

of Korea since the 10th century, the music of the region is not as distinguished as those of other parts as to the regional characteristics. Most of the songs of the region are on major pentatonic scale and light and gay. The song Bak-yon Fall goes something like this:

The clear water from the Barkyon Fall
Meanders to Bossajong Pavilion

Eheya, eheya,
Eruwha, Eruwha, All is right.
Orurumma, dong doong,
Oh, my love.

4. Farmer's Song.

This is a representative popular music of Chollado Province, South Western part of Korea. There are two versions of the song: One sung in triple meter X 4 and the other in 12/8 rhythm.

5. Instrumental Solo. (Taegeum Solo)

This is the instrumental performance of "Yongsan-hoesang" and "Jajin Hanipp", representative cross flute solos. Taegeum is a traditional Korean instrument with six finger-holes. Despite the limited number of the finger-holes, it produces sounds covering more than two octaves, and may be played in low, medium and high registers.

6. Kayageum Sanjo.

Sanjo is a type of melody. Kayageum is purely Korean instrument with 12 silk strings stretched over 12 movable bridges and plucked by fingers.

This music played by a professional musician to the accompaniment of the hour glass drum. It has three main sections; slow, moderate, and fast with a gradual transition from one to another.

On this instrument vibrato and microtonal shading play an important part in expressing emotions which rises into tensions and relaxes.

As for Kayageum, there are two models; one for the classical music and the other for Sanjo (Popular music). The latter is smaller and the strings are more closely lined to allow swifter fingering.

The tone-system of Kaya-ko Sanjo seems to have been fixed by practice rather than memory. Consonance of the fourth and fifth is not assumed, as is demonstrated tuning the Kaya-ko the fourth