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Masonic Musicians Part 3 Heine — Philidor

The Masonic Philatelist

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Dr. Allan Boudreau Editor & Publisher

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Part 3

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PART Three

Heine, Christian Johann Heinrich (1797–1856). German Poet, journalist, essayist, and literary critic. He is best known outside Germany for his early lyric poetry, Book of Songs which was set to music in the form of Lieder (art songs) by composers such as Robert Schumann and Franz Schubert. Heine's



later verse and prose is distinguished by its satirical wit and irony. His radical political views led to many of his works being banned by German authorities. Heine spent the last 25 years of his life as an expatriate in Paris. Lodge Les Trinosphes, Paris, France. (Germany #740)

Ives, Burl Icle Ivanhoe (1909–1995). American actor, writer and folk music singer. As an actor, his work included comedies, dramas, and voice work in theater, television, and motion pictures. Music critic John Rockwell said, "Ives' voice ... had the sheen and finesse



of opera without its latter-day Puccinian vulgarities and without the pretensions of operatic ritual. It was genteel in expressive impact without being genteel in social conformity. And it moved people." Ives had a long-standing relationship with the Boy Scouts of America. He was a Lone Scout before that group merged with the Boy Scouts of America in 1924. The collection of his papers at the New York Library for the Performing Arts includes a photograph of Ives being "inducted" into the Boy Scouts in 1966. Ives received the organization's Silver Buffalo Award, its highest honor. The certificate for the award is hanging on the wall of the Scouting Museum in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, USA. Magnolia Lodge No. 242, Santa Barbara, California, USA. (Guyana #3078)

Järnefelt, Armas (1869–1958). Finnish composer and conductor. He was the first Finnish composer to conduct Richard Wagner's operas in Finland. Armas became Director of the Helsinki Institute of Music, conductor of the National Opera of Finland and the Helsinki Symphony. He enjoyed a close relationship with Jean Sibelius, who was married to Järnefelt's sister, Aino. St. Eric Lodge, Stockholm, Sweden. (Finland #484)



Jolson, Al (1885–1950). American singer, comedian and actor. In the 1930s, he was America's most famous and highest paid entertainer. Between 1911 and 1928, Jolson had nine sell-out New York City Winter Garden shows in a row, more than 80 hit



records, and 16 national and international tours. Although he is best remembered today as the star in the first full length talking movie, *The Jazz Singer* (1927), he later starred in a series of successful musical films. St. Cecil Lodge No. 568, New York City, New York, USA. (USA #2849)

Kern, Jerome David (1885–1945). American composer and songwriter. He was known as the "King of the American Musical Stage". One of the most important American theatre composers of the early 20th century, he wrote over 700 songs, used in numerous stage works, including such classics as Ol' Man River, Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man, A Fine Romance, Smoke Gets in Your Eyes, All the Things You Are, The Way You Look Tonight, Long Ago (and Far Away), and Who?. Gramatan Lodge No. 927, Bronxville, New York, USA. (USA #2110)



Langenhoven, Cornelius Jacobus (1873-1932). South African musician, playwright, poet, journalist, and politician. Langenhoven wrote South Africa's anthem, Die Stem van Suid-Afrika Furthermore, he wrote the first detective novel in Afrikaans, Donker Spore (1926), the first translation into Afrikaans of Omar Khayyam's Rubáiyát, and retold stories from the Bible. His autobiography, U dienswillige dienaar, was published in 1932. A collection



of his essays that appeared in the South African newspaper, Die Burger, was published posthumously in 1941 under the title, Aan stille waters. Langenhoven's Versamelde werke, was published first in 14 volumes (Cape Town, 1933–1937) and later in 16 volumes (from 1949). Langenhoven was instrumental in the movement for the acceptance of Afrikaans as a language, in general, and as the first language in schools instead of Dutch. This culminated in the language officially being used in parliament in 1925, and by 1927 was recognized as an official language of South Africa, together with English. C. J. Langenhoven Lodge No. 93, Belville, South Africa. (South Africa#396)

Liszt, Franz (1811–1886). Hungarian composer, piano virtuoso, conductor, and teacher; perhaps the greatest pianist of all time. Liszt became renowned throughout Europe during the nineteenth century for his great skill as a performer. He wrote symphonies, oratorios,



rhapsodies, and piano pieces. His fame as a composer was somewhat overshadowed by his fame as a pianist. His Hungarian Rhapsodies for the piano is perhaps his best known work. Lodge Zur Einigkeit at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. (Hungary #486)

Lortzing, Gustav Albert (1801–1851). German composer, actor and singer. He is considered to be the main representative of the German Spieloper, a form similar to the French opéra comique, which grew out of the Singspiel. His first opera, Ali Pascha von Janina, appeared in 1824, but his fame as a musician rests chiefly upon the two operas, Zar und Zimmermann (1837) and Der



Wildschütz (1842). The former was his first comic opera and it premiered in Leipzig on December 22, 1837. Lortzing himself sang the role of Peter Iwanow, but it did not make a major breakthrough until its Berlin performances in 1839, where it was much praised. Lortzing was popular in Berlin and after his death, a memorial statue was erected in the Tiergarten in that city. Baldwin zur Linde Lodge, Leipzig, Germany. (Germany #9N69)

Méhul, Etienne Nicolas (1763-1817). French composer. Méhul found an ideal collaborator in the librettist, François-Benoît Hoffman, who provided the words to Euphrosine, the first of Méhul's operas to be



performed. Its premiere in 1790 was an immense success and marked the composer out as a new talent. It was also the start of his long relationship with the Comédie Italienne theatre (soon to be renamed the Opéra-Comique). Prior to this production, in June 1789 the Académie royale de musique (the Paris Opéra) put one of Méhul's works, titled as Alonzo at Cora, into rehearsals. However, the rehearsals were abandoned on August 8, probably because the Opéra had been suffering severe financial difficulties throughout the 1780s. Consequently, this opera was not premiered until 1791. Unfortunately it was a failure, and his next work Adries, premiered in 1792, was banned for political leasons. In spite of these set-backs, Méhul consolidated his reputation with successful works such as

Stratonice and Mélidore et Phrosine. During the French Revolution, Méhul composed many patriotic songs and propaganda pieces, the most famous of which is the Chant du départ. He was rewarded by becoming the first composer named to the newly founded Institut de France (1795). He also held a post as one of the five inspectors of the Conservatoire de Paris. Mehul was on friendly terms with Napoleon and became one of the first Frenchmen to receive the Légion d'honneur. In spite of his friendship with Napoleon, Méhul's public standing survived the transition to the Bourbon Restoration. Lodge Olympique de la Parfaite Estime, Paris, France. (France #B371)

Melchior, Lauritz (1896-1973). Danish/American tenor, later baritone. He studied at the Royal Opera School in Copenhagen, and made his debut in 1913 as Silvo (*I Pagliacci*). He continued studying in a tenor role and became the outstanding



Wagnerian tenor of his days. He sang *Tristan* over 200 times. St. John's Lodge, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Nicaragua #965)

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756–1791). Austrian musician and composer. He was a performer of unrivaled precocity. When Wolfgang was three years old, his father, Leopold, himself a musician and composer of note, discovered his son's talent. At the age of eight Wolfgang appeared in Vienna, Paris and London. His most famous operas include Marriage of Figaro, Don Giovanni, and The Magic Flute, which is considered to be a



Masonic opera. Lodge Zur Warhen Eintrach, Vienna, Austria, the same Lodge as his father. (Belgium #2128)

Palm, Rudolf Theodorus, "Dodo" (1880–1950). Curaçaoan musician and composer. He was the grandson of Jan Gerard Palm (1831–1906) who is often referred to as the "father of Curaçao classical music". At the age of seven, Rudolf started to take lessons in music from his grandfather. Rudolf played several musical instru-

ments such as piano, organ, saxophone, clarinet and flute. At the age of 19 he was appointed sergeant bandmaster of the urban militia. As an organist, he played for many years in the Jewish synagogues, Emanu-El, and Mikvé Israel, the Protestant Fort Church, Lodge Igualdad, and Lodge Perseverance, all in Curação. In 1901 he founded his own music



ensemble, "Los Dispuestos", an orchestra consisting of about 20 musicians. Some years later he founded a sextet, called "Los seis". Palm also played flute in the Curaçao Philharmonic Orchestra. As a composer, he wrote about 90 pieces for piano, consisting of 61 waltzes, 8 marches, 5 danzas, 8 tumbas, 2 mazurkas, 1 polka, 4 danzons, 1 paso doble and also the music for some songs. Several of his compositions were recorded on long-play records and later on compact discs. Lodge Igualdad No. 653, Willemstad, Curaçao, under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. (Netherlands Antilles #463)

Philidor, François-André Danican (1726–1795). French Composer and chess master, often referred to as André Danican Philidor. He contributed to the early development of the opéra comique. For a time, he was among the leading opera composers in France, and during his musical career produced over 20 opéras comiques and two tragédieslyriques. He also wrote secular cantatas and motets. Furthermore, he was regarded as the



best chess player of his age. His book Analyse du jeu les Échecs was considered a standard chess minual for at least a century, and a well-known opening and checkmate method are both named after him. Philidor was stranded in England when the French Revolution broke out. Because of his many social connections, the Revolutionary Government put him on its "banned" list. He died on August 31, 1795 in London and was buried in that city (St. James Church, Pic cadilly Street). Lodge LOlympique de la Parfait Estime, Versailles, France. (Guinea-Bissau#734)

Subjects up to and Including Part Three (Alphabetical Order)

PART ONE

Acuff, Roy Claxton (1903–1992)
Autry, Gene (1907–1998)
Baker, Josephine (1906–1975)
Basie, William James, "Count" (1904–1989)
Beery, Wallace Fitzgerald (1885–1949)
Benda, Jir, or Georg Anto (1722–1795)
Berlin, Irving (1888–1989)
Blake, James Hubert, "Eubie" (1883–1983)
Bretón, Tomás (1850–1923)
Bull, Ole (1810–1880)
Cantor, Eddie (1892–1964)
Cherubini, Luigi (1760-1842)

PART TWO

Cohan, George M. (1878-1942) Cole, Nathaniel "King" Adams (1919-1965) Crisp, Donald (1882–1974) Edward VIII (1894-1972) Ellington, Edward Kennedy, "Duke" (1899–1974) Elsner, Jozef (1769–1854) Fall, Leopold (1873-1925) Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790) Frederick II (Frederick the Great) (1712–1786) Gilbert, Sir William Schwenck (1836-1911) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749–1832) Gomes, Carlos Alberto (1836–1896) Gretry, André Ernest Modeste (1741–1813) Grofe, Ferde (1892-1972 Handy, William Christopher (1883-1983) Haydn, Franz Joseph (1732-1809) Heine, Christian Johann Heinrich (1797–1856)

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PART THREE

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Järnefelt, Armas (1869–1958)
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Historic Book Now a Bargain for Stamp-Collecting Enthusiasts

The Masonic Service Association is offering a bargain price for an historic stamp-collecting book.

The 50-page publication, "Masonic Philately The United States of America & Canada," traces postage stamps of the U.S. and Canada that relate to a Freemason during a 141-year period, from 1847 to 1988. The book was written by Christopher Leo Murphy, an active Mason from British Columbia, and was published by the MSA.

Since its publication, the books have been sold by MSA for \$3.50 per copy, but it is now on sale for \$1.00 per copy, plus shipping and handling, as long as the supply lasts.

According to author Murphy, the booklet is a good "starter" for those interested in Class II U.S. and Canadian stamps (that show a Freemason or the name of such).

"It provides a good foundation," he said.

The publication is filled with names, dates,

identifying information, and artwork of the stamps.

Anyone interested should send a check to the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910. For single copies, the cost is \$2.00 (\$1.00 for the book and \$1.00 for S&H). For the cost of shipping and handling for multiple copies, add \$3.00 for orders up to \$5.00; add \$6.50 for orders up to \$10.00; and add \$7.50 for orders up to \$20.00.

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The Mormon Masonic Connection

by Christopher L. Murphy, BF

Although not common knowledge, Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon religion, was definitely a Freemason. There is also very strong evidence, that his successor, Brigham Young, was a member of the Order.

Volumes have been written on Mormonism, and today it is accepted by many people as a valid and honorable branch of Christianity. However, it has not found favor with the established Christian Church. Nevertheless, some great people have been Mormons, and at this writing a high-ranking



Joseph Smith

Mormon is running for President of the United States.

I leave it to the reader to research the various aspects of Mormonism. In historic summary, Joseph Smith claimed that he had "spiritual visions" during the early 1800s whereby he was instructed to form a new church. He was subsequently visited by an angel who directed him to recover a number of "gold plates" that were buried in a stone box near his home in Manchester, New York. Smith recovered the plates on September 22, 1823. They where inscribed in a strange language which Smith was given the "grace" to translate into English Smith had the plates for a period of one year and then returned them to where they had been obtained. They were then taken back by the angel. Smith's resulting translation of the plates became the Book of Mormon and the foundation, as it were, of the Mormon Church.

One of the highly unacceptable practices of the early Mormon Church was polygamy (more than one wife), often with wives being very young (less than 18 years of age). However, it must be kept in mind that originally polygamy was sort of a Biblically directed "social welfare system." Wi dows and other women without a means to support themselves were "married" to a man who

was able to provide for them. In this sense, polygamy was effectively an act of compassion. Women to this day have difficulties in male-dominated societies. For certain, in the 1800s women in America had nowhere near the status they presently have. Joseph Smith's adoption of the age-old practice of polygamy can therefore be both effectively understood and rationalized from a religions standpoint. Just how it "went off track" to include very young women who could not be considered "in need," is a question I cannot answer.

Whatever the case, we can certainly reason that Smith was a very charismatic and impressive individual. He amassed a large following, centered in Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1844, he campaigned for the Presidency of the United States. According to *Wikipedia*, he considered the United States Constitution and especially the Bill of Rights to have been inspired by God. He believed a strong central government through democracy to be crucial to the nation's well-being—although he also taught that a theocratic monarchy was the ideal form of government. In foreign affairs he was an expansionist, although he viewed "expansion" as brotherhood.

In the spring of 1844, a rift developed between Smith and six of his close associates. As a result, Smith excommunicated them. They formed their own church and procured a grand jury indictment against Smith for polygamy and other crimes. Serious unrest followed culminating in Joseph Smith and his brother, Hiram, being placed in a jail at Carthage, Illinois, on the charge of treason. On June 27, 1844, an armed mob stormed the jail and both Joseph and his brother were murdered. As a result, Joseph Smith became the first candidate for the Presidency of the United States to be assassinated.

As I have mentioned, the establish Christian Church (various denominations) was (and still is) totally against Mormonism. Besides polygamy, there were (and still are) numerous other theological reasons in this connection. As a result, in the early years tension mounted and Mormon followers were virtually "rooted out" wherever they settled in eastern USA.

Brigham Young succeeded Smith as the church leader. Young and a fairly small group of followers made their way to Utah Territory, where they settled (July 1847). Over the years the church flourished. Young subsequently served as the first governor of Utah Territory.



Above shows characters from the gold plates that Smith was given. On the right is a Mormon "talisman" medal that appears to show the same type of characters.

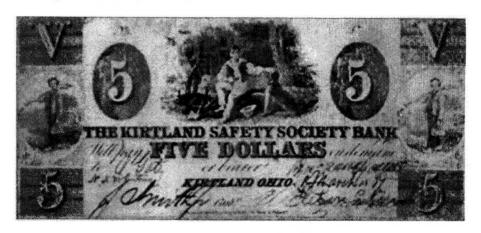




Shown on the left is Joseph Smith's "death mask." There can be no doubt that it provides an exact likeness of the man. Below is a photograph of the jail building in which Joseph and his brother were murdered.



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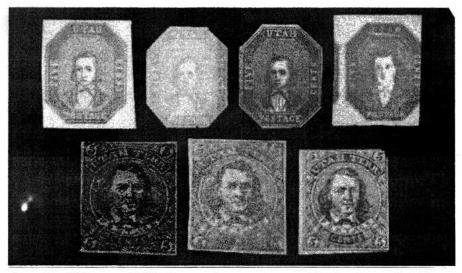


A rare 1837 bank note signed by Joseph Smith and reportedly Brigham Young (signatures on the right are difficult to read). The notes were issued for circulation in Mormon settlements, and were rarely accepted elsewhere. As soon as gold coins became available, the notes were redeemed.



This US stamp (Scott #950) obviously shows Erigham Young arriving in Utah (Valley of the Great Salt Lake). The words "This is the Place" shown on the stampare attributed to him.

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A set of "bogus" Utah postage stamps that show Brigham Young. The stamps were known to exist as early as 1864, so may be somewhat older, but likely not prior to 1847 when the US adopted postage stamps.. Brigham Young died in 1877.

As to Freemasonry, Smith initially identified with the anti-Masonic movement that began in 1827 as a result of the Morgan abduction in Batavia, New York. Morgan's widow, Lucinda Pendleton, subsequently became one of Smith's plural wives.

Much later, apparently after the anti-Masonic sentiments subsided, a number of Smith's followers had become Masons and requested (1841) a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois to form a lodge at Nauvoo, Illinois. This request was granted and a lodge was formed in March 1842. Smith received the Entered Apprentice Degree on March 15, 1842. The next day, Smith and his counselor, Sidney Rigdon, were made "Masons at sight" by Grand Master Abraham Jonas. Smith later served as the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

In August 1842, the Grand Lodge of Illinois revoked the Nauvoo Lodge dispensation as a result of irregularities. By this time 286 candidates had been initiated of which 256 had received the Master Mason's Degree. Whatever the issue, the dispensation was restored in November of that same year A short time later, dispensations for two other lodges in Nauvoo were granted.

When the Grand Lodge met on October 3, 1843, severe criticism was raised on the activities of the Nauvoo lodges (now referred to as Mormon lodges). Consequently, the three Nauvoo

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lodge dispensations were revoked along with charters granted to the two Mormon lodges in Iowa (Nye Lodge and Keokuck Lodge). The Nauvoo lodges continued to work and were declared clandestine.

According to Masonic scholars, Smith embraced Freemasonry because he thought its rituals and teaching were closer to those of ancient Biblical times than to current church practices. Smith incor-

porated a lot of Masonic rituals into his church rituals.

The Mormon practice of polygamy was discontinued in 1890. However, the church was divided on the issue and as a result an "orthodox" group formed which continues the practice to this day (despite laws to the contrary) in both the United States and Canada. The main church calls itself. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints (LDS), the orthodox group calls itself The Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (FLDS). Its leader, Warren Steed Jeffs, is currently in jail serving a life term plus 20 years for child sexual assault.

Smith remained a Freemason until his death; however, later

Mormon leaders distanced themselves from Freemasonry.

In modern times, the predominant Mormon Church (LDS), holds no position for or against the compatibility of Freemasonry with their church doctrine. In other words, as far as I can gather, a Mormon may become a Freemason, and vice-versa. There are no restrictions. Nevertheless, the LDS Church (like Catholic and other churches) does not encourage Lodge membership as Lodge activity takes time that could be used for church activities. Today there are 29 Masonic Lodges in Utah (6 in Salt Lake City) with over 2,000 members.

As to the orthodox faction (FLDS), it appears the group essentially "self-perpetuates." I can find no information on how it gets new members or rules related to such.

From my personal perspective, I can certainly see why Joseph Smith came to embrace Masonic ritual. Having worked intently on lodge rituals (actually preparing lodge ritual books) plus going through several of the "chairs" and serving as a Worshipful Master, I became very much attached to it myself. It is exceedingly well thought-out with superb symbolism. If anything, the adoption of such by the Mormon Church is a compliment to the numerous eminent brethren who created it.

As to the credibility of Joseph Smith and all that he came to stand for, like all religions, it's a matter of faith, not fact. Indeed if any religion could present scientific facts as to its belief system, then that would become the only religion.

George Washington Masonic Stamp Club

Annual Meeting and Conferral of Master of Philately Sunday – February 23, 2003

George Washington Masonic National Memorial Alexandria, Virginia – North Lodge Room

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1:30 - 2:00 PM Assemble, Socialize&Review Covers 2:00 -4:30 PM......Meeting & Master of Philately 4:30-4:45 PM......Reassemble at nearby Restaurant 4:45 PM......Annual Banquet (Ladies/Guests invited)

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Washington, DC

April 17, 2013
Victorian Ceylon
Katheryn J. Johnson
Chicago, IL

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc.

May 1, 2013
The United States Issue
Of 1851-1856
Gordon Eubanks
Pebble Beach, CA

May 15, 2012 Lichtenstein Award Dinner

June 5, 2012
Washington and Franklin Coils
Gregory Shoults
Cuyahoga Falls, OH

June 19, 2013
On Dragons' Wings
Chinese Air Mails
Brian Asquith
London, England

Summer Recess

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc.

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Please Take Note!

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