



The Masonic Philatelist

A QUARTERLY

VOL. 45

MARCH 1989

NO. 1



Dr. Allan Boudreau, Librarian and Curator of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Library Grand Lodge of New York and John Hamill, Librarian and Curator United Grand Lodge of England. Holland Lodge No. 8 Supper Room in New York City, Tuesday, November 8, 1988.

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

The Editor invites all members to submit items of information and articles on the subject of Masonic Philately. Typewritten copy and/or camera ready items will result in the best possible presentation of your material if it is selected for use.

ON THE COVER

John Hamill, Librarian and Curator of the United Grand Lodge of England is an internationally acknowledged authority on English Freemasonry. After undergraduate studies in Fine Arts and History, and graduate work in Library Science, he joined the staff of the United Grand Lodge in 1971 and was appointed Librarian and Curator in 1983.

A Past Master of Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, Brother Hamill is the author of **The Craft, A History of English Freemasonry**. We recommend this excellent book as a standard item in the personal library of every Mason.

We were fortunate to have Brother Hamill here in New York City for a few days last year. We look forward to many more visits in the years ahead.

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Regular meetings, 2:00 p.m., 2nd Wednesday each month except July and August at:

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GEORGE WASHINGTON AND U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS

By Dr. Allan Boudreau, Curator and Librarian

Chancellor Robert R Livingston Library and Museum

Grand Lodge of New York

George Washington's likeness appears on our postage stamps more frequently than that of any other person. George Washington actually was depicted on United States postage stamps before the government authorized and issued official postage stamps.

America's first adhesive postage stamp was issued in 1842 by City Despatch Post, a private carrier service in New York City operated by Alexander Greig who was a postmaster. (Scott #40L1-40L8). The stamp pictured George Washington as he appeared in the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait, and is commonly referred to as the "Five Cent New York."

At that time postal services in the larger cities recognized the need for standard stamps and had, in several instances, prepared their own. These stamps were usually recognized in other cities as evidence that postage had been paid. The City Despatch Post ceased to operate as a private carrier on August 15, 1842 and was replaced by the United States City Despatch Post, a government carrier, on August 16, 1842.

Brown's Easton Despatch in Easton, Pennsylvania issued a local 2c black (#30L3) with Washington from the Stuart portrait in 1857. The following Private Postal services also issued stamps with the likeness of Washington, based on the Stuart portrait; Clarke's Circular Express in New York City 1c blue (#50L1) 1c black (50L2), Cornwell's Madison Square, P.O. in New York City 1c red-blue (#52L1) 1c red-white (#52L2), Jenkin's Camden Dispatch in Camden, New Jersey black (#89L10) black-yellow (#89L2), Jones' City Express in Brooklyn 2c pink (#91L1), Swarts' City Dispatch Post in New York City 1c (#136L9), 1c pink (#136L10), 1c red-bluish (#136L11) 1c pink-bluish (#136L12), and Whittelsey's Express in Chicago, Illinois 2c red (#146L1)

A law was enacted by Congress on March 3, 1847 authorizing the issuing of adhesive postage stamps and two were issued. The Postmaster-General entered into a contract with the firm of Rawdon, Wright, and Edson in New York City for production of stamps of 5c and 10c denominations. The 10c stamp (Scott #2) pictured George Washington and the 5c stamp (Scott #1) pictured Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General. The first stamps were delivered to one office in New York City on July 1, 1847. Boston received a supply on the following day and other offices were supplied before the end of July 1847.

Postal rates had been authorized by the Congressional Act of March 3, 1845 as, "For every single letter . . . conveyed in the mail, for any distance under three hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents . . . and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage."

There has always been controversy about placing the portrait of Franklin on the first stamp value, 5c, and that of Washington to the second value, 10c. The reason given was that Franklin was the "Father of the American Postal Service" and served as the first Postmaster-General in 1775. The portrait of Franklin was reproduced from a drawing by James B. Longacre, three-quarters face, looking left, white neckerchief and fur collar on coat. The portrait of Washington was taken from the Stuart painting, three-quarters face, looking to the right, white neckerchief and black coat.

Congress approved an Act on March 3, 1851 to "reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States" that required issuing new denominations of stamps since the 5c and 10c denominations issued in 1847 could not be used to make up the new rates which called for one cent for drop letters, three cents, and multiples thereof, for letters and small parcels. The contract for the production of the 1851 stamps was given to the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SERIES OF 1847



SERIES OF 1851



SERIES OF 1861—AUGUST 17, 1861, TO FEBRUARY 27, 1869



The Series of 1851-56 included Washington on the 3c orange (#10), 10c green (#15), 12c black (#17), 24c (#37) and 90c (#39) stamps. The 3c was a profile of Washington after the bust by Antoin Houdon; the 10c, 12c, and 24c stamps carried a likeness of Washington after the Stuart portrait; The 90c stamp pictured Washington in his general's uniform after the painting by John Trumbull.

In 1857 the Postmaster-General decided to introduce the perforation of postage stamps. Perforation was brought about by a demand for an easier way to separate stamps and as a means of causing the stamps to adhere better to the letters. The perforations of the 1857 stamps is usually referred to as 15, but a careful check of specimens reveals that the gauge is nearer to 15-1/2. The series of 1857-1861 included Washington on the 3c brown (#41), 10c dark green (#43), 12c black (#44), 24c dark lilac (#45), and 90c deep indigo blue (#47) stamps and on the 5¢ newspaper and periodical stamp. The 3c, 10c, 12c, and 24c stamps used the Portrait of Washington by Stuart and the 90c issue utilized a portrait of Washington taken from the Trumbull painting. The 5c blue newspaper and periodical stamp (#N1) used a profile of Washington from the bust by Houdon.

These stamps were demonetized, obsolete and worthless for postage, after hostilities began in 1861. Their acceptance as prepayment for postage was ordered discontinued in the several States and Territories, effective November 1, and December 1, 1861 and January 1, 1862, depending on the distance from Washington.

The report of the Postmaster-General, dated December 2, 1861, states, "The Contract for the manufacturer of postage stamps having expired on the 10th of June, 1861 a new one was entered into with the National Bank Note Company of New York." It was deemed advisable, to prevent the use of large quantities of stamps in the hands of postmasters in the disloyal states, to change the design and color of stamps manufactured under the new contract.

The 1861 series included Washington on the 3c rose (#65), 10c green (#68), 12c black (#69), 24c violet (#60), 24c red lilac

(#70) and 24c lilac (#78), 90c light blue (#72), and 5c blue newspaper and periodicals stamp.

Beginning in 1861, the government became very concerned over the real or imagined cleaning and reuse of postage stamps. The common practice of using a pen to cancel the postage stamp, as many post offices did not have canceling devices, made it quite possible to make the stamp appear unused by carefully removing the ink, or "cleaning" the stamp. Among the many devices that were developed to curb the practice of "cleaning" stamps were "Grills."

"Grills," the term used for embossing, were applied to postage stamps by means of a roller pitted with small depressions forced into the roller by means of a knurl, or by a roller that was covered with small raised pyramids machined on the roller in such a fashion that when the roller was applied to a sheet of stamps a certain area of stamp was forced into the shape of the depressions or the pyramids of the grilling units. The concept of "grilling" was that the grills would break the fiber of the paper to such an extent that the canceling ink would soak into the paper and "cleaning" the stamps would be impossible. The Handbook of the American Philatelic Society, published in 1940, *Notes on the Grilled Issues of the United States* provides detailed information for anyone interested in the subject of grilled issues.

In June of 1863 the Confederate States issued a 20c yellow green (#13-A9) depicting Washington from the Stuart portrait. This stamp was used in the Confederate States as currency as well as to prepay postage.

The series of 1869 included 6c ultramarine blue (#115) and again used the Washington portrait by Stuart. The 1870 series contained a 3c green (#136), with a left profile of Washington after the Houdon bust. On October 1, 1883 a 2c metallic red was issued using the left profile of Washington from the Houdon bust (#210). On September 10, 1887 the color of this stamp was changed to chrome green (#213) and on September 23, 1887 the color was changed to vermillion (#214).

In July of 1873 the Postmaster General was required by

SERIES OF 1869—MARCH 1, 1869, TO APRIL 9, 1870



ISSUE OF 1870—APRIL 9 TO 30



OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—1873-1884



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1890



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—1894



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1902-3



law to provide a series of stamps of special design for each of the executive departments of the Government for the payment of postage on official matters. Washington was on the 3c issue; Executive Department-carmine; State Department-green; Treasury Department-velvet brown; War Department-cochineal red; Navy Department-blue; Interior Department-vermillion; Justice Department-purple; Agriculture Department-orange; and Post Office Department-black. In design these stamps did not differ greatly from those issued for sale to the public, however the name of the Department was printed across the top of the stamp in lieu of the words "U.S. Postage." These stamps were supplanted on May 1, 1879 by the penalty envelope, and on the 5th of July 1884 were declared obsolete.

The 1890-93 issue contained a 2c carmine with Washington after the bust by Houdon (#220). The 1894 series continued the 2c carmine, printing it on watermarked paper after May 2, 1895 (#265-266 & 267).

The 1902-07 series of the United States postage stamps included Washington on the 2c red (#301) using the Stuart portrait. On November 12, 1903 a revised version of this stamp was issued, (#319) again using the Stuart portrait but with a larger head. On December 6, 1902 the 8c dark lilac (#306) was issued depicting Martha Washington based on her portrait by Stuart.

In 1908-09 a new series of postage stamps was issued to replace the 1902 series. The head of Washington, a profile from Houdon's bust, was adopted as the subject for all denominations except the 1c which bears the head of Franklin. Washington was on the 2c red (#332); 3c purple (#333); 4c brown (#334); 5c dark blue (#335); 6c orange (#336); 8c olive (#337); 10c yellow (#338); 13c sea green (#339); 15c light blue (#340); 50c lavender (#341); and \$1.00 dark slate (#342).

The 1912 issue contained Washington on the 1c green, 2c red; 3c purple; 4c brown; 5c dark blue; and the 6c orange. The head of Washington, in profile and looking to the left, from the Houdon bust, appears on all issues.

On April 29, 1914 a 7c black (#430) was issued with the

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1908-9



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1912



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1914



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1922-23



HAWAIIAN OVERPRINTED STAMPS (2-CENT AND 5-CENT)—ISSUE OF 1928



head of Washington in profile looking to the left, from Houdon's bust. This stamp was intended to replace the distinctive parcel-post stamps that were discontinued.

The issue of 1922-23 included Washington on the 2c red (#554) and his wife Martha Washington on the 4c brown (#556). On April 24, 1925 a 1c green "Washington at Cambridge" (#617) was placed on sale, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

On May 26, 1928 the 2c red "Valley Forge" (#645) was issued to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the encampment of Washington's Army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. Washington is depicted kneeling in prayer.

A special issue of the 2c Washington of 1928 was overprinted, "Hawaii" across the upper half of the stamp and "1778-1928" below, in black ink (#647). These overprinted stamps were placed on sale in the Honolulu, Hawaii on August 13, 1928.

The 2c red Washington of the 1922-23 series was overprinted with the words "Molly Pitcher" arranged in two horizontal lines in black ink across the face of the stamp (#646). This stamp was issued to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Monmouth and as a memorial to Molly Pitcher, the popular heroine of the engagement. It was first offered for sale October 28, 1928.

A special issue of the 2c carmine (#554) of the 1922-23 series was overprinted with the abbreviations "Kans." (#660) and "Nebr" (#671) in black ink across the lower portion of the stamps. These stamps were first placed on sale May 1, 1929. This special issue was authorized as a measure to prevent losses from post-office burglaries.

A special 2c carmine (#688) was issued on July 9, 1930 at Braddock, Pennsylvania to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Braddock's Field, also known as the Battle of Monogahela. The central design is a statue of Colonel George Washington with the years 1755 and 1930 in white numerals on either side.

VALLEY FORGE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP
(2-CENT)—ISSUE OF 1928



MONMOUTH COMMEMORATIVE STAMP
(2-CENT)—ISSUE OF 1928



BATTLE OF BRADDOCK COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP (2-CENT)—ISSUE OF 1930



YORKTOWN COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE
STAMP (2-CENT)—ISSUE OF 1931



WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS (1/2-CENT TO 10-CENT
INCLUSIVE)—ISSUE OF 1932



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMP (3-CENT)—
ISSUE OF 1932



The Yorktown Commemorative issue (#703), the 2c red of 1931, includes portraits of Rochambeau, Washington and De Grasse. This stamp was first placed on sale October 19, 1931.

The Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Postage Stamps (1/2 cent to 10 cent inclusive) were issued in 1932, and first placed on sale January 1, 1932 at the post office in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with the national celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The 1/2c brown (#704), Washington (in 1777) by Charles Wilson Peale; 1c green (#705), the profile bust of Washington (in 1785) by Jean Antoine Houdon; 1-1/2c light brown (#706), Washington (in 1772) by Charles Wilson Peale; 2c red (#707), Washington (1796) by Gilbert Stuart; 3c purple (#708), Washington (1777) by Charles Wilson Peale; 4c brown (#709), Washington by Charles Peale Polk; 5c blue (#710), Washington (1795) by Charles Wilson Peale; 6c orange (#711), Washington (1792) by John Trumbull; 7c black (#712), Washington (1780) by John Trumbull; 8c olive green (#713), Washington (1789) from a crayon drawing made from life by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memin; 9c pink (#714), Washington (1794) from a pastel portrait in the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia by W. Williams; 10c yellow (#715), Washington (1795) by Gilbert Stuart.

A new 3c purple (#720) containing a likeness of Washington reproduced from the Stuart portrait was authorized after the enactment of legislation increasing the postage rate on first class letter mail, effective July 6, 1932, to conform to the established policy of having the likeness of the First President on the stamp representing the initial rate of postage. The stamp was first placed on sale on June 16, 1932 at the post office in Washington, D.C.

The Army and Navy commemorative Stamps of 1936-37 were issued to honor the military and naval services of the United States and consisted of five stamps for the Army in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 cents, and a like number in the same denominations for the Navy. The Army 1c green (#785) contained a portrait of Washington and Nathaniel Green with a reproduction of Mount Vernon in the background. The

ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1936-37



SESQUICENTENNIAL OF CONSTITUTION
COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP—
ISSUE OF 1937



ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1938



INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON COMMEM-
ORATIVE STAMP—ISSUE OF 1939



Army 5c blue (#789) has a view of West Point with "Washington Hall" in the foreground and was first placed on sale at West Point, New York on May 26, 1937.

The Sesquicentennial of the Constitution 3c purple (#798) is a reproduction of the painting by Stearns depicting the signing of the Constitution. This stamp was first placed on sale at the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania post office on September 17, 1937.

The issues of 1937-54 include a 1c green (#804) with a photograph of the Washington bust by Houdon, and a 1-1/2c brown (#805) with Martha Washington, a photograph of the bust of Martha Washington by Mrs. L. MacDonald Sleeth.

A 3c purple (#854) was issued on April 30, 1939 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. The central design depicts Washington taking the oath of office as the first President under the Constitution, the Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City. This stamp was first sold at the New York City post office on April 30, 1939.

To mark the centenary of United States Postage Stamps a commemorative 3c blue (#947) bearing portraits of Franklin and Washington was issued in 1947 and first placed on sale in New York City on May 17, 1947.

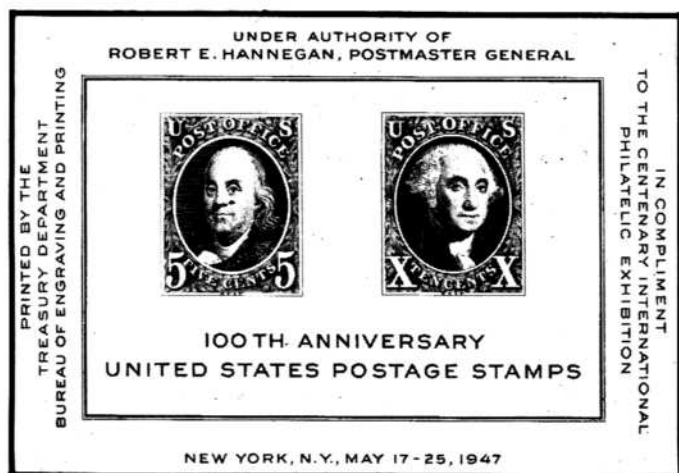
The U.S. Post Office issued a souvenir sheet (#948) containing reproductions of the original five cent and ten cent stamps of the 1847 series (Franklin and Washington) as a souvenir of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibit held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, May 17-25, 1947. This is commonly referred to as the CIPEX sheet of 1947 and often is used in U.S. Collections to illustrate the more expensive and difficult to obtain first postal stamps issue of 1847.

A special 3c blue (#982) stamp was issued in 1949 to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of Washington and Lee University and contains portraits of Generals Washington and Lee, respectively, in oval frames. The stamp was first placed on sale at Lexington, Virginia on April 12, 1949.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF STATEHOOD OF
NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA,
AND WASHINGTON COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1939



CENTENARY OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS SOUVENIR SHEET—ISSUE OF 1947



CENTENARY OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE
STAMPS COMMEMORATIVE—ISSUE OF 1947



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY COM-
MEMORATIVE STAMP—ISSUE OF 1949



The National Capital Sesquicentennial Issue of 1950 was intended to commemorate the establishment of the National Capital, Washington, D.C. The four stamps (Scotts #989-992) include the name "Washington" and the Statue of Freedom on the Capital Dome, the Executive Mansion, the Supreme Court Building, and the United States Capital, respectively.

General Washington is shown mounted on his white charger and directing his troops on the 3c purple issued to commemorate the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn (#1003). The stamp was first placed on sale at Brooklyn, New York on December 10, 1951.

The Betsy Ross commemorative issue of 1952, a 3c red (#1004), features a reproduction of the painting by C. H. Weisgerber depicting the designing of the American Flag by Betsy Ross in the living room of her home, and in the presence of the Flag Committee comprised of General George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross. The stamp was first offered for sale at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 2, 1952.

The 3c green Mount Rushmore National Memorial commemorative stamp of 1952 (#1011) is a scene of Mount Rushmore featuring the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. The stamp was first placed on sale at Keystone, South Dakota on August 11, 1952.

The 3c blue American Society of Civil Engineers Commemorative stamp of 1952 (#1012) marked the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The central portion of the stamp is a reproduction of the George Washington Bridge with the New York City skyline in the background.

A 3c green stamp (#1019) was issued to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Washington Territory on March 2, 1953 and first placed on sale at Olympia, Washington.

The ordinary postage stamps issue of 1954-61, popular-

**NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL
SERIES—ISSUE OF 1950**



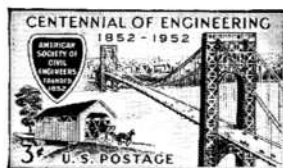
**BATTLE OF BROOKLYN COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1951**



**BETSY ROSS COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—
ISSUE OF 1952**



**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—ISSUE OF 1952**



**MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—ISSUE OF 1952**



**WASHINGTON TERRITORY COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1953**



ly known as the Liberty Series replaced the Presidential Series of 1938 and included George Washington on the 1c green (#1031) and Mount Vernon on the 1-1/2c brown (#1032). The likeness of Washington was reproduced from a portrait thought to be the original of the Vaughan or "right side of the face" type, by Gilbert Stuart, now in the Mellon Collection, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. The central design of the Mount Vernon stamp is reproduced from a photograph and features a view of Mount Vernon facing the Potomac River.

On November 25, 1958 the 4c wedgwood blue (#1123) was issued to commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of Fort Duquesne. Colonel Washington is on horseback in the center and other figures are intended to represent the Virginia militia and the provincial army. British General Forbes is shown in the foreground on a litter. In the background to the left a group is raising the British flag.

The 4c George Washington "American Credo" stamp of 1960 features George Washington's famous statement "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations" made in his farewell address of 1796 (#1139). The 4c purple, white and red was first placed on sale at Mount Vernon, Virginia on January 20, 1960.

The 4c blue and pink issue of 1960 (#1158) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the treaty promoting good will and understanding between Japan and the United States was first placed on sale in Washington, D.C. on September 18, 1960. This stamp features a view of the Washington Monument with sprays of Japanese cherry blossoms around its base.

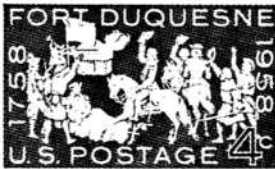
On November 23, 1962 a 5c George Washington (#1213) was issued and placed on sale in New York City. The design was again based on the bust of Washington by the famous French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon.

The Prominent Americans Series of 1965-73 replaced the Liberty Series that began in 1954. The 5c George Washington (#1283) was based on the Rembrandt Peale painting and the first-day ceremony was held on February 22, 1966 in the Vice

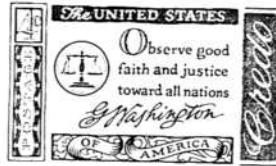
ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1954–61



FORT DUQUESNE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—
ISSUE OF 1958



GEORGE WASHINGTON "AMERICAN CREDO"
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1960



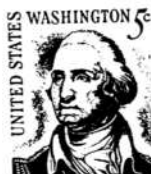
UNITED STATES-JAPAN COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1960



5-CENT GEORGE WASHINGTON REGULAR
STAMP—ISSUE OF 1962



PROMINENT AMERICANS SERIES—ISSUES OF 1965–1973
Ordinary or Regular Postage



Presidents office where the portrait hangs. A coil stamp for this design was issued on September 8, 1966. On November 17, 1967 a redesigned stamp, engraved by a different technique to improve the appearance of Washington, was issued in conjunction with the ASDA (American Stamp Dealers Association) National Postage Stamp show in New York City.

The Historical Flag Series was issued on July 4, 1968 to show flags carried by American colonists and by citizens of the early United States. The 6c dark blue and olive green (#1347) shows "an appeal to heaven" above a green pine tree and "Washington's Cruisers Flag 1775" below.

The next "Washington" stamp was the 6c Beautification of America commemorative (#1366) issued on January 16, 1969 in Washington, D.C. One of the four different designs, printed setenant, included the Washington Monument.

On January 2, 1974 the 26c Mount Rushmore International Airmail stamp (C88) was issued to meet the new postal rates that went into effect on March 2, 1974. It shows the Mount Rushmore National Memorial where sixty-foot heads of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln are carved in the granite cliffs. Brother Gutzon Borglum of Howard Lodge in New York City was the artist.

On February 23, 1976 flags of the fifty individual states, arranged in order of their admission to the Union, comprised a pane of 50 stamps issued to honor the entire nation during the Bicentennial Year. The stamp designs were based upon flags provided by the state governors. The flag for the state of Washington (#1674), the only state named for an individual, bears the portrait of George Washington.

At INTERPHIL '76 four large souvenir sheets with Bicentennial themes were issued. Washington appears on three, The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown (#1686c), Washington Reviewing his Ragged Army at Valley Forge (#1688b), and Washington Crossing the Delaware (#1689b).

The Washington at Princeton 13c commemorative stamp (#1704) was issued January 3, 1977 at Princeton, New Jersey

BEAUTIFICATION OF AMERICA COMMEMORATIVE—ISSUE OF 1969



MOUNT RUSHMORE INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL
REGULAR STAMP—1974



CHRISTMAS SPECIAL STAMPS—1977



BICENTENNIAL SERIES: WASHINGTON
AT PRINCETON COMMEMORATIVE—1977



GEORGE WASHINGTON
COMMEMORATIVE STAMP—1982



to mark the 200th anniversary of the victory that ended Washington's New Jersey campaign. The design based on a 1779 portrait of Washington by Charles Wilson Peale.

The 1977 special Christmas stamp based upon a classic painting was designed from a painting by J. C. Leyendecker depicting George Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 (#1729).

On February 22, 1982 a multicolored stamp featuring a stylized rendering of George Washington was issued to commemorate the 250th anniversary of his birth (#1952). The first day ceremonies were held at Mount Vernon, Washington's home in Virginia.

A pane of 50 commemorative stamps depicting the official birds and flowers of the fifty states was issued on April 14, 1982. Washington is memorialized by the Washington state stamp (#1999).

Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island was honored by the 20c stamp (#2017) issued on August 22, 1982. The Synagogue is displayed along with the phrases, "to bigotry no sanction" and "to persecution, no assistance" taken from Washington's letter to the congregation in 1789.

On April 16, 1984 the 20c National Archives stamp (#2081) included a left silhouette profile portrait of Washington in the lower right area.

An 18c regular issue coil stamp featuring George Washington and the Washington Monument (#2149) was first issued on November 6, 1985. This stamp met the basic presort rate for first class letter mail which became effective on February 17, 1985.

On January 23, 1986 a 22c stamp was issued (#2201) featuring the first of the Presidents Miniature Sheets that were to be released later in the year. Washington is the first portrait included on the first miniature sheet.

The AMERIPEX '86 Presidents Miniature Sheets were issued on May 22, 1986 at the International Stamp Show in

Chicago, Illinois. Thirty-five past presidents and a view of the White House are depicted on 36 stamps, 9 stamps on each of four sheets. Washington is in the first pane on the upper left hand corner of the first sheet (#2216a).

The state of Washington celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1989 with a commemorative 25c stamp (#2404) featuring Mount Rainier the tallest mountain in the state. Washington is printed across the top of the stamp with 1889, the date statehood was achieved directly below; "USA" above "25" are printed in the lower right corner. The first day of issue was February 22, 1989.

On April 30, 1989 a stamp will be issued to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States (#----).

We have only treated Washington on U. S. Postage Stamps in this short paper, and we have not attempted to identify every variation. The likeness of George Washington has also appeared on War Savings Stamps, postal stationery, envelopes, postal cards, revenue stamps, and private die proprietary stamps. In addition, many foreign governments have printed Washington Commemoratives, all of which makes collecting them so interesting a hobby.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, of which I am a former President, has prepared many cachets depicting not only George Washington but many of the historical events in which Masons played an exciting part. These Masonic cachets or "Covers" help to publicize the important role of Masons in the history of the United States and serve as a reminder of the contribution our Masonic Fraternity has made to the growth and development of our country. The sale of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York covers helps to pay for the *Masonic Philatelist*, our quarterly magazine, and other expenses, and has also enabled the Club to contribute to many worthwhile charitable activities over the years.