Making Inventory of Craftsmanship and Performing Arts of Kayah Traditional Musical Instruments

**Date** - 4.7.2014  
**Place** - Sanboon Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.  
**No** - 1  
**Instrument** - Kayan Violin  
**Background History** - Since yore, this violin has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared. The violin was played on the occasions of the royal, housewarming, wedding and funeral since time immemorial. All to the melodies are the same. According to the ceremonies, the lyrics and words of the song are different.

**Type** - It is made of Yamane (Gemelina arborea).  
**Making** - The body of the violin (Kayan) is carved out of Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and covered with Yamane (Gemelinaar borea). There are four strings and four tuning pegs. This instrument is made of by themselves.

**Playing Method** - The player produce sounds by pressing on the key string with one hand and by strumming the strings on the other hand. It can be played together with flute (Palwa), timing cymbals and clapper, gong (Maung), drum and small violin.

**Size** - The length of the violin is 105 cm  
The length of the cover of the resonance is 47 cm  
The width of the cover of the resonance is 33.2 cm  
The diameter of the hole of the resonance is 6 cm  
The high of the cover of the resonance is 7.2 cm
Kayan Violin
Date - 4.7.2014
Place - Sanboon Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 2
Instrument - Violin / Guitar (Tayawdu)
Background History - Since yore, this violin has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - It is made of Yamane (Gemelina arborea).
Making - The body of the violin (Kayan) is made of Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and covered with Yamane (Gemelina arborea). There are two string or four strings in this instrument. The bow is made of bamboo slat. To produce sound, the bow is rubbed by resin of inn trees.
Sound - No
Playing Method - It can be played together with violin, drum and timing cymbals and clapper which are Kayans’ traditional instruments. This instrument is melodic instrument.
Size - The length of the violin is 57.2 cm
The length of the body of the violin is 32.4 cm
The width of the violin is 16 cm
The length of the Braze is 5.4 cm
The thickness of the Braze is 1.7 cm
The distance of the pressing place is 3.6 cm
The length of the hole of the resonance is 3.1 cm
The distance of the strings of the violin is 0.8 cm
The high of the resonance is 4.3 cm
Tayawdu
Violin / Guitar
**Date** - 4.7.2014  
**Place** - Sanboon Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.  
**No** - 3  
**Instrument** - Flute (6 holes) (Kalon)  
**Background History** - Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.  
**Type** - It is made of Missalar bamboo which is a thin peel.  
**Making** - This instrument is made of thin bamboo which is 3 or 4 years old. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. After spreading the beeswaxes, they tune a flute. The instrument is made by themselves.  
**Playing Method** - It can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments. This instrument is melodic instrument.  
**Size** - The length of the flute is 4.3 cm  
The length from the base of the flute till the hole is 32.4 cm  
The distance of each hole is 0.3 cm 
The distance between the beeswaxes and the hole is 0.3 cm  

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**Kalon**  
**Flute (6 holes)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>- 4.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sanboon Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>- 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Small Drum (HtonPhawt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this small drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>It is made of heifer’s skin and Yamane (Gemelina arborea).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>The body of the small drum is carved out of Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and the membrane is made of tough oxen hide. The circumference of the instrument is twisted by the leather band made of oxen hide. This habit has almost disappeared. Now, they use screw type easy to tune. It is learnt that the drum stick is covered with cloths. This instrument is made by themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>According to the melody, the player sling the drum over the shoulder and play by two drum sticks. It can be played together with guitar, flute which are Kayans’ traditional instruments. This instrument is rhythmic instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The circumference of the drum is 123.4 cm. The length of the surface of the drum is 39 cm. The high of the drum is 13 cm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hton Phawt
Small Drum
Date - 4.7.2014
Place - Sanboon Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 5
Instrument - Violin (Tayawdu)
Background History - Since yore, this violin has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - It is made of Yamane (Gemelina arborea).
Making - The body of the violin (Kayan) is carved out of Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and covered with Yamane. There are four strings in this instrument.
Playing Method - It can be played together with violin, drum and timing cymbal and clapper which are Kayans’ traditional instruments. This instrument is Bass instrument.
Size - The width of the violin is 20.6 cm
- The length of the resonance is 38.6 cm
Date - 4.7.2014
Place - Sanboon Village, Demawso Township,
Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 6
Instrument - Than Lwin, Timing bell
Background History - Since yore, this timing cymbal has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - It is made bronze.
Making - The timing cymbal cast bronze. Bronze is melted and cast in a mold.
Playing Method - It can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments. This instrument is rhythmic instrumen.
Size - The length of the surface of the timing Cymbal is 7.9cm

*Than Lwin*
Timing bell
Date - 5.7.2014
Place - Hoyardiyar Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 7
Instrument - Kayaw Saun; Bamboo Harp
Background History - Since yore, this kayaw harp has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bamboo
Making - It is made of the hard bamboo which can be got from a long distance. Kayans cut the grain of bamboo into a thin layers and dry it in the air for making the sound string. There are eight bamboo strings in the instrument. This instrument is made by themselves.
Playing Method - The player holds the bamboo harp by his hands and plays by his right and left fingers. In playing, the player plays and sings the lyrics and words of the song. When they go courting, they sing and play music to each other, composing their feeling and how they love. There are group songs.
Size - The length of the first string is 30.5 cm
The length of the second string is 33.4 cm
The length of the third string is 37.1 cm
The length of the fourth string is 39.6 cm
The length of the fifth string is 42.2 cm
The length of the sixth string is 43.5 cm
The length of the seventh string is 49 cm
The length of the eighth string is 52 cm
The distance of the string is 2 cm
The length of the bamboo harp is 72.5 cm
The circumference of the harp is 44 cm
Kayaw Saun:
Bamboo Harp
Date - 6.7.2014
Place - WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township,
       Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 8
Instrument - Baun Gyi, Drum (two heads)
Background History - Since yore, this drum has been preserved and
       handed down from generation to generation as a
       traditional heritage. There is no exact record in
       what year and era it appeared.
Type - Oxen hide and Yamane (Gemelina arborea)
Making - The body of the drum is carved of Yamane
       (Gemelina arborea) and the membrane is made of
       two oxen hide upon the size of the drum. The
       tuning band is made of oxen hide. In tuning, the
       leather band is sprayed with water. Now, they use
       firewood in tuning easy to play. The sound of two
       heads of the drum is the same. This instrument is
       made by themselves.
Playing Method - This instrument is rhythmic instrument. Since time
       immemorial, the drum was played on the
       occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfair.
Size - The width of the membrane of the drum is 290 cm
       The circumference of the drum is 310 cm
       The high of the drum is 37.5 cm
       The thickness of the leather band is 1.8 cm
       The thin of the leather band is 42.2 cm
Baun Gyi
Drum (two heads)
Date - 6.7.2014
Place - WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township,
        Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 9
Instrument - Lagwin:, Cymbals
Background History - Since yore, this cymbals has been preserved and
        handed down from generation to generation as a
        traditional heritage. There is no exact record in
        what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bronze
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method - This instrument is rhythmic instrument. Since time
        immemorial, the drum was played on the
        occasions of wedding, funeral and funfair.
Size - The length of the surface of the cymbals is 24.2 cm
        The width of the hole of the cymbals is 11.8 cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Timing Bells (See)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this timing bells (See) has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is a family heirloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is rhythmic instrument. It can be played together with the Kayans’ traditional instrument on the occasions of the wedding, housewarming, funfairs and at the competition of the traditional musical playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The hole of the timing bells (See) is 94 cm. The distance of the inside of the timing bells (See) is 58 cm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Date: 6.7.2014
Place: WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No: 11
Instrument: War Palwei, Small bamboo flute
Background History: Since yore, this small bamboo flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type: Bamboo
Making: This instrument is made of bamboo which is 3 or 4 years old. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. The instrument is made of themselves.
Playing Method: This instrument which is melodic instrument, can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments on the occasions of the wedding, housewarming and funfairs.
Size: The length of the flute is 13.3 cm
The circumference of the flute is 0.5 cm
The distance between the tip and the first hole is 2.1 cm
The distance between the tip and the second hole is 3.7 cm
The distance between the tip and the third hole is 6.2 cm
The distance between the tip and the fourth hole is 7.9 cm
The length of the reed is 3.4 cm
The width of the reed is 0.05 cm
Lagwin:
Cymbals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Walyi Kawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Oboe (Hne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this oboe (Hne) has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo (Thin bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. It is learnt that a bamboo is cut only for getting one oboe (Hne). Now, it is very difficult to get long bamboo and so they use water pipe. It is known that the horn has been made of fire gourd before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument which is Bass instrument, can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments on the occasions of the wedding and funfairs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Size     | The length of the oboe (Hne) is 42.3 cm  
The length of the water pipe is 53 cm  
The length of the horn is 20 cm  
The distance between the root of The oboe and the first hole is 36.6 cm  
The distance between the root of The oboe and the second hole is 32.7 cm  
The distance between the root of The oboe and the third hole is 25 cm  
The distance between the root of The oboe and the fourth hole is 21.2 cm  
The circumference of the oboe is 1 cm |
Hne:
Oboe
Date - 6.7.2014
Place - Walyi Kawkhu Village, Demawso Township,
Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 13
Instrument - Kayan Oboe flute (Hne Palwe)
Background History - Since yore, this oboe flute has been preserved and
handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in
what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bamboo
Making - This instrument is made of bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The
bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. It is learnt that a bamboo is cut only for getting one
oboé flute (Hne Palwe). Now, it is very difficult to get long bamboo and so they use water pipe.
Playing Method - This instrument which is Bass instrument, can be played together with Kayans’ traditional
instruments on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.
Size - The length of the bamboo is 21.8 cm
The length of the water pipe is 25 cm
The circumference of the water pipe is 2.2 cm
The circumference of the bamboo is 1.7 cm
The length of the reed is 7.5 cm
The width of the reed is 0.4 cm
The distance between the base of the bamboo and the hole of the reed
The distance between the base of the bamboo and the end of the reed
The length of the reed’s hole is 2.3 cm
The width of the reed’s hole is 0.2 cm
Kayan Hne Palwe
Oboe Flute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Flute (Palwe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is made of bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. It is learnt that a bamboo is cut only for getting one flute. Now, it is very difficult to get long bamboo and so they use water pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument which is Bass instrument, can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the flute is 167.3 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the flute is 4 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Date: 6.7.2014
Place: WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township,
Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No: 15
Instrument: Flute (Palwe)
Background History: Since yore, this flute has been preserved and
handed down from generation to generation as a
traditional heritage. There is no exact record in
what year and era it appeared.
Type: Thin Bamboo
Making: This instrument is made of the thin bamboo. That
bamboo can be got from a long distance. The
bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. The
instrument is made by themselves.
Playing Method: This instrument is played for second line of the
melody. It was played on the occasions of the
wedding, funeral and funfairs.
Size: The length of the flute is 26.3 cm
The circumference of the flute is 0.6 cm
The distance between the root of the flute and
the first hole is 7.1 cm
The distance between the root of the flute and
the second hole is 9.7 cm
The distance between the root of the flute and
the third hole is 14.7 cm
The distance between the root of the flute and
the fourth hole is 17.3 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the
fifth hole is 20 cm
The length of the hole of the reed is 1.6 cm
The width of the hole of the reed is 0.3 cm
Palwei
Flute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Flute (Palwe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is made of bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. The instrument is made by themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument was played for second line of the melody, on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of the flute is 36.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance between the top of the flute and the first hole is 19.4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance between the top of the flute and the second hole is 22 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance between the top of the flute and the third hole is 25.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance between the top of the flute and the fourth hole is 28.3 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance between the top of the flute and the fifth hole is 30.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of the hole of the reed is 1.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The width of the hole of the reed is 0.1 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Palwei Gyi
Big Flute
Date - 6.7.2014
Place - WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 17
Instrument - Small Flute (Palwe)
Background History - Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Thin Bamboo
Making - This instrument is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. The instrument is made by themselves.
Playing Method - This instrument was played for second line of the melody, on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.
Size - The length of the flute is 27.5 cm
The circumference of the flute is 1.2 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the first hole is 4.4 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the second hole is 6.2 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the third hole is 8 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the fourth hole is 9.8 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the fifth hole is 11.7 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the sixth hole is 13.6 cm
Palwei
Flute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Flute (Palwe)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background History**

Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.

**Type**

Thin Bamboo

**Making**

This instrument is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. There are six holes in the flute. The instrument is made by Kayans.

**Playing Method**

This instrument was played for second line of the melody, on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.

**Size**

- The length of the flute is 56.5 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the first hole is 8.2 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the second hole is 2.1 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the third hole is 16.1 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the fourth hole is 20 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the fifth hole is 23.4 cm
- The distance between the top of the flute and the sixth hole is 27 cm
- The circumference of the flute 1.8 cm
*Palwei*

*Flute*
Date - 6.7.2014
Place - WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 19
Instrument - Big Flute (Palwe)
Background History - Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bamboo
Making - This instrument is made of the bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. There are four holes in the instrument.
Playing Method - This instrument was played for second line of the melody, on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.
Size - The length of the flute is 73 cm
The circumference of the flute is 3.2 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the first hole is 13.7 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the second hole 18.5 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the third hole is 28.7 cm
The distance between the top of the flute and the fourth hole is 33.2 cm
Palwei
Flute
**Date** - 6.7.2014  
**Place** - WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.  
**No** - 20  
**Instrument** - Big Flute (Palwe)  
**Background History** - Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.  
**Type** - Bamboo  
**Making** - This instrument is made of the bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. This instrument is made by themselves.  
**Playing Method** - This instrument which is Bass instrument, can be played together with Kayans’ traditional instruments on the occasions of the wedding, funeral and funfairs.  
**Size**  
- The length of the flute is 94.6 cm  
- The circumference of the flute is 4.1 cm  
- The thickness of the bamboo flute is 0.2 cm  
- The distance between the top of the flute and the first hole is 28.1 cm  
- The distance between the top of the flute and the second hole is 32.5 cm  
- The distance between the top of the flute and the third hole is 37.1 cm  
- The distance between the top of the flute and the fourth hole is 46.6 cm  
- The distance between the top of the flute and the fifth hole is 51.2 cm
*Palwei Gyi*
Big Flute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>- 6.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>WalyiKawkhu Village, Demawso Township, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>- 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>- Flute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>- Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>- Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>- This instrument is made of bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. In this instrument, it has only one hole. This instrument is made by themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>- This instrument which is bass instrument, can be played together with drum, gong and cymbals on the occasions of the wedding, funereal, funfairs and religious. This instrument control the sounds of the orchestra. Kayans’ called this instrument as “control sound”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>- The length of the flute is 77 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The circumference of the flute is 5.1 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The circumference of the inside of the flute 4.4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The thickness of the bamboo flute is 0.3 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Palwei*
Flute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>7.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>LoikawDistrict, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Bamboo flute “Mawt Phar (Male)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo (Thin bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is made of thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored two holes on the beside of the bamboo and a hole on the upper of its. This instrument is made by themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument can be played together with drum, gong and cymbals on the occasions of the wedding, funereal, housewarming and “deeku” means Kayans’ traditional festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the flute is 28.3 cm. The length between the base of the flute and the hole on the beside of the flute is 3.9 cm. The circumference of the flute is 2.3 cm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Man phart
pair flutes
Date: 7.7.2014
Place: Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No: 23
Instrument: Bamboo flute “Mawt Mu (Female)"

**Background History:**
Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.

**Type:** Bamboo (Thin bamboo)

**Making:**
This instrument is made of thin bamboo. That bamboo from remote hilly regions is cut as required and then smoked, that is, played on the rock above the fireplace. This instrument is made by themselves.

**Playing Method:**
This instrument can be played together with drum, gong and cymbals on the occasions of wedding, funereal, housewarming and “deeku” means Kayans’ traditional festival. At the “deeku” festival, flute (Mawt Mu) is mainly played. The instrument is melodic instrument. It is learnt that it is completely matched only if Mawt pha (Male) flute and Mawt mu (female) flute are played together.

**Size:**
The length of the first flute is 16.7 cm
The length of the second flute is 15 cm
The length of the third flute is 12.1 cm
The length of the fourth flute is 10.5 cm
The length of the fifth flute is 9.3 cm
The length of the sixth flute is 7.9 cm
The circumference of the first flute is 1.3 cm
The circumference of the second flute is 1.1 cm
The circumference of the third flute is 1 cm
The circumference of the fourth flute is 0.8 cm
The circumference of the fifth flute is 0.8 cm
The circumference of the sixth flute is 0.5 cm
The length of the upper flute is 10.9 cm
The length of the base flute is 15.5 cm
Date - 8.7.2014  
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.  
No - 24  
Instrument - Maun:, Gong  
Background History - Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.  
Type - Bronze  
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.  
Playing Method - This instrument can be played together with drum, gong (Maung), couple bamboo flutes, cymbals at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival. The instrument is a rhythmic instrument.  
Size - The length of the circumference of the gong is 163.8 cm  
The width of the circumference of the gong is 55.8 cm  
The length of the surface of the gong is 52 cm  
The thickness of the gong is 0.5 cm  
The thin of the gong is 0.25 cm

Maun: Gong
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 25
Instrument - Gong (Pan dwun)
Background History - Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bronze
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method - According to the song, the gong is played by hand stick. The instrument can be played together with couple bamboo flutes, gong (Maung), cymbals at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival. The instrument is a rhythmic instrument.
Size - The length of the circumference of the gong is 193.2 cm
The width of the circumference of the gong is 82 cm
The length of the surface of the gong is 63.2 cm
The thickness of the gong is 0.5 cm
The thin of the gong is 0.3 cm
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 26
Instrument - Maun:, Gong
Background History - Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bronze
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method - According to the song, the gong is played at the festival. The instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument can be played together with couple bamboo flutes, gong (Maung), cymbals and drum at the Yinbaws' flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size - The length of the circumference of the gong is 160.3 cm
The width of the circumference of the gong is 58 cm
The length of the surface of the gong is 50.5 cm
The thickness of the gong is 0.5 cm
The thin of the gong is 0.4 cm
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 27
Instrument - Maun:, Gong
Background History - Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bronze
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method - This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument was played at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size - The length of the circumference of the gong is 138 cm
The width of the circumference of the gong is 31.2 cm
The length of the surface of the gong is 43 cm
The thickness of the gong is 0.4 cm
The thin of the gong is 0.3 cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>- 8.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Maun:; Gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is a family heirloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument was played at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the circumference of the gong is 106 cm. The width of the circumference of the gong is 101.6 cm. The length of the surface of the gong is 32.4 cm. The thickness of the gong is 0.2 cm. The thin of the gong is 0.05 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>8.7.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Maun:, Gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>This instrument is a family heirloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument was played at the Yimbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the circumference of the gong is 106.6 cm. The width of the circumference of the gong is 102 cm. The length of the surface of the gong is 33.6 cm. The thickness of the gong is 0.2 cm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Maun: Gong*
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 30
Instrument - Gong
Background History - Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bronze
Making - This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method - This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size - The length of the circumference of the gong is 88.8 cm
The width of the circumference of the gong is 87.2 cm
The length of the surface of the gong is 27.8 cm
The thickness of the gong is 0.1 cm
The thin of the gong is 0.1 cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date</strong></th>
<th>- 8.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place</strong></td>
<td>Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instrument</strong></td>
<td>Gong (Pan Phart)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Background History</strong></td>
<td>Since yore, this gong has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Making</strong></td>
<td>This instrument is a family heirloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sound</strong></td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Playing Method</strong></td>
<td>This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yimbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Size**    | The length of the circumference of the gong is 80.2 cm  
The width of the circumference of the gong is 76.7 cm  
The length of the surface of the gong is 24.8 cm  
The thickness of the gong is 0.1 cm  
The thin of the gong is 0.1 cm |
Date: 8.7.2014
Place: Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No: 32
Instrument: Big cymbals (San Shee)
Background History: Since yore, this big cymbals has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type: Bronze
Making: This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method: This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size: The length of the surface of the cymbals is 36.5 cm
The distance of the hole of the cymbals is 21 cm
The thickness of the cymbals is 0.1 cm
The depth of the hole of the cymbals is 7.5 cm
Date: 8.7.2014
Place: Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No: 33
Instrument: Lagwin; Cymbals
Background History: Since yore, this big cymbals has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type: Bronze
Making: This instrument is a family heirloom.
Playing Method: This instrument is a rhythmic instrument. The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size: The length of the surface of the cymbals is 28.1 cm
The distance of the hole of the cymbals is 15.5 cm
The thickness of the cymbals is 0.05 cm

Lagwin:
Cymbals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>8.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Man phart (pair flutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this instrument has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo (Thin Bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>The flute maker cut four bamboo joints stacked by the wood and spread by the beeswaxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is a melodic instrument. The instrument can be played together with drum, cymbals and gong at the Yinbaws’ flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the pair flutes is 13.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The distance of the pair flutes is 4.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of the shortest bamboo is 12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The depth of the shortest bamboo is 11.9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The depth of the second bamboo is 10.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The depth of the third bamboo is 8.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The depth of the fourth bamboo is 7.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the biggest bamboo is 1.3 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the second bamboo is 0.9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the third bamboo is 0.8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the fourth bamboo is 0.8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thickness of the bamboo is 0.1 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Man phart
pair flutes
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 35
Instrument - Pair flute (Manhte) (Manthe means “begin”)
Background History - Since yore, this instrument has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bamboo (Thin Bamboo)
Making - It is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes. After spreading the beeswaxes, they tune a flute. The instrument is made by themselves.
Playing Method - The instrument is a harmonic instrument. The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yinbaw’s flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size - The length of the flute is 17.6 cm
The length of the shortest bamboo is 17 cm
The circumference of the flute is 1.5 cm
The thickness of the bamboo is 0.1 cm
The depth of the bamboo is 17 cm
The depth of the bamboo is 15.8 cm
Date - 8.7.2014
Place - Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 36
Instrument - Flute, "Man Phar" (Male)
Background History - Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.
Type - Bamboo (Thin Bamboo)
Making - The instrument is made by themselves.
Playing Method - The instrument can be played together with cymbals, drum and gong at the Yinbaw’s flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.
Size - The length of the flute is 23.6 cm
The circumference of the flute is 1.8 cm
The thickness of the bamboo is 0.1 cm
The depth of the flute is 22 cm

**Man Phar (Male) Flute**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>8.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dawkhalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Flute, “Man Moe” (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this flute has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bamboo (Thin Bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>It is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo can be got from a long distance. The bamboo is cut as needed and bored holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>The instrument can be played together with other instruments at the Yinbaw’s flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Size       | The length of the flute is 20.8 cm  
The circumference of the flute is 1.7 cm  
The thickness of the bamboo is 0.1 cm  
The depth of the flute is 19 cm |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>- 8.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dawkhaalikelin village, Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Hton Ozi, Drum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background History**
Since yore, this drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.

**Type**
- It is made of deer skin and Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and teack.

**Making**
The body of the drum is carved out of wood Yamane (Gemelina arborea) and the membrane is made of tough deer hide. The circumference of the drum is twisted by the leather band made of deer hide to tune.

**Playing Method**
The instrument is rhythmic instrument. The player slung the drum over his shoulder and played by his hand at the Yinbaw’s flagstaff (Takhuntai) festival.

**Size**
The circumference of the upper side of the drum is 104.4 cm.
The circumference of the lower side of the drum is 68.2 cm.
The length of the drum is 47.7 cm.
The length of the surface of the upper side of the drum is 34.4 cm.
The width of the surface of the upper side of the drum is 30.2 cm.
The length of the surface of the lower side of the drum is 20.5 cm.
The width of the surface of the lower side of the drum is 19.5 cm.
The thickness of the leather band is 1.3 cm.
The thin of the leather band is 1 cm.
Hton Ozi
Drum
Date - 9.7.2014  
Place - Loikaw District, Kayah State.  
No - 39  
Instrument - Htoo Ozi, Long Drum  
Background History - Since yore, this drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.  
Type - It is made of oxen hide and Yamane (Gemelina arborea) or teak.  
Making - The body of the drum is carved out of Yamane (Gemelina arborea) or teak and the membrane is made of tough oxen hide. The circumference of the drum is twisted by the leather band made of oxen hide to tune. This instrument is made by themselves.  
Playing Method - It is learnt that this instrument was played at the “Tat ke yeik thein” festival and other funfair. The long drum (Htoo) can be played together with cymbals, gong and couple bamboo flutes. The player slung the drum over his shoulder and played by his hands. This instrument is rhythmic instrument.  
Size - The length of the drum is 98.5 cm  
The circumference of the drum is 87.9 cm  
The circumference of the base of the drum is 76.2 cm  
The thickness of the base of the drum is 3.6 cm  
The length of the surface of the long drum is 28.3 cm  
The width of the surface of the long drum is 27.6 cm  
The thickness of the leather band is 1.2 cm  
The thin of the leather band is 0.1 cm
Htoo Ozi
Long Drum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Moet Maun: , Gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>It is made of bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is slung by the string on the beside and played by gong stick. It can be played together with other instruments. This instrument is rhythmic instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of surface of the gong is 12.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the surface of gong is 102 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the base of the gong is 96 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The high of the gong is 4.6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>9.7.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Maun: Gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since yore, this drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>It is made of bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument is rhythmic instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of surface of the gong is 30.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the surface of gong is 95 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circumference of the base of the gong is 88.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The high of the gong is 4.3 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maun:**

**Gong**
Date - 9.7.2014
Place - Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 42
Instrument - Lagwin:, Cymbals
Background History - Since yore, this drum has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage. There is no exact record in what year and era it appeared.

Type - Bronze
Making - It is made of bronze.
Playing Method - This instrument is rhythmic instrument. It can be played together with long drum, couple bamboo flutes and gong.

Size - The length of surface of the cymbals - 31 cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9.7.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Buffalo horn (Kywe cho)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background History</td>
<td>Since 18 A.D, this instrument has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Buffalo horn (Kywe cho)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making</td>
<td>It is made of buffalo’s horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Method</td>
<td>This instrument was played for giving signal. It can be played together with other instruments at the Kayah traditional festivals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The length of the upper side of the Buffalo horn is 35.5 cm. The length of the lower side of the is 31 cm. The thickness of the buffalo horn is 0.2 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td>- 9.7.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place</strong></td>
<td>- Loikaw District, Kayah State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>- 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instrument</strong></td>
<td>- Ceremonial Bronze Drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Background History</strong></td>
<td>- Since 18 A.D, this instrument has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>- Bronze, drum, alloy of gold silver, copper, iron and lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Making</strong></td>
<td>- This instrument cast in five kinds of mental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Playing Method</strong></td>
<td>- This instrument is rhythmic instrument. It was played on the occasions of the auspicious, housewarming and marching to battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>- The length of the surface of the ceremonial bronze drum is 35.5 cm. The circumference of the base of the ceremonial bronze drum is 152 cm. The circumference of the upper of the ceremonial bronze drum is 191.6 cm. The length of the ceremonial bronze drum is 5.8 cm. The depth of inside of the ceremonial bronze drum is 45.5 cm. The thickness of the ceremonial bronze drum is 0.2 cm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Date - 9.7.2014
Place - Loikaw District, Kayah State.
No - 45
Instrument - Bamboo flutes (Pan - Pipes)
Background History - Since 18 A.D, this instrument has been preserved and handed down from generation to generation as a traditional heritage.
Type - Bamboo (Thin bamboo)
Making - This instrument is made of the thin bamboo. That bamboo from remote hilly regions is cut as required and bored holes. There are 20 bamboos in the instruments.
Playing Method - This instrument played at the traditional duet dance. It was played at the Kayans’ traditional
Size - The length of the longest bamboo is 76 cm
The length of the six bamboos at the middle of the flutes is 56.2 cm
The length of the 7th bamboo is 49 cm
The length of the 8th bamboo is 42.1 cm
The length of the 9th bamboo is 36 cm
The length of the 10th bamboo is 31 cm
The length of the 11th bamboo is 27 cm
The length of the 12th bamboo is 25 cm
The length of the 13th bamboo is 22.5 cm
The length of the 14th bamboo is 22.5 cm
The length of the 15th bamboo is 30.5 cm
The length of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Bamboos is 30.8 cm
Pan - Pipes
Bamboo flutes