

In this way, this tune in Pyung-jo is played in such a low register that the No.6 piece of "Kumoongo Hwe-sang", that is, "Hah-hyun Hwan-ip" is omitted because it is too low toned to play. By the way, this "Hah-hyun Hwan-ip" is a variation of "Sang-hyun Hwan-ip".

The first movement, "Sang Young-san", is appreciated as a solo tune with a title of "Yoo-cho-shin Ji Kok".

Tae-gum or Chot-tae with the Chung-gum and the Sogum were invented in Korea during the three Kindom period (313-668 A.D.). The Tae-gum, 2 feet 5 inches long, is the largest flute, larger than the Japanese Shakuhachi. It has a blow hole, a hole covered with a thin membrane, 6 finger holes and 5 (sometimes 1) non stopped holes at the lower end, making 13 holes.

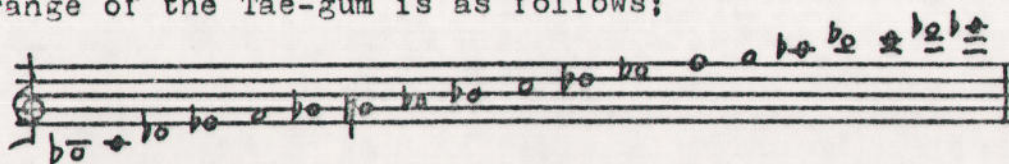
Air blown into it vibrates the thin membrane and produces soft and beautiful tones, but somewhat dark tones at the lower part, and piercing tones at the treble. The distances between the holes are equal. The half-tone is produced by a hard blow, as well as stopping half the finger-holes.

The range of it is;



Before the orchestra plays Korean music, the strings and wood-winds are tuned to B flat (Im-jong) produced by the Tae-gum, for its pitch is comparatively fixed. Hence, the Korean names for the twelve tones. They are as follows; il-ji, yi-ji, sam-ji, hoeng-ji, u-jo, palpal-jo, and mak-mak-jo.

The range of the Tae-gum is as follows;



2. Dramatic song from "Sim-chong-ka" sung by Mrs. Kim Sohl.

A professional musician called a "Kwang-dae" stands and holds a wooden fan while performing Chang-guk-jo.