

From body sounds to sound bodies

The history of building instruments is one of experiments, failures and retries. A lasting search for engineering solutions for the increasingly high demands of artists and composers. Composer **Gustav Mahler** used in his 8th symphony 32 different musical instruments.

The way that a primeval scream became computerized symphonic sounds

1. The origin of music

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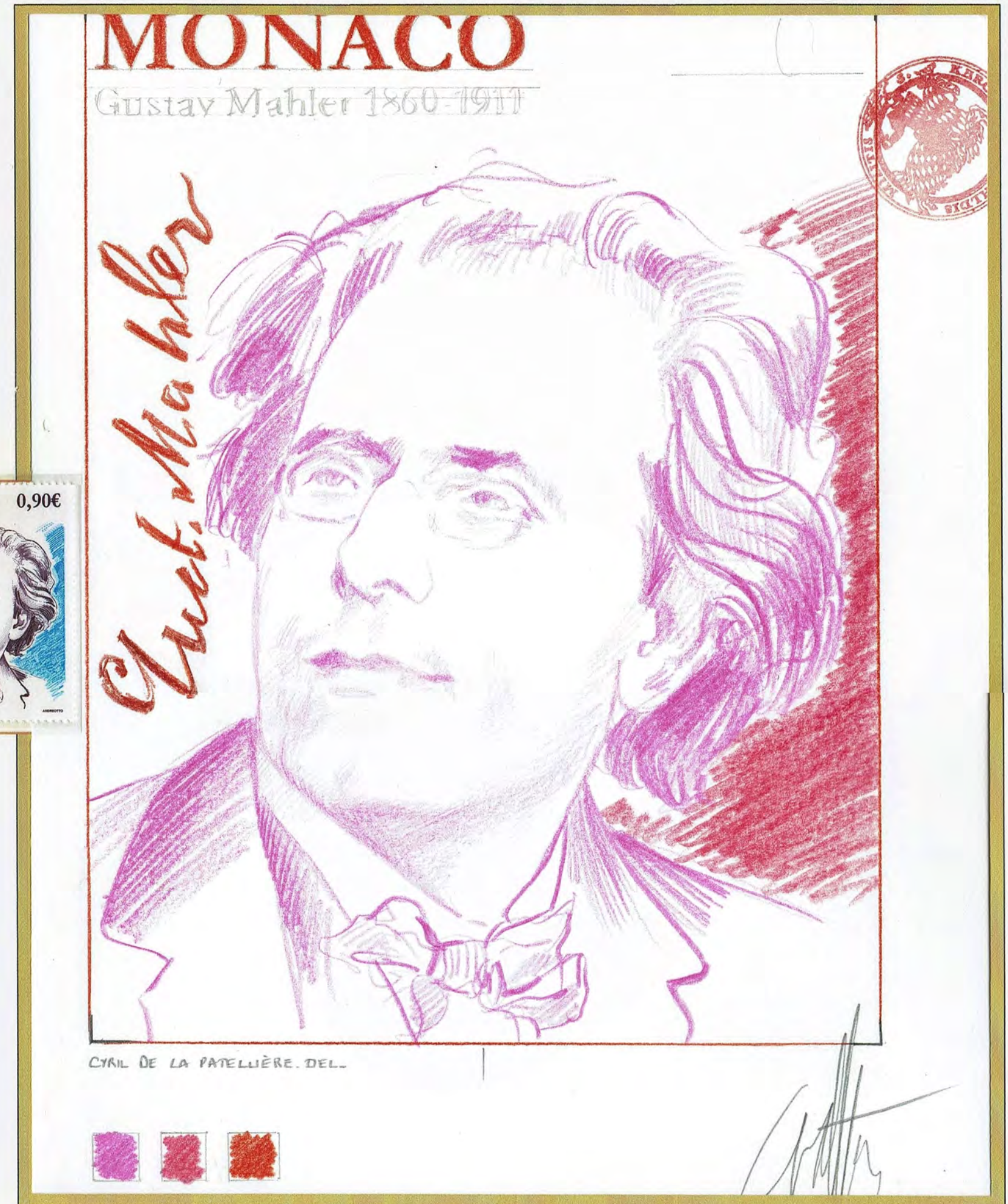
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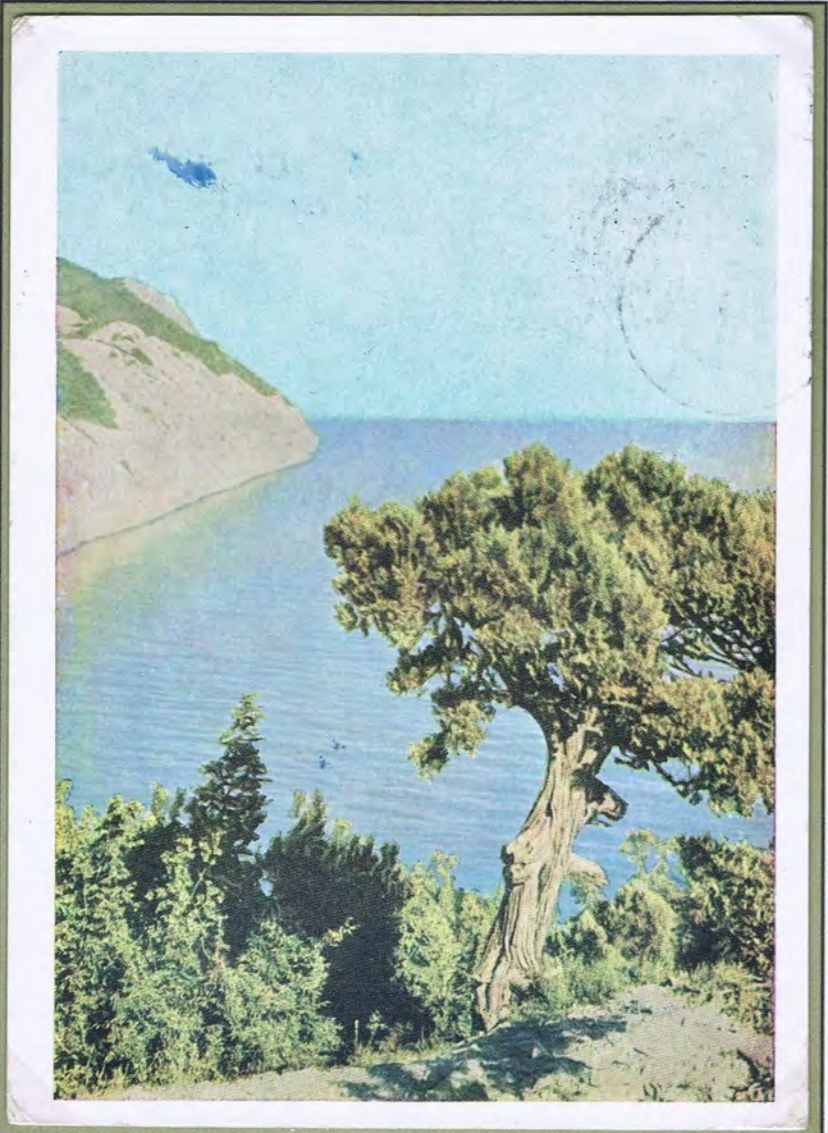


1. The origin of music

1.1. It sounds like music in the ears

Before there was a mammal on earth, which resembled a human being, there was sound. The roaring of the wind at sea or in the trees is an unordered noise as well as the sound of the wavy sea.

The voice was the first form of ordered noise. Musical instruments started as a mythological invention or as historical reality? In the beginning there was a mythological explanation. There is told that Jubal is the father of the harp and organ, Pan is the inventor of the Pan flute and Mercure of the lyra. In the 19th century was made a historical study of musical instruments.



" Russian postal stationery - 1961 - value -3 kopek - for national use "

What is music to the ears for one, can be for the other a horrible sound The Beatles are magnificent for youngsters whereas for elder people it sounds awful. Many contemporaries of Berlioz preferred to return to the old ages of Bach. Not only people produce music, but also animals such as birds who use music as means to communicate.



" Italy - timbre monnaie - encased stamp - ill. Voice "



" France - 1845 -French-German newspaper stamped with the Royal stamp of 4 c - harp "



" Mali - 1975 - color proof in blue and green for issued stamp "



" USA - 1860 - Fancy cancel of Canton - ill. Lyra " (C)

The ringing of a bell doesn't lead to music. The sounds of three or more bells usually do.



" German Empire - 1933 - red meter type Francotyp C "



1.2. From voice that produce sounds to objects that can be played

The first instrument was unquestionably the human voice.

Ritual singings were probably accompanied by ritmic handclaps and foot tramping. Thereafter they knocked on blocks of wood and stones, which produced another and a mullet sound.

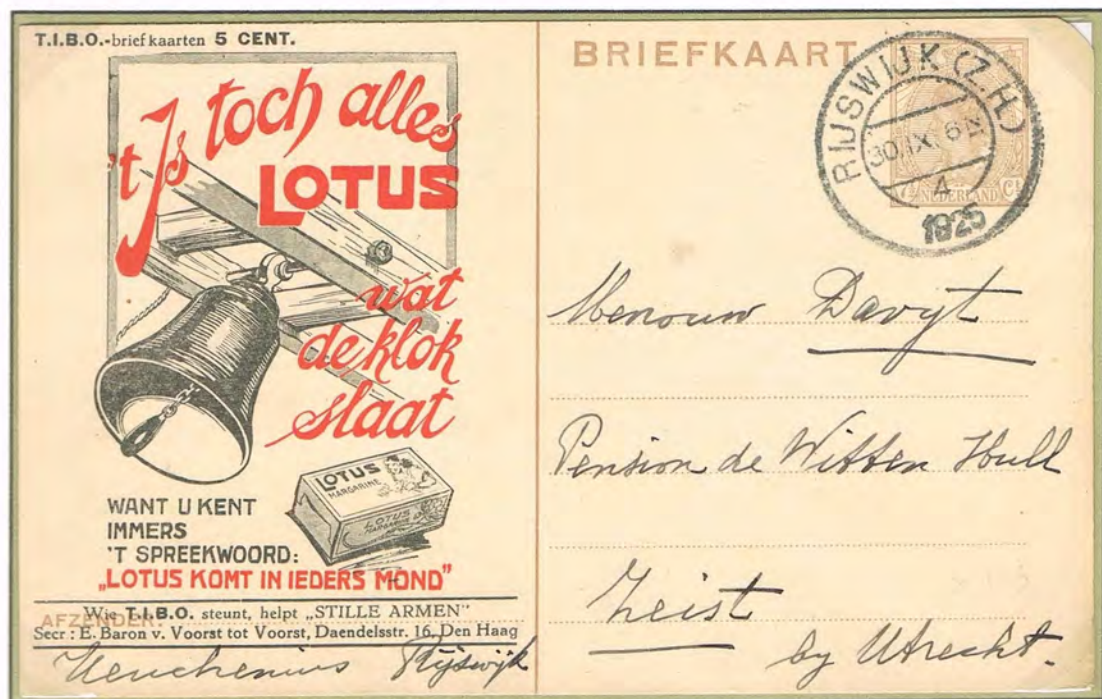


"Switzerland - 1926 - postal stationery, 10 centimes for domestic use"
 "Major error - the item was already stamped a day before issue"



"French West Africa - 1946 - approved artist proof in black for issued stamp"

Soon they knew that knocking on a solid block produced another sound than doing the same on a hollow block. These early instruments, made of natural materials, which a sound of its own, are called idiophones. An example of these modern idiophones are the xylophone and the clock. A hollow block is an example of a coupled system of sound production, where in a certain source vibrations are produced in cooperation with a particular structure, such as erosion in wood. This discovery is responsible for the existence of the wind-instruments such as the clarion, and resonance-box the violin as well.



"Ivory Coast - 1976 - color proofs in mauve and brown of issued stamp"



2. Wonderful pallet of sounds...

2.1. ...caused by air

In the submission of aerophones we also met the clarinet. The band clarinet is one of the most versatile instrument that an orchestra can have.

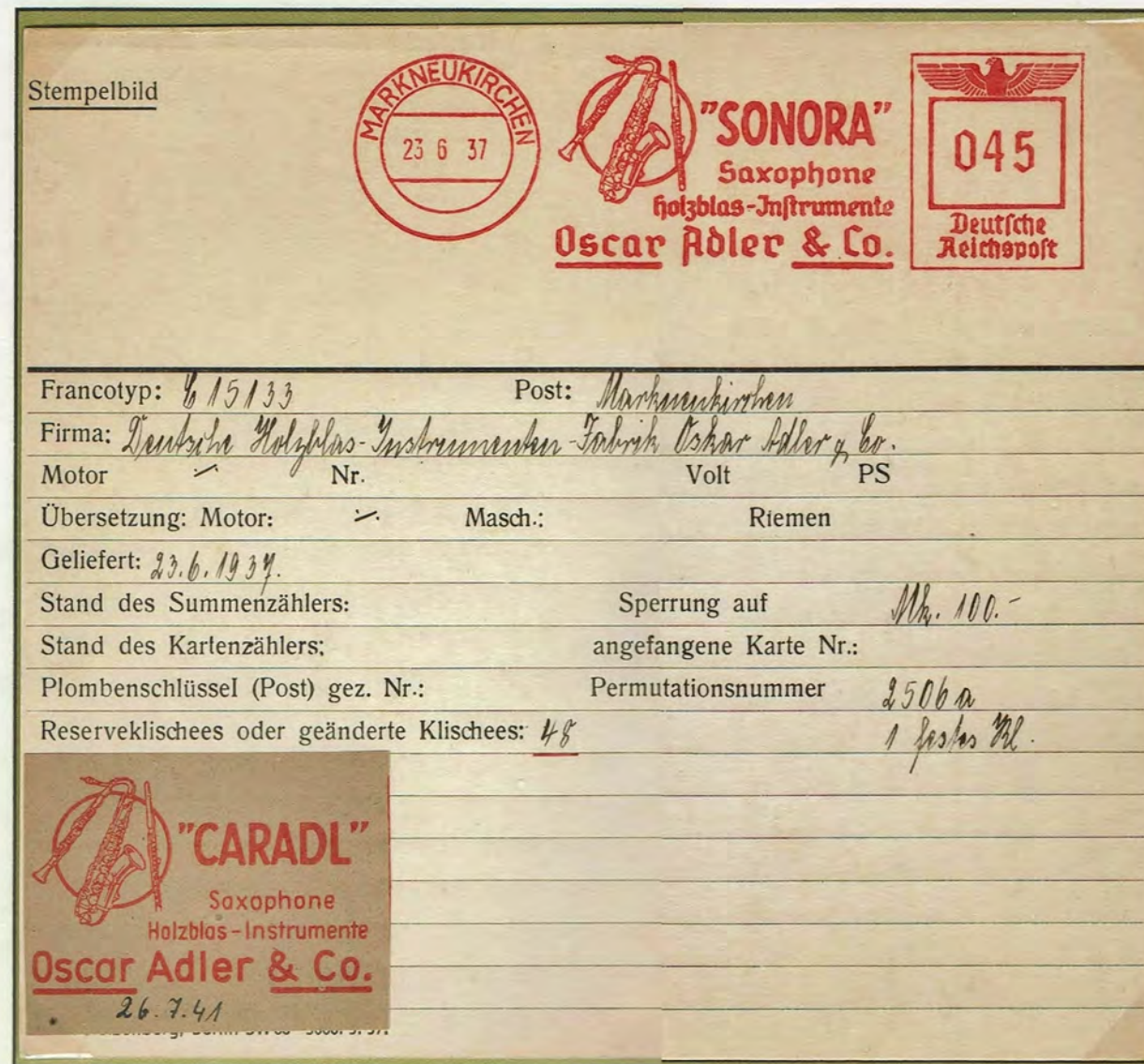
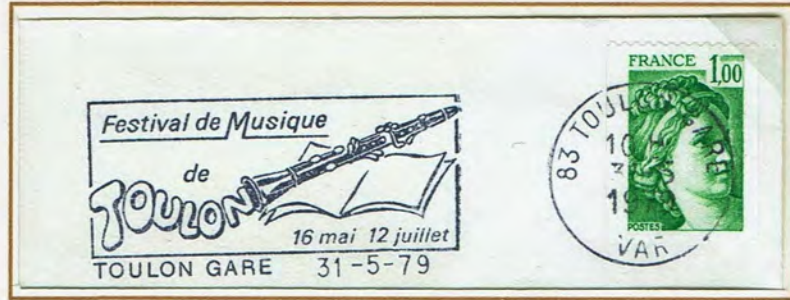


Saxophones and clarinets are a part of the subdivision with a single reed. Whenever they are a hybrid form of the clarinet and the oboe. You will find often the saxophones in a dance-and military orchestra.

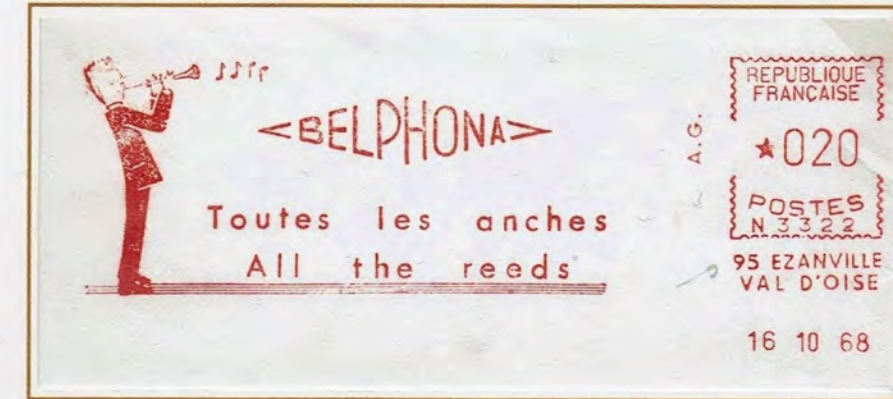


" German Empire - 1913 - postal stationery with additional franking of 5 pfennig for abroad - ill. a.o. clarinet and flute "

The oboe was developed in the 17th century from the reed pipe and mostly used in the house rooms. The first oboes were made by the Hotteterre family.



" German Empire - 1937 - pattern card from francotyp C - ill. Soprano sax, tenor sax and flute "

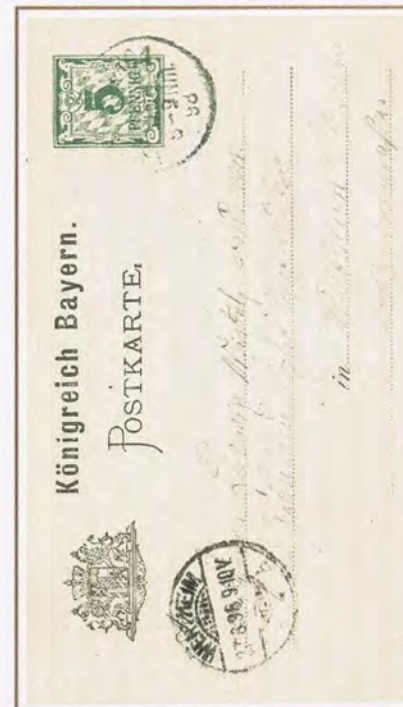


The bassoon is a bas-wind instrument which is developed in the 17th century of the former instrument curtal. The bassoon is featured by 2 separated parallel tubing, who are connected one end through a U-tube. The first bassoons had only 2 valves.

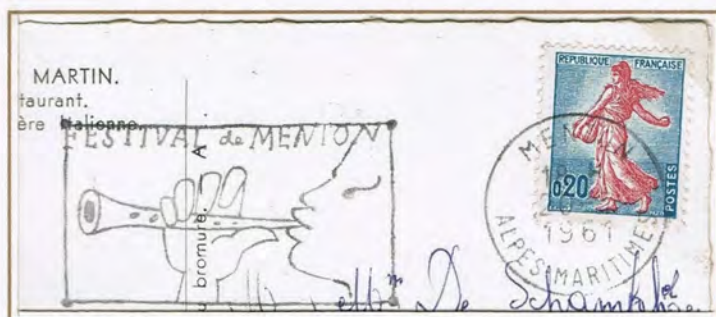


2.1. ...caused by air

This group belongs also to the aerophone family. It is a large spectrum of instruments where the sound is produced by air vibrations. You have the ocarina and humming top as free aerophones.



One of the largest categorically group are the flutes. They exist in all colors and forms. The flute produces its sound from the flow of air across an opening. Aside from the voice, flutes are the earliest known musical instruments.



" Brasil - 1978 - variety - blue and yellow omitted "



" Vietnam - 1987 - special perforated proof on hard card with official mark and signature for issued stamp "

The recorder block was very important in the renaissance-and baroque period. They are mostly produced in wood (red cedar) and have a wide drilling on the end.



2.1. ...caused by air

In the family of aerophones, you have also the trumpet. They can be classified as the primitive trumpet, the historical trumpet and the orchestra trumpet. Sometimes the difference between the trumpet and the horn is hard to find, because in both cases the air is produced by vibration of the lips of the player. The real difference of both instruments is, that the trumpet is straight and the horn is curved.



Historical trumpet



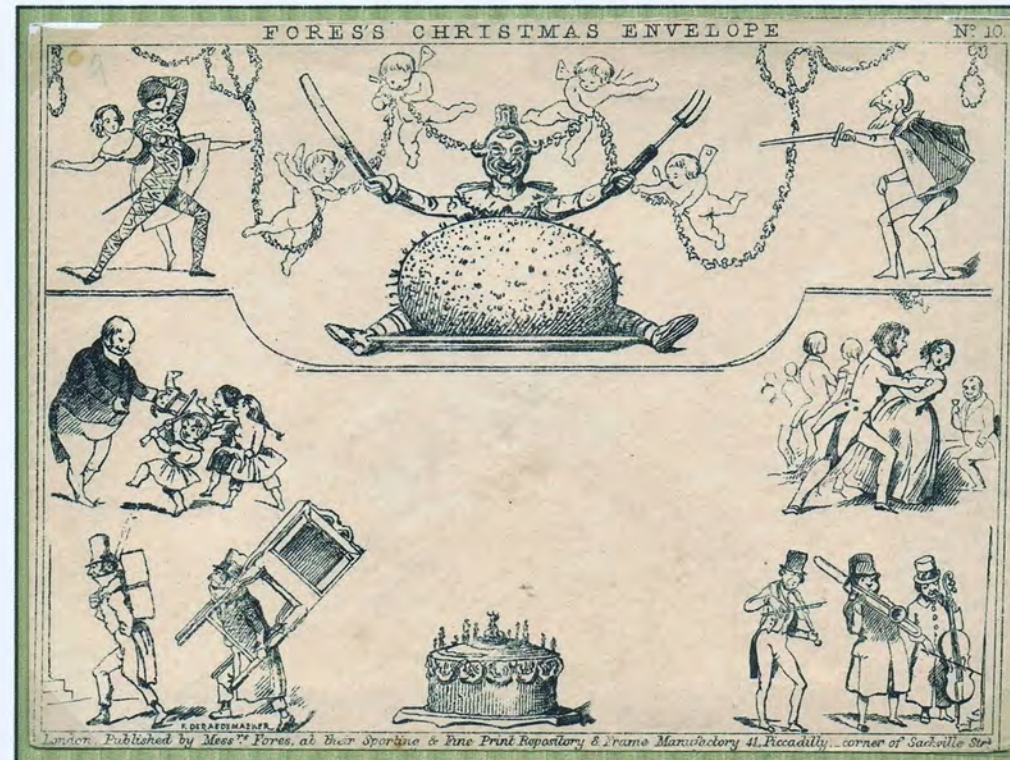
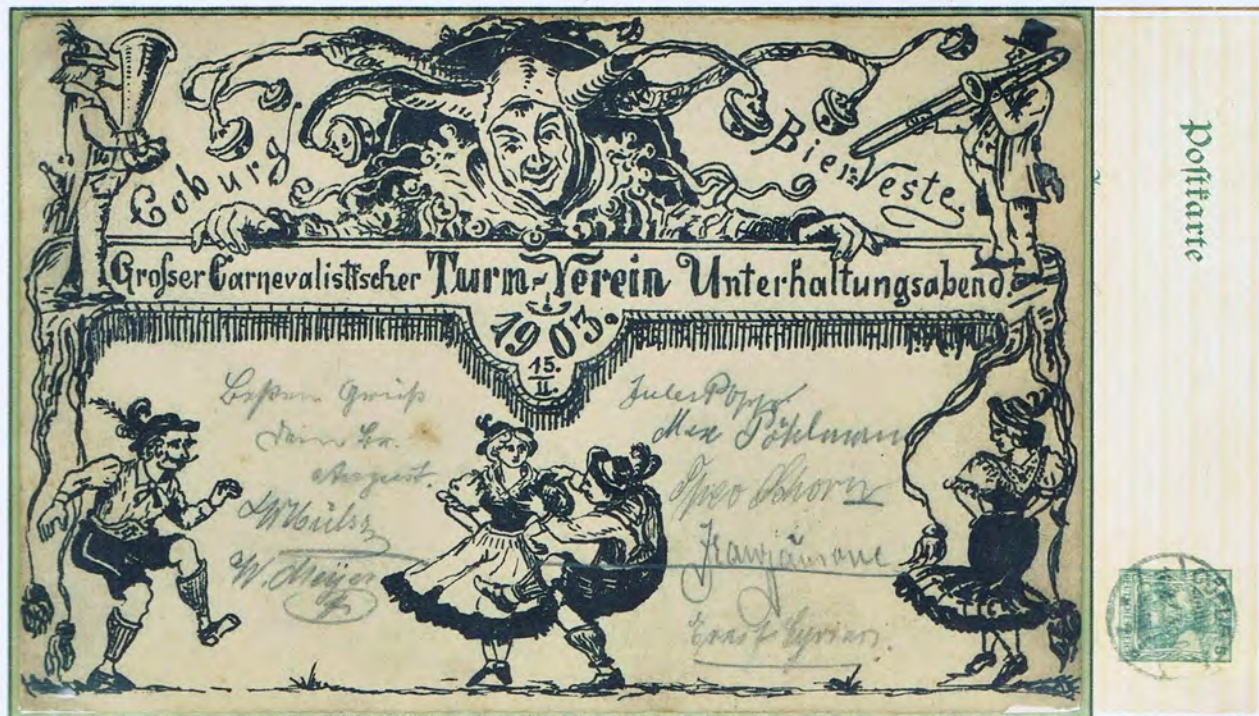
" France - 1987 - signed artist proof in black by Cécile Guillaume for issued stamp - horn "



" Denmark - 1961 - red/blue meter B5. Hasler "F66/88/99 "



The trombone is a brass instrument whereby the sound is produced by the lips of the player. The typical feature of the trombone is the telescopic slide. It is made to extend the slide. It appears for the first time in Europe in the 15th century.



"Great Britain - 1890 - Fores Christmas envelop, published by Fores. Ill. a.o.trombone player"




2.1. ...caused by air

Another group of Aerophones are the mouth organs. They were been played in China 3000 years ago. The harmonium, an instrument with liberty reeds, is directly related on the harmonica.



One of the oldest instruments known is the organ. It is still be played. It exists out of pipes or keys and an air chamber. The first real organ was a hydraulis from the 3rd century BC.



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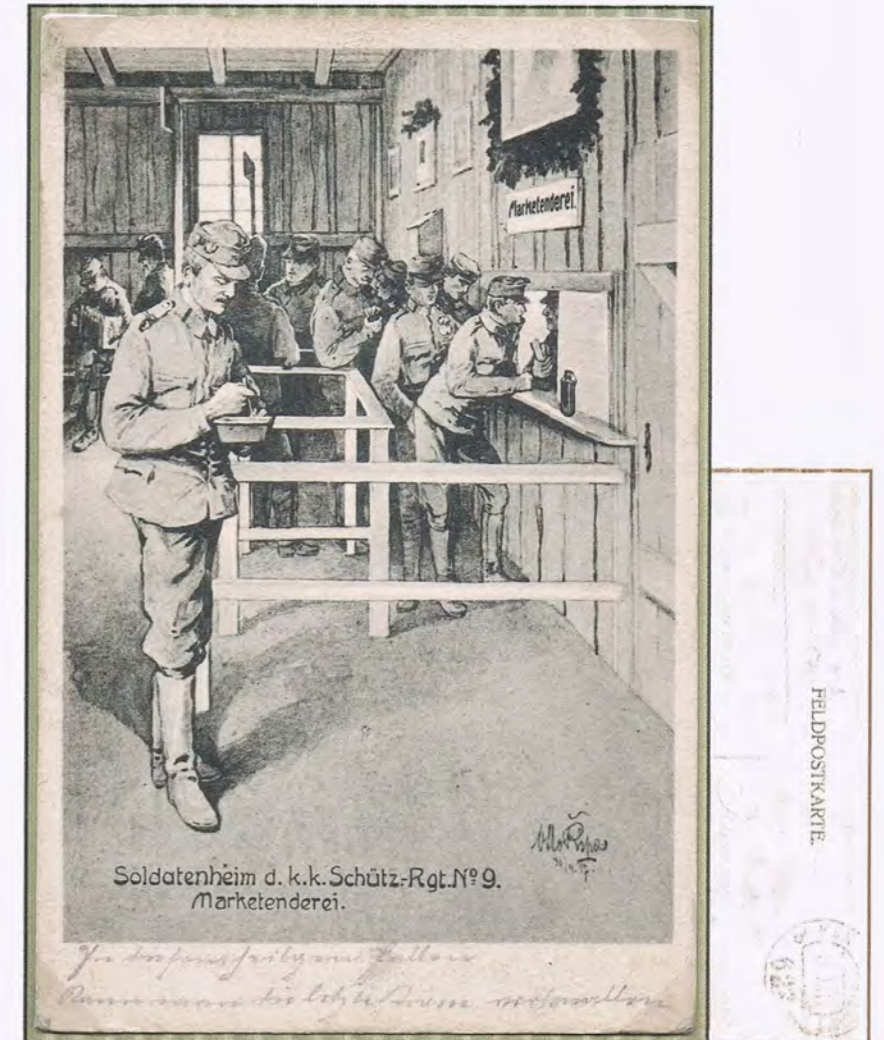
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"Great Britain - 1841 - 1d Mulready wrapper - from London to Ollerton - black cancelled 19 fe 1841 advertised a.o. organ and piano-forte" (only 6 recorded)



The modern accordion exists from two keyboards who are connected with bellows. The accordion is been worn on the chest with two bands. It is mostly used as a solo-instrument. Accordions are instruments with detached tongues, and with hand operated bellows and two manuals.



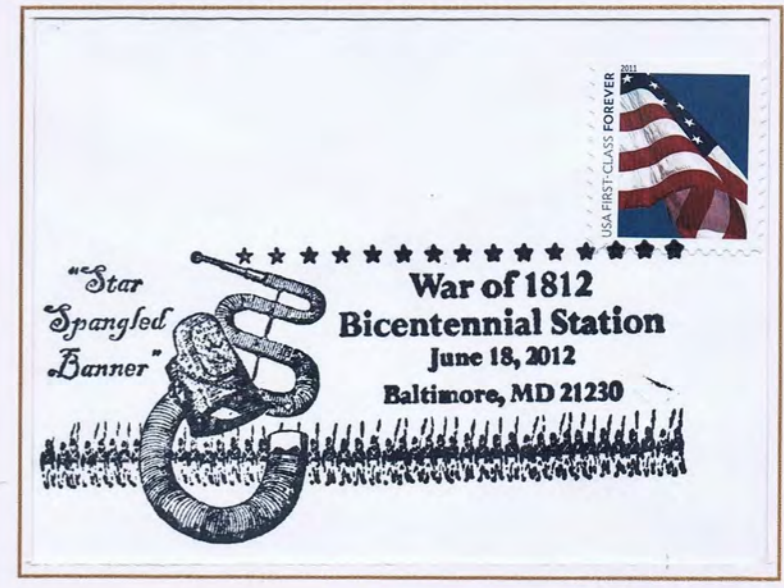
"German Empire - 1917 - 26th Schützen division, XXII armeerkorps fighting on the East Front - ill. accordion player"

2.1. ...caused by air

In the almost infinite series of the aerophones, are also the tuba, serpent, bugle, cornet and later also the brass instruments such as the sousaphone. In the instruments factory KONEFA, only brass instruments were made in the beginning, as indicated below.



The bugle, a simple horn, used as a hunting and signal instrument during the Middle Ages. On the other hand the serpent is a horn in wood with finger holes and bowl-shaped nozzles. The sousaphone, a sort of bas-tuba is featured by his jorum. The tuba is a brass instrument that is using valves.



"Sweden - luxury telegram 1942 - fanfare with also a sousaphone"

One double bass and two marching tubas were used in this military harmony.



"Feldpostkarte - purple postmark, soldiers letter III battalion 104 reserve regiment of the 24th reserve division card sent by 16th infantry division on 23.3.1915"

2.2. ...by material making noise

These instruments are called idiophones. The material has a natural sonorous. There are eight different ways to produce the sound of idiophones. Stamp sticks are one of the oldest and most simply rhythm instruments of all. Also slit drums are idiophones.



" Republic Centre Africa - 1965 - approved artist proof in black - signed Michel Monvoisin "

During a thousand years a very important role was made for the rattles and noise makers. Special for the primitive people during magic rites. One of the famous groups of noise makers are the Gilles of Binche. Once a year, they are coming on the streets on carnival on Shrove Tuesday.



" Belgium - 1957 - proof in brown - signed Janssens "



The gong is made in brass and is a round, metal percussion instrument which is struck in the middle with a stick. You will find this instrument especially in South-East Asia and China.



Visual a metallophone looks like a xylophone but it have metal bars instead of wood bars. The metallophones were very important for the music in the Far East. They play an important role in the gamelan orchestra. Below a gangsa which is beautifully decorated.



" Indonesia - 1967 - adopted draft for issued stamp - ill. gangsa - color and value were changed "

2.2. ...by material making noise

In the Caribbean is the national instrument the steel drum. A large group of rub instruments are the pinecones, shells and musical saw. The sound is produced through friction.



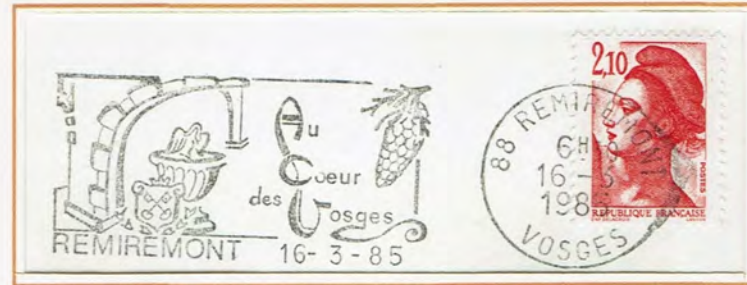
Jars and bottles from different size can be used as musical instruments, when the player the content fills with different amount of water.



Crecelle is a typical French rasp instrument from the 15th and 16th century. In courtship, sometimes used the player the Jew's harp. He keeps the instrument in his mouth and gives a soft but attractive sound.



"Jew's harp"



Orchestral percussion: exists a.o. instruments with indefinite pitch as triangle and tambourine. Second type: pitched instruments such as xylophone and tubular bells. There are also the castanets and basins. Their sound is produced by store pairs of similar objects together.



"France - 1880 - Sage 15 cts with triangle perforation for Credit Lyonnais"

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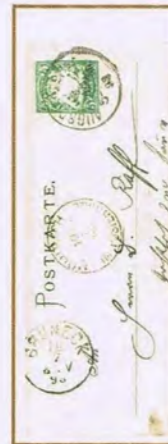


"German Empire - 1929 - Pattern card of red meter Francotyp A7 - ill. musical saw"

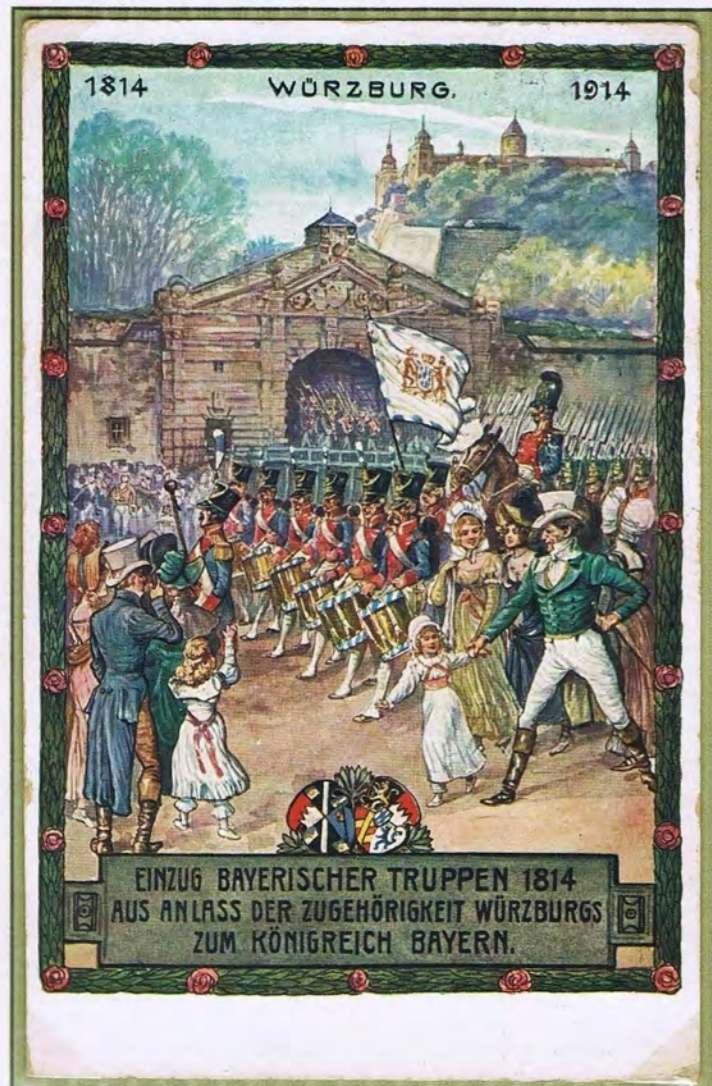
2.3. By vibration of a tense membrane

Membranophones are instruments whereby the sound is produced by vibration of a tensioned membrane. Basically here are two types of drums and less important the mirlotons. Urging the troops is one of the functions of the military drum. The sound that is produced is terrifying for the enemy.

Military drum



The long drum



Conical drum



cylindrical drum

Below, a nice example of a X-form used cord system.



Bass drum

Most common types of drum are the cylindrical and conical drums. Typical for the cylindrical drum is that the diameter above and below is equal. Size can vary greatly. Also the conical drums have various sizes and shapes. From flat cup shape to narrowing cone shape. You will find them mostly in Africa and China.



"North Korea - 1956 - adopted original design for issued stamp - snare drum"

Patentbrief.

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2.3. ...by vibration of a tense membrane

The barrel-shaped and tubular drum are an important variation of the simply tubular drum. In both cases are the ends equal. They have both a double or single sheet. The **djembe** is the most important drum in the category vase drum. Mostly you will find them in Senegal, West-Africa and Mali.



Frame drums are made from one or two simply lists with tensioned membrane. The list is made from wood and is mostly shallow. The lists are mostly around. Many list drums such as the tambourine have jingling metal plates aside.



Kettledrums have a single sheet that is tensioned over a pot or barrel. They were already known in the Old Egypt and now are many found in Africa. They are often used in pairs. They exist in a lot of sizes.



" Senegal - 1979 - original adopted art work in gouache for issued stamp - signed Aslam - ill. djembé "

" Mauretania - 1965 - color proofs in brown and green for issued stamp "

2.3. ...by vibration of a tense membrane

Orchestra- and band percussion

Drums have also a very important role to play in the section band percussion in orchestras all over Europe. The drum section in the Swiss band orchestra plays a very big role.

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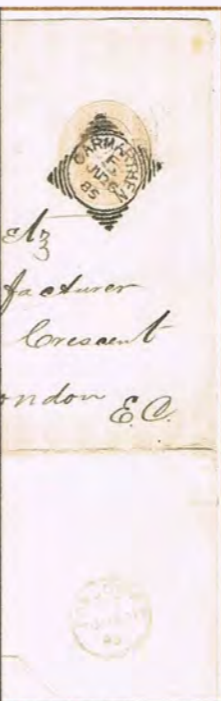
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Very well known in the Middle Ages and Renaissance are the snare drum and tabor. Even today they play on it.



bass drum



A modern drum kit in a dance orchestra and jazz bands needs snare drums, two suspensions, income basins and hi-hat cymbals.



"Switzerland - 1982 - red meter type BB3 Hasler "F 66"

One of the most important percussion section, are the timpani. They can be tuned in specific pitches.



Military drums in the past, artillery and kettle drums.



"Great Britain - 1885 - fold letter - stamped on order"

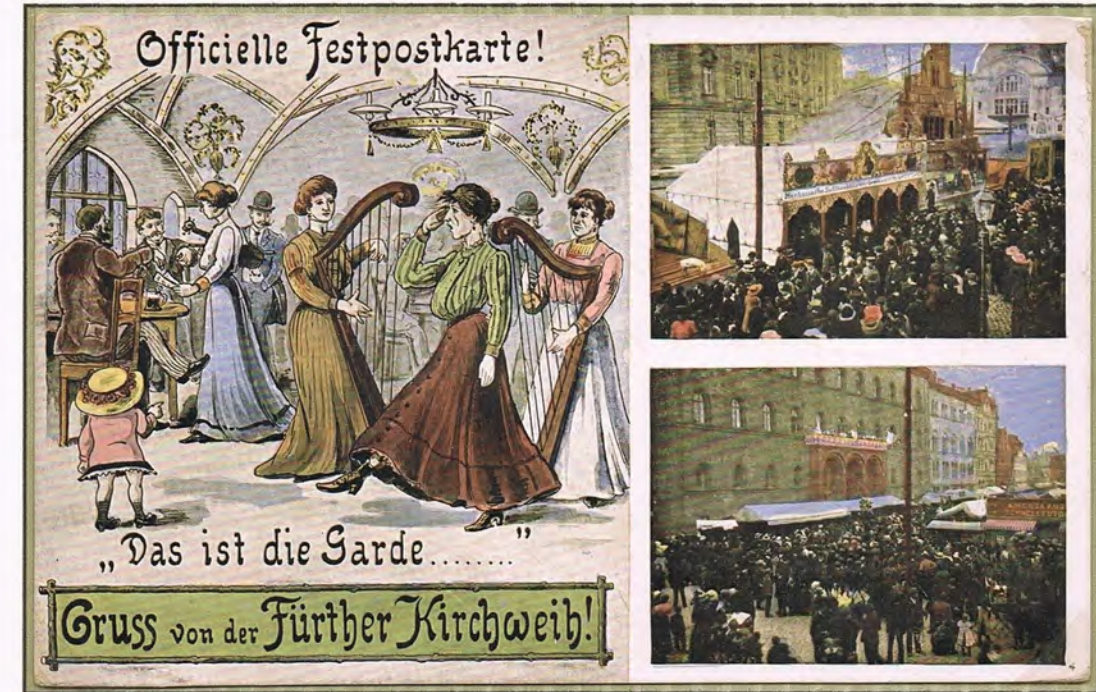
2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

This group of instruments are chordophones. There are basically five types: bows, lyre, harp, lute and zither.



The most simply music instruments find in Africa, were the music bows. A resonance box and a few strings was an improvement. Mostly the music bows have one or two strings which have been strained between the ends of a long, flexible pole, which is bend as hunt bow.

The harp is a plucked string instrument. The strings run in the slant of the resonance to the neck of the instrument. 3500BC were the first harps known in Egypt. They only were played by women.



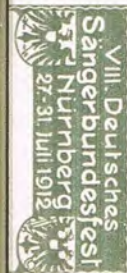
"Gabon - 1969 - progressive color proofs for issued stamp - ill. music bow"



J. Pheulpin

"French West-Africa - 1958 - adopted artist proof in brown - signed Jean Pheulpin ill. woman plays harp"

The lyre is a string instrument with four sides. These sides have a resonance box, two arms and a transom. The strings are attached to the front of the resonance box. The strings run over the crest to the transom.



2.4 ...by the trembling of strings

All lutes have a resonant trunk and a neck. The strings run from the bottom of the trunk the length of over the entire length to the neck. Important differences can be found in trunk and neck. Also the form of the back can be changed.



The numerous of strings can also be different as well as the frets.

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"Belgium -1895 - advertising card letter 10 cts.- sold for 5 cts - ill. "mandolin major error - text in Italics on front cover"

The guitar is a plucked string instrument with a flat back and a typical detailed hull shape. The Arabs brought it to Spain.



The mandolin is very famous in Italy. It has four to eight Strings.

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"Italy - 1950 - advertising letter with authorization by postalpremio - serie A n° 182 - with bonded stamp of 20 lire - ill. mandolin"

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

Fiddles are be classified as string lutes. You will find folk lutes in a very different way of forms and measures. They are very popular in Asia, Africa and Europe. There are two basic forms. The spike-lutes, with a long and short neck. The first mostly used in the Middle-East, Africa and Asia, the second in Europe.



" Mali - 1973 - color proofs for issued stamp - ill. one string fiddle "

The violoncello or cello is the bass of the violin family. The instrument is played by a bow. It has also a pullout support which rests on the ground. The bass is the greatest member of the violin family. It was already developed in the 16th century as a bass flute.



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" Austria - 1914 - wrapper postal stationery - value 3 heller - text : a.o. violin and cello "

Probably one of the most well-known instruments is the violin. The first real violin had four strings and lateral screws, a detailed hull and F-shaped sound holes. They start in Italy to build violins. It was in the 16th century. At that time it was big business with violin makers such as Stradivarius family. The completion of the bow and the rang of the playing technique was made in the 18th century by Vivaldi and Tartini, both violin players and composers.

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"Austria - 1914 - Grüssgott-letter - front stamp image Franz Joseph II - sold lower rate at 5 heller instead 10 heller - ill. violin "

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

An important group of musical instruments of the chordophones are the zithers. It is an instrument consisting of many strings stretched across a thin, flat body. They are played by strumming or plucking the strings, either with the fingers.



" France - 1979 - state - artist proof in black - signed C. Haley - ill. o.a. hammered dulcimer "



The harpsichord is a musical instrument played by means of a keyboard. It produces sound by plucked strings when a key is pressed. Some of the most prominent composers and players of it were Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Johann Sebastian Bach.



The harpsichord was in the renaissance and baroque eras a popular keyboard instrument, because of its clear and pure sound.

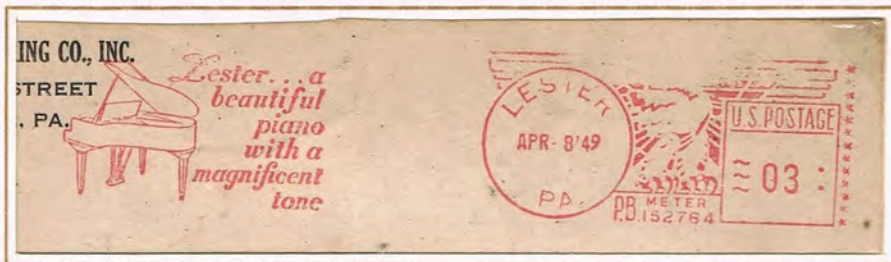


" Monaco - 1981 - color proofs in violet and ochre for issued stamps. ill. Mozart played the harpsichord "

A hammered dulcimer is also a stringed instrument, with the strings typically stretched over a trapezoidal sounding board.

2.4. ...by the trembling of strings

The piano, a stringed, acoustic instrument is the most popular of the keyboards. The Medici family, indicates the existence of a piano by the year 1700. The piano is a crucial instrument in the Western classical music, jazz, blues and rock. It is also an essential tool in music education.



" USA - 1949 - red meter type Pitney Bowes R series "

Grand piano - type Grotrian - Steinweg



" German Empire - 1927 - 2 perforated stamps - Grotrian-Steinweg in Braunschweig were made pianos "

Modern acoustic pianos have two basic configurations. The grand piano and the upright piano, with various styles of each. In grand pianos, the frame and the strings are horizontal, with the strings extending away from the keyboard. There are many sizes of grand pianos.



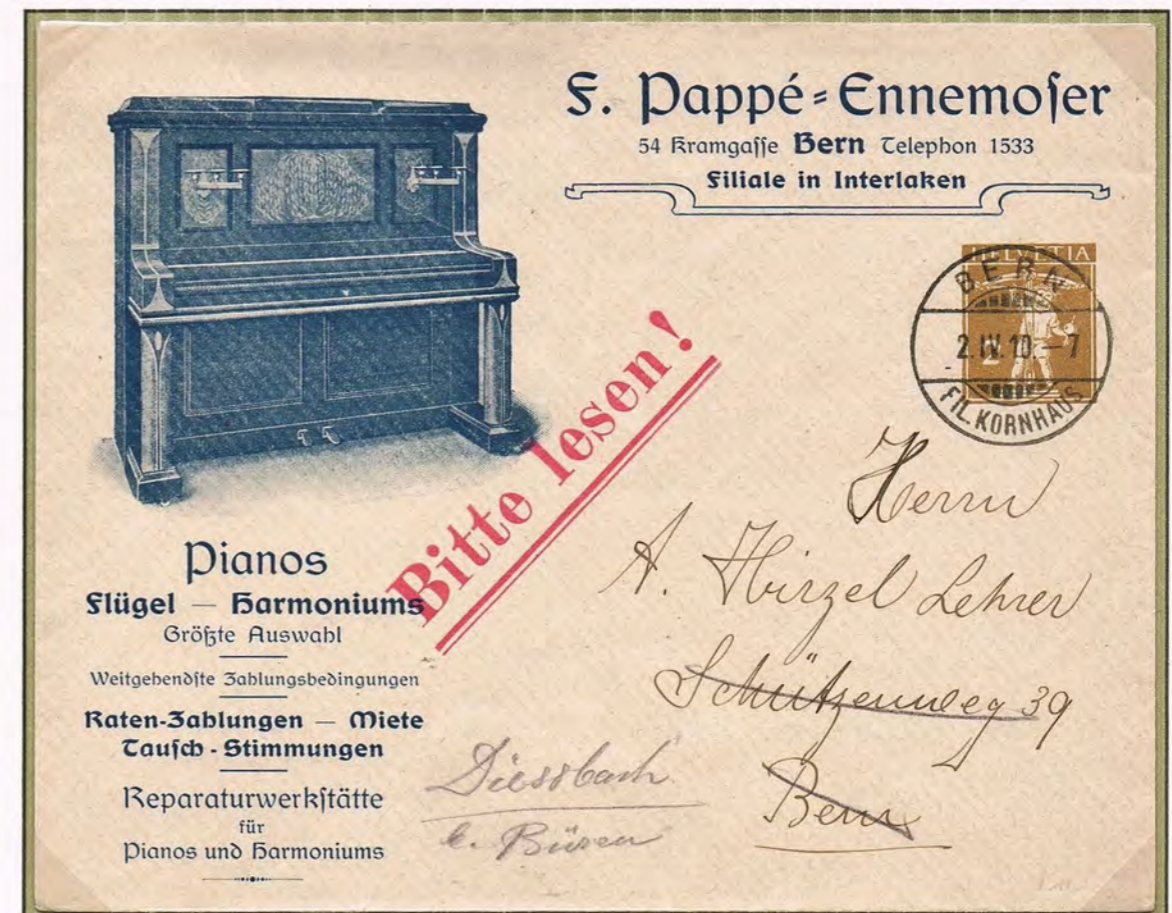
" Germany - 1958 - red meter type "C" . "

Rectangular table piano

A nice buffet piano or upright piano. These pianos are more compact because the frame and strings are vertical.



" Tsaristic Russia - 1899 - folded letter - stamped on order - ill. piano "



2.5. ...created electronically

The first musical boxes were made by Swiss watch makers at the end of the 18th century. One of the favorite house instruments was on a cylinder working music box, in the beginning of the 19th century.



There are two groups of mechanical music makers. The first group of instruments belongs to the hurdy-gurdy, the second are full automatic musical instruments.



The first electric pianos from the late 1920s, used metal strings with a magnetic pickup, an amplifier and a loudspeaker. Electronic pianos are non-acoustic, they do not have strings or hammers, but a sort of synthesizer that simulates the piano sounds. The little buffet pianos you will find also in electronic pianos.

Fürther Kirchweihleben.

Af d'Färtha Kärrwa, na,
 Dou freut si groun'nd sta;
 Es to nix schö'n'nes geb'n
 Als so a Kärrwaleb'n.
 Ja scho am Sonntag sei
 Dou fahr'n nach Färth glei rei
 Ganz hafenweis die Leut,
 Weil dös is halt ta Freud!
 Am Blärer af der Boh
 Kommt grad as Dampfrob' oh,
 Dou her'n si die Leut
 Af d'Wäg'n hie, wie net g'scheid.
 Die allergröisste Raß
 Wiegt glei die erichte Klaf,
 Der Konduteur schreit:
 "Heraus!"
 Den lachens ner blouß aus,
 Und komma dann nach Färth,
 Geh't hi zon Wif'n-Werth,
 Zon Klätt, Rett, National,
 Und asn freia Ball.
 Und wer im Wertschaus hont
 A Broutwurst und a Kraut
 Der darf zutrieb'n ia
 Und sen's a no so kla.
 Gar mancher, der recht farg,
 Der ärgeri sich auch arg;
 Denn d'Kridig wern gfüllt da af,
 Daß feilt a Schöppen draf.
 Der Garfenisten Zahl
 Bringt "Leben" ins Lofat;
 Sie geb'n si alle Möih,
 Is d'Stimme oft net schöi.
 Sie spieln den "Hampelmoh",
 Die kleine Fran", so, so!
 D'Leut sinma glei mit ei
 Recht kräfti zum Refrai.
 Wenn's Singa geht io schöi,
 Macht's Trinten a ta Möih
 Und Aufsichtskarten sei
 Bern g'schriebn a Duged glei.
 Der Kellner schimpft und
 brummt,
 Weil jekt der "Bayer" tummt,
 Singt der sei Leib-Couplet
 Im Gang bleibt alles steh,
 Und schreit der Kellner: Soos!
 Dann geh't's Gewärg ericht los.
 Wer schöibt si hin und her,
 As Unfall'n des göibt schwer.
 Jekt göiht's dor af die Weh,
 Dou machens ericht ihr Späß.
 Wer schaut die Bud'n oh,
 Kaffe Bläßt und Bonbo!
 A jed's freut si scho draf,
 Af'n Kinematograf.
 Wer gafft beim "Kasperl" fort,
 Und laßt beim "Sammeln" fort.
 Vom Fotografenmoh
 Läßt mer si schmu'n oh,
 As Schöih'n wird probiert,
 Die Damen dort pouffiert,
 Nou steig'ns af's Karouffel,
 Sie sen scho nimmer hell;
 Und steig'ns vo dort dann ro,
 Nou draht si's aber scho.
 Am Mathaus langt mer glei
 Edif in Glöckshorn nei
 Und göigt mer a nig raus
 Da macht mer si nig d'raus.
 Beim Herrmann hind'n singt
 Die Guhl, daß es klingt
 Und sammelt fleißt ei,
 Ja dös verhöiht's gar sei.
 Zum Kneipwert abends dann
 Geht schwerbeladen man;
 Wer thout vollstiller'n
 Und fekt a kritischer'n,
 Daß m'r d'Kärrwa will
 verleg'n!
 Dös so ta Mensch verzieh'n.
 Die Kärrwa, dös is klar,
 Nouß bleib'n wöis bisher war,
 Nou schwelgt a jedes Herz
 In Frohsinn und in Scherz.
 Zlegt is mei Wunsch no der:
 Kummis feißt alle her
 Zör Gäste, löib und wert,
 Af Kärrwa rei nach Färth."



An electric guitar is a fretted string instrument that uses a pickup to convert the vibration of its strings. It was developed to offer resistance against the bass instruments in big bands (1930). There is a superficial comparison with the acoustic guitar.

Korrespondenzkarte.

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3.2. Gods sound, and songs for dance and instrumental melodies from the Middle East

The lyre, the trumpet and the harp, were a lot in use in the Middle East, especially during religious ceremonies, festivities and funerals.



The development of the higher cultures in the Middle East, means that the musical instruments had improved. They were also used for recreational purposes such as dances. Especially the harp was used by women in Egypt.



" Egypt - 1946 - telegram - ill. Trumpet and lyre "



" Egypt - 1988 - not adopted hand painted draft - ill. Pharaoh's music "

In Israel all important events went along with music. The women played drums with double sheets and harp. The trumpet symbolized the power of God. The flute was known in biblical Israel.



3.3. Art of the muses in classical Greece

For the Greeks, very important in their civilization was music, dance and song. The best known musical instrument was the aulos. This instrument is still be played on Sardinia. It consisted of two or three reed pipes and a single reed : launeddas.



Greek goddesses from art and science were called muses. The muses were the supervisors of Apollo. Erato was the muse of music, anthem and lyric and Euterpe for o.a. flute.



The aulos was not liked in the mythology. Satyr Marsyas was the inventor of the auloi. He challenged flute player Apollo for a music competition, that he lost. As punishment, he was conversely hanged on a tree and was around skinned alive.

The aulos was a wind instrument of the music of Ancient Greece. The word aulos is Greek for tube. There are two variants. The first had two pipes, one short and one long. The second only a short pipe. They had both a double reed, so they are family of the oboe.



Stempelbild

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Klischee: 1 auswechselb. fest

Spezialeinrichtungen:

Merkmale:

1000 750 Fabrik Stolzenberg, Berlin

" German post - 1950 - pattern card from francotyp machine CC 195 - ill. Apollo "

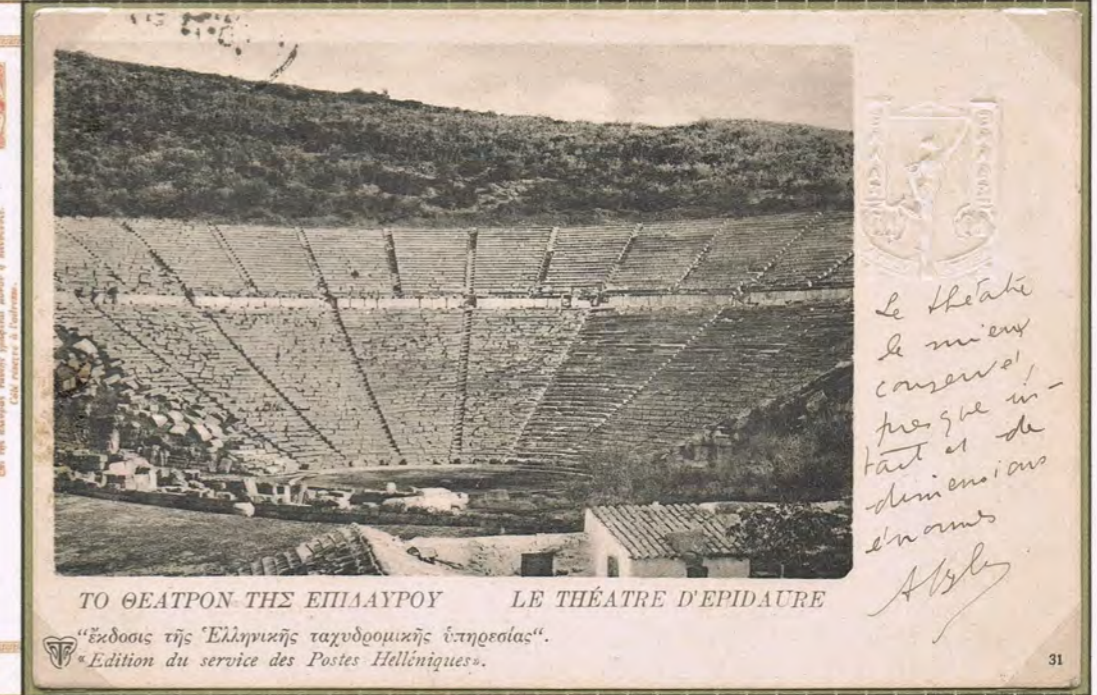
" Germany - 1960 - not adopted photo-essaye for the issued stamp - ill. Olympic games Rome "

3.4. Musical life in ancient Rome

Romans didn't play music themselves, it was outside their dignity. During sacrifices they hired Etrurians to play music. They played mainly double oboe and trumpet.



About the 3rd century BC, the Romans took several points about the Greek theater. But there were also some differences. The Greeks build always the theaters against rocks or mountains. So they became better acoustics, and also they created natural stands. The Romans didn't have not always the place for it. To build a theater, Greeks used stone, Romans brick and concrete. The Greek stage stand alone, by the Romans it was a closed entirely building.



For distinguished Romans at home, during the meals, music was played by a soloist or an orchestra. Mostly the double oboe or trumpet were used.

Theater of Epidauros, middle of the 4th century BC, famous for its acoustics. It is still in use. The stands were build against the mountain.

Stempelbild

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Francotyp: B 786 Post: Weida

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Deliefert: 10. 12. 27

Stand des Summenzählers: 9990000 Sperrung auf: 500-

Stand des Kartenzählers: 999 angefangene Karte Nr.: 111

Plombenschlüssel (Post) gez. Nr.: H 786 Permutationsnummer: 439

Reserveklischees oder geänderte Klischees:

Spezialeinrichtungen:

Merkmale: 2 Ecken u. Stift



" German Empire - 1927 - pattern card from francotyp B 786 - machine 100P - ill. Roman trumpet "

4. Experiences in the far East, America and Africa

4.1. The well-known melodic Talas and Ragas from India

The foundation of the classical music in India is the raga. There are more than 200 principal raga's with their own scale. Mostly two or three musicians play rhythmic and tuneful raga's and tala's.



The sitar became famous in the years 60s and 70s of the 20th century, grace to the flower-power community. Unique were the East-meets - West concerts with The Beatles and violinist Yehudi Menuhin.



" Malagasy - 1965 - artist proof in black for issued stamp signed by Claude Haley - ill. sitar "

The real lutes are made in India. And one of the main instruments is the sitar. It is a large instrument and it is played sitting. The neck extends diagonally upwards and the sound body is onion-shaped. Mostly of the time, the sound is played by one string.

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The sitar is a string instrument from India with specific sound. It has four melody strings, two rhythm strings and twelve to fourteen resonance strings (tarafs). The resonance strings are tuned in the using scale. The percussion instrument is the tabla, and it is mostly used in the Hindu classical music. The instrument has a pair of colorful drums and noises. Tabla means tabl in Arabian, what means drums.



" German empire -1921 - advertising folded letter of 40 pfennig - a.o. lutes "

4.2. The important influence on the music from the Far-East and Asia

In China more important were the sound and melody than rhythm and harmony. The influence on the culture in particularity the musical instruments such as zithers, flutes, gongs and percussion was very great between Korea and China.



" Belgium - 1993 - red meter type neopost electronic "



The vielle (erh-hu) China



Also a typical Japanese music instrument is the koto, what means zither. The instrument has 13 strings that are usually strung over 13 movable bridges along the width of the instrument. For centuries it was the favorite instrument on the imperial court.



The Javanese gong is bossed and it is played horizontally. The sound is produced through the center boss and had a tune note. In Java and Borneo, the Javanese gongs were horizontally placed or hanged on a standard. In Thailand and Birma, they are set in a circle around the musician, as you can see below.



" Laos - 1957 - strip of 5 progressive color proofs of issued stamp "



" North-Korea - 1962 - adopted and signed artwork with different value "

Only one vielle is known in Korea: the haegum. It was already mentioned in the 13th century. This instrument has 2 strings in silk and it is held vertically on the knee by the performer and played with a bow. The shamisen or sangen is a three string banjo-lute.



4.3. Musical cultures on the American and Australian continent



The Spanish tradition of string instruments is also to find in North America. They started also to use the harp and guitar for further development.



"color variation - dark green"

In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America. That changes also the cultural history of Latin America, devised in two periods. The pre- and the post Columbian era. The Indians as they were called, they mostly song accompanied by drums. The last era destroyed high developed civilization of Incas, Aztecs and Mayas.



"Monaco - 1956 - strip of 5 color proofs for issued stamp"

The aboriginal music is especially based on singing, mostly with dance and sometimes accompanied by musical instruments.



"Peru - 1946 - proof with control hole"



In South America in countries such as Peru, Bolivia, Columbia and Mexico you will find the flute and Pan flute. More than 2000 year is the Pan flute known.

The banjo is a four-, five- or six stringed instrument. Early forms were fashioned by Africans in America. The banjo is frequently associated with country, folk and bluegrass music. The banjo with the fiddle is a mainstay of American old time music.



"Cuba - 1915 - Christmas telegram - ill. banjo player"

4.4. Penetrating African rhythms and tones for communication

There are a lot of different musical instruments in Africa besides the drums, such as the kora a sort of harp. String instruments as the gadje in North Africa. The lyre is well known in North Congo. Also flutes all over Africa. The tones of music for communication was very important in their culture.



"Tchad - 1965 - strip of 5 color proofs for issued stamp"

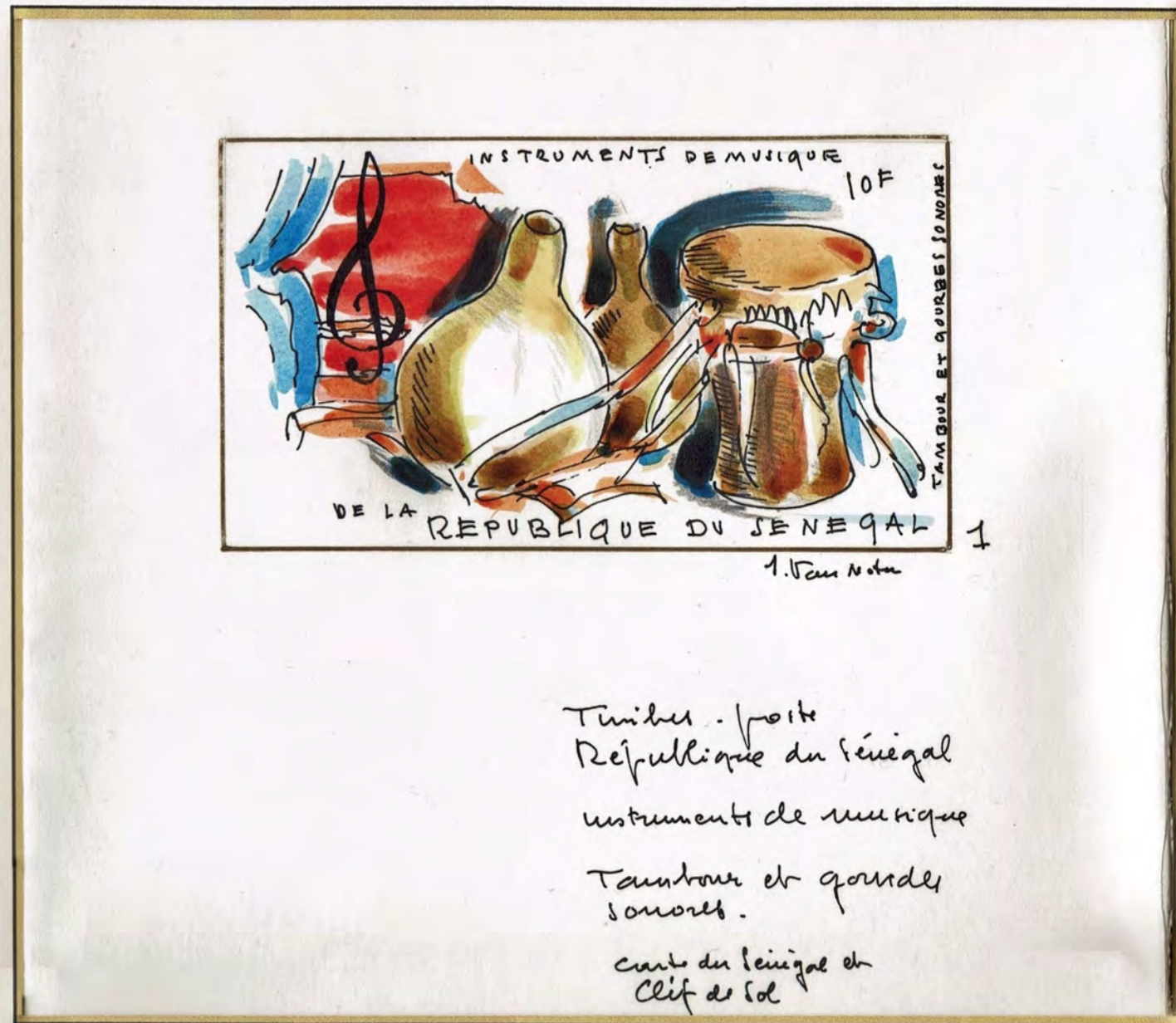
The bow harps are mostly used in North East Africa. The sound body is from wood and vaulted. The neck is perpendicular to the sound board, in which the strings are wound.



"Burundi - 1964 - artist's drawing in acrylic on artboard for 20F issued stamp"



Djembé is one of the most known percussion instruments of Africa. It is made by hand. A trunk is hollowed out and covered with a goatskin. Also cylindrical drums are very popular on the African continent. The close relationship between dance and music explains why rhythm and percussion are so important in Africa.



Tunies - poste
 République du Sénégal
 instruments de musique
 Tam-tam et gourdès
 sonores.
 carte du Sénégal en
 Clif de Sol

"Senegal original watercolor of non-adopted design - signed J. Van Noten - ill. of djembé"

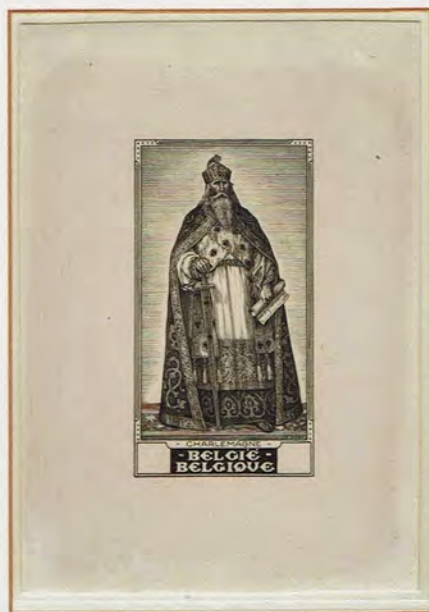


5. European first millennium music

5.1. Church canto, in which instruments are artistic accessory

In the Middle Ages they liked to sing. Most of the songs were sung at royal courts and in churches. The Middle Age music is called classic music and that between 500 and 1400. At the time of Charlemagne, the liturgical music was ordained and then bundled. At that time we thank the bundling of Gregorian music and the neumes scripture.

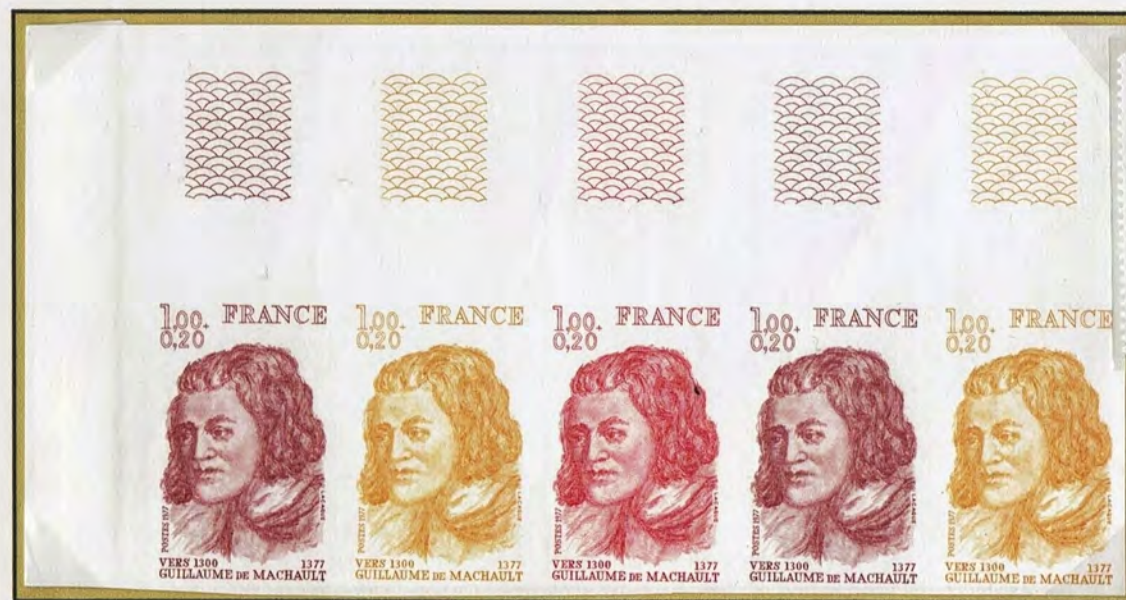
From the 11th century developed also the polyphony. A new profession was born in the history of the classical music: composer. More development of the polyphony style was brought by Guillaume de Machault in the 14th century. The word neume is Greek for breathing. A neume is a sign identifying the melody line with a sung syllable.



"Belgium - 1946 - proof of finished mold without value designation on cream paper in ardoise for issued stamp - signed Jean De Bast"

"Belgium - 1946 - proof in black without value designation for issued stamp"

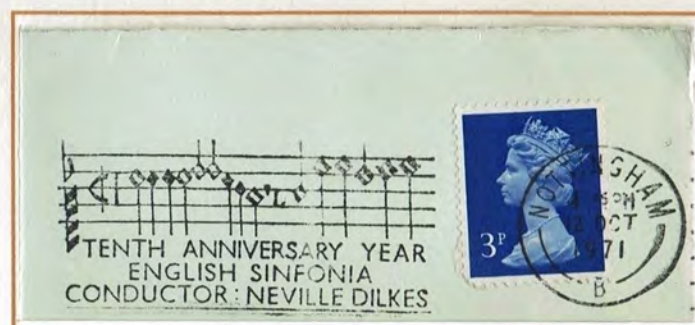
"normal stamp"



"France - 1977 - progressive color proofs of issued stamp - ill. Guillaume de Machault"



In the Middle Ages had the urban residents the needs to express more and more their church services. The polyphonic music was one of the options. The chapel masters of Notre Dame in Paris played an important role in the development of the polyphony. Also Heinrich Schütz was a strong supporter of the counterpoint.



5.2. From " a capella " to instrumental try

Guido of Arezzo (ap. 991 - after 1033) contributed in a fundamental way to the development of music notation, by solving a problem of music theory and practice which musicians themselves for years had broken the head. He invented the modern musical notation that still is in use. He introduced also the diatonic hexachord do - la. Therefore he used the first six lines of a hymn. These were ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. Later ut was replaced by do.



Certainly one is that church music was accompanied by the organ. Other musical instruments were also used, but how they were implemented in the picture is not known. There was almost no clue of it.



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From 11th till 14th century there was a new and powerful music style in the world of the knights. In the South of France the *trouvères* and *troubadours* (Provence) made their entrance and spread quickly throughout Europe. The songs they brought were not in ecclesiastical Latin, but in their own language. The songs were mostly accompanied by harps, lutes and fiddles.



" Afghanistan - 1988 - special perforated proof mounted on card with official stamp and signature for issued stamp - ill. fiddle "



6. From minstrel poetry to the swinging sounds of today

6.1. Ode to the (post)man

A horn is a small copper brass instrument that doesn't have valves. On a horn, only natural tones can be played by blowing over.



" Since 1792, the Kingdom of Sardinia required the payment of a postal tax. From December 1818 three bluish-green "Cavallini" were used. These were priced at 15c for delivery of up to 15 miles, 25c for up to 35 miles and 50c for an unlimited distance. "

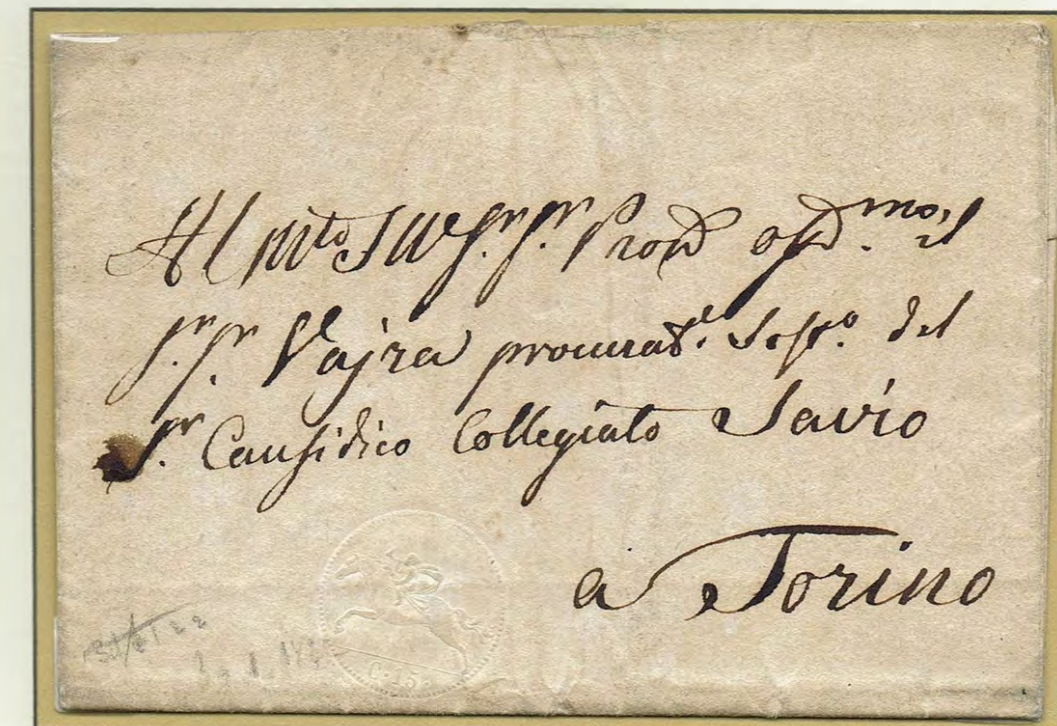
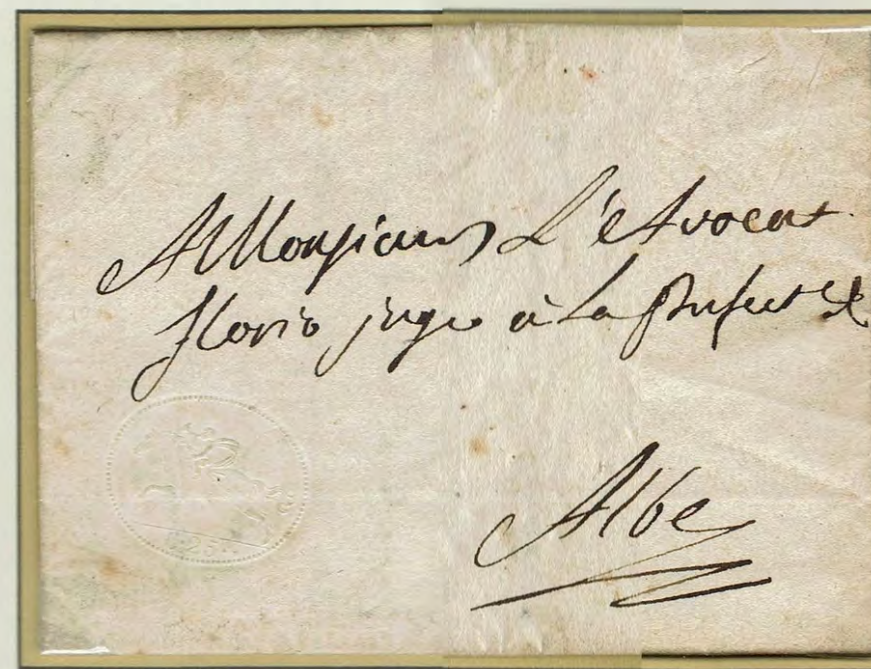
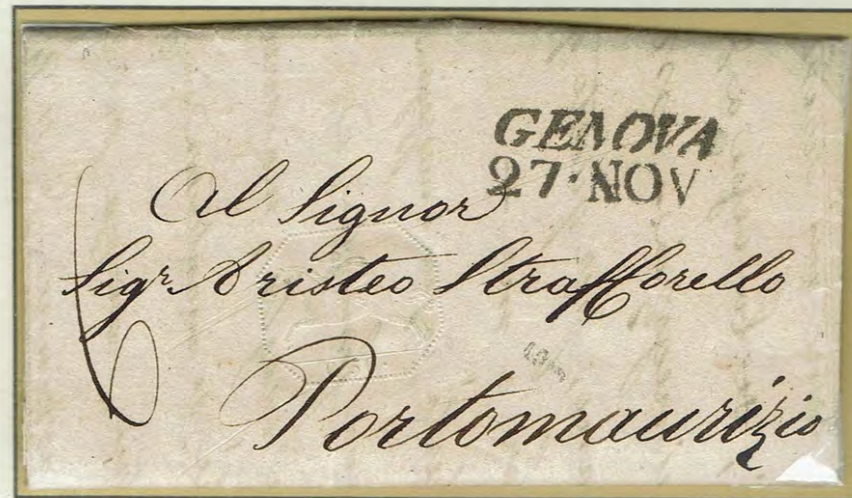
In the beginning during the 18th and 19th century, the horn was mostly used by the postman as a signal instrument. It was used on the stagecoach (postilion) and by horse through the postman. Their arrival was announced by blowing the horn, so the people can get their mail.



" Argentina - 1948 - color proofs in green of issued stamp "



The postman on his horse, so called the postilion was arriving. The people could heard him from far away, because he blows different times on his horn. After delivery of the post, he continues his road to the next postal stop. Before leaving, he blew several times on his horn to announce his departure. Than he disappeared slowly to another destination...



-Copy - embossing, visualized in black-

" The bluish-green Cavallini were replaced by embossing, because too many fakes. These were issued and sold by the post in order to ensure the further use of its services. Cavallini are considered forerunners of the postal stationery without actually meet this definition because they were not stamped (endorsed). "

because they were not stamped (endorsed). "

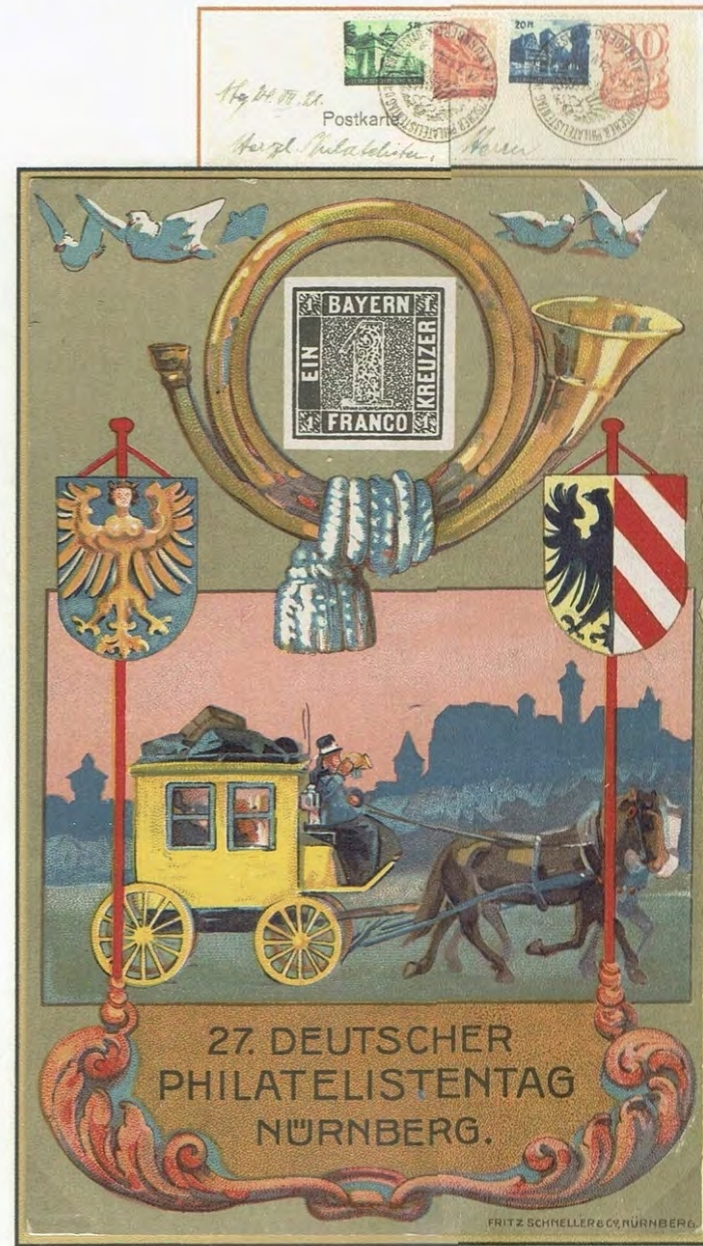
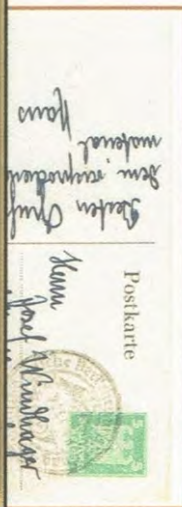
6.1: Ode to the (post)man

The horn, a brass instrument, was especially in the beginning a signal instrument. This instrument was not only used for announcing mail delivery but also for hunting.



"Finland - first 10 kopek postal stationery envelope from 1845 type II with obliteration" Helsingfors 6 sept. 1849 "

The sound of the horn is raw and stark. This brass instrument had only one sound. The length of the punches were equally. They could be played also long and short. It certainly not sound like music to your ears. The combination of punches made the signal.



The horn is beside a signal instrument also a symbol instrument. It is mostly used as a symbol for the post administration. The horn occurs frequently in heraldry on coats of arms as well as logo for companies.



6.2. Intense musical activities in Europe

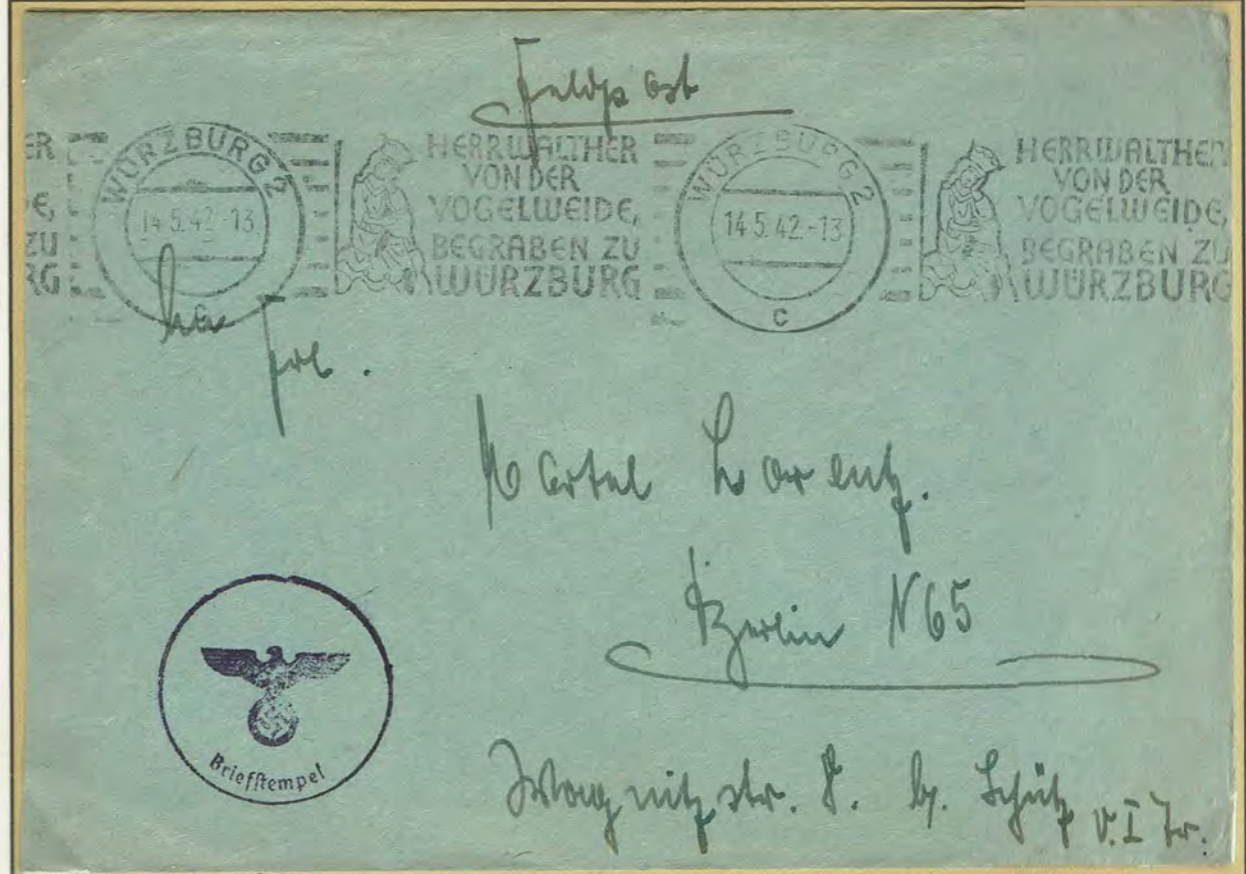
The development of music during the renaissance is especially connected to the polyphony. By some madrigals (a.o. polyphonic secular song) was mentioned for voice or for viola da gamba. Flemish composers of the polyphony were a.o Guillaume Dufay and Orlando di Lasso . The most important composers of the polyphony were from Venice , among them the Fleming Adriaan Willaert.



" France - 1943 -perforated advertising card - EG - editions Gallet - music editor "



Before the polyphony they usually sung solo. They were called minstrels and troubadours. They went from village to village. Sometimes they were paid by their employer who was mostly of nobility. A famous minstrel in the Middle Ages was Walther von der Vogelweide.



The weapons of a minstrel were his texts and songs, sometimes with sung or accompanied by some instrument. In these times the harp and lute were mostly used.



6.3. Rise of the ensemble and instrumental explosion

There is a certain difference between the Baroque period (1600 - 1750) and the renaissance. An era of musical revival and perfection of making musical instruments was started. Strings, flutes and brass instruments were refined elaborated.

At the beginning of the 17th century, orchestras and composers played in noble and Regal houses, they could pay them to play music. The first modern orchestra was formed in 1607 by the composer Claudio Monteverdi. Also heyday for the violin makers, which Stradivari family was the most famous.



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"Italy 1991- red meter - type - Steiner"



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"Ireland - 1884 - folded letter - paid on demand ill. trumpet"

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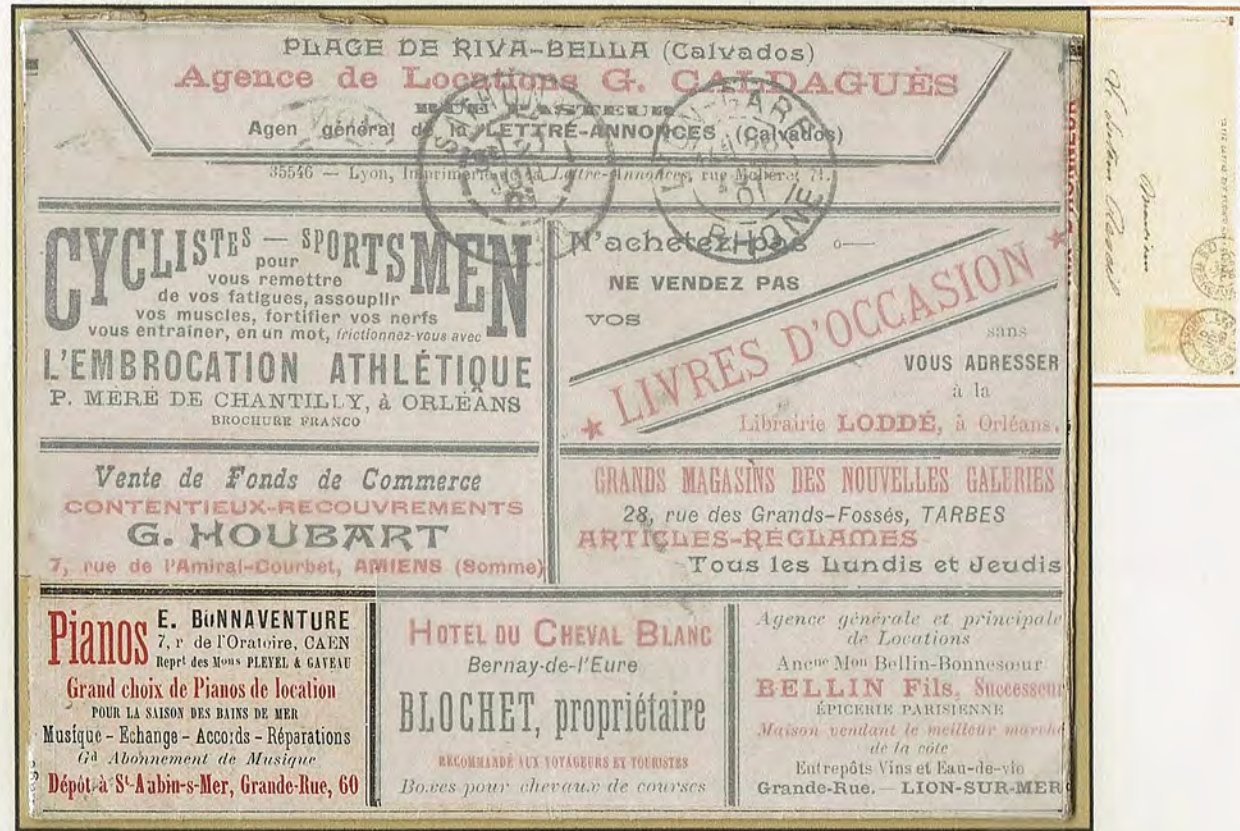
1279
 Vilh. N. Christensen
 Kjøbenhavn

"Denmark - 1890 - postal stationery with different advertising on demand - a.o. music store for strikers"

During the 17th century the composition of the orchestra was different in several countries in Europe. In Italy, France and England were more strings, and in Germany mostly brass.

6.4. The " Sturm und drang " period conquers

During this period the romance gaining popularity. The chamber music is new, because it moved to the salons and concert halls. Also the musical instruments became a final form, and the piano was one of the most popular musical instrument.



The piano even took the place of the harpsichord and also the organ. At that time the most important musical instrument.



One of the most popular chamber music forms was a string quartet, formed by 2 violins, 1 viola and 1 cello. A piano trio exists in 1 piano, 1 violin and 1 cello. A lot of famous composers at that time were also good piano players as Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.



" Engeland - 1978 - red meter type HA Pitney Bowes " 5000"- with missing value "



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Wolfie) was not alone a virtuoso on harpsichord, but also on organ, violin and viola. But above all he was a composer. In his short life he composed more than 600 works.

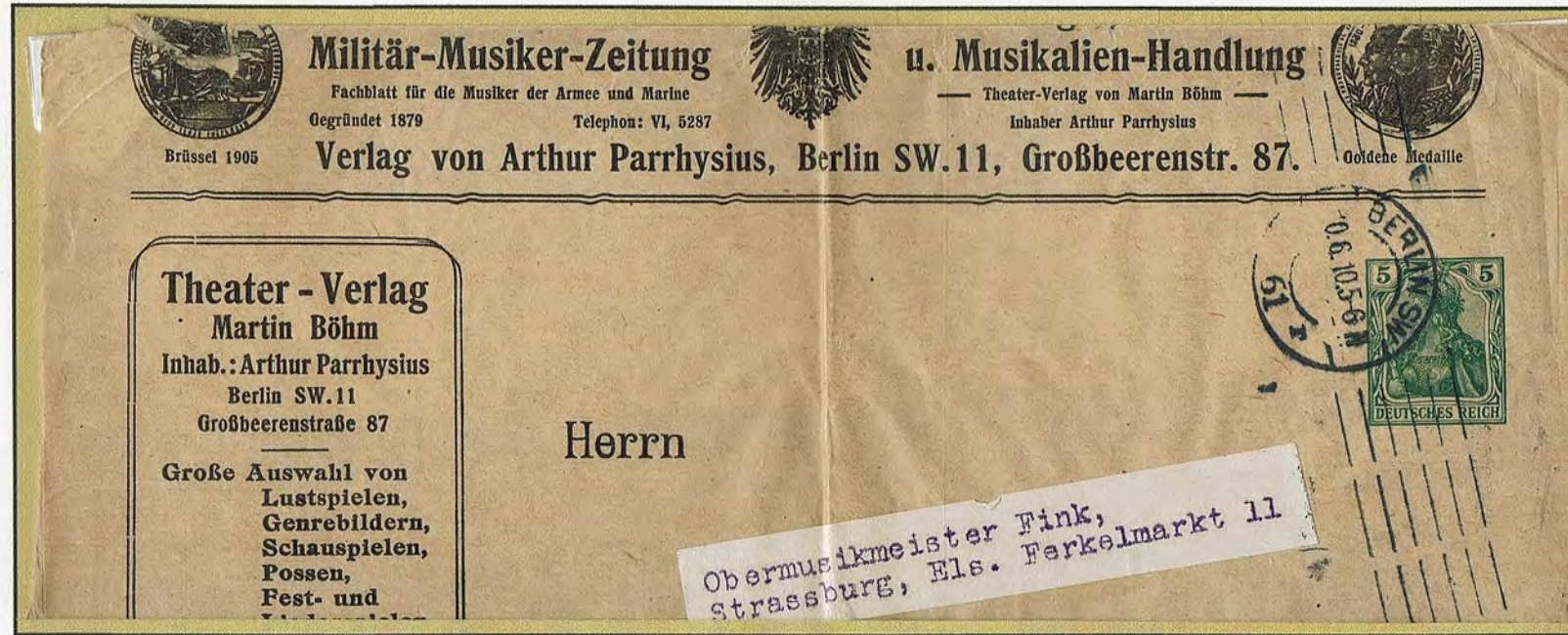


" Uruguay - 1932 - porte-timbre with 6 advertising, also piano "



6.5. The complexity of the Romance

The complexity of music became more and more difficult. The developments were the results of the idea of the progress of enlightenment. The scores became also more difficult and longer. That means also that more sophisticated instruments as flute and trumpet are more difficult to play.



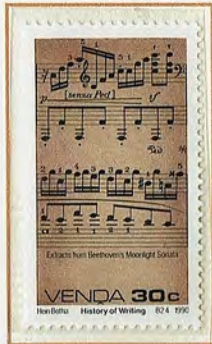
" German Empire- 1910 - wrapper with advertising for scores and different solo instruments "

The composers were no longer in the service of the king, emperor or small court. They had to sell their own music to the public. The music education was no longer in the hands of church schools, but in the hands of conservatories.



" Switzerland - 1914 - paid on demand "

Romanticism was an art movement of the 19th century. In that time of the classical music, composers made more and more difficult compositions with more notes and difficult rhythms.



" German post- 1990 - red meter - francotyp - postalia - EF 53000/NEF 300 "

The symphony became one of his greatest complexities thanks to Gustav Mahler (1860 - 1910) a composer. In 1916 his 8th symphony (also called - symfonie der thousand) carried out in the USA, was played by no less than 1068 musicians.



" Monaco - 2009 - artist proof in black - signed Elsa Catelin for issued stamp - orchestra "

6.6. First means of communication spread the beautiful sounds

Later, they played also outside. On the kiosk they played sitting concerts, sometimes protected for the rain. There were also marching concerts on the streets during festivities.

Before the first gramophone disc was a fact, everywhere were played live. Such as in theatres, opera- and concert houses. All were played inside live.



The first gramophone players had a movement type to turn on the discs. The vibrations of the horn were enhanced by the needle of the mechanism. During playback were grooves made in the gramophone disk.



The radio was introduced in the 1920s. That means that radio was a free medium for the public to hear music for which they would normally pay. In the beginning the concert houses and operas knew a relapse.

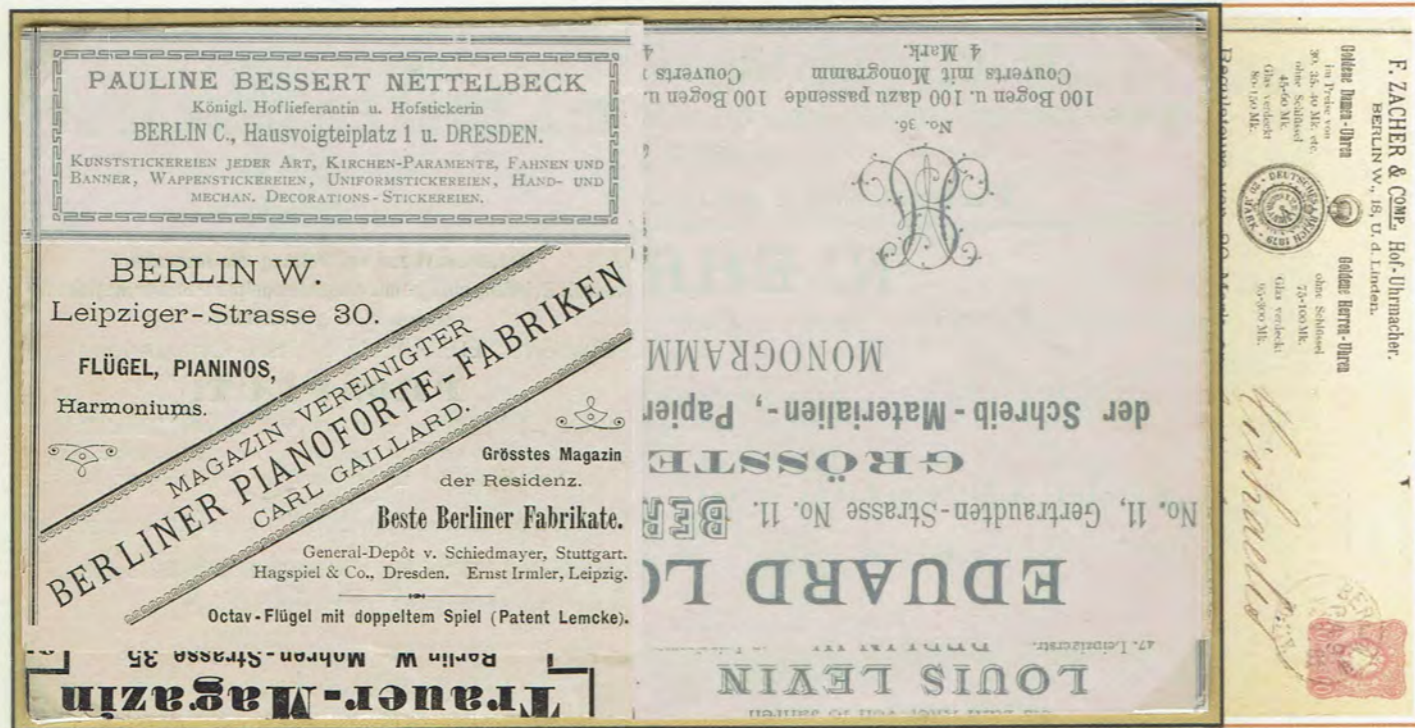


" German Empire - 1906 - advertising letter card n° 2 - Hannover - ill. gramophone player "

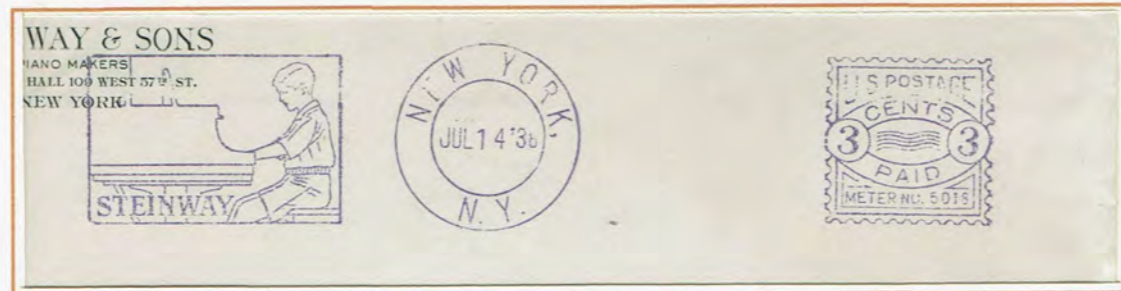
" Estonia - 1937 - letter card with private advertisement - seria 24 - ill. radio "

6.7. From classical music to contemporary songs

20th century music describes orchestral work, chamber music, solo works and electronic music. In the beginning of the century, one of the most used musical instruments was the piano.



" German Empire - 1881 - folded letter paid on demand - also advertising for piano "

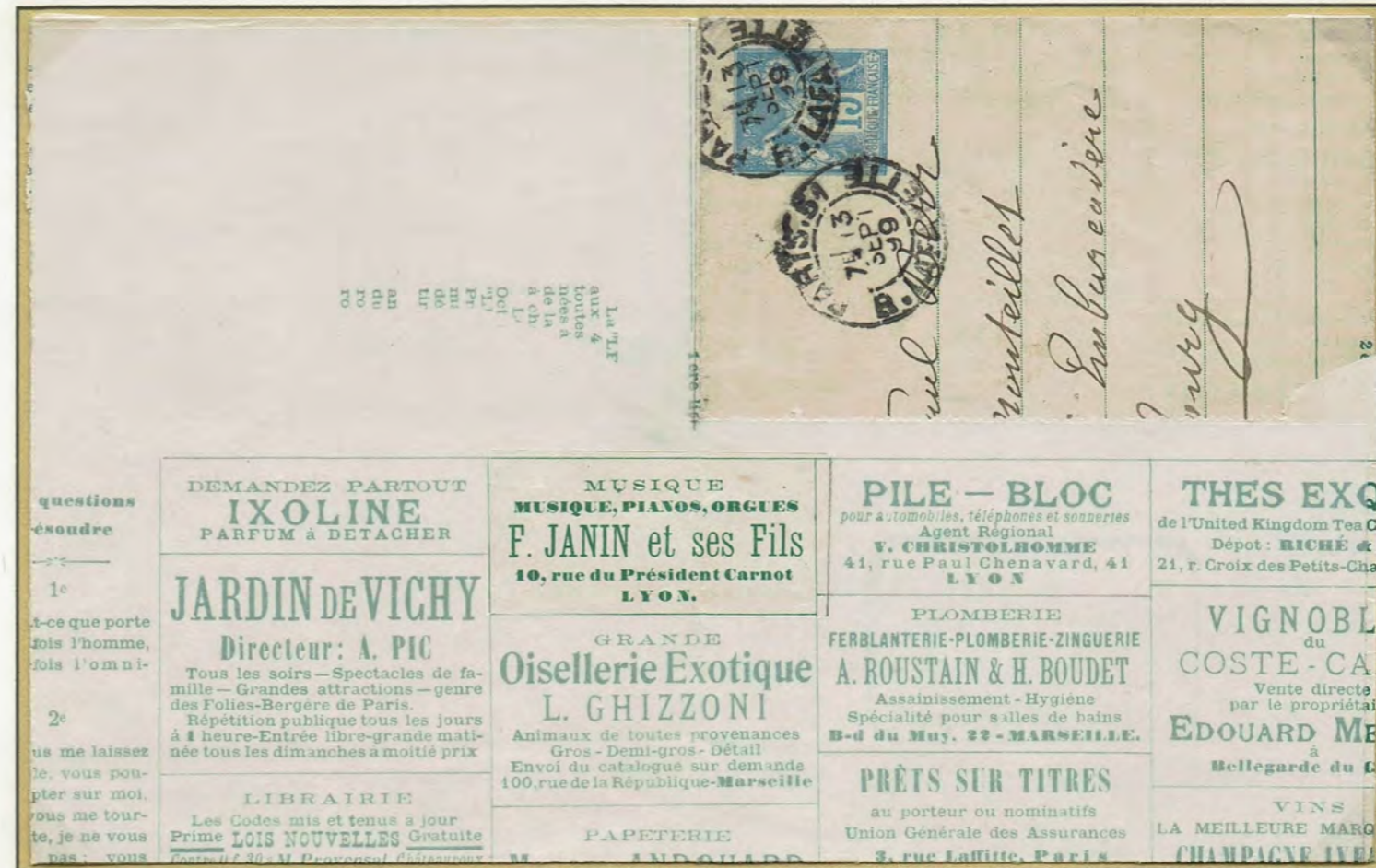


" U.S.A. - 1938 - violet meter type Pitney Bowes HF - value 3 cents "

Before there was pop music with living legend Elvis Presley, you had blues and jazz. The electrical guitar was especially used for rock and roll and blues. For jazz, many brass instruments were used such as the trombone.



In the minimal music, they worked in small ensembles. The composer Philip Glass used organs and saxophones in combination with vocalists. These music was also played by famous groups as Pink Floyd.



" France - 1899 - folded letter paid on demand - also advertising for organs "

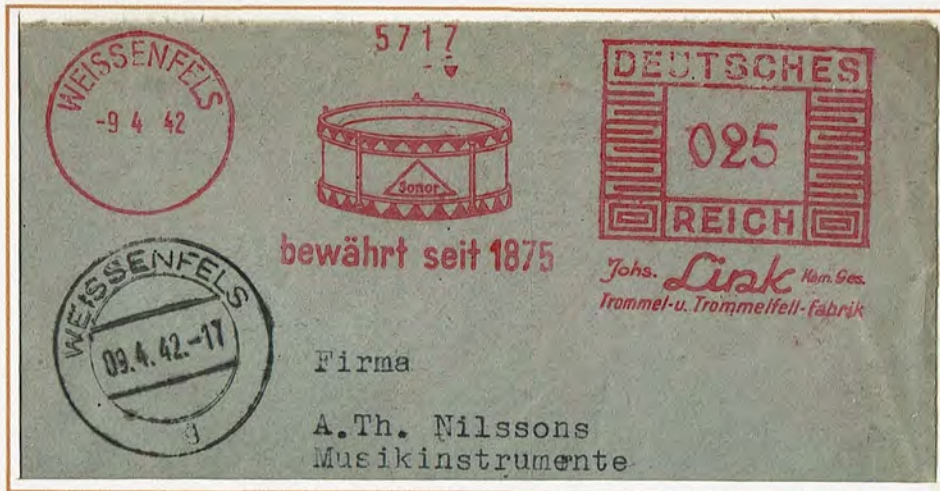
In those days classical music can be played together with techno, hard rock and pop music. Even all sorts of music can be played with and through each other. Now they use also electro and computer instruments.



7. What is learned in this cradle is carried to the tomb

7.1. A musical childhood dream that comes true

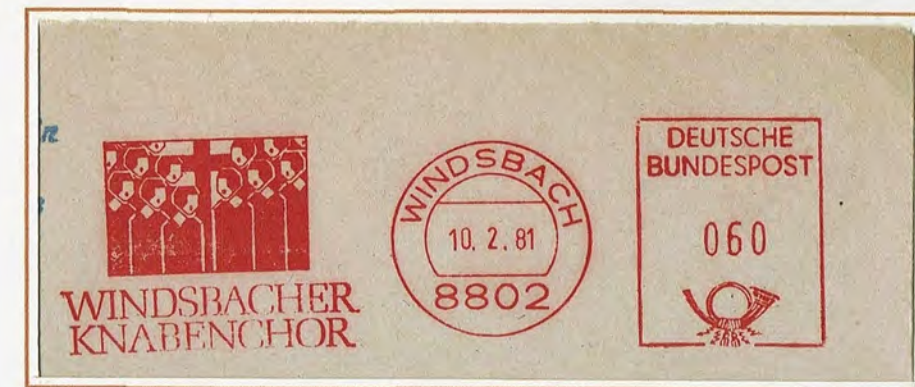
Every child has sometimes a childhood dream and maybe he'll become a star. Everything can start with toy instrument as present such as a trumpet or a drum.



"Germany - 1942 - red meter type franco B"



There are also a lot of boys and girls who don't like a music instrument but they have a very good voice. So maybe they can start in a choir. Or they try to sing solo.



"Germany - 1981 - red meter type Postalia D2/D3"

A lot of children are started early with music. Mostly in music school and also sometimes they play in a music band, harmony or fanfare. The choice of a music instrument in a band is limited. There is more to offer in a harmony or fanfare. When they don't play an instrument, they can also started to sing.



A private teacher can help the pupils to a higher level in singing and playing music.

Compagnie Américaine FABRIQUE DE TIMBRES en CAOUTCHOUC Avenue De Keyser — 36 — ANVERS	HARRY DANIELS AMÉRICAN DENTIST — 28 — Rue Mercator, Sud ANVERS	J. HARTOG VLEESCHHOUWER Lange Kievitstraat — 40 — ANTWERPEN Gelegenheid voor Heeren te dinceren aan billijke prijzen.	A l'Agneau d'Or Merceries, Gros - Détail. Spécialité pour Tailleurs et Tailleuses, Gants et Corsés WYLYNEK SEURS 54, Rue Carnot, à côté de la Rue Ommegeanch, 54 ANVERS
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"Belgium - 11 May 1889 - advertising-envelope sold for 8 cts instead of 10 cts - adv. music teacher"

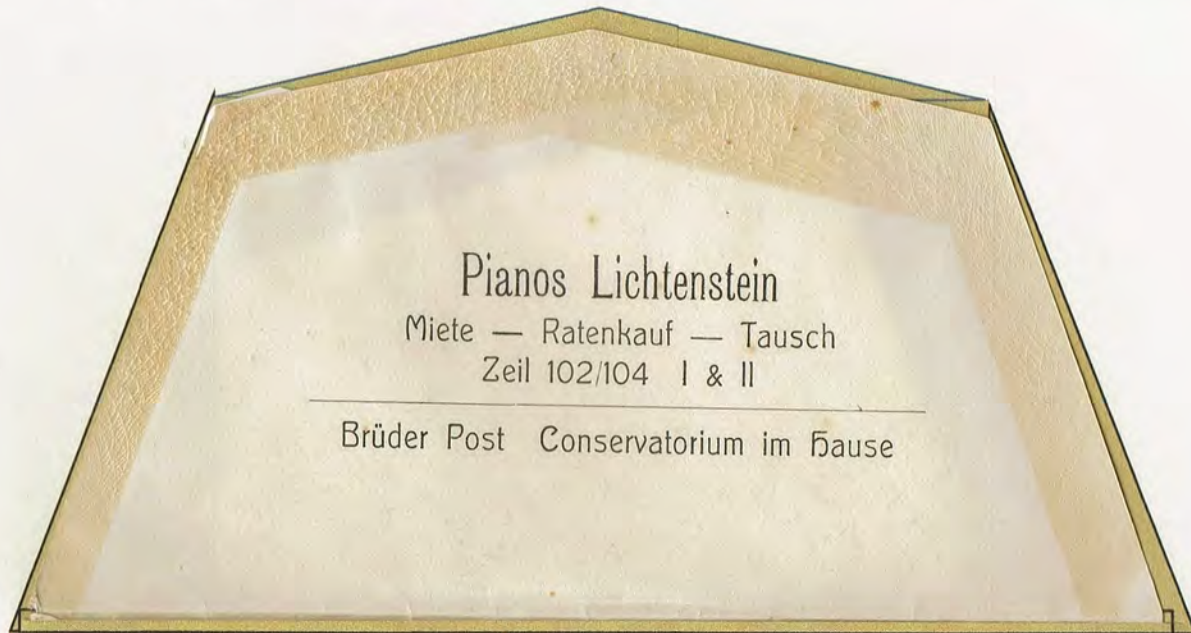


Maisons VERRIER PEU SEUR Lafayette et rue Chateaufort, Paris. Phone 132 80	COFFRES-FORTS HAFFNER Aîné Coffres-forts acier, Coffres- menbles. — Exposition de 1889, Médaille d'or. 9, rue Lafitte, Paris	Société anonyme — Capital 2.000.000 Siège social: 139, rue de Rome, Paris GAZOGÈNE système à Fun. breveté s.g.d.g. SANS GAZOMÈTRE Installation publique et privée d'éclairage et de chauffage Études et devis Inexplosibilité, Simplicité	HOTELS HOTEL ROSSINI Tout près du Boulevard des Italiens: le plus beau centre de Paris. Chambres très confortables à des prix très modérés. English spoken. — Man spricht deutsch 16, Rue Rossini, Paris
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"France - 11 October 1905 - advertising letter sold for 10 cts instead of 15 cts - adv. lyric students"

7.2. Everybody wants to become a master, few will be chosen

A lot of youngsters started a musical education through school or conservatory. Sometimes they started also private lessons in a musical store.



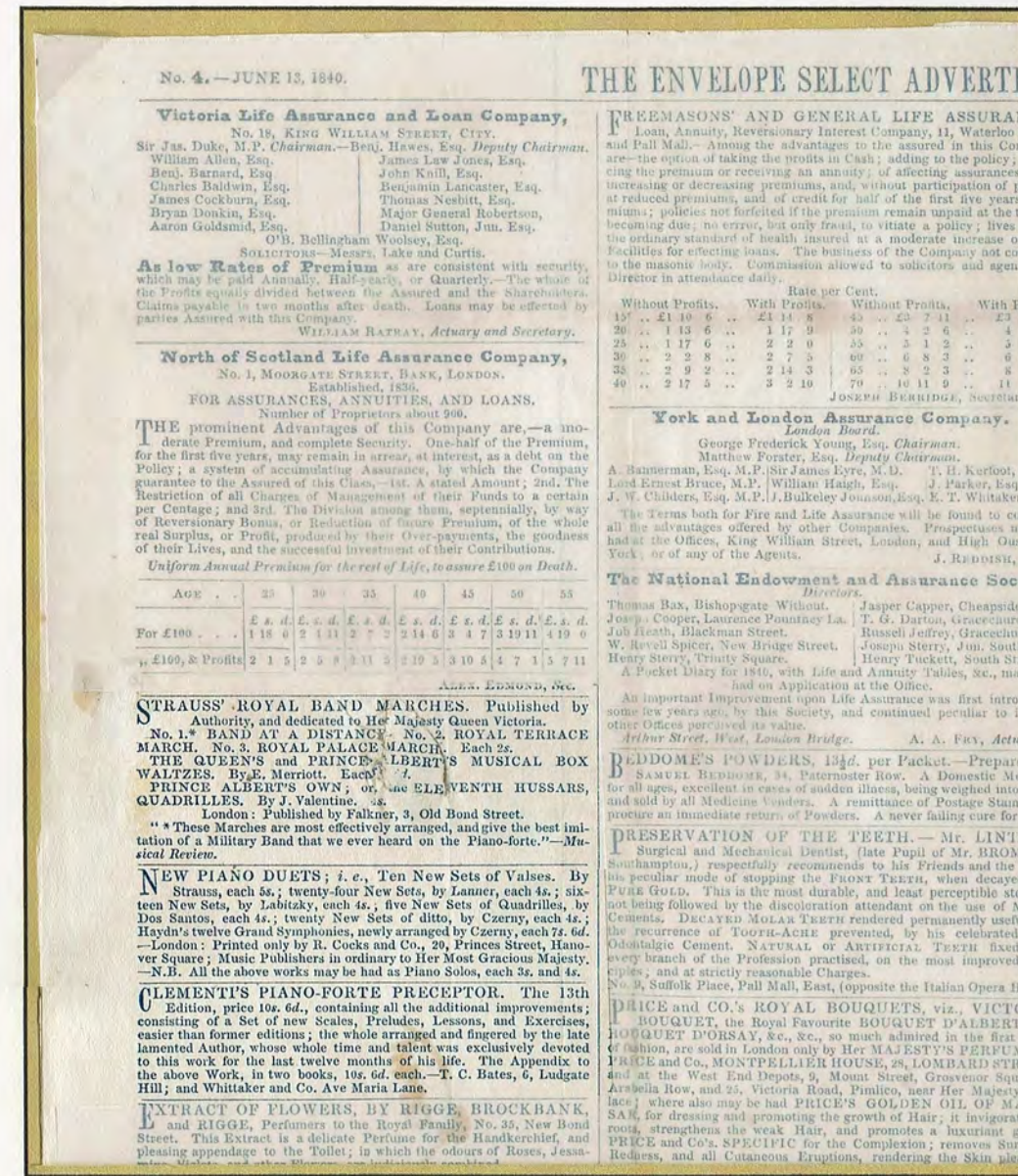
"Germany - town post - Hannover - Conservatory in store itself"



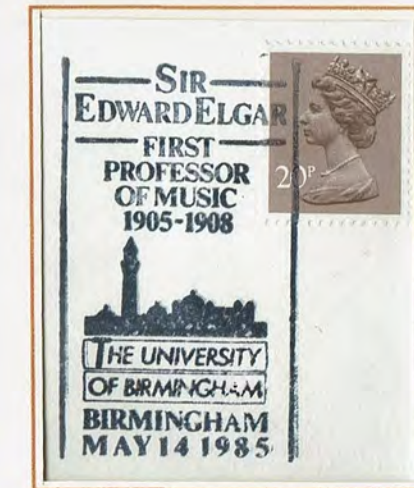
"U.S.A - 1940 - violet meter type Pitney Bowes 'R' serie"

Most of the young virtuosos choose a solo instrument as piano, cello or violin. Sometimes is also their voice a very important instrument.

It is probably a dream of all musical students to become a virtuoso in their musical profession. But before it will be so far, a lot of practice have to be done on any kind of musical instrument, also the voice. For a small lot of them can it be happen. It would not be easy to play the great master pieces of the earlier virtuosos.



"Mulready 1d. - sent 22/07/1840 from Nottingham to London"



"Germany - 1990 - rode meter type Postalia D2/D3"

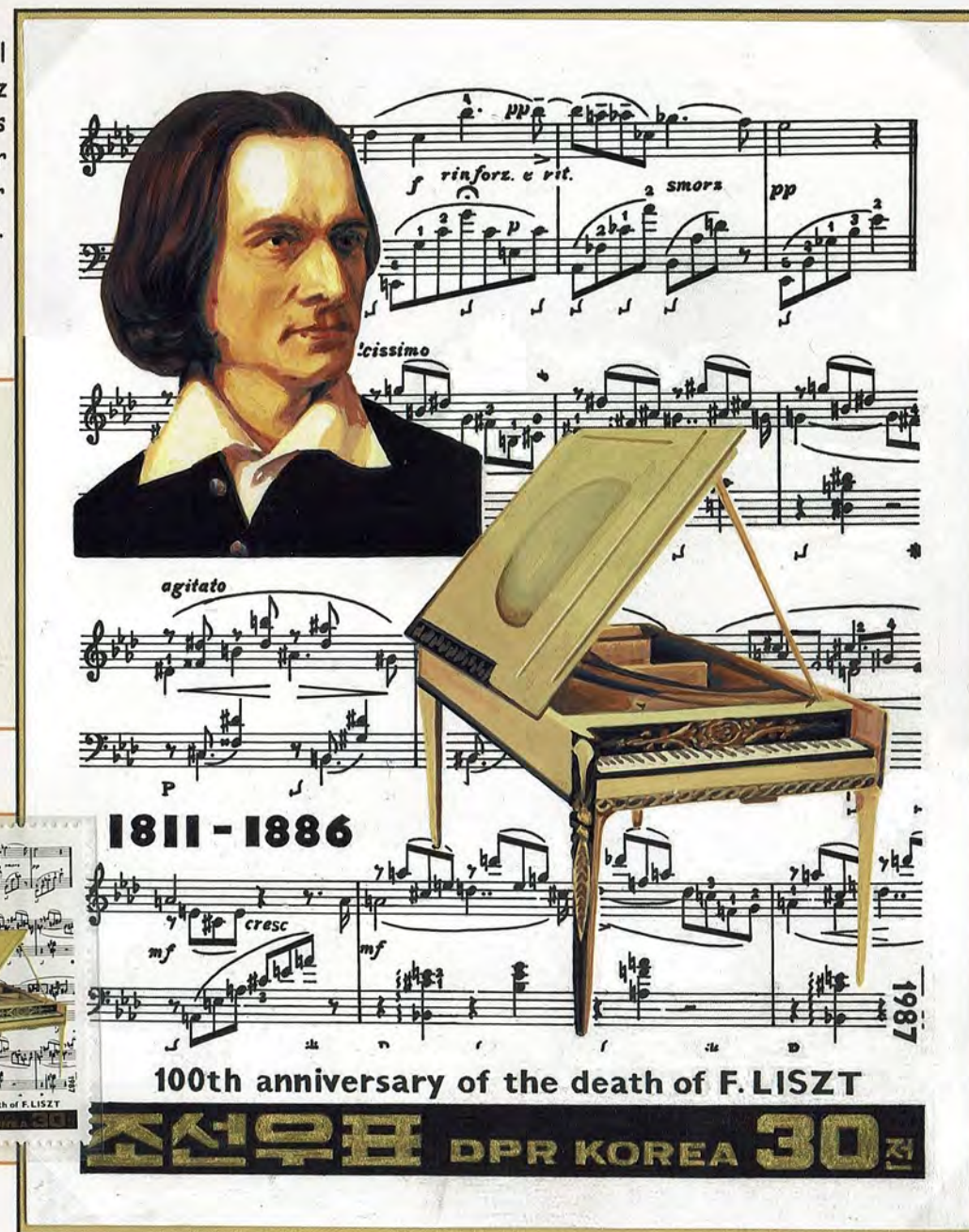
7.3. Musicians are meeting each other and wondering who's the best

Musicians, amateurs and professionals are doing musical competitions against each other all over the world. These musical competitions started already during the youth. For example there is the junior Euro song festival.



In Belgium is the Queen Elisabeth contest a very well-known contest for piano, violin and vocals. In Holland take place every 4 years the world championships in Kerkrade for the amateur fanfares and marching bands. Rock Werchter is a symbol for rock bands

The Frédéric Chopin festival every 5 years and also the Franz Liszt piano concours every 3 years are very well known contests for young pianists. They come all over the world to show what they can.



In the early 1920s were also vocal festivals important. Sometimes also many choirs came together to compete a contest. After the contest the singers could learn a lot of each other skills.

" Poland - 1947 - horizontal perforation is missing "

" North Korea - 1987 - hand painted watercolor for issued stamp - ill. Franz Liszt "

Besides in the world championships for fanfares and marching bands in Holland, there are also jazz festivals and even jazz jam sessions. Which means that the players without known each other playing music together. Fabulous.