



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 32

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EDITOR Robert A. Smith

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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.

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First Friday of Every Month
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COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING
22 East 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Letters to the Editor —

Dec. 15, 1975

Br. Robert Smith
Editor The Masonic Philatelist
New York, N. Y.
Dear Brother Smith:

Reference to request for information concerning Georgia Bicentennial cover "First Doctor Medicine the First Colonel Georgia Militia, Noble Jones, First Mason Died Nov. 3, 1775"

Freemasonry in Georgia had its beginning with the organization of Solomon's Lodge by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe on Feb. 21, 1734. All claims to the contrary have no foundation in fact.

Noble Jones, intimate friend of Oglethorpe, and initiated in the Lodge in 1734 at the time Oglethorpe was Master, is shown by the fragmentary minutes of 1756 and 1757 to have been Master during those two years. It would appear that he succeeded Oglethorpe in 1743 and served until 1758. Noble Jones, Past Master of the Lodge, was one of the original Colonists of Georgia, the intimate friend of Oglethorpe, builder of the first lighthouse on Tybee Island, Captain of Oglethorpe's original Company of Militia, the first doctor of medicine in the Colony, the first Colonel of the Georgia Militia, and the man who made the Indians cease their warlike activities against the Colony. He was appointed the third Provincial Grand Master of Georgia in 1773 by the Grand Master of England and served in this position until his death in 1775.

[Source of information "A Brief Sketch History of Solomon's Lodge No. 1 F. & A.M. Savannah, Ga.]

Fraternally,
MORTON E. MOONEY, W.M.
Jesup Lodge #112 F. & A.M.
Jesup, Ga.

Aug. 12, 1975

In "Linn's" of August 11th issue I saw a story on President Benes of Czechoslovakia.

I am certain that President Benes was the successor to President Thomas G. Masaryk, who died in 1937 and not Jan Masaryk, who never was president, but only Secretary of State in the 2nd republic. Jan Masaryk was the son of Thomas G. Masaryk and was killed in 1945 after the communists took over Czechoslovakia.

Yours truly,
Joseph Stein
1110 Petree—Apt. 56
El Cajon, CA 92020

Dec. 11, 1975

Since writing to you a few days ago, I received an inquiry from overseas asking what George M. Bibb (in the Masonic Philatelist, September issue) has to do with Masonic philately. No doubt other U.S.A. readers asked themselves the same question.

The article on page 8 is brief yet gives all the essential facts for inclusion in one's collection **except what stamp portrays George M. Bibb.**

He can be found on the \$5.00 U.S. revenue stamps in the Scott catalog under Documentary, Proprietary and Stock Transfer. Since "Masons-on-Stamps" includes those on revenue stamps as well as postage stamps, an article about them might be appreciated. There are several in that section.

Fraternally,
Marshall S. Loke
56 Langford Road
Rochester, NY 14615

Also received from Brother Loke in a letter dated Dec. 5, 1975 in which he sends in additional information regarding the membership of CECIL JOHN RHODES AND SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD. Their history is as follows:

* * *
Cecil John Rhodes

While a student at Oxford University where he earned the Bachelor of Arts degree, Cecil John Rhodes was made a Freemason in Apollo University Lodge No. 357. He was initiated on Jan. 30, 1877, passed on Feb. 27 and raised on April 17, 1877. He was perfected in Oxford University Chapter No. 40, under the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of 33 Degrees, as a member of the 18°, Prince Rose Croix, on June 2, 1877. Although he did not progress beyond that degree, he retained interest in Masonry to the close of his life. Besides his charter membership in Bulawayo Lodge No. 2566 (E. C.), Bulawayo, Rhodesia, he was for some years affiliated with Lodge De Goede Hoop No. 1 in Cape Town, South Africa.

* * *
Sir John Alexander MacDonald

Was initiated March 14, 1844; passed April 22, 1844; raised June 27, 1844 in St. John's Lodge No. 758 (E. C.) (now Ancient St. John's Lodge No. 3, G. L. of Canada, Prov. of Ontario), Kingston, Ontario. Remained a member until his death 6-6-91. Affiliated with Civil Service Lodge No. 148, Ottawa, May 11, 1869, remaining a member until he died. Affiliated with Zetland Lodge

No. 326, Toronto, July 23, 1875; demitted May 9, 1884. Life member, 1888, Dalhousie Lodge No. 52, Ottawa. Exalted 1847, Victoria Chapter, R.A.M., Montreal (now St. Paul's Chapter). Affiliated with Ancient Frontenac Chapter No. 1, Kingston, April 27, 1854; remained a member until Nov. 9, 1880. Honorary Life Member, 1871, Lafayette Chapter, R.A.M. No. 5, Washington, D.C. Knight Templar, 1854, Hugh de Payens Encampment No. 22 (E.C.); resigned May 9, 1884.

Marshall S. Loke

LODGE PLANS MASONIC CACHET

On Jan. 24, 1976, Sandstone, Minn. #234, A.F. & A.M., Sanstone, Minn. will offer for sale a cacheted cover commemorating the lodges' 75th anniversary. All proceeds to go to the Temples' building fund.

The cover will be postmarked Jan. 24, 1976 at the local Post Office and have a superimposed photo of Sandstones' Temple along with appropriate wording and dates in the upper left hand corner. The Masonic insignia along with a diamond and the words "Diamond Jubilee" and "We're 75 in '76" in the lower left hand corner. The cover will be further embellished by a Masonic Bicentennial seal in the lower right hand corner. The printing will be in red and blue, making it a very attractive cover.

The postage will be the 10c Haym Salomon "Contributors to the Cause" stamp and Scott #1106, 3c Minnesota Statehood stamp issued in 1958, commemorating 100 years of Minnesota Statehood.

Each cover will have a filler with a brief history of the lodge, also an explanation as to why we used the Haym Salomon stamp. Price will be \$1.00 per cover.

Covers will be sent by surface mail

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ON THE COVER

THE SPIRIT OF '76

On January 1, 1976 the United States Postal Service will issue a strip of three stamps reproducing the famous painting by Artist Archibald M. Willard, "Spirit of '76."

Willard is an artist remembered for a single painting, although there are some 14 versions of it. You won't find his name in most art reference works, but the patriotic fervor of his Revolutionary War fife and drum trio has made it a popular favorite for nearly a century.

Willard was born Oct. 22, 1836 in Bedford, Ohio, served for four years with an Ohio regiment during the Civil War, and then returned to a job painting wagons at Tripp's carriage works in Wellington, Ohio. He also painted two mildly humorous childlike pictures which sold well as chromolithographs, earning enough money for him to take an art course in New York City in 1873, his only formal training except for a few lessons from an itinerant painter.

Back in Ohio, Willard looked about for a theme to tie in with the upcoming Centennial celebration of 1876. A July 4th militia muster day at Wellington, provided the idea when he saw and sketched a high-spirited rural trio of two drummers and a fifer clowning on the green.

James F. Ryder, the Cleveland photographer and art dealer who had marketed his chromos, immediately saw the possibilities. Forget the humor, he advised. Paint it as a serious patriotic picture. Willard worked out his theme in a number of trial sketches. He kept the three figures, but this time the middle one, for which his father posed, was a tall, white-haired drummer, coatless, marching grimly into battle. A Civil War comrade, Hugh Moser, posed for the fifer, a bearded man in Continental uniform, his head bandaged. Henry Kelsey Devereaux, a cadet at a Cleveland military academy, was the model for the drummer boy, who is gazing admiringly at the old man as the three advance. The scene is a battlefield, with flag-carrying troops in the rear and a wounded soldier at lower right.

The eight-by-ten foot painting was

completed early in 1876, and displayed in Ryder's shop window. The Centennial art committee was uninterested, but the painting drew crowds, and prints of it aroused such enthusiasm that the committee wired Willard asking him to bring it to Philadelphia, Pa. There it proved by far the most popular painting in an acre and a half of canvases.

After Philadelphia triumph, Gen. John Henry Devereaux, a railroad official and father of the model for the drummer boy, purchased the picture and sent it on a tour of the country. Later he presented it to the town of Marblehead, Mass., his birthplace, where it still hangs in Abbot Hall.

Archibald M. Willard was a member of Wellington Lodge No. 127, Wellington, Ohio. He was initiated March 21, 1867, passed April 30, 1867 and raised May 21, 1867. On Dec. 15, 1891 Willard demitted and never re-affiliated.

Baron Frederick William von Steuben

Prussian Militarist in Revolutionary War

By DONALD E. FASSLER, 32°

Reprinted from the "Northern Light", June, 1974

When one thinks of Masons who should be numbered among the "founders of the United States" he needs to consider the name of a Prussian militarist among the foremost. He is Baron Frederick William von Steuben, who became a Major General in the Continental Army and was one of General Washington's most trusted and important military aides.

Baron von Steuben is justly credited with taking over the training of a motley, ill-trained, and poorly organized group of colonists and would-be soldiers in the spring of 1778 at Valley Forge and drilling them into the formidable army which affected the surrender of Cornwallis and the British at Yorktown in 1781. A graduate of the exacting Military School of Prussia and a favorite of Frederick the Great, Baron von Steuben wrote **Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States in 1779** and this was a great help in the development and success of the American Army.

A born militarist whose forebears had served German kings for several generations, young von Steuben was possessed of a burning desire to help the freedom-loving colonists in Amer-



An equestrian statue erected to von Steuben's memory stands in Milwaukee.

ica. In 1777, his old friend, the Count of St. Germain—then serving as the French Minister of War in Paris—introduced von Steuben to Benjamin Franklin and both encouraged him to go to the assistance of the struggling colonists. Fortified with a letter of introduction from Franklin, von Steuben arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., in October, 1777, and offered his services to Congress as a volunteer.

The Continental Congress accepted, and he reported to General Washington at Valley Forge on February 23, 1778, was designated an Inspector General of the Continental Army with the rank of Major General, and began the task of training the troops. He was a brusque and demanding leader, often given to profanity, but most adept in adapting Prussian military ideas to the needs of his pupils. Results of his work were shown in the next campaign, particularly at Monmouth where he rallied the disordered and retreating troops of General Charles Lee. He was a mem-

ber of the court martial which tried Maj. John Andre in 1780, and after Gen. Horatio Gates' defeat at Camden, von Steuben was placed in command of the district of Virginia with instructions to "collect, organize, discipline, and expedite the recruits for the Southern Army."

In April, 1781, he was superseded in command of Virginia by General Lafayette. Maj. Gen. von Steuben commanded an important sector in the campaign at Yorktown. He received the first offer of capitulation from Lord Cornwallis. Ill'. William R. Denslow, 33°, a noted Masonic historian, termed him a trusted adviser of Washington and wrote: "It is doubtful if the American cause would have succeeded without the aid of Steuben in organizing and training. He was honorably discharged in 1784, became a naturalized American citizen, and made his home near Utica, N.Y., on bounty lands that he had received for his war services. It is reported that Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey also gave him grants of land for his services. Congress passed a vote of thanks, gave him a gold-hilted sword in 1784, and later granted him a pension of \$2,400 per year. This small pension was granted to him in lieu of his personal fortune of "hard money"—that the British had counterfeited to upset the value of Continental specie—because Congress had nothing to pay for their services but paper money. (We Americans used the same device in World War II to lower the value of the Japanese invasion monies in the Philippines.) This pension came about at the insistence of President Washington and Secretary of Treasury Hamilton.

Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben was born November 15, 1730, at Magdeburg, Germany, the son of a Prussian army officer. He was educated in Jesuit schools at Neisse and Breslau, distinguishing himself as a mathematician. At the age of 14 young Frederick served under his father in the War of 1744. He entered the army officially at age 17, and served in the Seven Years' War. In 1762, he was made aide to Frederick the Great and after the close of the war resigned from the army. He served as Grand Marshal at the court of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen for 10 years and then accepted a similar position at the court of the Margrave of Baden. His services also were sought by the King of Sardinia as well as by the Emperor of Austria.

One historian, E. A. Sherman, says von Steuben received the degrees of

Masonry in the Military Lodge of the Blazing Star in Berlin, Ill. Brother Denslow reports him "a member of Trinity Lodge No. 10 (now 12) of New York City and an honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City. On St. John's Day in 1788, he dined with Holland Lodge and addressed the 'Veterans of the Royal Art' in French. In the minutes of February 6, 1789, 'Bro. Past Master von Steuben' was appointed a member of the committee to inform Washington of his election as an honorary member of the Lodge."

Milwaukee, Wisc., claims the only equestrian statue erected to von Steuben's memory. Bronze plates on opposite sides of the base contain copies of Steuben's **Letter to Congress from Portsmouth, N.H., October 6th, 1777**, and of Washington's **Letter to Steuben at the Close of the War in 1783**. The Baron's letter reads:

Honorable Gentlemen:

The Honor of serving a Nation engaged in the noble enterprise of defending its rights and liberties was the motive that brought me to this continent. I ask neither riches or titles. I am here from the remotest end of Germany at my own expense and have given up an honorable and lucrative rank. I have made no condition with your deputies in France nor shall I make any with you. My only ambition is to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your General and Chief and to follow him in all his operations as I have done during seven campaigns with the King of Prussia. Two and twenty years spent in such a school seems to give me the right of thinking myself among the number of experienced officers, and if I am possessed of the requirements in the art of war they will be much more prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a Republic such as I hope soon to see America.

I should willingly purchase at the expense of my blood the honor of having my name enrolled among those of the defenders of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be sufficient for me and I ask no other favor than to be received among your officers. I venture to hope that you will grant this request and that you will be so good to send me your orders to Boston where I shall await them and take suitable measures in accordance.

I have the honor to be, with respect, honorable gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant.

Frederick William von Steuben

Washington's letter:

Annapolis, Dec. 23, 1783

My Dear Baron:

Although I have taken frequent opportunities, both public and in private in acknowledging your great zeal, attention and abilities in performing the duties of your office, yet I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire appreciation of your conduct and to express my sense of obligations the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious services.

I beg you will be convinced, my dear sir, that I would rejoice if it could ever be in my power to serve you more essentially, than by expressions or regard and affection. But in the meantime, I am persuaded you will not be displeased with this farewell token of my sincere friendship and esteem for you.

This will be the last letter I shall write while I continue in the service of my country. The hour of my resignation is fixed at twelve today. After which I shall become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac. Where I shall be glad to embrace you and testify the great esteem and consideration with which I am, my dear Baron, sincerely yours,

George Washington

* * *

General and Baron von Steuben died November 25, 1797, at his home in the State of New York, near Utica. One historian reports: "He directed he be wrapped in his military cloak, with the Star of Honor, which he always wore, placed on his breast when he died, and to be buried in the forest near his home in a plain box without a stone to mark his grave. However, there has been erected a mammoth shaft of Vermont granite, bordered by four hand-carved stone howitzers, in the midst of the "sacred woods" that marks the resting place of this great and generous Mason—who served America in its darkest days far beyond the call of duty.

Americans have not forgotten von Steuben, as is evidenced by the several towns, counties, and cities that bear his name as well as hundreds of schools and other public buildings and parks. On the 200th anniversary of his birth in 1930, the United States Postal Department issued a commemorative 3-cent postage stamp bearing a profile engraving of Brother von Steuben.

WINSLOW HOMER—A MASON?

By Stewart M. L. Pollard,
Past Senior Grand Warden
Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of China

While doing some Masonic research recently, I came across an item in the November 1910 edition of **The New England Craftsman**, which aroused my curiosity. It dealt with the famous painter, Winslow Homer, who was honored in 1962 with a stamp (Scott #1207) bearing a reproduction of his famous painting, "Breezing Up." Here is the brief item:

"Winslow Homer, the distinguished artist, died at his summer home in Prout's Neck, Me., September 29. He drew the design for the diploma of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the original of which now hangs in the Grand Lodge Office."

Unfortunately, sixty-five years later, the Grand Lodge of Maine has no records to verify this Masonic connection

of Winslow Homer. However, they have verified that he was NOT a member of a Maine lodge. But, now comes the question. **Was he a Mason?**

Biographical sketches of Winslow Homer show that he lived his adult life in such varied locales as New York City, Paris, France, Petersburg, Virginia, Bermuda or Nassau, and in Gloucester, Massachusetts. We come to the conclusion that he certainly must have been knowledgeable of the fraternity to draw the design for the diploma used by the Grand Lodge of Maine. It opens up many questions for the Masonic researchers and philatelists, not the least of which is: Was Winslow Homer a Mason?

You get no place in a hurry when the only thing you're quick at is getting tired.

FOUNDING FATHERS IDENTIFIED AS MASONS

For our members who are preparing a list of Masons who were among the Founding Fathers of Our Country I have listed all those whose identity has been established. As a reference book I used "Masonic Membership of the Founding Fathers" by Brother Ronald E. Heaton.

During the year I will publish a listing of their Masonic membership.

Stamp	Scott No.	Stamp	Scott No.						
Declaration of Independence	627	Constitutional Sesquicentennial	798						
Constitutional Ratification	835	Continental Congress	1543-46						
NAME	Signers of the Articles of Association— Oct. 7, 1765	Signers of the Declaration of Independence— July 4, 1776	Signers of the Articles of Confederation—Adopted July 9, 1778, Ratified May 5, 1779	Signers of the Constitution of the United States— Sept. 17, 1787	General Officers in the Continental Army	Washington's Aides and Military Secretaries	The Presidents of the Continental Congress	State (Colony) or Country	Born—Died
Adams, Thomas			x					Va.	1730-1788
Arnold, Benedict					x			Conn.	1741-1801
Bayles, Hooijah						x		Mass.	1756-1843
Bedford, Jr., Gunning				x				Del.	1747-1812
Biddle, Edward	x							Penn.	1737-1779
Blair, John				x				Va.	1732-1800
Brearley, David				x				N. J.	1745-1790
Broom, Jacob				x				Del.	1752-1810
Carroll, Daniel			x	x				Md.	1730-1796
Cary, Richard						x		Va.	1747-1806
Caswell, Richard	x							N. C.	1729-1789
Clinton, James					x			N. Y.	1733-1812
Dayton, Jonathan				x				N. J.	1760-1824
Dayton, Elias					x			N. J.	1737-1807
Dickinson, John	Pa. x		Del. x	Del. x				Del.	1732-1808
Ellery, William		x	x					R. I.	1727-1820
Fitzgerald, John								Unknown	1789
Franklin, Benjamin		x		x				Va.	1706-1790
Frye, Joseph					x			Pa.	1712-1794
								Mass.	1712-1794

NAME	Signers of the Articles of Association— Oct. 7, 1765	Signers of the Declaration of Independence— July 4, 1776	Signers of the Articles of Confederation—Adopted July 9, 1778, Ratified May 5, 1779	Signers of the Constitution of the United States— Sept. 17, 1787	General Officers in the Continental Army	Washington's Aides and Military Secretaries	The Presidents of the Continental Congress	State (Colony) or Country	Born—Died
Gilman, Nicholas				x				N. H.	1755-1814
Gist, Mordecai					x			Md.	1742-1792
Glover, John					x			Mass.	1732-1797
Greaton, John					x			Mass.	1741-1783
Hancock, John		x	x				x	Mass.	1737-1793
Hand, Edward					x			Pa.	1744-1802
Harnett, Cornelius			x					N. C.	1723-1781
Hewes, Joseph	x	x						N. C.	1730-1779
Hogun, James					x			Unknown	
Hooper, William	x	x						N. C.	1781
Humphreys, Charles	x							N. C.	1742-1790
Humphreys, David						x		Pa.	1714-1786
King, Rufus				x				Conn.	1752-1818
Knox, Henry					x			Mass.	1755-1827
LaFayette, Marie-Joseph					x			Mass.	1750-1806
Laurens, Henry			x				x	France	1757-1834
Lincoln, Benjamin					x			S. C.	1724-1792
McHenry, James				x		x		Mass.	1733-1810
Maxwell, William					x			Md.	1753-1816
Mercer, Hugh					x			N. J.	1733-1796
Montgomery, Richard					x			Va.	1725-1777
Muhlenberg, John					x			N. Y.	1738-1775
Nixon, John					x			Va.	1746-1807
Paine, Robert Treat	x	x						Mass.	1727-1815
Palfrey, William						x		Mass.	1731-1814
Parsons, Samuel Holden					x			Mass.	1741-1780
Paterson, John					x			Conn.	1737-1789
Paterson, William				x				Mass.	1744-1808
Putnam, Israel					x			N. J.	1745-1806
Putnam, Rufus					x			Conn.	1718-1790
Randolph, Edmund						x		Mass.	1738-1824
Randolph, Peyton	x							Va.	1753-1813
Roberdeau, Daniel			x				x	Va.	1721-1775
St. Clair, Arthur					x			Pa.	1727-1795
Smith, Jonathan Bayard			x				x	Pa.	1736-1818
Stark, John					x			Pa.	1742-1812
vonSteuben, Baron					x			N. H.	1728-1822
Stockton, Richard		x						Prussia	1730-1794
Sullivan, John	x							N. J.	1730-1781
Sumner, Jethro					x			N. H.	1740-1795
Thompson, William					x			S. C.	1733-1785
Varnum, James Mitchell					x			Pa.	1736-1781
Walker, John								R. I.	1748-1789
Walton, George						x		Va.	1744-1809
Washington, George	x	x		x	x			Va.	1744-1809
Weedon, George					x			Ga.	1741-1804
Whipple, William		x			x			Va.	1732-1799
Williams, Otho Holland								Va.	1734-1793
Woodford, William					x			N. H.	1730-1785
Wooster, David					x			Md.	1749-1794
					x			Va.	1734-1780
								Conn.	1711-1777
TOTALS	10	9	9	13	33	8	4		
Connecticut					4	1			
Delaware			1	3					
Georgia		1							
Maryland			1	2	2	1			
Massachusetts	1	2	1	1	8	2	1		
Foreign Country					2				
New Hampshire	1	1		1	2				
New Jersey		1		3	2				
New York					2				
North Carolina	3	2	1		1				
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	1	3			1	
Rhode Island		1	1						
South Carolina			1		1			1	
Virginia	2		1	2	5	4	1		