

### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1. Drums

#### Drums are the most common of the percussion instruments.

Drums are generally made of wood or metal and the drum head is covered by leather which on being struck either directly with the player's hands or with a drum stick; produces musical notes. Drumming has developed over millennia to be a powerful art form. Drums are used not only for their musical qualities, but also as a means of communication over great distances. The Rig Veda, one of the oldest religious scriptures in the world, contain several references to the use of Dundhubi (war drum). Arya tribes charged into battle to the beating of the war drum and chanting of a hymn that appears in Book VI of the Rig Veda and also the Atharva Veda where it is referred to as the "Hymn to the battle drum".

#### BAURO GONGS

Slit gongs made out of hollow log and struck with a beater



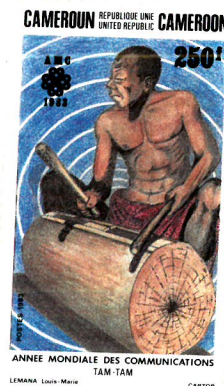
#### BOMBALON

It is a slit drum played with mallets

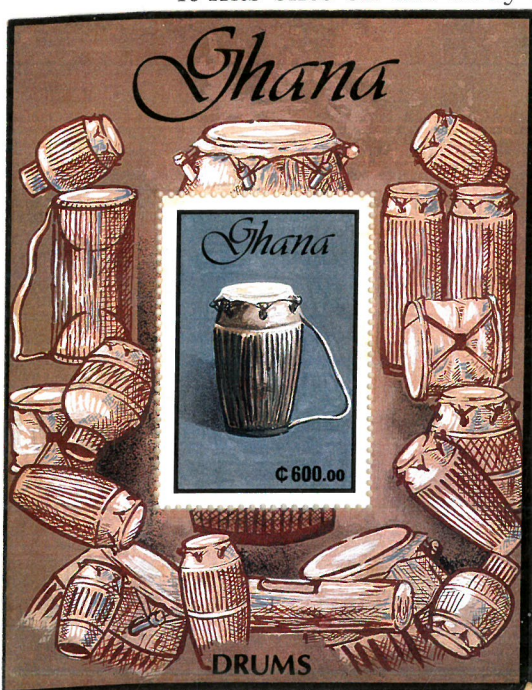


#### TEPONAHUASTE

Slit drum are made of hollowed out Milo wood logs, often fire hardened. It has slits on the body and produces a distinctive & loud sound.



#### PATE



The **Dundunba** is the large drum and has the lowest pitch. Sizes vary from 70-40 cm in diameter. "Ba" means "big" in Malinké language,

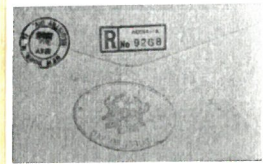
The Dandami tribe use the cylindrical large two-headed and straight-sided drum wears it around the neck while playing



### 3. Percussion Instruments:

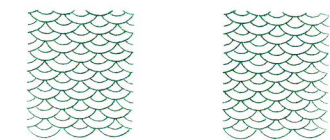
### 3.1. Drums

The African talking drums are generally shaped like an hour glass and its pitch can be regulated to mimic the tone and prosody of human speech. It is made of a wooden body and has a skin covered head on either side. The talking drum is known by several names according to the language in Africa.



Reverse of the cover

First day commercially used cover



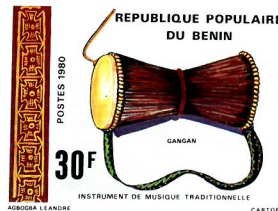
Talking drum with large Tab Imperf



Talking drums the oldest instruments in West Africa and can be traced back to the Ghana Empire.



DUNDUN

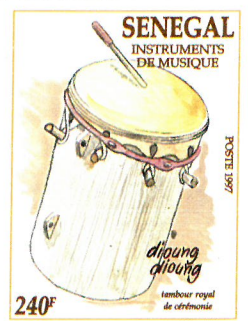


GANGAN



ATOPANI

Set of 2 stamps depicting the tambour variants the Tama and the Dioung.





### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1. Drums



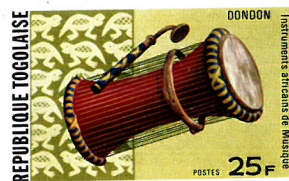
Final stamp



#### TAMBOR

Single head animal skin stretched and nailed to the side of the drum tuning pegs

**Engraver's Die Proofs** are made (like Progress Die Proofs) by a hand press from the unhardened die on a piece of thick, high-quality paper, water mark E K Rives. This paper is cut from large sheets.



Don Don



#### DONDON

Double head animal skin stretched and hour glass shaped with tuning pegs.



#### LUDAG

A conical drum with a deer or goat skin drum head and is an Agrarian Folk instrument.



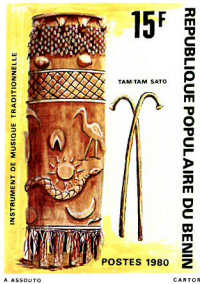
#### BUGARAB, TABALA

Cylindrical single head drum stretched with animal skin.

### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1. Drums

Commercially carried airmail cover depicting Zafzafa Drum - friction drum single membrane stretched on sound box.



#### TAM-TAM SATO

Wooden body with elaborate carving. Played with pair of sticks.



#### IBID

Wooden body with carvings, skin head laced with ropes. Played with pair of sticks



#### TAM TAM

Banded Small wooden drum, Played with pair of sticks



#### NGOMA

One of the oldest of the hand drums and which is considered to be a symbol of authority and is carved out of single wood.



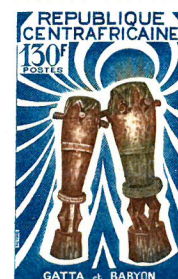
#### BUGISU

Skin headed clay body drum with resonators. Played by bare hands.



#### TAMBARI

Skin headed wooden body (mahogany) & pegs to tune. Played by bare hands.



#### ENGALABI

Reptile skin headed nailed to a single long drum. Played by bare hands.



### 3.Percussion Instruments:



#### ZABUMBA

double headed drum, sticks: produce different sounds on the same drum.



#### NGOMA

The barrel is made from a hollowed tree trunk covered with animal skin - cow or zebra stretched when it is wet.



#### BOMBALON, TAMBOR

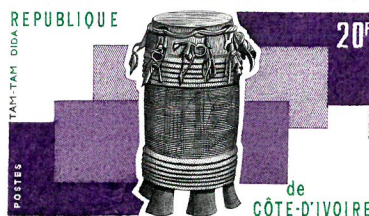
It is a slit drum played with mallets. Single head animal skin stretched and nailed to the side of the drum tuning pegs

#### ENGALABI

Reptile skin headed nailed to a single long drum. Played by bare hands.



Commercially used cover from Argentina to India depicting Kettle drum



#### TAM TAM

Cylindrical in shape drum, head made of reptile skin .

### 3.1.Drums



#### INSHINGILI

Double head animal skin stretched and hour glass shaped with tuning pegs. Hand held.



#### KETTLE DRUM

large skin head drum fastened with rope.



#### TAMBOURIN

hazolahy large traditional and ritual, sacred drum



### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1. Drums

**Tabor** or **Tabret** (Welsh: Tabwrdd) refers to a portable snare drum played with one or both hand. The word "tabor" is simply an English variant of a Latin-derived word meaning "drum. French: **Tambour**, Italian: **Tamburo**. It has been used in the military as a marching instrument, and has been used as accompaniment in parades and processions.



Wantoat Drum (Morobe)



Tambour Conique (Jembe en dioula)



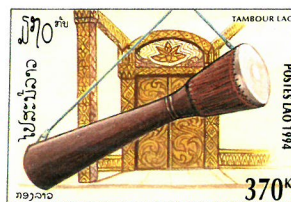
Likuti e M'petheni



D'jembe Large tab imperf and perf



Tambour d'épaule



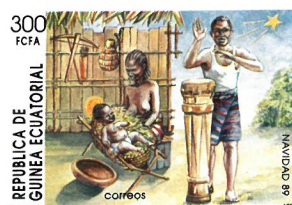
Tambour Lao



Commercially carried cover from Argentina to Canada depicting drums.



Tambour



Tambour



Tambour



**3.Percussion Instruments:**

**3.1.Drums**

Traditional music in South and East Asia is as varied as its many ethnic and cultural divisions. Main styles of traditional music that can be seen can be broadly grouped into - Court music, folk music, music styles of smaller ethnic groups, and music influenced by genres outside the geographic region. Shown here is a small ensemble of this diversity through **Drums** depicted on postage stamps of this region.



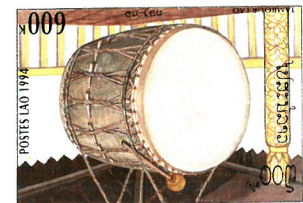
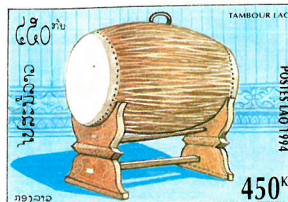
Perf and imperf inverted image printing error drum depicting rejoicing of the independence.



Long drum and made of Yanama Wood, ox leather



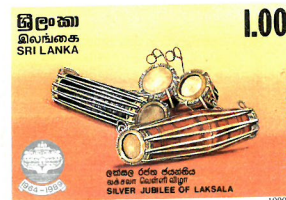
it is a religious drum made of Wood & covered with hide.



It is also known as Taphon drum & it is barrel shaped with two heads, and is played by the hands and fingers of both hands. Music is so important in Laos that the national proverb is "A person living under a stilted house, eats sticky rice, listens to any music related to Mor Lam, and plays the Khene is likely to be Lao."



Block of four depicting Perforation error



Geta Beraya, Mridhgam and thavil

Made of wood and covered with animal hide (monkey or monitor lizard, Ox or cattle). Jack wood and hide is used for covering on either side



### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1. Drums



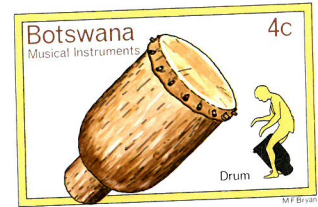
#### Kettle Drum

Is a large skin head drum fastened with rope.



#### Darbukas

Originally from North Africa and the Middle East. The body is made of clay, and sometimes of metal.



#### Tam Tam

Held between the legs. There are set of dumbles tied to the players wrist.



#### Caixa Clara

A snare drum with skinhead on both the sides. Key tunable.



#### Atabaque

Of Afro - Brazilian origin, made of wood with rope stretched to adjust The pitch calf skin for the head.



#### TAMBOR

Single head animal skin stretched and nailed to the side of the drum tuning pegs



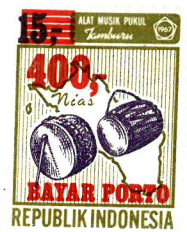
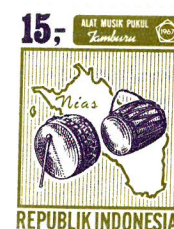
#### Genderang

Wood frame with hard wood & yet light, goat skin head. **Postage due Surcharged.**



#### Mirudhangam

Of Indian origin, is made of hollowed Jack fruit wood and the ends covered with goat skin, laced with leather strap.



#### Tamburu

Marching drum, wooden body with skin head. **Postage due Surcharged.**



### 3.Percussion Instruments:

### 3.1.Drums



**Dauylpaz**

**Zhelbuaz**

A beautifully carved drum. A Goatskin Bagpipe, Maple or red birch wood. Archeological excavated Leather Skin head. relic.



**Skor thom**

2-headed barrel drums played with a pair of wooden drumsticks. skin heads made from oxen, cows or buffalos



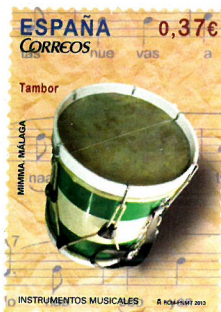
**Bote**

Bote is played in weddings and rituals usually come in two variants, "L" Bote deep toned drum can be played solo, "S" high toned drum.



**Skor daey**

Goblet drum 40 cms tall and 15 cms wide at the top covered with animal skin played with a pair of sticks.



**Tambor**  
Versatile Drum



**Pandereta**  
Handheld drum with jingles.



**Castanulas**  
Shell shaped clappers tied with strings.



**Platillos**  
Metal Cymbal



**Timbales**

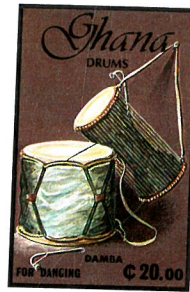


### 3. Percussion Instruments:

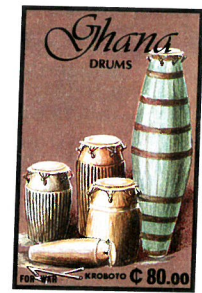
### 3.1. Drums



Cancellation depicting marching drum



**DAMBA:** Dancing drum, hourglass shape and smaller drum head drum struck with a stick



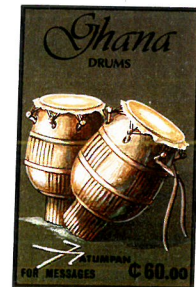
**KROBOTO** war drums, different sizes and shapes. Single head drum struck with a stick.



**OBONU** drums for ceremonies, sizes & shapes. Single head drum struck with a stick.



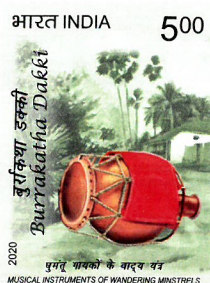
**ASAFO** drums for dancing, different sizes and shapes. single head drum struck with a stick



**ATUMPAN:** messaging drums, different sizes and shapes. Single head drum struck with a stick



FDC commercially used depicting marching band and a tambour



in the form of a pitcher & short neck. One end is covered with skin fastened with cord. This suspended from the neck and played with the hands.



Tambu drum made of hollow tree trunk, it is covered with animal skin.



is a kettle drum covered with sheep skin and played with sticks.

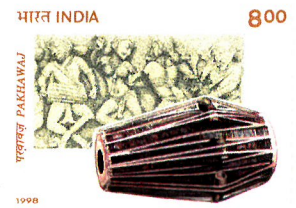


**3.Percussion Instruments:**

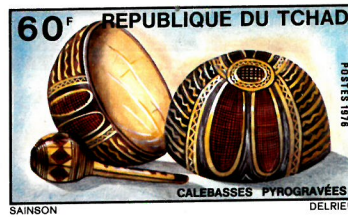
**3.1.Drums**



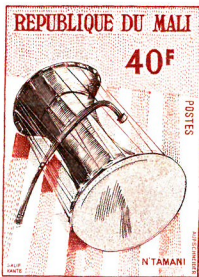
**Kettle Drum** Is a large skin head drum fastened with rope.



Pakhawaj is a barrel shape and double headed drum.



**Imperf** 3 values on Gourd crafted, covered with Goat Skin, used as drum. This art is known as pyrograved



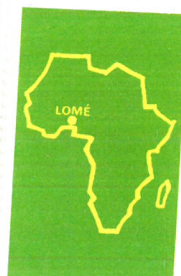
**N'TAMANI**  
Perf and Imperf

**TAMBOR ANDINO**

A single side skin headed wooden drum either played solo or as accompaniment

**MARCHING DRUMS**

Wooden body with tension screws, skin head laced with ropes. Played with pair of sticks.



Talking drum , Castanet, Corbasar African map outline Gongophone, Tambor, cor de kante and on the tabs gongophone and tambor.



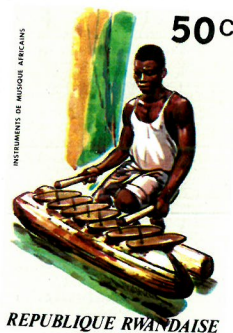
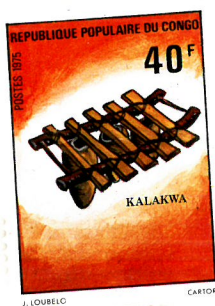
### 3.Percussion Instruments:

### 3.2.Xylophone

Commercially carried cover from Mynamar to Singapore depicting a Xylophone.



The **Ranat ek** is a musical instrument in the percussion family that consists of 21 wooden bars suspended by cords over a boat-shaped trough resonator and struck by two mallets. It is used as a leading instrument in the piphat ensemble. Ranat ek bars are typically made from rosewood and the structure is Boat Shaped.

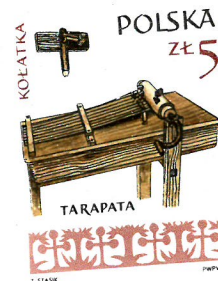
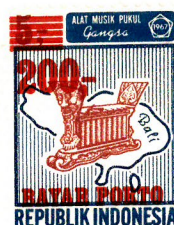
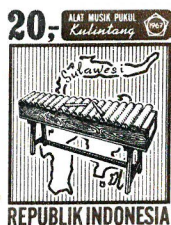


Kalakwa

Marimba

Xylophone

Xylophone



Xilofone

Kulintang surcharged

Tarapata

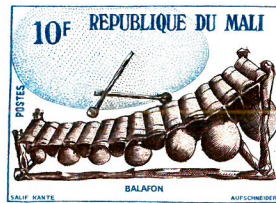
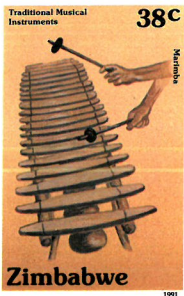
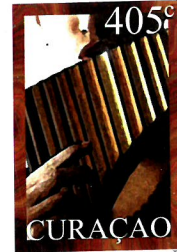
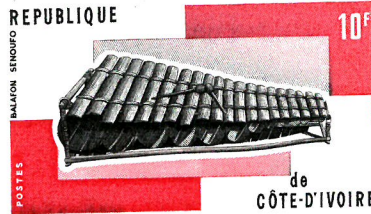
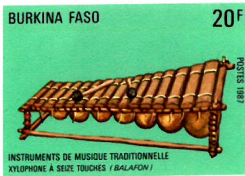
**Xylophones** with different names are depicted above is made of wood, vine and gourds act as resonator. has wooden bars. Each bar is tuned the instrument is struck by mallets.



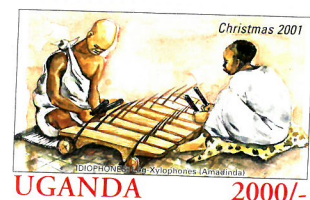
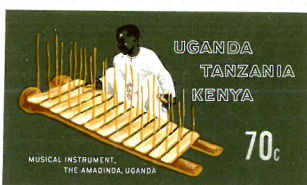
### 3.Percussion Instruments:

### 3.2.Xylophone

The **Balafon** a wooden **xylophone** (or percussion idiophone) which plays melodic tunes, and usually has between 16 to 27 keys. It is widely in use since the 14th century.



The **Marimba** is a Xylophone consisting of a set of wooden bars struck with wooden mallets to produce musical tones. Resonators suspended underneath the bars amplify the sound. The Marimba was developed from Balafon.



**Amadinda** also known as log xylophone, has gourd resonators and wooden bars. Struck with mallet.

**Kundun** has cow horn as resonators. It is struck with mallets on the graduated wooden bars.

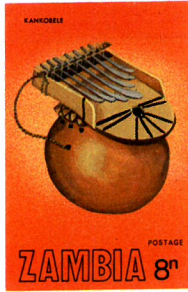
**Amadinda** also known as log xylophone, has gourd resonators and wooden bars. Struck with mallet.



### 3.Percussion Instruments:

### 3.2.Xylophone

Hand held **xylophones** with with wooden or metal bars and having inbuilt resonators.



**Kankobele**



**M'bira**



**Likembe**



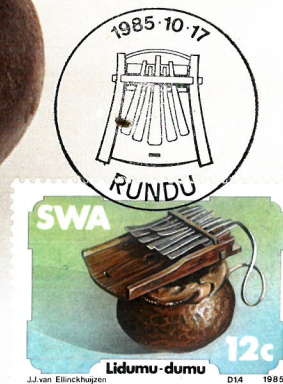
**Marimba**



**Kalimba**



**Timbo**



**Maxim card depicting Lidmu-dumu a hand held thumb xylophone**



### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.2. Xylophone



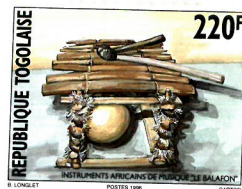
T'rung has graduated bamboo bars and struck with mallets.



Imperf with printers design on large tabs.



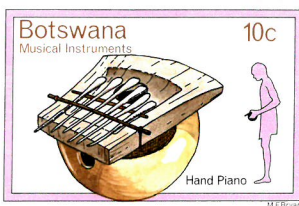
Lidumu dumu



Balafon



First day cover depicting hand held Xylophone



Hand piano



Steinharpa, xylophone-like instrument, built in stones. Páll Guðmundsson is a sculptor and musician, he has played a full concert on the instrument



Perforation Error image too shifted metallaphone



### 3. Percussion Instruments:

### 3.3. Piano

Piano was earlier classified as string instrument and now as key board instrument because it works on the principle of both string and percussion (strings attached to the key board are struck with hammers and percussion components like the dampers, bridge & Sound board produce the sound). Electronic gadgetry has made the piano more versatile now. The shape of the piano has given rise to names plain, barrel, pyramid and portable. The types of piano are: Grand or Horizontal piano (strings parallel to key board) Upright or Vertical piano (strings perpendicular to key board) and Electronic Piano.



Meter Franking trial/Specimen on piano - 1939



Specimen

8.5.2014



Roller cancellation on Piano - 1951

