

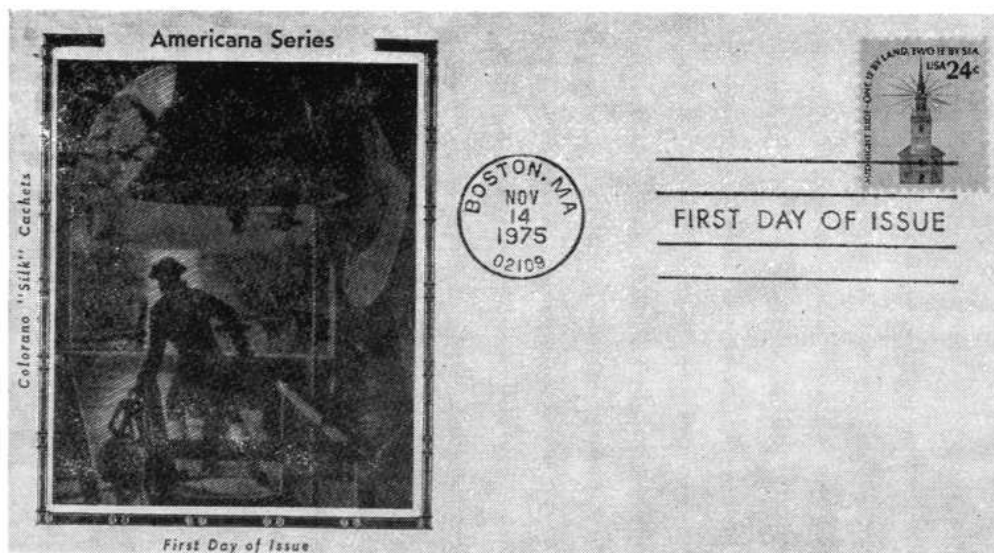


The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 32

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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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JOHN DUNLAP

PRINTER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By J. Frank Turley, 32°

Reprinted from The Northern Light/September 1975

General Washington was faced with difficult decisions. The victorious Continental Army was at Trenton, the enemy was camped at Princeton. It was vital that knowledge of British plans be learned. At this juncture, Washington summoned six members of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, instructed them to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and placed John Dunlap in command. While moving around the rear of Princeton, the six came upon a barn situated in a dense wood, and noted it was occupied by British troops. Instructing the detail to make considerable noise, Dunlap approached the barn and demanded the surrender of the enemy. Supposing themselves to be surrounded by superior force, 12 soldiers equipped as dragoons meekly surrendered to him. Returning to Trenton, the six conveyed valuable information of British plans. Lord Cornwallis had reinforced his army, and was loading wagons preparatory to a march the next day in an effort to dislodge Washington. While the knowledge was invaluable to Washington, he expressed his displeasure to Dunlap for the de-

tail's rashness. Courage and impetuosity were more conspicuous in Dunlap's makeup than prudence.

The commander of this intelligence detail, John Dunlap, was a prominent figure in the formative years of our nation. Patriot, printer, financier, civic leader. In today's parlance he would be termed a "mover and shaker." Born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1747, he was sent to the colonies when he was a boy and became apprenticed to his uncle, William, a printer and bookseller in Philadelphia. The uncle married a relation of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, and through this influence had been appointed postmaster of Philadelphia. In 1766, the uncle felt he had a call to the ministry, and sailed to England for ordination. Two years later he returned, accepted a charge in the parish of Stratton, Virginia, and sold his shop and equipment to his nephew. John Dunlap was on his way.

John's first venture in the newspaper field came in November, 1771, when he published "The Pennsylvania Packet," or "The General Advertiser," on a weekly basis. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, the paper was printed in Lancaster, Pa. After the British evacuated the city, the paper was again printed in Philadelphia but on a three-times-a-week basis. Finally on September 21, 1784, it became a daily, the first daily newspaper in the United States.

The present day "Philadelphia Inquirer" is a successor of John Dunlap's publication and, as such, proudly proclaims itself on the masthead as being "the oldest daily newspaper in the United States." It should be noted Dunlap was a strong advocate of the colonial cause, and used his columns to that end with marked effect.

It appears John Dunlap had ingratiated himself with the delegates of the 13 colonies who were meeting in Philadelphia debating the course of action that should be taken against the mother country. He was appointed printer to the Convention meeting in Carpenters' Hall, and later to Congress. In this capacity he was the first to print the Declaration of Independence, working from Jefferson's manuscript. The broadside was sent to the various colonial Assemblies and to Europe.

Two footnotes of interest are associated with this first printing. When Leary's Old Bookstore in downtown Philadelphia closed its doors in January, 1968, an employee of the auctioneers, while leafing through books in a

musty back storeroom, found a copy of that first printing. Only 17 were known to exist at the time. After being authenticated, the rare copy was put up at auction. A Texan was high bidder at \$404,000!

The people of North Ireland, particularly those of Strabane where John Dunlap was born, are proud of his contribution to American independence. In November, 1965, a plaque was dedicated and placed in Strabane which reads:

John Dunlap
Printer of the American
Declaration of Independence
1746-1812
was born here

Some claim John Dunlap learned his trade in Gray's Printing Shop in Main Street, Strabane, but there is some doubt on this score as he had been sent to the colonies at age 10. The National Trust acquired the establishment and in 1966 a commemorative leaflet appeared which reads, in part: "At a ceremony on 17th June, 1966, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, D.D., Dean of Washington Cathedral and grandson of President Woodrow Wilson, opened to the public Gray's Printing Shop, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, where John Dunlap, Printer of the Declaration of Independence, and James Wilson, grandfather of President Wilson, are said to have learned their trades." The leaflet also reports: "The ceremony was presided over by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Captain The Rt. Hon. Terence O'Neill, D.L., M.P., and amongst those present were members of the Scotch-Irish Society of the United States of America."

John Dunlap's military service is worthy of further note. He was one of the founders of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was with the Troop when they escorted General Washington on his way to take command of the Continental Army. As previously noted, he was a valuable aide to Washington at Trenton and Princeton. Years later he became the fifth captain of this venerable military company which is the oldest unit in continuous existence within the U.S. Armed Forces. In November, 1974, the Troop celebrated its 200th anniversary with a dinner, parade, bicentennial ball, and a church service at historic St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. John Dunlap's final military service occurred in 1799. He commanded all the cavalry dispatched to western Pennsylvania to put down an internal insurrec-

tion which became known as the Whiskey Rebellion.

John Dunlap was also a leader in civic affairs. In 1780, he was one of 92 subscribers to the National Bank of the United States, formed for the purpose of providing provisions to the army. Later he became a strong advocate of the Federal Party, known as the party of Washington. In 1788, he voted at Independence Hall for Washington as president. From 1789 to 1792, he was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia.

Combining his many talents with an industrious nature, John Dunlap acquired a large fortune. He owned considerable real estate in Philadelphia and elsewhere. One of his holdings was a block in center-city Philadelphia now known as Girard Square. He sold that valuable property to Stephen Girard for \$100,000, a princely sum in those days. He also owned an estate in Virginia, and a very considerable amount of land in Kentucky.

Old records of Lodge No. 2 in Philadelphia show Brother Dunlap as having been entered in this historic lodge on November 8, 1768. This lodge, the oldest in Pennsylvania, was a hot-bed of patriots. A small volume authored by Brother Sidney Morse and titled "Freemasonry in the American Revolution" bears this statement: "Lodge No. 2 was intensely patriotic, its roster reading almost like a muster role of the Revolutionary Army. Among its members were 16 colonels, 10 majors, and 28 captains, besides numerous enlisted men, all of whom saw service in the cause of independence."

Brother Dunlap married Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, nee Hayes of Liverpool, on February 4, 1773. His will dated October 1, 1807, indicates he was survived by his wife, a son, John, and six daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Harriett, and Charlotte. He died of apoplexy on November 12, 1812, and was buried with full military honors in Christ Church Burial Grounds not far from Independence Hall. His grave is but a few steps from that of Brother Benjamin Franklin.

King William II was born December 6, 1792 in Den Haag, Netherlands. He reigned as king of The Netherlands from 1840-1849 and as Grand Duke of Luxembourg. He was, as Prince of Orange, initiated in Lodge "L'Esperance" in Brussels on March 14, 1817. He died on March 17, 1849 in Tilburg.

—Ludwig Appeldorn

DESIGNS OF BICENTENNIAL SOUVENIR SHEETS UNVEILED

The designs of the four Bicentennial souvenir sheets to be issued on May 29 at INTERPHIL '76 were unveiled February 21 at a meeting of the INTERPHIL '76 Committee in Washington.

The unveiling ceremony took place in the Leonard Carmichael Auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution.

The 6 x 8-inch souvenir sheets are based on famous paintings. The subjects and artists are:

—Washington Crossing the Delaware, by Emanuel Leutze/Eastman Johnson.

—Washington Reviewing his Ragged Army at Valley Forge, by William B. Trego.

—The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia, by John Trumbull.

—The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, also by John Trumbull.

Each of the souvenir sheets has five



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull

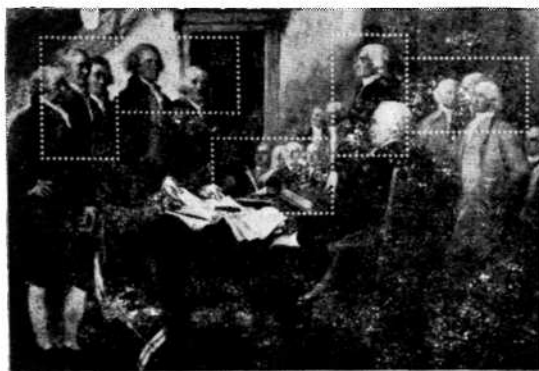


Washington Crossing the Delaware
From a Painting by Emanuel Leutze/Eastman Johnson

stamps as a part of the design. The stamps are perforated and may be detached and used for postage. All five stamps in each sheet are the same denomination; however, each of the four sheets has a different denomination. The denominations of the stamps in the sheets are:

- Surrender of Cornwallis, 13 cents.
- Declaration of Independence, 18 cents.
- Washington Crossing the Delaware, 24 cents.
- Washington at Valley Forge, 31 cents.

The varying denominations were selected for the mailing convenience of the thousands of visitors expected to attend the Seventh U.S. International Philatelic Exhibition in Philadelphia May 29 through June 6. The 13-cent denomination is the current domestic first-class rate, while the 18-cent denomination meets the surface letter mail rate for the first ounce to countries other than Canada and Mexico.



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia
from a Painting by John Trumbull



Washington Reviewing His Ragged Army at Valley Forge
from a Painting by William B. Page

The 24-cent denomination meets the domestic first-class mail rate for the first two ounces and the 31-cent denomination meets the rate for the first half-ounce to countries other than Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the Caribbean Islands, Bahamas, Bermuda and St. Pierre and Miquelon. The 31-cent denomination also meets the rate for the first two ounces of surface letter mail to countries other than Canada and Mexico.

Each of the stamps is the standard commemorative size of 0.84 x 1.44 inches or 21.3 x 36.5 millimeters. They are arranged in vertical and horizontal combinations on three of the sheets. All five stamps are vertical on the Surrender of Cornwallis sheet.

The souvenir sheets are being printed by the offset and intaglio processes. Further design and philatelic information will be announced later.

The souvenir sheets will be sold in full sheets only during INTERPHIL '76, at the philatelic centers in post offices throughout the country and by mail order from the Philatelic Sales Division in Washington. The cost of each sheet will be the face value of the postage stamps in the sheet.

Requests for first day cancellations should be addressed to "Bicentennial Souvenir Sheets, Philadelphia, PA 19104." Orders must include self-addressed envelopes of a size large enough for the mounting of the 6 x 8-inch sheet or sheets. Remittance must be by check or money order and neither cash or postage stamps will be accepted as payment. Orders must specify which sheets are desired and the cost is the face value of the stamps in each sheet. The costs are: Surrender of Cornwallis, 65 cents; Declaration of Independence, 90 cents; Crossing the Delaware, \$1.20; and Valley Forge, \$1.55. The price for all four sheets is \$4.30.

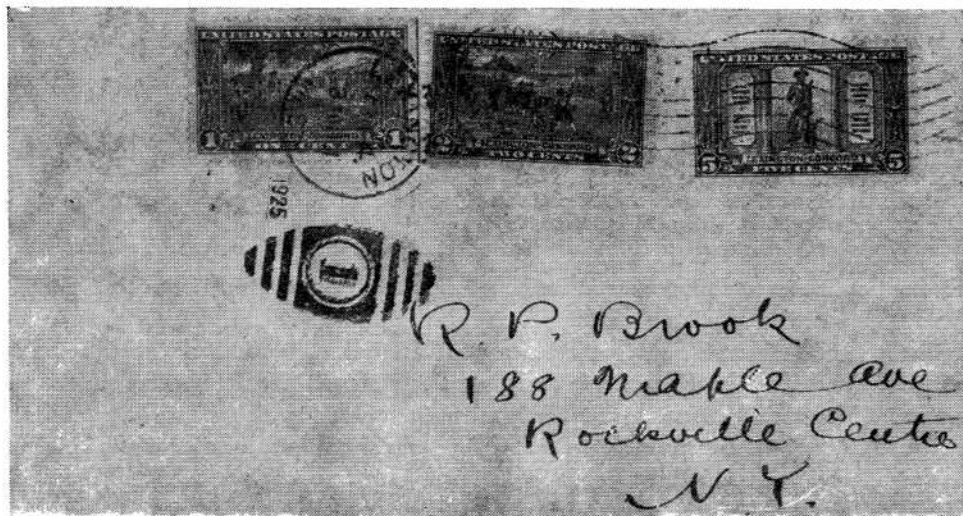
Customers are requested to include return address labels with their orders to expedite return of the sheets under cover. A filler of appropriate weight and size in each envelope submitted will help to assure clear cancellations and to prevent damage. Orders must be postmarked by May 29.

The Philatelic Sales Division of the Postal Service will sell uncanceled sheets by mail order. Orders should be addressed to "Souvenir Sheets, Philatelic Sales Division, P.O. Box 764, Washington, DC 20044." Orders must specify which sheets are desired and the cost is the face value of the stamps in each sheet plus the usual 50-cent handling

charge per order. Remittance must be by check or money order and neither cash or postage stamps will be accepted as payment. Because of an anticipated heavy workload at the Sales Division, customers should allow up to 60 days for processing and filling orders.

Orders will be accepted through July 5 and must be postmarked by that date.

The uncanceled sheets will be on sale at philatelic centers throughout the country beginning May 31. They will remain on sale at the centers until supplies are exhausted.



THE LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE

This series of stamps was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. They were first placed on sale April 4, 1923 at Washington, D. C., Concord, Boston, Cambridge, and Lexington, Mass. The one-cent stamp is from a photoglyphic chart and represents Washington taking command of the American Army as Cambridge. The subject of the two-cent stamp is "Birth of Liberty," from the painting by Henry Sandham in the Town Hall at Lexington. The five-cent stamp shows "The Minute Men," from a photograph of the statue located at Concord.

Since early March of 1775, General Gage in Boston had received reports of the rebellious activities of the Continentals throughout the surrounding countryside. He knew of the formation of bands of "Minute Men," and of the storage of quantities of powder, muskets, and other ordnance. He also knew of the activities of men like Paul Revere, Joseph Warren, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. Although he did not consider the problem a serious one, he finally decided to send an expedition to capture the arms and to seize Hancock and Adams. The Patriots

learned of this plan and Joseph Warren sent Paul Revere to warn the Continentals at Concord and Lexington. Returning to Boston, Revere with Dawes, another patriot, awaited the signal of the actual start of the expedition. The signal was displayed in the tower of Old North Church, by John Pulling Jr., a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was to display lanterns, "one if by land and two if by sea." Then took place the famous ride immortalized by Longfellow's poem.

Revere, although chased by a British patrol, arrived at Lexington in time to awaken Adams and Hancock and send them to safety. He attempted to ride on to Concord but was captured. Although he later escaped, he managed to send word by one Prescott, who gave the alarm at Concord.

The British, on their arrival at Lexington, met a group of Minute Men, who were ordered to disperse. A short skirmish ensued, and the British went on to Concord. There again they were met by the embattled farmers, and after being repulsed, they started on the march back to Boston.

John Hancock, Paul Revere, Joseph Warren, and many others in this historic event were Masons.

1907 JAMESTOWN COMMEMORATIVE SERIES FIRST DAY DATES: DOCUMENTATION

By Henry B. Scheuer

The Jamestown Exposition series of three stamps was the fifth series of commemorative stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department. Each of these commemorative issues were released in connection with a World's Fair or major exposition. These issues were: the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha in 1898, the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo in 1901, and the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904.

First day covers for the lower values of these sets appear from time to time in auction; and many of the higher values are known to exist. Indeed, all these FDCs are rare or unique, but they do exist and are documented.

The first day covers of the Jamestown issue are of the utmost rarity. Quite a bit of research material will be presented in this and following articles that point to a need to reconsider the first day dates for all three stamps in this series. This first article cites material written in 1907. A conscious effort to minimize conjecture and speculation has been made.

According to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, approval of the designs for the Jamestown commemorative series was granted about February 1, 1907 by G. B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General.

On page 93 of the March 9, 1907 issue of Mekeel's, the following article appeared:

Stamps for Jamestown

What the Stamps will Look Like

"Washington, Feb. 28 — Postmaster-General Cortelyou has approved the designs for the series of stamps commemorative (sic) of the Jamestown Exposition. The denomination of the stamps will be 1 cent and 2 cent.

"The stamps will be rectangular in form, and the 1 cent being green in color and the 2 cent carmine.

"The 1-cent stamp will bear a vignette of Captain John Smith and the dates of his birth and death—1580 and 1631. In the upper left hand corner will be a profile of Pocahontas, and in the upper right hand corner will be a profile of Powhatan.

"The 2-cent stamp will bear a fine engraving of the landing of the first settlers at Jamestown.

"The stamps are being made at the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and will be placed on sale at postoffices throughout the United States on April 26, the day of the opening of the Jamestown Exhibition."

This was the only article pertaining to the release of the Jamestown stamps to appear in Mekeel's. The specific reference to an April 26 first day date is in direct conflict with the currently accepted April 25 date.

In addition, the 5-cent value is not mentioned. First day information about the high value of the Jamestown series is very scanty. Most of the literature regarding the initial release and distribution of these stamps refer to the lower two values. An article appearing on page 51 of the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 discusses the later addition of the five cent value.

Special Issue of Postage Stamps

To commemorate the founding of Jamestown, celebrated this year, the Department issued a series of three postage stamps, the denominations being 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent.

It was first contemplated to issue only two denominations, 1-cent and 2-cent. A portrait of Capt. John Smith had been adopted for the subject of the 1-cent stamp; for the 2-cent stamp a representation of the landing of the colonists at Jamestown in 1607. This left entirely out of consideration the figure of romantic interest in the early history of the colony—that of Pocahontas. Petitions were presented by certain historical associations strongly urging that Pocahontas be honored with a place in the commemorative issue of postage stamps. Her portrait was therefore placed on a 5-cent stamp, since that denomination would be used by foreign visitors to the Jamestown Exhibition for their international correspondence and was really needed to complete the series.

On March 16, the order to print all three values was received at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Printing dates, delivery dates, and total printing figures appear as follows:

	Value		
	1c	2c	5c
First Printing	4/20/1907	4/12/1907	4/27/1907
First Delivery	4/25/1907	4/25/1907	5/8/1907
First Day Sale	4/25/1907	4/25/1907	5/8/1907
All at Jamestown, Virginia			

Last Delivery	4/24/1909	4/24/1909	4/24/1909
Total Stamps Delivered			
to P.O. Dept.	77,728,794	149,497,994	7,980,594

An official at the Bureau told the author that the "First Delivery" date was that of the shipment to the Post Office Department, not to post offices around the country. The "First Day Sale" dates are contrary to the Post Office directives (cited below), the Mekeel's news article (previously mentioned) and information appearing in Virginia's newspapers of the period. The post office mentioned, in Jamestown, did not exist on April 25, 1907. It was at Norfolk, Virginia that the bulk of the stamps were released. In a future article, the growth of the exhibition-related postal facilities will be discussed.

The United States Official Postal Guide, published by authority of the Post Office Department, was a monthly document for all postmasters and postal employees. On page 12 of the April, 1907 supplement, the initial release instructions appeared and are quoted as follows:

**Commemorative Stamps—Jamestown
Ter-Centennial
March 25, 1907**

"1. Postmasters are notified that a special series of stamps in three denominations, to commemorate the founding of Jamestown in 1607, and known as the Commemorative Series of 1907, will be issued, beginning April 15th, for sale to the public during the term of the Jamestown Exhibition, from April 26th to November 30, 1907. THEY MUST NOT BE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC BEFORE OR AFTER THIS PERIOD." (Capitals printed here are in italics in the Post Office Department publication.)

The three excerpts cited above, all appearing in government publications or philatelic publications of the time, point to new first day dates for all three values of the Jamestown commemorative issue.

Additional information appears in the form of secondary research information.

A note in the Postal Service files of the Smithsonian Institution for these stamps indicates that most of the 5-cent denomination was shipped on May 9. It is not known if this date refers to the shipment of the stamps from the Bureau to the Post Office Department or from the Post Office Department to retail post offices around the country. This same source continues by mentioning that the "first order" for the

stamps by the Post Office was apparently not placed until April 24 (1¢ and 2¢ values) and May 6 (5¢ value).

From all this information, it would appear that the correct first day dates are:

Value	Correct First Day Dates
1¢	April 26, 1907
2¢	April 26, 1907
5¢	May 9 or 10, 1907

(More information is needed in order to verify either date for the high value. A May 10 cover has been brought to the attention of the author, but has not actually been seen. Should this cover appear to be genuine, it would be the earliest known usage for this stamp.)

Additional supporting information has been received from a prominent Ohio collector who acquired some post cards of this exposition from a major southern auction house. The cards originally came from the Dr. Warren G. Atwood collection and notes written on the cards appear as follows:

On a card (with an ordinary 1¢ stamp affixed) canceled "Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1907 3 PM", the following message appeared:

"I received your letter and will answer in a few days. I will not be able to get your stamps until April 26."

A card bearing the 1¢ Jamestown, but dated April 29th, bore a note as follows:

"From JAMESTOWN BULLETIN, March 1907, Vol. III No. 3.

"The two cent stamp will bear a fine engraving of the landing of the first settlers at Jamestown. These stamps will be placed on sale April 26, 1907, opening day of the exposition."

The message continues, "From RICHMOND NEWS LEADER April 26, 1907: "Only a limited number of Jamestown stamps were placed on sale today. The two cent stamp has a landing scene."

It is little wonder that Jamestown stamps canceled April 25, 1907 (for the 1¢ and 2¢ values) and May 3, 1907 (for the 5¢ value) are exceedingly rare. All such covers are probably either pre-dates or forgeries! The next article in this series will document the early issues, first days, pre-dates and forgeries of the one and two-cent values.

All information, be it about early uses, first days, pre-dates or additional information about the Jamestown commemorative issue is encouraged and welcomed. Please address all correspondence to the author at: P.O. Box 535 Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10010.