



Re : Heritage Connect / 다시 무형유산으로 연결되다

무형유산 페스티벌

K-IntangibleHeritageFestival

2020.8.13(목) ~ 15(토)

국립무형유산원 일원





Re : Heritage Connect / 다시 무형유산으로 연결되다

Intangible Heritage Festival

August 13th (Ths.) ~ 15th (Sat.) 2020

National Intangible
Heritage Center



국립무형유산원을 소개합니다

National Intangible Heritage Center

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The center consists of various facilities, such as permanent/special exhibition halls, performance halls, archives, international conference rooms, and learning spaces. NIHC will be a Korean ICH hub and a core of the international network of ICH. It actively cooperates with Asian-Pacific and African nations, as well as Europe and America.

The true owners of NIHC are the successors of ICH and its people. As such, NIHC focuses upon providing the most valuable experience about ICH to our visitors.



국립무형유산원 National Intangible Heritage Center

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Re : Heritage Connect / 다시 무형유산으로 연결되다

무형유산 페스티벌

K-IntangibleHeritageFestival

목차 Table of Content

01 행사 개요

Event Outline

02 타임테이블

Time Table

03 공연 프로그램

Performances

- 이판사판 스테이지
Stage of Connection
- 동고동락 스테이지
Stage of Togetherness
- 이구동성 스테이지
Stage of Harmony

04 오시는 길

Directions



01 행사개요 Event Outline

행 사 명 2020 K-무형유산 페스티벌
Eventname 2020 K-Intangible Heritage Festival

주 제 Re: Heritage Connect :다시 K-무형유산으로 연결되다
T o p i c Re: Heritage Connect

기 간 2020. 8. 13. (목) ~ 8. 15. (토) / 3일간
Period of Event 2020. 8. 13. (Ths.) ~ 8. 15. (Sat.) / 3days

장 소 국립무형유산원 일원
Location National Intangible Heritage Center

주최 · 주관 국립무형유산원
H o s t National Intangible Heritage Center



국립무형유산원
National Intangible Heritage Center

이판사판 異板似板 스테이지

Stage of Connection

August 14 (Fri.) – 15 (Sat.), 2020

19:30 ~ 21:10

Courtyard Outdoor Stage



03. Performances



Performance Intention

“Collaboration between Tradition and Modernity”

“Various performances are connected by a single pulse.” and it is presented by hip teams who are in the spotlight by adding novelty and communication to Korean tradition.

Program

Baraji <Bison, Muchwita>

Certified Trainee Choi Byeong-jin’s Team <Namsadang Nori>

Kwon Song-hee <Indangsu (Indangsu Sea), Boating Song, Prayer Song>

August 14

Seodo Band <Chosun-Pop>

Barber&EDM <Gugak Electronic Dance Music>

August 15

2nd Moon&Kim Joon-soo&Chae Soo-hyeon <Ethnic Fusion Music>

Uhee Ska <Uhee Ska>

August 13 (Thursday)

🕒 17:00 ~ 18:20

Eolssumaru Performance Hall "Stage of Togetherness"

August 14 (Friday)

🕒 17:00 ~ 18:20

Eolssumaru Performance Hall "Stage of Togetherness"

🕒 19:30 ~ 21:10

Courtyard Outdoor Stage "Stage of Connection"

August 15 (Saturday)

🕒 17:00 ~ 18:20

Eolssumaru Performance Hall "Stage of Harmony"

🕒 19:30 ~ 21:10

Courtyard Outdoor Stage "Stage of Connection"

03. Performances_Stage of Connection

Baraji

The word “baraji” refers to an impromptu sound made by an accompanist while the main singer is singing during a Korean traditional music performance. In particular, the Jindo Ssitgimgut (Purification Ritual of Jindo) is composed of a unique music form in which such “baraji” sound is maximized, and Gugak Group “Baraji” performs such music genre as their main repertory. The group newly creates their own music by selecting traditional music elements of vocal, percussion, and instruments with a modern sense. While it has been selected as an official showcase of World wide Music Expo (WOMEX), “Baraji” is being recognized not only in Korea but also in the world for its professional music.



- Art director – Han Seung-seok
- Vocals – Kim Yul-hee, Kim Woo-jeong
- Gayageum (Korean zither with twelve strings)
 - Kim Min-yeong
- Daegeum (Large bamboo transverse flute)
 - Jeong Gwang-yoon
- Piri (Korean double-reed instrument)
 - Lee Jae-hyeong
- Ajaeng (seven-stringed instrument)
 - Cho Seong-jae
- Jing (Korean large gong) – Gang Min-soo
- Buk (Korean drum), Janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum)
 - Gang Seong-hyeon

Bison, Muchwita

“Bison” meaning “rubbing two hands together and chanting” is a performance of Namdo Sori (folk song of Jeollanam-do) consisting of mothers’ prayer for their family and traditional Binari’s lyrics. Meanwhile, “muchwita” meaning “blowing and hitting with shamanic melody,” expresses human feelings of joy, anger, sorrow, and happiness through its instrumental music played by kkwaenggwari (Korean small flat gong), janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum), buk (Korean drum), jing (Korean large gong), and taepyeongso (Korean double-reed wind instrument).

Jindo Ssitgimgut (Purification Ritual of Jindo)

The Jindo Ssitgimgut (Purification Ritual of Jindo, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 72) is a shamanistic ritual to pray for the deceased’s easy passage into eternity. This ritual is held to pray that the spirit of the dead may forget all grudges and go to heaven happily. The word “ssitgim” comes from the Korean verb ssitgida (to wash), so the ritual is a performance to vent the dead person’s spite and “wash” off all grudges.

Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance)

Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 3) refers to traditional folk performances presented by an itinerant troupe of about 40 male players called "Namsadang." The troupe performed for the common people in farming and fishing villages from the late Joseon period up until the 1920s. It originated from the traditional entertainment developed by members of lower-class communities who sought to satirize the immorality and absurdity of the life of the ruling class. Starting with "Pungmul-nori" (Korean folk music), the performance consists of "Beona-nori" in which performers spin dish-shaped beona with a short smoking pipe or stick; "Mudongnori" in which a boy who dresses up as a girl is put on one's shoulder and plays; and "Yeoldubalsangmonori," which is a kind of head dance with a Korean folk arts hat (sangmo).



Certified Trainee Choi Byeong-jin's Team

Certified Trainee of Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 3) Performance
Team Leader of Incheon Namsadang Nori Conservation Association

Buckoo/Burna - Choi Byung-jin

Burna/Gongmadang - Park Joon Sub

Sangsoe - Kim Jung-ju

Drum/Gongmadang - Kim Young-saeng

Jing/Twelve Feets - Kwon Jae-hwan

Drum - Choi Bo Geun

Janggu - Lee Ji-min

Buckoo/Burna - Nam Young-hee, Baek Seung-hee, Lee Chal-na

Taepyeongso - Lee Eun-song

Mudong - Yang So-hee, Park Ji-eun, Jung Hye-in, Byun Ji-young

Sammy - Kim Won-yul, Lee Bit-na



Kwon Song-hee

Kwon Song-hee is an extraordinary pansori (epic chant) singer who introduces a new form of pansori with modern sense and style while keeping the traditional essence of pansori. She worked as an actress, songwriter, and director of Korean traditional musical troupe "Taroo" and as a member of the world music band "Tan+Emotion." Moreover, she established Pansori LAB to create her own pansori projects and works as a member of the pansori band "Lee Nalchi." Although Kwon focuses on creative pansori, she has broadened her repertoire including traditional pansori, Korean/international contemporary music, and collaborative work with musicians worldwide.



Indangsu (Indangsu Sea), Boating Song, Prayer Song

"Indangsu" is a song of "Modern Simchung" created with the motif of Pansori "Simchungga" in which the tension and sadness are maximized by contrasting the emotions of Simchung and boatmen, who are heading for the sea of Indangsu. The Boating Song is performed by boatmen lamenting the terrible reality after offering Simchung as a sacrifice to the sea. Meanwhile, the Prayer Song is a joyful song performed for when Simchung comes back alive.

- Vocal / Kwon Song-hee

- Sound, Percussion / Choi Hye-won

Seodo Band August 14

Seodo Band led by a singer-songwriter "sEODo," who majored in pansori (epic chant), introduces its original genre, "Chosun-Pop," which is popular music based on traditional Korean music. The band presents a new and unique genre of music combined with pop elements based on traditional music's story, rhythm and melody.

- Vocal / sEODo
- Bass / Kim Tae-joo
- Keyboard / Kim Seong-hyeon
- Drums / Yang Jeong-hoon
- Guitar / Yeon Tae-hee
- Percussion / Park Jin-byeong



Chosun-Pop version of "Chunhyangga" (Song of Chunhyang)

The band performs a Chosun-Pop version of Pansori Chunhyangga composed of its highlight parts so that the audience can easily understand the lyrics and enjoy the band's newly arranged songs with modern sense. The performance consists of Korea's representative folk song "Arirang"; "Sarangga," a love song of Chunhyang and Mongryong under the moonlight, which is created with an RnB rhythm "Ibyeolga," a song of Chunhyang and Mongryong's parting; "Ssukdaemeori," which is a dynamically arranged sad song by Chunhyang, who is imprisoned; "Eonjekkaji," Chunhyang's song while waiting for Mongryong in prison; and "Naega Watda," a song by Mongryong who came back from Seoul to Namwon as a secret royal inspector.

Barber August 14

Barber is Gugak Electronic Dance Music (EDM) group based on traditional Korean music. The group presents a powerful sound performed by Gugak percussion music with Buk (Korean drum) and Janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum) as well as live electronic music. The group's leader Go Seok-jin is a certified trainee of Goseong Ogwangdae (Mask Dance Drama of Goseong, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 7) and the President of the Percussion Project Group "Ta."

- Percussions / Go Seok-jin, Go Seok-yong
- Electronic music / Gang An-na, Gang Han-byeol
- Lion, Buk (Korean drums) / Kim Jae-min, Seok Cheol-jin
- Butterfly / Kim Tae-hyeon
- Dramaturgy / Lee Seon-min



The Sea and a Butterfly

This performance was inspired by Kim Ki-rim's poem "The Sea and a Butterfly." With a dreamy melody and powerful sound, it presents a minimalist melody that anyone of all ages can appreciate and sing along easily. It consists of Spirits' Sinawi (traditional Korean music accompanying the rites of Korean shamanism), the Sea and a Butterfly, Nabillera (like a butterfly), a Barber in the Sky, and Butterfly's Dream.





Certified Trainee Choi Byeong-jin's Team

2nd Moon August 15

World music band "2nd Moon," which is famous for its OST from a Korean TV series Love in the Moonlight, is the first Korean band that introduces ethnic fusion music. The band's name comes from the idea, "if the earth has two moons, how would it be?" The band has released albums "Pansori Ch-unhyangga," together with vocalist Kim Joon-soo and Go Yeong-yeol, and "Modern Minyo," with Song So-hee, the singer of Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area) who is carrying out collaborative projects with Gugak artists. Moreover, the band won the best crossover record prize in jazz and crossover at the 14th Korean Music Awards and participated in the closing ceremony of the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics."



- Guitar / Kim Hyeon-bo, Lee Yeong-hoon
- Bass / Park Jin-woo
- Keyboard / Choi Jin-gyeong
- Violin / Cho Yoon-jeong
- Drum / Park Jong-seon

Gyeongbokgung Taryeong (Folk Song of Gyeongbokgung Palace), Taepyeongga (Song of Peace)

Gyeongbokgung Taryeong (Folk Song of Gyeongbokgung Palace), which is included in the 2nd Moon's album "Paldoyuram," was created through collaboration with various Gugak artists. It is a song about Gyeongbokgung Palace and Gwanghwamun Plaza, which have been reborn as a citizens' place. Vocalist Chae also sings the representative song of Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area), Taepyeongga (Song of Peace), with modern sense.

- **Chae Soo-hyeon**_Certified trainee of Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 57)
- Vocal / Chae Soo-hyeon

Ibyeolga (Song of Chunhyang and Mongryong's Parting) Eosachuldu (Appearance of Secret Royal Inspector)

"Ibyeolga" is a song included in the 2nd Moon's Gugak project album "Pansori Chunhyangga" that was created by combining with the song "Galkkabuda" and the band's song "Ice Lake." Meanwhile, "Eosachuldu" is a song about Mongryong who appears at the birthday party of Byeon Hak-do and saves Chunhyang.

- **Kim Joon-soo**_Certified trainee of Pansori "Sugungga" (Song of Underwater Palace, Jeollanam-do Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 29-4)
- Vocal / Kim Joon-soo

Uhee Ska August 15

Uhee Ska is a team created together with Uhee Company (creative theatrical group) and Kingston Rudieska (9-member Ska band). Uhee Company, whose nickname is "Rose Motel" of the theatrical circle because of the members' red suit outfit on the stage, creates Korean-style performances using Gugak percussions based on traditional theatrical elements. Meanwhile, Ska band "Kingston Rudieska," who is also called the "western-style pungmul group," introduces original music with Jamaican style and Korean sentiments. Thus, the audience will fully enjoy their swag-filled performance combined with traditional play and Gugak percussions.



The performance consists of "Gilnori," which is the opening performance; "Binari," a sound of prayer performed with Korean drums; "East & West," a concerto with Taepyeongso (Korean double-reed wind instrument); and "Dugeun Dugeun" performed by percussionists sitting on the floor. Then, the stage continues with Kingston Rudieska's performance "Oneulbameun" and Uhee company's representative show "Wonpuri," and ends with "Baennorae" that is performed with the combination of ska rhythm and Samulnori (Korean traditional percussion quartet).

- Janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum), Buk (Korean drum), Jing (Korean large gong), Kkwaenggwari (Korean small flat gong), Bara (Korean cymbal) / Lim Yeong-ho, Oh Seung-won, Ji Gyeong-tae, Lee Dong-geun, Seong Yoo-gyeong, Ahn Tae-won
- Trumpet / Kim Jeong-geun
- Saxophone / Seong Nak-won
- Trombone / Choi Cheol-wook
- Vocal & Percussion / Lee Seok-yul
- Guitar / Seo Jae-ha
- Bass / Pi In-hyeok
- Drum / Kim Dae-min
- Keyboard / Lim Chae-seon

동고동락 同古同樂 스태이지

Stage of Togetherness

August 13 (Ths.) – 14 (Fri.), 2020

17:00–18:20

Eolssumaru Performance Hall



03. Performances



Performance Intention

“An Intangible Cultural Heritage Performance chosen by BTS!”

“Everyone is happy with the old traditions,” and the performance will be held with unique Korean arts and intangible heritage, which have attracted a large crowd of foreigners lately.

Program

Conservation Association of Piri Jeongak and Daechwita

<Daechwita (Military Band Music)>

Gyeonggido Dance Company

<Buchaechum (Korean Fan Dance)>

<Ogomu (Five-Drum Dance)>

Saem Donaegi

<Bongsan Talchum (Mask Dance Drama of Bongsan)>

Certified Trainee Choi Byeong-jin’s Team

<Pangut (Korean folk music performance)>

03. Performances_ Stage of Togetherness

Daechwita (Military Band Music)

Daechwita (Military Band Music, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 46) is a march to announce royal progress, a parade of military troops, or their triumphant return. The term “chwita” combines two words: mouth-blowing instrument (chwi) and percussion instrument (ta). It is played by nabal (brass-horn), nagak (seashell horn), and taepyeongso (Korean double-reed wind instrument), with buk (Korean-drum), janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum), jing (gong), and jabara (cymbals). The music starts when the conductor shouts, “Myeonggeumilha daechwita!”



Conservation Association of Piri Jeongak and Daechwita

- Piri Jeongak and Daechwita (Classical Piri Solo and Military Band Music, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 46)



Buchaechum (Korean Fan Dance)

Buchaechum (Korean Fan Dance, Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 3 in Five northern Korean Provinces) is Korea's major dance that was created based on the history and culture of Pyeongannam-do Province, and flourished during the modernization period of Korea's traditional dances. The [Kim Baek-bong style Buchaechum] is characterized by solemnity, flexibility, and resilience, and was created based on its unique artistic and aesthetic techniques with Korean sentiments and diverse dance movements in which smooth curve lines and yin-yang energy are in harmony.



Gyeonggido Dance Company

- Gyeonggi-do's representative arts group
- Performed the opening show at the Jilin Intangible Cultural Heritage Festival
- Performed at Korea Diaspora Event for Overseas Koreans



Ogomu (Five-Drum Dance)

Since ancient times, Korean traditional drum buk has been considered the sound of the echo, representing emotions of human life. Five drums are played in harmony by controlling strong and weak sounds, yin-yang energies, and the speed of music as if they are communicating with each other. The show highlights the unified movements and music performance of highly skilled dancers along with the dynamic sound of buk and Korean style of appreciation for the arts.



Gyeonggido Dance Company

- Gyeonggi-do's representative arts group
- Performed the opening show at the Jilin Intangible Cultural Heritage Festival
- Performed at Korea Diaspora Event for Overseas Koreans



Bongsan Talchum (Mask Dance Drama of Bongsan)

Bongsan Talchum (Mask Dance Drama of Bongsan, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 17) started about 200 years ago and was performed on the night of Dano (fifth day of the fifth lunar month) and Haji (Summer Solstice). As the best known among the mask dances handed down in Hwanghae-do Province, Bongsan Talchum displays the lively movements of dancers, including the shaking of the sleeves of the robes. It is composed of seven acts, including dances associated with four monks, eight monks in black robes, a female member of a troupe, an old monk, a lion, a nobleman, and an old wife. Today's stage presents the Palmokjungchum (dance of eight monks in black robe), Seodo Pungnyu (Appreciation of Seodo Arts), and Sajachum (Lion Dance).



Saem Donaegi (saem deeply)

- Instructor of the successor training of Bongsan Talchum (Mask Dance Drama of Bongsan, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 17)
- Directed and performed the Sajachum (Lion Dance) at the Royal Culture Festival
- Performed the Korean Empire's Diplomatic Reception for Envoys
- Palmokjungchum(dance of eight monks in black robe)
Kim Young-shin, Kang Woo-jong, Yoon Won-joong, Choi Min-ki
accompanist: Yoon Suk-man. Haegeum Lee Chae Kyung. Janggu Jo Ae-ra.Flute Park Joon Goo
- Seodo Pungnyu(Appreciation of Seodo Arts)
Musician: Yoon Seok-man. Haegeum Lee Chae Kyung. Janggu Jo Ae-ra.Flute Park Joon Goo
- Sajachum(Lion Dance)Choi Min Gi and Kim Young Shin. Kang Woo-jong Yoon Won-jung
accompanist: Yoon Suk-man. Haegeum Lee Chae Kyung. Janggu Jo Ae-ra.Flute Park Joon Goo



Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance)

Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 3) refers to traditional folk performances presented by an itinerant troupe of about 40 male players called "Namsadang." The troupe performed for the common people in farming and fishing villages from the late Joseon period up until the 1920s. It originated from the traditional entertainment developed by members of lower-class communities who sought to satirize the immorality and absurdity of the life of the ruling class. Starting with "Pungmul-nori" (Korean folk music), the performance consists of "Beona-nori" in which performers spin dish-shaped beona with a short smoking pipe or stick; "Mudongnori" in which a boy who dresses up as a girl is put on one's shoulder and plays; and "Yeoldubalsangmonori," which is a kind of head dance with a Korean folk arts hat (sangmo).



Certified Trainee Choi Byeong-jin's Team

Certified Trainee of Namsadang Nori (Itinerant Troupe Performance, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 3) Performance Team Leader of Incheon Namsadang Nori Conservation Association

Buckoo/Burna - Choi Byung-jin

Burna/Gongmadang - Park Joon Sub

Sangsoe - Kim Jung-ju

Drum/Gongmadang - Kim Young-saeng

Jing/Twelve Feets - Kwon Jae-hwan

Drum - Choi Bo Geun

Janggu - Lee Ji-min

Buckoo/Burna - Nam Young-hee, Baek Seung-hee, Lee Chal-na

Taepyeongso - Lee Eun-song

Mudong - Yang So-hee, Park Ji-eun, Jung Hye-in, Byun Ji-young

Sammy - Kim Won-yul, Lee Bit-na





Ogomu (Five-Drum Dance)

이구동성 異口同聲 스태이지 Stage of Harmony

August 15 (Sat.), 2020

17:00–18:20

Eolssumaru Performance Hall



03. Performances



Performance Intention

“Talk concert by Foreigners Residing in Korea”

“Various people make the sound of Korea,” and it is a talk concert organized by foreigners living in Korea who love Korean traditional art more than Koreans.

Program

Nancy Castro Gonzalez <Gyeonggi Minyo>

Jocelyn Clark <Gayageum Sanjo >

Laure Mafo, Min Hye-seong <Pansori>

03. Performances _ Stage of Togetherness

Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area)

Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 57) refers to folk songs handed down in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do Province. There are two types of performances: Jwachang (singing while sitting on the floor) and Ipchang (singing while standing on one's feet). It is characterized by its flexible curves of tune, as well as diverse and pleasant melody. It is mainly composed of Gutgeori jangdan and Semachi jangdan, which are fast, exciting, and light rhythms.

Pyeongyangga (Song of Pyeongyang), Hangangsutaryeong (Folk Song of Hangang River)

Pyeongyangga (Song of Pyeongyang) is one of the 12 existing vulgar songs of Gyeonggi-do and is a love song for Wolseon. Meanwhile, Hangangsutaryeong (Folk Song of Hangang River) is a cheerful song with Gutgeori jangdan (fast rhythm) about Hangang's scenery and boating.

Neungsiltaryeong, Obongsantaryeong, Baennorae, Jajinbaennorae

"Neungsiltaryeong" is a traditional Korean folk song with the lyrics describing singing birds, crowing cocks, and barking dogs. On the other hand, "Obongsantaryeong" is a traditional folk song about the beautiful scenery of Obongsan Mountain. Meanwhile, "Baennorae" is a cheerful boating song that originated from the Gyeongsang-do area.



Nancy Castro Gonzalez

- A scholarship student at Korea National University of Arts
- A singer of Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Song of Gyeonggi Area)
- Vocal / Nancy Castro Gonzalez
- Haegeum (traditional Korean two-stringed instrument) / Min Gyeong-joo
- Piri (Korean double-reed instrument) / Kim Hyeon-seung
- Janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum) / Park Chan-yeong
- Gayageum (Korean zither with 12 strings) / Park Soo-bin

Gayageum Sanjo (Freestyle Gayageum Solo Music)

The “sanjo” music is Korea’s representative folk instrumental music. After the emergence of gayageum sanjo by Gayageum maestro Kim Chang-jo in the late 19th century, most of the Gugak instruments, such as geomungo (six-stringed Korean zither), daegeum (large bamboo transverse flute), and haegeum (traditional Korean two-stringed instrument), is being played as sanjo music. Such music starts with slow rhythm (jinyangjo) and gradually changes to a faster one, accompanied by janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum) or buk (Korean drum). Gayageum Sanjo (Freestyle Gayageum Solo Music) was designated as National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 23. Today’s stage presents the Seong Geum-yeon Style Gayageum Sanjo that is known for the combination of Namdo’s sorrowful tune and Gyeonggi-do’s light music styles with diverse changes of rhythm as well as a variety of melody and outstanding techniques of stringed-instrument music. Jocelyn Clark studied under Ji Seong-ja, the daughter of Virtuoso Seong Geum-yeon.



Jocelyn Clark

- Instructor of the successor training of Gayageum Sanjo and Byeongchang (Freestyle Gayageum Solo Music and Singing, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 23)
- Consultant of Jeonju International Sori Festival
- Consultant of Support Center for Foreigners residing in Daejeon
- Gayageum (Korean zither with 12 strings) / Jocelyn Clark
- Janggu (hourglass-shaped traditional Korean drum) / Shin Seung-gyun

Baktaryeong (Gourd Folk Song) from Pansori Heungboga (Song of Heungbo)

While the village is filled with the sound of pounding rice into flour to make rice cakes at Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Day) in August in the lunar calendar, the poor family of Heungbo has no food and is singing "Ganantaryeong" (Folk Song of Poverty) with sadness. Thus, Heungbo tries to get gourds on top of the roof, singing "Baktaryeong" (Gourd Folk Song). Heungbo opens three gourds in the story. Today's stage presents the opening of the first gourd. Heungbo finds money and rice in the first gourd opened.



Laure Mafo

- Honorary ambassador of the Korea–Africa Foundation
- Won the first prize at the 24th National Pansori Competition
- Won the participation prize at the National Folk Song Competition of Gugak Hanmadang

- Vocal / Laure Mafo
- Buk (Korean drum) / Min Hye-seong

Sarangga (Love Song) from Pansori Chunhyangga (Song of Chunhyang)

Sarangga is Pansori Chunhyangga's highlight song, a love song of Chunhyang and Mongryong. The process of deepening their love is played with the rhythms of jinyangjo (slow) and jungjungmori (moderately fast) in the form of exchanging questions and answers. Today's stage introduces a special Sarangga sung in both Korean and French.

- Vocals / Min Hye-seong, Laure Mafo - Buk (Korean drum) / Gwon Eun-gyeong

MC



Min Hye-seong

- Certified trainee of "Heungboga" (Song of Heungbo) in Pansori (Epic Chant, National Intangible Cultural Heritage No. 5)
- Member of traditional arts company "Aureum"

- Vocals / Min Hye-seong, Laure Mafo
- Buk (Korean drum) / Gwon Eun-gyeong



04. Directions



Zip Code: 55101

National Intangible Heritage Center, 95, Seohak-ro,
Wansan-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do



국립무형유산원

National Intangible Heritage Center



Public Transportations

If you get off a bus (express/intercity) at Jeonju Terminal

- Take the intracity bus No. 1000 at the Express Bus Terminal, the Buddhism Hall, or the Intercity Bus Terminal. -> Get off at the Entrance to Namgosa Temple.
- Take bus No. 429, 785, 752, or 725 at Kookmin Bank Geumam Branch Bus Stop. -> Get off at the NIHC Bus Stop.
- Take bus No. 190. -> Get off at the Entrance to Namgosa Temple.



If you get off a train at Jeonju Train Station

- Take bus No. 1000 at the Jeonju Cheonmajunggil Bus Stop. -> Get off at the Entrance to Namgosa Temple.
- Take a taxi (Duration: about 20 min).



By Car

- East Jeongju IC on the Gyeongbu Expressway
- Jeonju IC on the Honam Expressway



Parking

- West parking lot
- Parking is free of charge.

