

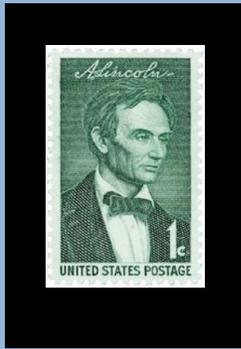
60 year Mason

1958 - 2018

Presented to:

Bro.

Initiated xx/xx/1958



Commemorating 1958



Abraham Lincoln

Four stamps were issued for the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Series. George Peter Alexander Healy's painting from life, "Beardless Lincoln," is pictured on the first stamp in the series and has a face value of 1¢. The painting was completed in 1860, soon after Lincoln's election to the Presidency. The second stamp of the series depicts another image of Abraham Lincoln without a beard and has a face value of 3¢. Lincoln was the first U.S. President to have a beard. He grew it after being elected. This stamp design is based on a marble sculpture of Lincoln's head, by Gutzon Borglum in 1906. The sculpture sits in the Rotunda of the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. Third in the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Series recalls the 1858 political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas that made Lincoln a national figure. The final stamp issued in the Series is a 4¢ stamp that shows a drawing by Fritz Busse of part of the famous statue by Daniel Chester French, which stands in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Although Abraham Lincoln was not a Freemason, he did apply for membership in Tyrian Lodge, Springfield, IL., shortly after his nomination for the presidency in 1860 but withdrew the application because he felt that his applying for membership at that time might be construed as a political ruse to obtain votes. He advised the lodge that he would resubmit his application again when he returned from the presidency. Lincoln never returned. On the death of the president, Tyrian Lodge adopted, on April 17, 1865, a resolution to say "that the decision of President Lincoln to postpone his application for the honours of Freemasonry, lest his motives be misconstrued, is the highest degree honorable to his memory." The Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction even had a degree known as the "Last Full Measure of Devotion", now retired, in which Abraham Lincoln and his Gettysburg Address were key to the play.

James Monroe

This 3¢ stamp marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Monroe's birthplace is located in present-day Montross, Virginia, in Westmoreland County. James Monroe served as President for two terms, from 1817-1825. His presidency is identified with a period of American history called "the Era of Good Feeling." The country was prosperous due to the growth of industries and expansion in the West. The Democratic-Republican Party that Monroe helped to form also became very dominant after the Federalist Party all but dissolved following the election of 1816. In the election of 1820, Monroe ran unopposed for the presidency. He received every electoral vote except one, which was cast for John Quincy Adams. The greatest accomplishment of Monroe's presidency was the Monroe Doctrine. This statement of American foreign policy was set forth by Monroe in a message to Congress in December 1823. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the American continents were "henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This meant there could be no new colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and no expansion of existing ones. It also meant that European powers were not to interfere with existing governments. The Monroe Doctrine has remained a part of American policy ever since. The records of Cumberland Lodge no. 8 in Tennessee, June 8, 1819, show a reception for Monroe as "a Brother of the Craft." possibly a Master Mason in 1776.

Fort Duquesne and the Birth of Pittsburgh

From 1689 to 1763, France and England (which became a part of Great Britain during that time period) and their Indian allies, fought a series of wars for control of territory in North America called the French and Indian Wars. One of the areas that was highly contested during this period is where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River – the site of present day Pittsburgh. Although American colonists began to build a fort in this area, they were driven away by the French. So, France completed the first fort in this strategic location, Fort Duquesne, in 1754. The fort was named after the Marquis de Duquesne, governor-general of New France.

On November 24, 1758, the French deserted the fort, burning it to the ground, as troops under General John Forbes advanced. The British, realizing the strategic importance of this area, rebuilt a fort in the same vicinity, calling it Fort Pitt. As the French and Indian Wars drew to a close, settlements around Fort Pitt grew rapidly, and thus the city of Pittsburgh was born. This 4¢ stamp is appropriate for the collection as its subject is the basis for a well-known city in Pennsylvania that has been the recipient to historical events involving famous Masonic figures, such as Bro. George Washington's expedition in 1753.

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