

Musical Notations on Stamps, Part 18

By J. Posell

ALBANIA

Scott ???

Michel 2477-2479, Block 94

Three stamps and a souvenir sheet were issued on 5 October 1991 with music taken from the *Overture to Così fan Tutti* appearing both on the stamps and on the sheet. (Ethel Bloesch)



BELGIUM

Scott B1093

Michel 2440

In the "cultural series" a stamp was issued June 10, 1990 picturing Beethoven and Lamoraal, Count of Egmont. Lamoraal, born in 1522, became Prince of Gavere in 1533 and owned lands in Holland and Flanders. A captain of light cavalry, he had a distinguished military record, and was named chief executive of Flanders by Philip II of Spain in 1559. Although a devout Catholic, his defense of religious tolerance in Holland and Flanders brought him into conflict with the King of Spain. While he fought for religious freedom of the Calvinists, he was eventually forced to suppress them. He was later accused of high treason and was beheaded in 1568. Voltaire, Schiller and Goethe all took note of this event and Beethoven, at the request of the Hoftheater in Vienna, composed music to Goethe's tragedy in 1810. The entire set of incidental music consists of the overture, which is today a classic and is most widely played, fourteen songs, three large vocal pieces and fourteen instrumental pieces. The music on the stamp is taken from bars 37 and 38 in the piano arrangement of the overture according to Ethel Bloesch. Historical Information gratefully supplied by Arnold Poos of Holland.



BELGIUM

Scott 1425

Michel 2490

Stamp issued on November 30, 1991. The music superimposed on the portrait of Mozart is the opening of the overture to "Don Giovanni" taken from the manuscript in the Biblioteque Nationale, Paris. (Ethel Bloesch)



Chile

Scott 998, 999

Michel 1492, 1493

Two stamps and a souvenir sheet were issued on January 31, 1992 to commemorate the Mozart anniversary and showing Mozart composing and at the keyboard with notation which has not been identified. The souvenir sheet also shows a view of Salzburg.



Addendum: The \$ 60 stamp shows an excerpt from an autograph manuscript: the beginning notes of the Kyrie (violins 1,11) from Mozart's *Coronation Mass in C major*, Kv. 317, composed in Salzburg in 1779. (December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

CHINA

Scott 2319

Michel 2351

To commemorate the Paris Commune of 1871, China issued a stamp with notation using the last five bars of *L'Internationale*, revolutionary worker's song composed by Pierre Degeyter on March 18, 1911. In 1979 China had previously issued a stamp (Scott 1471; Michel 1481) to commemorate the 90th anniversary of International Labor Day, May 1, and used the last four bars of this famous song. The text of *L'Internationale* was written by Eugene Pottier, a member of the Paris Commune in 1871, while in hiding. The music was composed by Pierre Degeyter (* Paris 1849, + St. Denis 1932). However, the authorship of this music was contested by his brother Adolphe but after 18 years of litigation, the Paris appellate court ruled in favor of Pierre.

(see also German Democratic Republic: Scott 653, 654; Michel 966, 967)



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scott ???

Michel 3079

Stamp issued on 18 February 1991 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Antonin Dvorak, picturing the composer with a label attached. The fragmentary notation on the label has been correctly identified by Ethel Bloesch as Dvorak's sketch for the third movement, Scherzo, of his New World Symphony. Several different bars were taken from the original manuscript.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scott 2818

Michel 3076

Stamp was issued for the 200th anniversary of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Czechoslovakia issued this stamp to commemorate this date on February 4, 1991. The stamp pictures a drawing of Mozart with a quotation, Rondo "Deh poer questo istante solo" from "La Clemenza di Tito", an opera composed for the coronation of Leopold II as King of Bohemia. It was performed in Prague on September 6, 1791 on the eve of the ceremony and only three months before Mozart's death on December 5, 1791. The building on the left is the old Nostick or Old State Theatre in Prague where Mozart's great opera "Don Giovanni" had its premiere on October 24, 1787.



EGYPT

Scott 1447

Michel 1186

A stamp was issued August 28, 1991. Mohamed Abdel-Wahab was born in Cairo and began his artistic career as a singer with bands. He studied lute at the Oriental Institute, and the principals of western musical theories at the Goberen Institute in Cairo, then worked as a music teacher at the Ministry of Education from 1925 to 1928. In 1930 he was made singer of the notables, kings and princes. He was elected head of the Musicians Syndicate and of the Authors and Composers Association in 1923. He was a member of the musical committee of the supreme council for sponsoring arts and letters and also a member of the consultative council. He obtained the platinum disk and was named Musician of Two Generations for artistic contributions for fifty years. The musical notation on the stamp is from the song "Love of Homes is Imposed Upon Me". Dates of birth and death unknown. (Chuicha Maeda in PMC bulletin No. 72).

Additional information from an obituary which appeared in the Washington Post, May 6, 1991, kindly submitted by Ethel Bloesch: "Mohamed Abdel-Wahab, 90, an Egyptian singer who also won millions of admirers across the Arab world for his compositions including Egypt's National Anthem, died May 3 in Cairo after a heart attack. The Middle East New Agency and Egypt's Information Minister conveyed condolences to Mr. Abdel-Wahab's widow from President Hosni Mubarak, who has ordered a military funeral. Mr. Abdel-Wahab composed the music for about 1800 songs and was called the "Musician of the Generations" because of his appeal to young and old for more than half a century. In addition to the Egyptian anthem, he composed National Anthems for the United Arab Emirates and Oman. His scores for the late Om Kalthoum, a fellow Egyptian singer brought both fame." (Mohamed Abdel-Wahab is the Romanized form of 'Abd al-Wahhab).

However, in consulting "National Anthems of the World" 6th edition 1985, they list Sayed Darwish as the composer of the Egyptian Anthem. An inquiry to the Information Bureau of the Egyptian Embassy in Washington for clarification brought this response which must be considered definitive: "The composer of the Egyptian National Anthem is Mr. Sayed Darwish who passed away in 1923. The famous Egyptian composer and singer Abdel Wahab re-introduced "Bladi-Bladi" (My Country: My Country) with a new musical arrangement in 1979 to replace the then National Anthem. It was played in the new musical arrangement upon the arrival of the late President Sadat from his famous visit to Jerusalem. Regarding the stamp commemorating Abdel Wahab, it carries a part of the musical notes of one of his well-known songs entitled "I am Duty-Bound by Love of My Country for which I Sacrificed Soul and All."



Addendum: Mohamed Abdel-Wahab was born on March 13, 1902; he died May 4, 1991. (Arnold van Berkel)

EGYPT

Scott 1486

Michel 1209

Stamp issued March 17, 1992 for the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sayed Darwish, Egyptian composer. Darwish was born in Alexandria in 1892 and is considered the father of modern Arab music. A revolutionary in his art, he introduced the piano into Arab music. He composed the national anthem of Egypt and wrote more than twenty musical dramas and about 200 shorter pieces. He died in 1923 at the early age of 31. The music in the background has not been identified. In the New Issues Supplement of the Journal of Fine & Performing Arts it is stated that the music is from his song "Stand Up O Egyptian! Egypt calls you."

(INFORMATION FROM THE Egyptian Post Office)



EL SALVADOR

Scott ???

Michel 1859

Stamp issued on 30 October 1991. The music here is from Mozart's *Symphony No. 31, The Paris Symphony* Kv. 297, composed June 12, 1778 in Paris. (Ethel Bloesch)



FRENCH POLYNESIA

Scott 570

Michel 589

Stamp issued on August 28, 1991. This stamp was printed as a pair with a fragment of music between which as yet has not been identified.



Addendum: The music on the label shows four staves of the manuscript score for Mozart's *Concerto in D Major for Violin and Piano, KV. 315f* (measures 52-55). Mozart mentioned this fragmentary work in a letter to his father, dated November 12, 1778. He wrote: "At the moment I am composing a concerto for violin and clavier". He did not complete the work, however, and we have only 120 measures of the first movement (Identification by Arnold Poos) (FAB 1, December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

GERMANY

Scott 1627

Michel 1503

Stamp issued on February 14, 1991 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Friedrich Spee von Langenfeld, poet, monk and pioneer of human rights. He was born February 25, 1591 in Kaiserwerth, Lower Rhine. He entered the order of the Jesuits in Treves, studied theology and taught as a professor at Paderborn, Cologne and elsewhere. Langenfeld became well known during his lifetime as a champion of human rights, and his courageous pamphlet against witch trials entitled "Cautio Criminalis" contributed to Europeans' overcoming their obsessive believe in witches. He died in Trier on August 7, 1635, at the age of 44, a victim of an epidemie. Spee von Langenfeld wrote a number of songs in Jesuit hymnals, but he is best known musically for the 52 songs of the "Trutznachtigall", a collection of peaceful and almost mystical love songs. Just as the poetry of these songs fuses secular and spiritual motifs and images, so the melodies draw on secular models. The notation on the stamp illustrates the first of the Trutznachtigall songs. "Wan morgenröth sich zieret". The stamp design is based on the facsimile of the first edition (1649) of this collection. (Ethel Bloesch)



GERMANY

Scott 1691

Michel 1571

A souvenir sheet issued on November 5, 1991 for the Mozart anniversary year and also for the 200th anniversary of the first performance of "Die Zauberflöte" (The Magic Flute). Mozart's opera first produced at the Theater auf der Wieden (Theater auf der Wieden) in Vienna on September 30, 1791 at 7 p.m. Pictured is Papageno, the bird catcher, with his cage and the music of his aria "Der Vogelfänger bin ich ja" from Act 1. Papageno was first featured on a stamp in the series of opera scenes issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Vienna State Opera in 1969.



GERMANY

Scott 1736

Michel 1596

Stamp issued 6 February 1992. Arthur Honegger was born in Le Havre, France on March 10, 1892 of German Swiss parents. He began his musical studies on the violin with Lucien Capet in Paris and then took courses at the Zurich Conservatory. In 1912 he entered the Paris Conservatory in the classes of Gedalge, Widor and d'Indy. He soon attracted fame as a composer and later was one of the group known as "Les Six". The original manifesto of the six French composers (Duray, Auric, Milhaud, Honegger, Poulenc, Germaine Taillefer) was enunciated by Jean Cocteau who thoroughly disdained German music except for Bach, and who also had no use for the music of Debussy and the Russian composers. He claimed that the new generation of French composers should derive its inspiration from the witty and worldly art of music halls and the circus. A similarity can be drawn with the earlier group of Russian composers (Balakirev, Cesar Cui, Borodin, Mussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakov) the celebrated mighty five or "kuchka" who were under the aegis of Vladimir Stassov, a critic and literary figure who renounced western music and its influence on Russian composers and advocated that Russian folklore, literature and history should be the proper sources of Russian musical culture. The members of Les Six were of widely diverse talents and in spite of their mutual hostility to French Wagnerism and to impressionism, they soon disbanded as a unit and went their individual ways. Honegger prized opera above all and though he composed six operas, his fame today rests mainly with his oratorios: "Le Roi David" (1921) which signified his break with the group, followed by "Judith", "Le Cris de Monda", "La Danse des Morts" and "Jeanne d'Arc au bûcher". A prolific composer, some of his most effective writing is also found in his orchestral works: "Pacific 231" his second and third symphonies, and the "Pastoral d'ete" (1920). He composed five symphonies and a great deal of other music. In 1929 he visited the United States and again in 1947 when he taught summer classes at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood. Honegger died in Paris November 27, 1955.

The fragmentary music on the stamp is taken from his ballet-pantomime, "Semiramis", according to Peter Lang of Germany.



GIBRALTAR

Scott 600

Michel 628

Four stamps were issued on October 15, 1991 notations of famous Christmas songs. The first, 4p stamp, uses *Once in Royal David's City*, a hymn also used for births and baptisms. The text is taken from Luke 2:7 and was written by Cecil Francis Alexander in 1848. It was set to music in 1849 by Henry J. Gauntlett.



GIBRALTAR

Scott 601

Michel 629

Four stamps were issued on October 15, 1991 notations of famous Christmas songs. The second, 24p stamp value presents *Silent Night*. The story of this song is well-known and is perhaps the most famous and familiar of all Christmas songs. The song was first heard in the little parish church of St. Nicholas at Oberndorf in Upper Austria. The words were written by pastor Josef Mohr and the music was composed by Franz Gruber, a village teacher, organist and choir master. Because the church organ bellows were damaged by mice and the inroads of time, a guitar was the only instrument available, so Gruber scored the composition for two solo voices, choir and guitar. Years later an organ builder, while repairing the church organ, found the manuscript and transcribed it for a Tyrolean family of singers of folk songs who first sang it in public in Leipzig in 1831. Since then it has become world-renowned and a favorite of all ages. The earliest manuscript of the song is dated 1833. It was first published in a Tyrolean folk song collection in 1840.



GIBRALTAR

Scott 602

Michel 630

Four stamps were issued on October 15, 1991 notations of famous Christmas songs. The 25p. stamp shows *Angels We Have Heard on High*. This is a French carol, dating probably from the 18th century. The text of the refrain is a small section taken from the Latin hymn, *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (*Glory to God in the Highest*). In the year 129 the Roman bishop, Telephorus, ordered his people to sing this hymn as part of their religious observance of Christmas that year and henceforth. As with many carols, the composer is unknown.



GIBRALTAR

Scott 603

Michel 631

Four stamps were issued on October 15, 1991 notations of famous Christmas songs. The fourth 49p stamp is *O Come All Ye Faithful*. Perhaps it is as well known in Latin as *Adeste Fidelis* and also sung in many other languages. The probable author and composer is the 18th century Englishman, John Francis Wade, who lived and worked in France.



HUNGARY

Scott 3311

Michel 4160

Two stamps and a souvenir sheet were issued September 6, 1991, with portraits of Mozart, all perforate and imperforate, for the Mozart anniversary. The music on the souvenir sheet is a facsimile reproduction of the last page of a thematic catalogue which was started by Mozart in February, 1784. The first line is from the introduction to Act One of the opera, "The Magic Flute" (Kv. 620). The second line is from the overture to the opera "La Clemenza di Tito" (Kv. 621). The third line is from the "March of the Priests" and the overture from the "Magic Flute" (Kv. 620). The fourth line is the beginning of the "Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra" (Kv. 622), and the fifth line is the beginning of the "Freemason's Cantata" for tenor, bass, chorus and orchestra (Kv. 623). What is represented on the sheet is from the third volume of Müller von Astow's 'Gesamtausgabe' of Mozart's letters. The Catalogue begins on page 515 of the third volume, with the Piano Concerto Kv. 449. Information kindly submitted by Boris Goldovsky.



ISRAËL

Scott 1101, Booklet, 1101a

Michel 1204

A stamp was issued on December 2, 1991, showing a bust of Mozart and a large silhouette superimposed over a page of music is too vague to identify; also issued a booklet form with manuscript on the inside cover, also not identified.



Addendum: The music, from the Finale of Act II of *Don Giovanni*, is shown in expanded form on the inside cover of the booklet (measures 487-499 of the autograph score). The stamp itself shows a smaller portion of the same excerpt (measures 489-495), behind a silhouette of Mozart. (FAB 1, December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

ITALY

Scott 1814

Michel 2152

A stamp was issued on 9 Mai 1990 for the anniversary of the birth of Giovanni Paisiello. Paisiello, a dramatic composer, was born in Taranto May 9, 1740. At the age of five he entered the Jesuit school in Taranto where his singing voice prompted the maestro at the Capuchin Church to send him to the Conservatory di San Onofrio in Naples. There he studied for five years and remained four years longer as a teacher devoting his time to sacred compositions. But it was a comic intermezzo performed at the conservatory in 1763 which displayed such dramatic talent that he was commissioned to write an opera for the Marsigli Theater in Bologna (*La Pupilia Ossia il Mondo Alla Rovescia*). During the next twelve years he brought out no less than fifty operas, competing successfully with Piccinni and Cimarosa. In 1776 he was invited to St. Petersburg by Empress Catherine II and lived there for eight years on a princely salary and produced several operas including "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" which became so popular that it rivaled Rossini's masterpiece. However due to the revolutionary and political upheavals of 1799-1815, Paisiello gained and lost many positions with royal patrons. He was an extra-ordinary productive composer and one of the most popular of his time, yet of his one hundred or more operas few are ever revived today. He also composed a great deal of church music, twelve symphonies, six piano concertos, six string quartets and much other works. He died in Naples on June 5, 1816. Arnold Poos of Holland states that according to the postal authorities in Italy, the vaguely printed notation is from Paisiello's opera "Nina o La Pazza per amore" (1789).



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Scott 1529

Michel 1653

Music series No. 7, issued March 26, 1991. From Chuichi Maeda in *The Baton*, issue No. 70, July 1991. The first stamp issued was *In a Flower Garden* and was written by Eo Hyo-Seon, the writer of *Blue Heart* and *White Heart*, and composed by Kwon Kit-Sang who directed the Children's Chorus in the naval T.I.E. Music Band at the time of the Korean War. *In a Flower Garden*, produced in troubled social atmosphere after the recovery of Seoul on the 28th of September, has greatly contributed to social purification with beautiful tones and bright words. It is sung by many children at present also.



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Scott 1530

Michel 1654

Music series No. 7, issued March 26, 1991. From Chuichi Maeda in *The Baton*, issue No. 70, July 1991. The second stamp issued was "Orchard Avenue". *Orchard Avenue* was written by Park Hwa-Mok, well known for *Barley Field*, and composed by Kim Kong-Seon; both had lost their homes in North Korea and wrote the song as a reminder of the orchard in their homeland. "It is hoped that the song may contribute to the cultivation of bright and beautiful sentiment deficient in urban children today."



MEXICO

Scott ???

Michel 2260

A stamp was issued on 5 December 1991. The vaguely printed music here is taken from the first page of the autograph score of Mozart's *Requiem* Kv. 626 and shows the opening measures of the violin 1 and 2 staves. Score in the music collection of the Vienna National Library. (Ethel Bloesch)

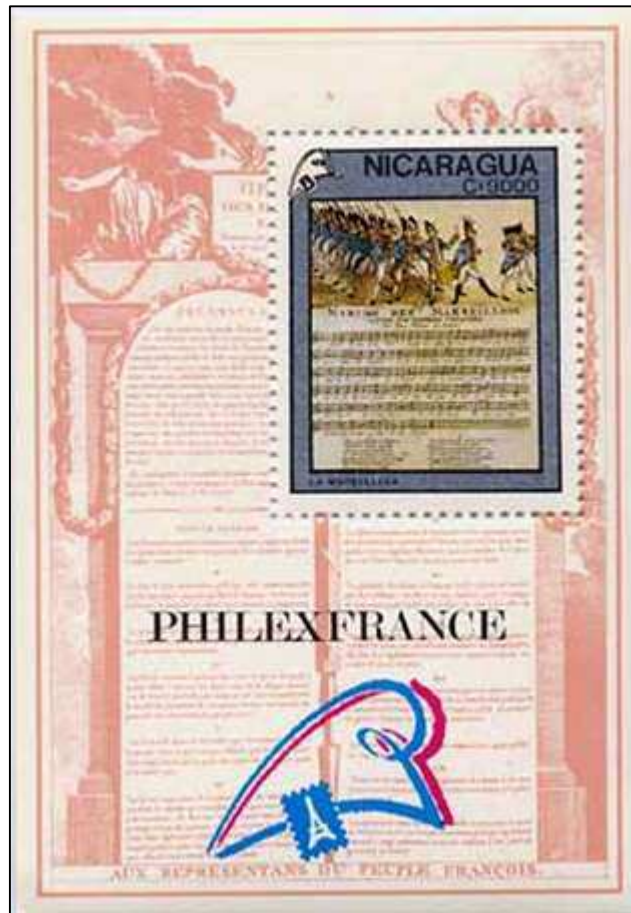


NICARAGUA

Scott 1780

Michel 2975

To honor Philexfrance, Nicaragua issued on 17 July 1989 a souvenir sheet with notation on "La Marseillais", the French national anthem. Originally known as "Chant de guerre pour l'armée de Rhin" ("War song of the army of the Rhine"), it was composed by Claude Joseph Rouget de L'Isle (1760-1836) during the night of April 24/25, 1792, on the eve of the French revolution. The composer, captain of military engineers with the French army stationed at Strasbourg, was also a talented poet, singer, violinist and composer who wrote both the words and music to this famous anthem. The song was first taken up by the French soldiers in Marseille on their famous march to Paris and was sung by them during the attack on the Tuileries. The Parisians, supposing the song to be the hymn of the Marseillais, gave it its present title and adopted it as the National Anthem of the Republic on July 5, 1795.



PALAU

Scott 249-253

Michel 397-401

Strip of five and sheet issued November 28, 1990 as Christmas issue, picturing children singing and playing "Here We Come A-Caroling". The notation is visible in part but is not too clear. "Here We Come A-Caroling" is an English traditional Christmas carol and New Years song, apparently composed about 1850.



PANAMA

Scott 787

Michel 1717

On December 2, 1991 Panama issued a pair of stamps for Christmas, picturing a scene in the manger and music of the Gloria from the Christmas carol "Angels We Have Heard on High", a French carol originally "Les anges dans nos campagnes". The text used is the Latin, *Gloria in excelsis Deo* (Glory to God in the Highest) (See Gibraltar 25p. in this issue)



PARAGUAY

Scott ???

Michel 4552

A set of six stamps were issued on 27 August 1991, three for composers and three for writers of Paraguay. The composers are Felix Pérez Gardoza (composer and harpist), Juan Carlos Moreno Gonzalez (composer of zarzuelas) and José Asunción Flores. Flores is the only stamp with musical notation, hence he is included here. Born August 27, 1904, he began his early musical studies in the School of the Police Band Musicians of the Capital. His progress was rapid and he soon occupied the position of first trombone. Later he studied violin at the Paraguayan Gymnasium where he also completed his studies of solfeggio and theory and graduated as a teacher of violin. In the symphonic orchestras of the Paraguayan Institute and also in the Paraguayan Gymnasium he performed either as a first violin or a first trombone. Flores is known as the creator of the Guarania, a folk genre that is becoming increasingly part of the folk idiom in northern Argentina and Paraguay. (*Música y Músicos del Paraguay*, Juan Max Boettner.) (Courtesy Ethel Bloesch)



Addendum: The music shown on the stamp is showing the first page of the Guarania “Ne rendápe aju”. The text was written by the poet Manuel Ortiz Guerrero in Guarani, the music was composed by José Asunción Flores. It is considered one of the greatest expressions of Paraguayan folk music. (Peter Lang)

PHILIPPINES

Scott 2093

Michel 2037

Stamp issued on 25 June 1991. Antipolo is a municipality in central Luzon lying 12 miles east of Manila in the Sierra Madre foothills. It is the home of the icon of Nuestra Señora de la Paz y Buen Viaje (Our Lady of Peace and Safe Voyage). After repeated safe journeys between New Spain (Mexico) and the Philippines, the icon became known as the heavenly protector of Spain's galleons. Franciscan priests first enshrined it and it was later moved to its present location, a hillside shrine near Antipolo by the Jesuits in 1632. The legend of the icon is celebrated in song and is widely touted for miraculous powers. Antipolo has since then been the object of Maytime pilgrimages and traditionally no trips abroad should be taken without a visit to Nuestra Senora. Carlos V. Francisco was the painter of the picture shown on the stamp. The composer is unknown so it must be assumed that the music is anonymous, perhaps a folk or religious song. (Information supplied by Ethel Bloesch)



Addendum: The song "Antipolo" (TayonasaAntipolo) was composed in by German San Jose (Gerry Brandy) of Malate, Manila in 1929. The song immediately became popular. (Peter Lang)

ST. VINCENT

Scott ???

Michel 1813

Two stamps and a souvenir sheet were issued to celebrate the Mozart year. The stamps show a portrait of Mozart plus scenes from his operas "The Marriage of Figaro" and "La Clemenza di Tito". The souvenir sheet contains a portrait of the composer, a scene of old Vienna and notation on manuscript, which has not been identified.



Addendum: A number of searchers have tried unsuccessfully to identify this manuscript. Arnold Poos reports that he consulted Mozart specialists, and the conclusion was as follows: "The background manuscript of this St. Vincent miniature sheet 1991, does not show Mozart's handwriting. It is an autograph but of somebody else whom I don't know. The composition itself seems to be a tenor aria in c minor; of the word text it is only possible to decipher a fragment: "... mir am Herzen Ich fühl ' mit Todesqual..." Up till now, we don't know this piece of music. It is certainly not by Mozart". (FAB 1, December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

SENEGAL

Scott 967-971

Michel 1170-1173

Four stamps were issued on December 31, 1991 with portraits of Mozart conducting and at the keyboard with fragments of music on each but without identification thus far.



SOVIET UNION (RUSSIA)

Scott 5993

Michel 6191

This stamp was issued on April 23, 1991 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sergei Sergeyeovich Prokofiev, famed Russian composer. Prokofiev was born in Sontzovka, near Ekaterinoslav on April 23, 1891. He received his first training from his mother, an amateur pianist. His outstanding abilities were soon recognized and he was taken to Taneyev in Moscow, who referred him to Glier for serious study. At the age of 13 he entered the Petersburg Conservatory where he studied with Rimsky-Korsakov, Wihtol, Liadov and Tcherepin. He was an excellent pianist and soon became known as a "youthful futurist". Grotesquerie and irony are the characteristics of Prokofiev's early works. In 1918 after composing his famous "Classical Symphony" he left Russia by way of Japan and came to America where he gave concerts in New York, Chicago and other cities. Two years later he went to Paris and became associated with Diaghilev who produced three of his ballets. During his years of self-exile he lived mostly in Paris though he visited the United States occasionally for performances of his works. In 1933 he returned to Russia and established himself as a Soviet citizen. Suddenly on March 10, 1948 after Prokofiev had written many successful works in Russia which were highly acclaimed, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued a resolution condemning and harshly criticizing him as well as Shostakovich, Khachaturian, Miaskovsky and others for using decadent and modernistic tendencies in their works. Many works of these composers were then found unacceptable for performance. After letters of apology to the head of the General Assembly of the Soviet Composers Union, these outstanding musicians were again accepted into the good graces of the musical "authorities". In spite of this rebuke his status as a whole remained very high. A most prolific composer, Prokofiev wrote convincingly in all categories. He is well known for his operas "Love of Three Oranges" and "War and Peace," the ballet "Romeo and Juliet", the "Classical Symphony", the cantata "Alexander Nevsky", "Peter and the Wolf", "Lieutenant Kije", his symphonies, piano concertos, piano sonatas, the two violin concertos, to name only a few of his many works which have endured in popularity. He died in Moscow March 5, 1953 of a cerebral hemorrhage.

The music on the stamp is the opening notes of the introduction to the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" in a piano reduction.



SPAIN

Scott 2628

Michel 2948

This stamp was issued on June 19, 1990. José Padilla, Spanish song writer was born May 28, 1889 in Almeria. He studied at the Madrid Conservatory and then conducted for zarzuela companies in Spain and Argentina. He began composing for the popular theatre and became famous for individual songs. Among the most popular of these are "La Violetera", "Princesita", and "Valencia". Padilla spent some time in Paris where he composed songs for Josephine Baker, Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett. From 1930 to 1934 he lived in Italy where he continued composing and then returned to Spain. But in 1947 he again moved to Paris where his "Symphonie portuguesa" was successfully performed. Padilla's total output contains several hundred songs and about sixty stage works. He died October 25, 1960 in Madrid.



Addendum: the music score is a song for voice and piano called : *Leilah di Padilla*, a tango-serenata.

SPAIN

Scott 2642

Michel 2974

This stamp was issued December 20, 1990. After many years of planning, the Spanish National Orchestra was finally created in 1941. Joaquin Turina was in charge of Spanish music at the time. Since its beginning it has had many world renowned conductors. An important achievement has been the establishment of a permanent home for the Orchestra. In its early years the orchestra was forced to roam from one stage to another throughout Spain. In 1966 it was installed in the Royal Theatre in Madrid which proved not to be an ideal place. The new National Music Auditorium in Madrid has been its permanent abode since 1988.

The few notes on the stamp are not definable (Chuichi Maeda). A letter to the Spanish Embassy in Washington for further information brought no response.



Addendum: My inquiry to the National Orchestra elicited his reply from Félix Palomero, General Manager of the Orchestra: "We have been informed by the postal services that the elements in the stamp come as follows: the face and hands are from a picture of Bernstein; the music comes from an elementary music book for children, and all this material has been handled by computer in order to disfigure (disguise) all of it. I have been informed by the documentalists in the 'Casa de la Moneda' (where the stamp design service is housed) that it was made so for avoiding to make relation to any musician or music specific". (FAB 1, December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

TURKEY

Scott B235

Michel 2928

A stamp is issued July 24, 1991. The music on this stamp is Mozart's *Turkish March* from the piano sonata (Kv. 331).



TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

Scott ???

Michel 318

A stamp is issued on 20 November 1991. The two lines of music are from the overture to Mozart's opera "The Abduction from the Seraglio" (Kv. 384, 1782). The first line in the opening bars and the second line is the beginning of the Andante section. (Ethel Bloesch)



scanned by MICHEL

UNITED STATES

Scott 2550

Michel 2146

This stamp was issued June 8, 1991. Cole Porter, American composer of popular music, was born June 9, 1892 in Peru, Indiana. After graduating from Yale University (B.A. 1913) he attended Harvard Law School and the Harvard School of Music. While at Yale he composed football songs and also music for college functions. In 1916 he joined the French Foreign Legion but was later transferred to the French army. After the Armistice he remained in Paris and studied music at the Schola Cantorum. When he returned to America he devoted himself entirely to writing musical comedies. His most popular and successful are "The Gay Divorcee", "50 Million Frenchmen", "Dubarry was a Lady", "Mexican Hayride", and the very popular "Kiss Me Kate". Of his many songs, "Begin the Beguine", "It's De-lovely", "Night and Day", "My Heart Belongs to Daddy", "Don't Fence Me In", "Wunderbar" and many others are best known and popular. Porter must be considered one of America's greatest melodists. He died October 15, 1964 in Santa Monica, California.

The three chords of music are too fragmentary to be identified. They might be from something original or they might be the designer's creation.



Addendum: George Amick, in a letter to *The American Philatelist*, gives the following information: "The stamp designer, Jim Sharpe, based his background artwork on a photo-stat of an original handwritten Porter manuscript that he selected at random from the collection of the Museum of the City of New York. By chance, it was Porter's first composition, a piano piece called 'Song of the Birds', which the composer wrote when he was 10 years old. Probably because of the faintness of the copy, Mr. Sharpe misread the notation MF...as VF. The artist also faithfully reproduced a V-shaped mark above the top horizontal line, which Porter had used to indicate where he accidentally had omitted a measure, as he explained in a notation at the top of the score".

(FAB 1, December 1993, Ethel Bloesch)

URUGUAY

Scott 1414a

Michel 1940

Four stamps were issued on 20 January 1992, honoring composers. Three of them contain musical notations. The first one is Juan de Dios Filiberto. The notation on this stamp has not been identified.



URUGUAY

Scott 1414b

Michel 1941

Four stamps were issued on 20 January 1992, honoring composers. Three of them contain musical notations. The second one is Pintin Castellanos. The notation on this stamp has not been identified.



Addendum: Score is the begin of a "gran milonga tangueda" named La Puñalada (Arnold van Berkel).

URUGUAY

Scott 1413a

Michel 1942

Four stamps were issued on 20 January 1992, honoring composers. Three of them contain musical notations. The third one is Francisco Canaro. The notation on this stamp has not been identified.



Addendum: Score is the begin of a tango named: Sentimiento Gaucho (Arnold van Berkel).

VATICAN CITY

Scott 865, 869

Michel 1018, 1022

A five stamp set was issued November 27, for Christmas 1990 reproducing a Nativity painting attributed to Sebastiano Mainardi. Two of the stamps are of musical interest and depict a choir of angels holding a scroll with musical notes in Gregorian chant notation and the words "Gloria in excelsis Deo". These are the words that begin the angelic hymn announcing the birth of Christ as recorded in Luke 2:14. This angelic proclamation in turn forms the opening of the Gloria, an extended hymn of praise sung in the Latin mass immediately after the *Kyrie*. Scholars have identified over 50 different Gloria melodies from the Middle Ages. Eighteen of these are found in the modern chant book *Liber Usualis*. Both stamps show the opening notes of the Gloria from Mass IV in the *Liber Usualis*. (Cunctipotens Genitor Deus). Grateful appreciation to Ethel Bloesch.



VENDA

Scott 210

Michel 205

To illustrate the history of writing, Venda issued a stamp on May 23, 1990, illustrating the writing of music and using an excerpt from the Beethoven *Piano Sonate, Op.27, No.2* (the *Moonlight*), bars 7 and 10 from the beginning of the third movement.



WALLIS ET FUTUNA

Scott 413

Michel 603

Stamp issued on September 23, 1991 to commemorate the Mozart anniversary. The music on this stamp is the opening of the overture to the *Marriage of Figaro*, first produced at the Burgtheater in Vienna May 1, 1786 and perhaps the best known and most popular of all Mozart operas. The connecting bar line is missing in the first bar of the top line, and the legato slurs are omitted on the bottom line.



YUGOSLAVIA

Scott 2043, 2044

Michel 2417, 2418

These two stamps were issued May 5, 1990 by Yugoslavia as the winners in the competition for the "Song of Eurovision 1989". The winning country is also the host of this competition which took place in the Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall in Zagreb on May 5, 1990, on the Day of Europe and in the year of European tourism. The musical notation is taken from a Te Deum composed by Mare Antoine Charpentier (1636-1704), French composer of church music. It was used as the musical signature on Eurovision broadcasts. This Te Deum is one of four that Charpentier wrote. He composed nearly 200 works, an enormous proportion of which is sacred music - psalms, masses, te deums, manificats, motets etc. His output also includes some secular music: incidental music for plays, pastorals and chamber operas, two full scale lyric tragedies and pieces for instrumental ensembles including a chamber sonata for eight instruments. (Thanks to Ethel Bloesch)



YUGOSLAVIA

Scott 2109

Michel 2489

Stamp issued July 18, 1991 for the 400th anniversary of Jacobus Gallus death (real name Handl, Hahnel, Handelius). Gallus was born probably at Ribnicá in 1550. Though a Slovenian by birth, he spent most of his career in Austria and Bohemia and died in Prague in July, 1591. A prolific composer of religious music, he was also one of the most skillful contrapuntists of his time. His fame rests mainly on his large collection of 445 motets, some in unusual combination of voices. The collection ends with four 'triumphant' psalms for All Saints Day, two of which are settings for 24 voices for four choirs. These were collectively call *Opus Musicum*, were composed between the years 1586 and 1591 and were later published in several volumes in Austria. Gallus also composed 20 masses and many of these are parodies of his own motets. His secular music is made up of settings of Latin words taken from Ovid, Virgil, Catullus and others. His polychoral works show influences of the Netherlands and Venetian schools, yet his music was distinctly his own. However, it exerted little influence on the coming age; rather, it represents a summation of an era.

The music shown on the stamp is the beginning of the motet "Ecce, quomodo moritur justis" from his *Opus Musicum*. Book II. (information by Ethel Bloesch)

