0.75 inches in diameter of boss



Maun:
Gong No.6

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywangan Township
No	-	YN / Danu/ 1 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Danu Byaw (Palotote or small drum, 4 Byaw drums, 2 oboes, Cymbals and siwah)
Material	-	Wood, leather, brass
Background History	-	In late Konebaung Dynasty, while finance officers administered Bor Yay U (Ywangan Township), there was a circle officer U Nyo Ohn who administrated Kyaukpsuk village, two miles from Yay U township. He founded a musical troupe, locally called SiByaw troupe, comprised of oboist U Kyat Tote, oboist and drummer U Kyuke. Therefore, fair to say that "Danu Byaw is generated from U Nyo Ohn from Kyaukpsuk village". The dependences who inherited were U Hlwar and U Paw Htun from Theingone village, and then Min Paw Myine from Yaychanpyin village, Min Shwe Aye from Kyaukpsuk village, Min Lun Pe from western Theingonethaik village(Myagone village) and Min Maung Khin. The ensemble of Daun Byaw comprised of Palatote(small drum), 4 Byaw drums, 2 oboes, cymbals and siwah. The playing technique is similar to the playing style of "Makauk Byaw" from Shwebo district which is in danger of becoming defunct.
Making process	-	-
How to play	-	Unlike the playing style of other byaw ensembles, Danu Byaw has 12 music to play. They are - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pat Pyo 2. Sa Taw Taik 3. Anyeik San 4. Nat Pint 5. Nat Poe 6. Belu Htwet 7. Myauk Htwet 8. Zaw Gyi Htwet 9. Nagar Htwet 10. Myin Htwet 11. Wun Htwet 12. Min Htwet Platote(small drum) is to be play three times prior to the Byaw or long drum. This Byaw ensemble is usually played in traditional religious ceremonies such as novitiation, charity feast, and alms-food offering ceremonies. The members of group repeated harmoniously to the verse recited by the drummer of Palatote.

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywarrngan Township
No	-	YN / Danu/ 1(A) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Palatote (small drum)
Material	-	Yamanay wood, leather
Background History-	-	-
Making Process	-	The proper size of wood is curved into the desirable measure and made hollow. The leather or skin is tightly stretched over the brim of this drum.
How to play	-	The head of drum is struck to make a sound of Pa-lote-tote-tote-byone.
Size	-	7 inches in length 2 feet and 3 inches in circumference 8.5 inches in the diameter of head



Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywargan Township
No.	-	Ya Nga / Danu / 1(B)(M)
Name of instrument	-	Danu Bjo:, Two Haden Drum
Materials	-	Yamanay wood, Ox leather
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	Wood is cut into desired measure before it is made hollow and covered with leather to its ends.
Playing style	-	Byaw is played with knob beater by striking four times to its drumhead and one time on its body.
Size	-	1 foot and 8 inches in length 5 feet and 1 inch in circumference 1 foot and 3.5 inches in diameter of left drumhead 1 foot and 4 inches in diameter of left drumhead

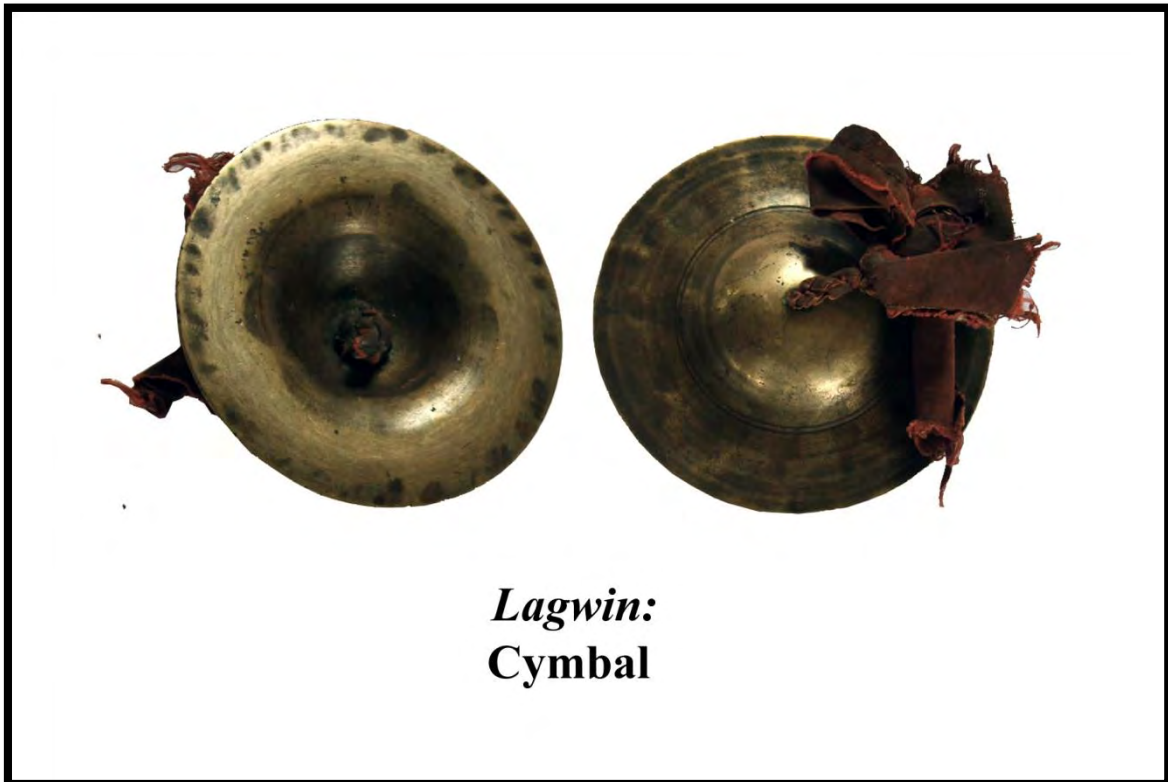


Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywar Ngan Township
No.	-	Ya Nga /Danu/ 1 (C)(M)
Name of instrument	-	Hne:, Oboe
Materials	-	Wood and aluminum
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	-
Playing style	-	It is played by blowing into the mouthpiece and also by opening and closing the respective holes on the oboe.
Size	-	1 foot and an inches in length of oboe seven inches in length from top to end seven and a half inches in dimation of horn eight and a half inches in circumference of horn



Hne:
Oboe

Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywarngan Township
No.	-	YN / Danu /1 (D) (M)
Name of instrument	-	Lagwin:, Cymbal
Material	-	Brass
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	Bronze casting method is applied to making this instrument.
Playing style	-	They make a sound when clapping them each other.
Size	-	1 foot and two inches in diameter 7 inches diameter of central boss



Date	-	4.7.2014
Location	-	Kyaukguhti Village, Ywarngan Township
No.	-	YN / Danu / 1 (E)(M)
Name of instrument	-	Si- War (small brass cymbal)
Material	-	Brass
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	Bronze casting method is applied to making this instrument.
Playing style	-	The cymbals are held in both hands and they're clashed together to play.
Size	-	four inches in diameter two inches in Diameter of central boss



Date	-	7.7.2014
Location	-	Pintaya Township
No.	-	PTY /Danu / 2(M)
Name of instrument	-	Danu War Chae Chaung, traditional bamboo reed instrument
Material	-	Bamboo (wa-bo bamboo)
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	Cut a strip of bamboo into the necessary length and carve it into the shape of reed. Then, road the carved reed and give it a final touch. Perforate the bamboo on both sides and string it through the holes. Beeswax is applied inside the reed.
Playing style	-	It is played by blowing and the vibration of the string. Inhaling and exhaling make different sounds. This instrument can produce louder sound if it is painted with oil and roasted.
Size	-	Danu traditional bamboo reed instrument can be made into the desired size.



Date	-	7.7.2014
Location	-	He'-yar-ywar-ma Village, Naung Shwe Township, Inlay Region
No.	-	NS /Inn/ 1(M)
Name of instrument	-	Inn Yoe Yar Lann Si, Inn Traditional Big Drum
Materials	-	Yamanay wood and Ox leather
Background history	-	Inn traditional big drum has an approximate lifespan of 300 years. It is played in two occasion; Inlay Phaung-taw U Pagoda festival which is held once a year and Drum festival in Kasone (May). Traditional sword dances are performed in drum festival. The oldest this traditional big drum with an approximate lifespan of 300 years is displayed at Shan Cultural Museum.
Making process	-	Cut a piece of Yamanay log into the desired length and hollow out the log. Then, both ends are covered with leather and tied with leather strings. It is adjustable.
Playing style	-	It is played by hitting the drumhead with hand. The traditional big drum is played for classical songs and usually played with oboe.
Size	-	two feet in length six feet in circumference one foot and two inches in diameter of right head one foot and eight inches in diameter of left head



Inn Yoe Yar Lann Si
Inn Traditional Big Drum

Date	-	7.7.2014
Location	-	He'-yar Ywarma Village, Naung Shwe Township, Inlay Region
No.	-	NS /Inn/ 2 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Inn Yoe Yar Ozi Kyi (Traditional Big Drum)
Material	-	Yamanay wood and Ox leather
Background history	-	He'-yar Ywarma Village has a lifespan of 504 years. In this village, He'-yar festival is annually held in Dazaunmon (November). The traditional Ozi Kyi is played in this occasion and in Phaung-taw U Pagoda festival.
Making process	-	Cut a piece of Yamanay wood into desired length and carve the wood into the shape of Ozi. Then, the head is covered with leather and the body is lacquered.
Playing style	-	Due to its huge size, this Ozi is shouldered by two men to play. It is played by hitting with a stick wrapped with cloth. This traditional Ozi is usually played with by five brass gongs and brass cymbals.
Size	-	four feet and five inches in length two feet and an inches in diameter of the head six feet and eight inches in circumference of the head one foot and six inches in length of chicken breast two feet and nine inches in length of Padain three feet in circumference of Padain six feet and eight inches in circumference of lower part six feet and eight inches in circumference of the bottom



Inn Yoe Yar Ozi Kyi
Traditional Big Drum

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Town
No.	-	HP / Pao / 1 (M)
Name of instrument	-	Pao Ozi (long drum)
Materials	-	Wood and leather
Background history	-	-
Making process	-	A piece of Yamanay or Hnaw wood is carved into the shape of Ozi (long drum) and ox or goat leather is used to cover the head. Yamanay wood is soft and easy to carve. Pao Ozi has a shape of big chicken breast and a short body.
Playing style	-	It is beaten with hand to play. Its best sound is a high pitch sound “Htone htone in their dialect”. This drum is also titled “Htone-pat Ozi”.
Size	-	two feet and nine inches in length three feet and ten inches in circumference of chicken breast one foot and one inch in diameter of the head one foot and one inch in high of chicken breast



**Pao Ozi
long drum**

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Pao Maung Mhu (or) Maunggyi Saing
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting the bronze.
How to play	-	Maung Mhu (or) Maunggyi of big gong is to be shouldered by two men. Another smaller gongs are played in descending order by each player. And the bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals (Lingwin) and pot-drum have to be played together with the gongs harmoniously and rhythmically.
Size	-	-

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(a) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maung Mhu (or) Maunggyi Saing, Big Gong
Material	-	Brass
Background History	-	It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	Maung Mhu (or) Maunggyi of big gong is to be shouldered by two men. It has to be played with mallet covered with a piece of cloth.
Size	-	three feets in length seven inches in diameter of boss four inches in thickness



Maung Mhu (or) Maunggyi Saing
Big Gong

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	Hp / Pao / 2(b) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.1 (In descending order)
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	1 feet and 10 inches in length 6 inches in diameter of boss 3 inches in thickness



Maun:
Gong No.1

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(c) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.2
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	1 feet and 3 inches in length 4 inches in diameter of boss 3 inches in thickness



Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(d) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.3
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	11 inches in length 3 inches in diameter of boss 2 inches in thickness



Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(e) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:,Gong No.4
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	9 inches in length 2 inches in diameter of boss 2 inches in thickness



Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(f) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:,Gong No.5
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	7 inches in length 1 inches in diameter of boss 1.75 inches in thickness



Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(g) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Maun:, Gong No.6
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These gongs are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	It has to be played by striking its boss.
Size	-	6 inches in length 1 inch in diameter of boss 1 inch in thickness



Maun:
Gong No.6

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(h) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Lagwin Gyi, Bigger Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	The pair of cymbals have to be played by striking each other.
Size	-	1 feet and 2 inches in length 3.5 inches in diameter of brim



Lagwin Gyi
Bigger Cymbals

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 2(i) (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Si-Wah , Smaller Cymbals
Material	-	Brass
Background History-		It is called Maung Mhu(Head of gongs) because it is named after the big gong of gong ensemble. This gong ensemble is consisted of 7 gongs, bigger cymbals, smaller cymbals and two-headed drum(Si). Today, the two-headed drum(Si) is substituted with Ozi (or) pot-drum. Pao Maunggyi Saing is played in special occasions such as ceremony to hoist umbrella atop the pagoda, ceremony to share merit deed for donation of religious edifice, novitiation ceremony, light illuminating ceremony in the month of Thadingyut(October), Kahtina ceremony, Pao national celebration, ceremony to pour water to Bo tree, and new year festival in the month of Tagu(April).
Making process	-	These are made of brass by casting it.
How to play	-	The pair of cymbals have to be played by striking each other.
Size	-	5 inches in length 1.5 inches in diameter of brim



Si-Wah
Smaller Cymbals

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 3 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Pao "Kwar", Brass Wind Instrument
Material	-	Brass
Background History-	-	
Making Process	-	This brass wind instrument is traditionally made in Yinmi village of Pinlaung Township. A reed made of brass is inserted in the middle of this instrument.
How to play	-	It has to be played by blowing the air into it with the hands moving fingers on the holes.



Pao Kwa
Brass Wind Instrument

Date	-	8.7.2014
Location	-	Hopone Township
No	-	HP / Pao / 4 (M)
Type of Instrument	-	Pao Traditional Harmonica
Material	-	Reed instrument which has to be played by pressing the buttons.
Background History	-	-
Making Process	-	-
How to Play	-	There are 10 buttons in each side of this traditional harmonica. It has to be played by stretching this instrument to fill the air and then pressing the buttons.
Size	-	These instruments are made in various sizes.