

« It will never be enough to write about BEETHOVEN, the genius of music »  
 ROMAIN ROLLAND



日本郵便 NIPPON 52

This postcard with printed stamp of 10 Grofchen was issued in Austria in 1927, showing different places where Ludwig van BEETHOVEN lived and composed.



Cash on delivery card

Ludwig van BEETHOVEN, one of the greatest geniuses of music, was born on December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1770 at Bonn. His grandfather was a master at the chapel of the Elector of Cologne, and his father tenor at the chapel. The young Beethoven, attracted to music, played in the theatre orchestra from the age of 11, by 13 years of age he was organist and had already published three sonatas. He died on March 26<sup>th</sup>, 1827 in Vienna. The name Beethoven comes from seventeenth century Dutch. The Dutch word "beet" means, not surprisingly, "beet". The Dutch word "hoven" (singular "hof") means "garden", not only the grounds, but also the buildings.

Exhibit plan

1. Beethoven's birthplace.
2. His musical master pieces.
3. Beethoven's relationships with famous composers.
4. How is he celebrated and understood by the mankind.
5. Beethoven's death mask.
6. Beethoven's funerals.



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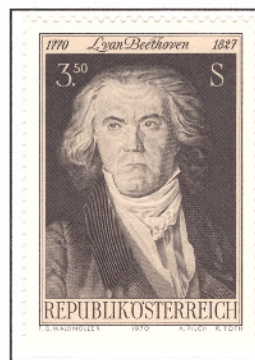
Note: For the information with philatelic character it has been used the italic font Tahoma 10

# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

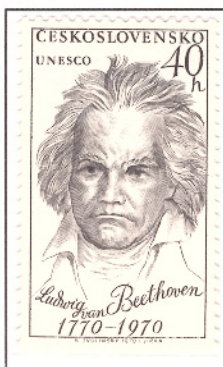
## 1. BEETHOVEN'S BIRTHPLACE

Ludwig van BEETHOVEN was born at 515 Bongrassse st. in BONN, Germany in 1770 to Johan and Magdalena Keverin. We have no record of his birth date, only that he was baptized on December 17<sup>th</sup>. The composer's birthday is often celebrated, based on the usual custom of rapidly baptizing infants at that time, as December 16<sup>th</sup>.

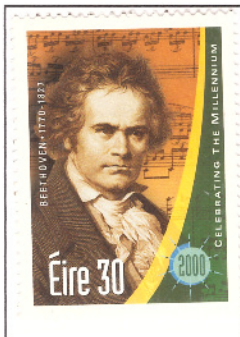
Up on the left we can see his birth house, view of the Rhine and the seven mountains.



### UNESCO commemorated BEETHOVEN



Deutsche Post 55



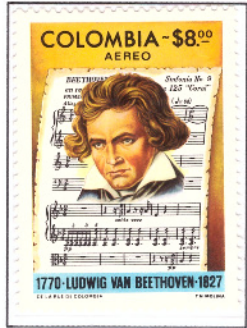
Court organist in Bonn, 1785



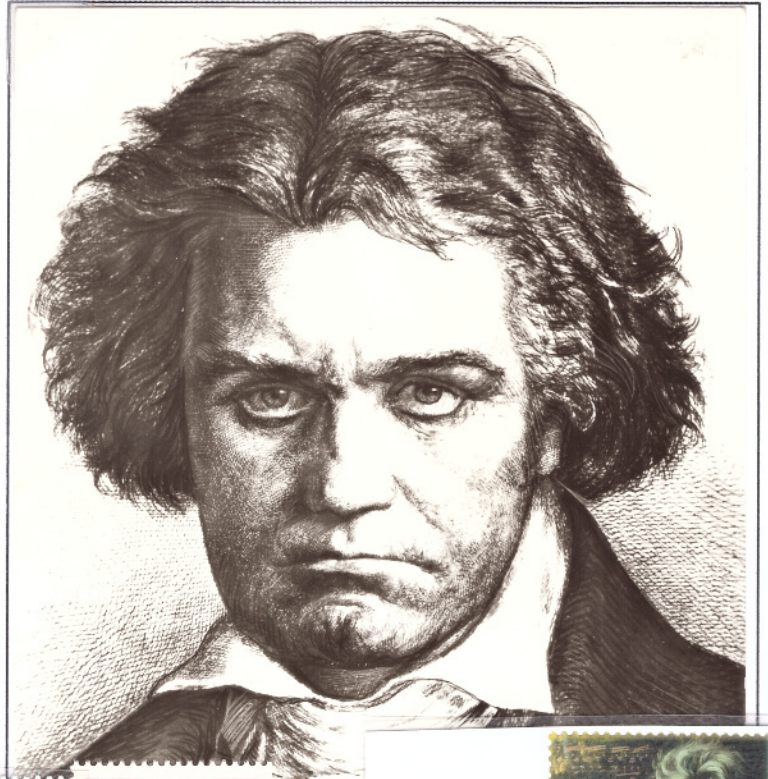
Ludwig van BEETHOVEN was born in BONN

**Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125**

is the last complete symphony composed by Ludwig van BEETHOVEN. Completed in 1824, it includes part of the ode **An die Freude** (Ode To Joy) by Friedrich SCHILLER (1759 - 1805), with text sung by soloists and a chorus in the movement.



Friedrich SCHILLER wrote the words for Symphony No. 9



It is the first example of a major composer using the human voice on the same level with instruments in a symphony

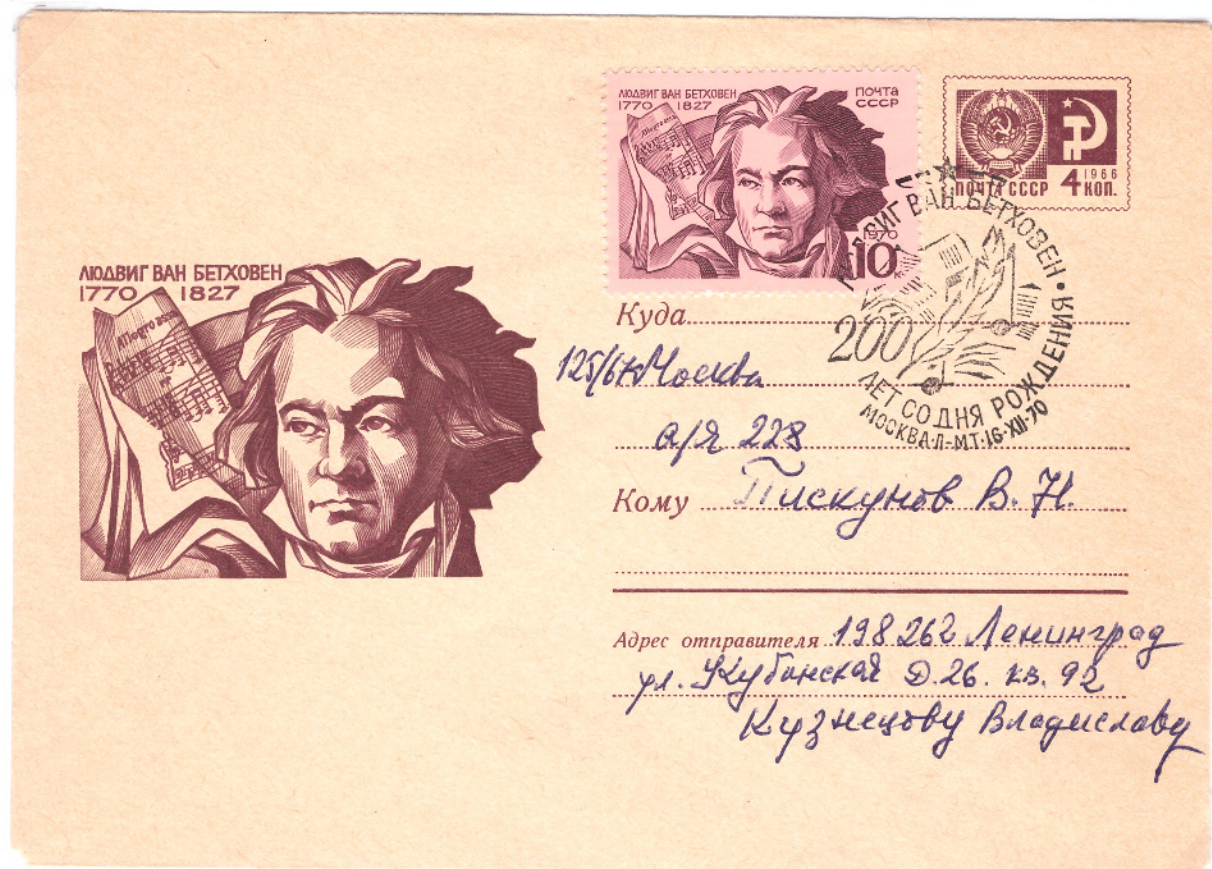


4<sup>th</sup> movement - beginning of the ode, bass voice part.  
Words: "Freude, schöner Götterfunken, Tochter aus Elysium".  
Beethoven's autograph



Last movement of Symphony No. 9

First day cancellation, BUCURESTI 2.XI.1970



The symphony is one of the best known of all works of European classical music, and is considered one of Beethoven's greatest masterpieces, composed while he was completely deaf

**Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125**

Conservatory Saar 1951



The Symphony No 9 was premiered on Friday, May 7, 1824 in the Karntnertheater in Vienna. This was the composer's first on-stage appearance in twelve years; the hall was packed.

Symphony No. 9, in particular, the music from the fourth movement (Ode to Joy, without words) is used as the official anthem of the European Union



Symphony No. 9 was celebrated in 1952 in Czechoslovakia at the "artist house" in Prague

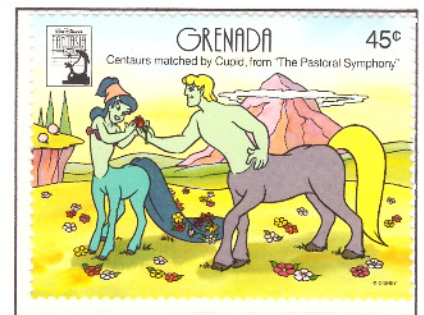
**Symphony No. 3 in E flat, op. 55 "Eroica", was first performed privately in early August 1804**



This symphony was longer and larger in scope than any other written

**Symphony No. 6 in F Major, op. 68 "Pastorala", was completed in the year 1808**

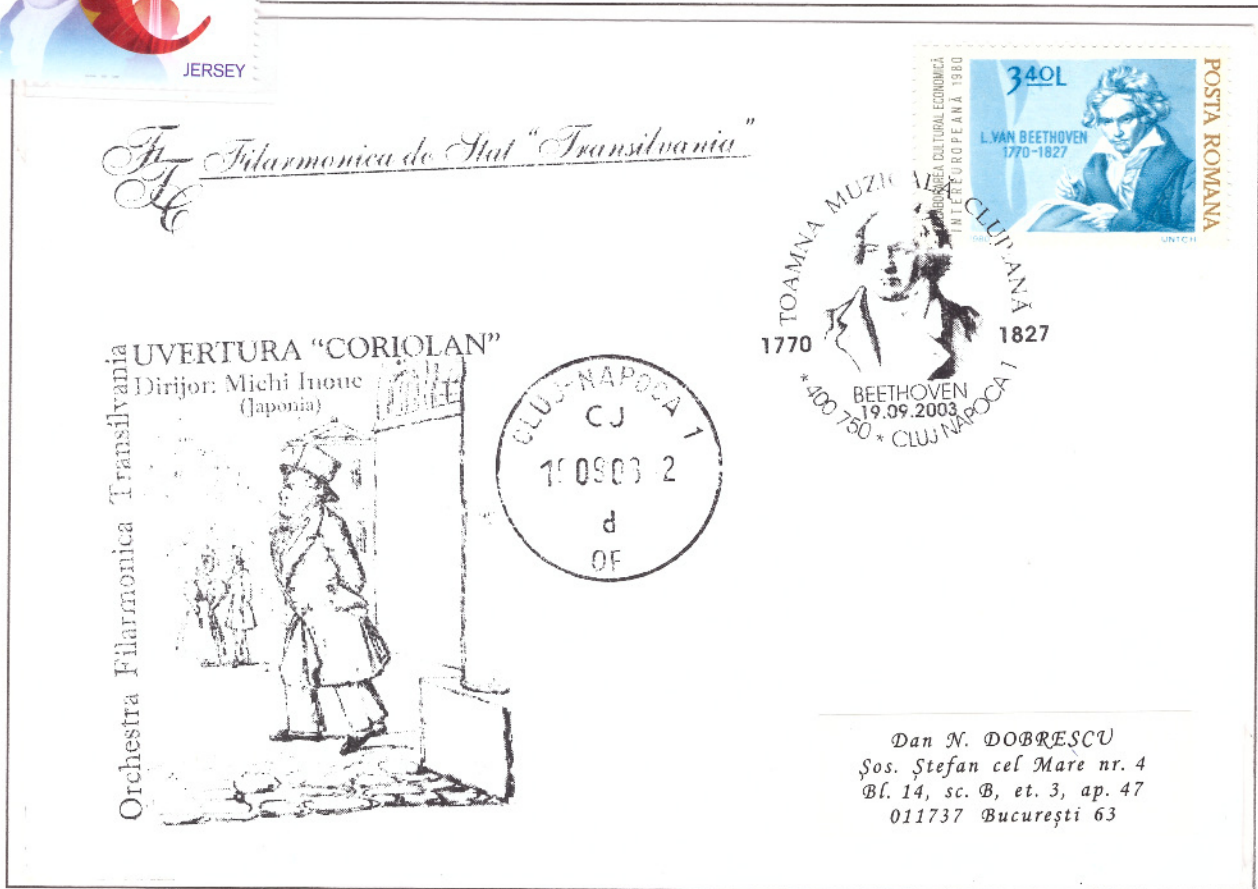
One of Beethoven's works; the symphony was labeled at its first performance with the title "Recollections of Country Life"



**BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC**  
**2. HIS MUSICAL MASTER PIECES**



Coriolan Overture in C minor, op. 62, was composed in 1807



The overture remains, as a magisterial musical analogue of the crux of the plot: the proud General, Coriolanus, is banished from Rome for holding the plebeians in contempt

**The opera "Fidelio",**  
 unsuccessful at its premiere, was twice revised by Beethoven and his librettists and successful in its final version of 1814



The anniversary of 175 years from the "Fidelio" opera premiere



FÜR ELISE

Here there is more emphasis on the moral force of the story. It deals not only with freedom and justice, and heroism, but also with married love, and in the character of the heroine Leonore, Beethoven's lofty, idealized image of womanhood is to be seen. He did not find it in real life he fell in love several times, usually with aristocratic pupils (some of them married), and each time was either rejected or saw that the woman did not match his ideals.

# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

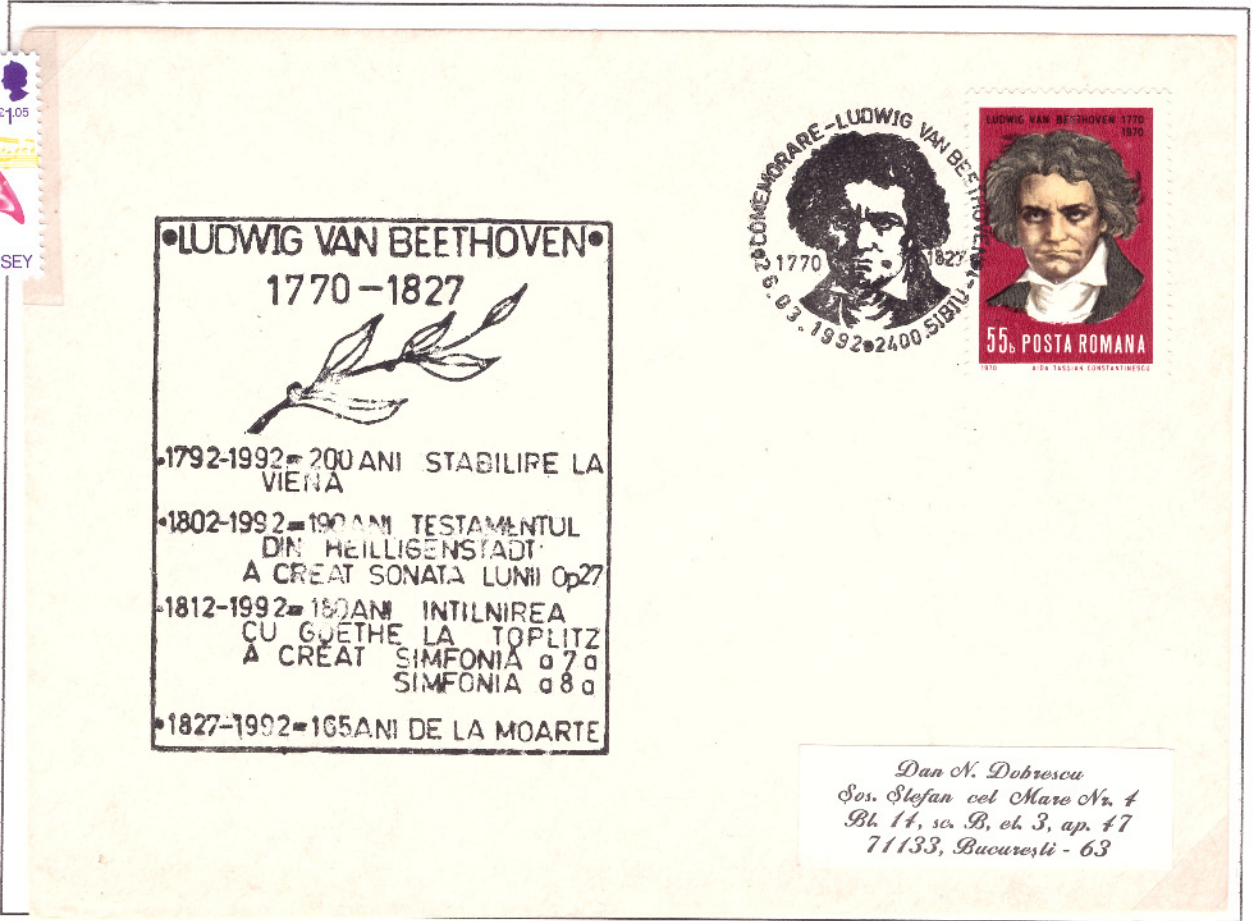
## 2. HIS MUSICAL MASTER PIECES

### Symphony No. 7 in La Major, op. 92

was influenced by Napoleon's defeat in Russia. Beethoven hoped the peoples of Europe would be freed and live in peace and harmony. The symphony is full of optimism and was called by the German musician Karl SCHONEWOLF "Symphony 1812".



The symphonies were completed in 1812



Dan N. Dobrescu  
Sos. Stefan cel Mare Nr. 4  
Bl. 14, sc. B, et. 3, ap. 47  
71133, Bucuresti - 63

### Symphony No. 8 in Fa Major, op. 93

is full of gay and humor. Because of these, Romain ROLAND named it the "Humoristic Symphony"



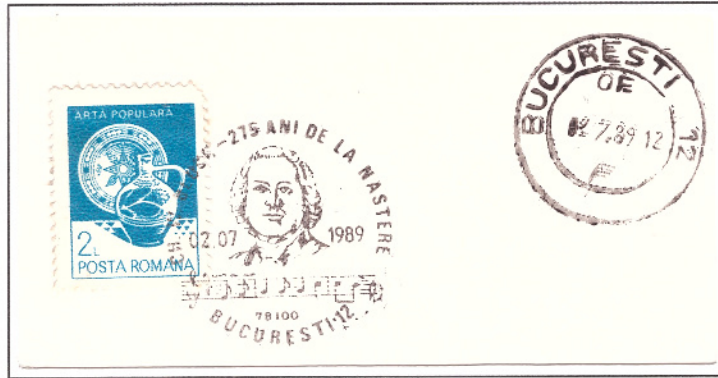
He was a composer of 32 piano sonatas, of the mass in D, of various concertos, of 9 symphonies, of the opera "FIDELIO", of remarkable overtures, 16 quartets, chamber music works, etc. Creator of a new, sublime technique, of quaking expression and an ability to exalt personal emotion.



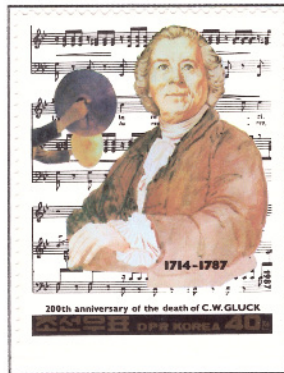
# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

## 3. BEETHOVEN 'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMOUS COMPOSERS

Composers whom Beethoven appreciated very much and inspired his work



Beethoven played most of Christoph Willibald GLUCK's (July 2, 1714 – 1787) music as he found a lot of new themes for his future compositions



Composers whose music Beethoven appreciated and inspired his work



Franz LISZT (1811 – 1886) was 11 years old when he played Beethoven's music and in 1823 he met the great composer



Edvard GRIEG (1843 – 1907) considered Beethoven his disciple and learnt a lot from his master's music



Beethoven was impressed mostly by the Johann Sebastian BACH's (1685 - 1750) organ music, which he played constantly and he tried to find new messages in music



At the age of 16, in 1786 Beethoven meets Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756 - 1791) and studied with him for a short time.



Mozart's music inspired Ludwig when he composed **Symphony no. 1 in Do Major, op. 21**



Young Beethoven impressed W. A. Mozart



# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

## 2. HIS MUSICAL MASTER PIECES

### EGMONT music for stage - music

The libretto written by Johann Wolfgang GOETHE (1749 - 1832), whom Beethoven met in Teplitz in 1811, was composed in a short period of time.



Meeting Beethoven - Goethe at Teplitz, 1811

### Moonlight Sonata No 2, Op. 27, was composed in 1801



The manuscript of Moonlight Sonata

### Trio No. 3 in Do minor, op. 1 "Trio Consonantia"



Missa Solemnis (1823) dedicate to Archduke Rudolf

Sonata No. 14 dedicated to Giulietta

### Sonata for piano c sharp minor (cis-Moll) Op. 27 no. 2 - beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> movement: Presto agitato



Violin concerto (middle period)



Ballet music "Creatures of Prometheus" Maria CASENTINI danced in the original "Creatures of Prometheus"

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616), playwright - "Macbeth", impressed Beethoven and tried to compose the music based on this subject



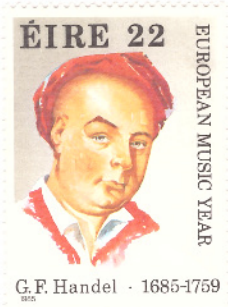
**3. BEETHOVEN'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMOUS COMPOSERS**

In 1792 Beethoven moved again to Vienna, working under the direction of Joseph HAYDN (1732 – 1809), he sought to master counterpoint and he also took violin lessons

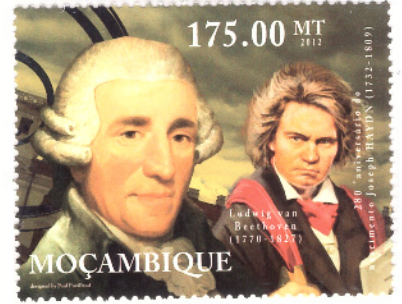
Beethoven and Haydn together as they have always been



Once Beethoven said about his teacher: « I feel like kissing Haydn's hands »



Beethoven was fascinated by Handel's music, which inspired him in his early compositions



Haydn's influenced Ludwig enormously when he composed Symphony no. 2 in Re Major, op. 36

# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

## 4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND

125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Beethoven's death



The world renders homage to Beethoven

150 years of Beethoven's death



Aerogramme dedicated to 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Beethoven's death and canceled with propaganda postmark for Chamber Concerts in Rottweil (Germany).

4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND

Great conductors of the world who found Beethoven's symphonies the elixir of life



Leonard BERNSTEIN conducted the German Philharmonic Orchestra on December 25, 1989 with the 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony during the fall of the Berlin wall



*MAHLER*

Gustav MAHLER (1860 – 1911) conducted great symphonic orchestras with Beethoven's 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony

Paul HINDEMITH (1895 -1963) was very fond of Beethoven's masterpieces conducting his symphonies with great passion



Here are some places where Beethoven's works have been played and presented to the public



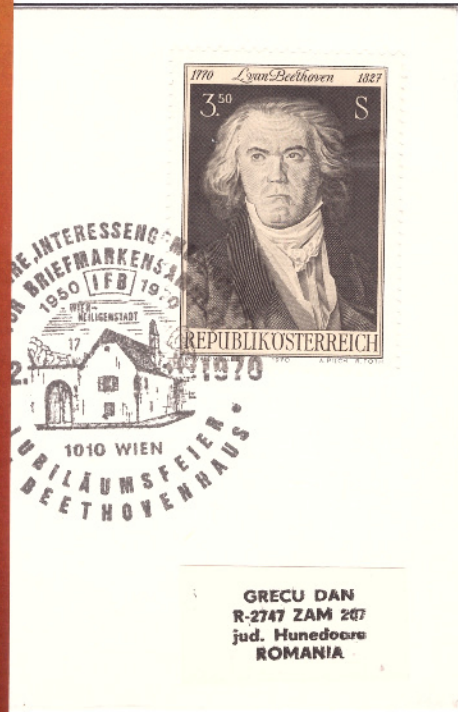
Beethoven's festival in KURORT BADEN June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1947

**4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND**

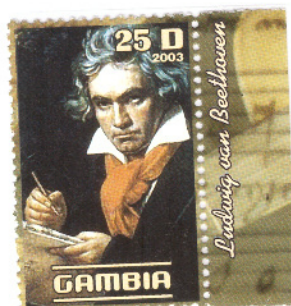
200 years of Beethoven's birthday



**LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN**



look place, when his 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary was celebrated and

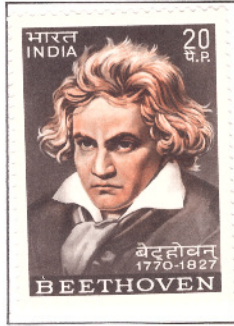


All over the world Beethoven's 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth was celebrated triumphantly. The best symphonic orchestras and musicians played the composer's main symphonies. It was the best way for music lovers to understand and feel Ludwig's music as it was played in many concert halls, theatres, and opera houses in all big cities of the world.

# BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC

## 4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND

Beethoven 's portrait and name represented in paintings and graphics



Picture made by Joseph Karl STIELER in 1820, is considered to be the most famous Beethoven portrait of all times



Beethoven 's name on the calendar – bottom right

Beethoven 's name top left

The composer 's magnificent portrait was painted by Hans BEST



**4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND**

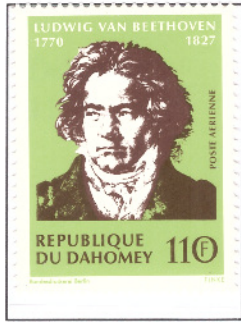
Beethoven's portrait and name represented in paintings, stained - glass and sculpture

Christian HARNEMAN, who was very fond of Beethoven, painted in 1803 this miniature picture

Beethoven painted by Auguste KLOEBER



Beethoven's autograph



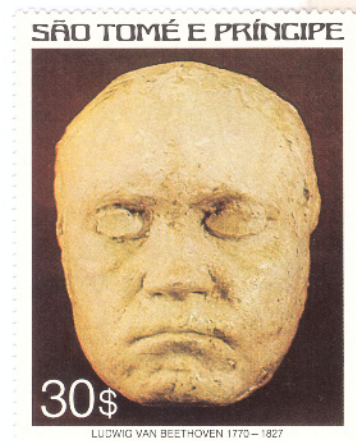
Sculptures



The bust of Beethoven which was made in 1812 by the Viennese sculptor Franz KLEIN is considered to be an especially accurate portrayal because it was made after the life mask



Beethoven's mask made by Franz KLEIN in 1812



Marc CHAGALL designed this stained – glass, saying Beethoven's Ninth Symphony heavily inspired it

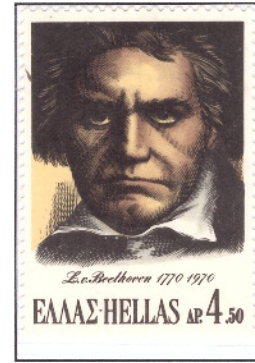
**BEETHOVEN, THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC**

**4. HOW IS HE CELEBRATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY THE MANKIND**

Many music lovers accompanied Beethoven - the miracle of music, to his way to eternity



Death date March 26<sup>th</sup>, 1827



More than 20,000 Viennese citizens lined the streets at Beethoven's funeral (March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1827).



Requiem mass at the church of the Holly Trinity (Dreifaltigkeitkirche).

He was buried in the Währinger cemetery, and his remains were moved in 1888 to the Zentralfriedhof.

150 years of Beethoven's death day - Beethoven's death mask



Franz SCHUBERT (1797 - 1828) was one of the famous composers who had found in Beethoven's works the best music can give. He was the torch bearer at his disciple's funerals.



100 years of Beethoven's death day

