

# This Day in History... January 1, 1932

## Washington Bicentennial



Based on a miniature Reproduces a bust by The Virginia Colonel Gilbert Stuart's 1796 Charles W. Peale's A painting by Charles  
1777 Charles Willson Jean Antoine Houdon by Charles Willson painting, Athenaeum. 1777 painting created Peale Polk.  
Peale painting. made in 1785. Peale (1772). at Valley Forge.



Based on a 1795 Charles W Peale work. Trumbull painting. A 1780 portrait by John Trumbull. Charles B J F Saint-Memin. 1798 drawing. Williams drawing. Based on a 1794 W. Gilbert Stuart portrait.  
Based on a 1795 Gilbert Stuart portrait.

On January 1, 1932, the US Post Office Department issued a set of 12 stamps honoring the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

The Post Office officially announced their plans for the set of stamps in November 1930. Early on, they had grand ideas for the set.

At one point, the set was to consist of at least 18 stamps with all values between ½¢ and \$5. Prior to that, the largest set issued was the Columbians, which had comprised 16 stamps. The Post Office also considered using the same wide format of the Columbians for the Washington Bicentennials.

The plan was to create two-color stamps with grand scenes retelling Washington's life – crossing the Delaware, his 1793 inauguration, his home life, his birthplace, resigning his commission, a double portrait with his wife Martha, his tomb at Mount Vernon, and the Washington Monument. However, the Post Office eventually decided against the plan because they would have to use famous paintings that were known to be filled with inaccuracies.

At one point, Congress considered a bill that proposed that all the stamps issued in 1932 bear Washington's portrait, but that bill was never passed. In the end, the Post Office decided to produce a set of 12 single color stamps picturing portraits by famous artists that showed Washington at different times in his life.

As a result, several of the stamps pictured unfamiliar images of Washington. But the Post Office specifically selected the famed and beloved Gilbert Stuart *Athenaeum* portrait for the 2¢ stamp. At the time, 2¢ was the normal first-class letter rate, so that would have been the most used stamp. However, a few months after the series was issued, the first-class letter rate was raised to 3¢.

The Post Office conducted an emergency reprinting of the 3¢ Washington Bicentennial stamp as well as the current 3¢ Lincoln regular issue. There still weren't enough of the stamps to satisfy demand though. Additionally, the Post Office knew that the portrait on the 3¢ stamp was little known to most people. Therefore, they decided to rework the 2¢ *Athenaeum* design. They made it a 3¢ stamp and removed the date ribbons next to the portrait, so it would essentially be a regular issue.



The reworked 3¢ Athenaeum stamp.

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Based on a miniature 1777 Charles Willson Peale painting. Reproduces a bust by Jean Antoine Houdon made in 1785. The Virginia Colonel by Charles Willson Peale (1772). Gilbert Stuart's 1796 painting, *Athenaeum*. Charles W. Peale's 1777 painting created at Valley Forge. A painting by Charles Peale Polk.



Based on a 1795 Charles W. Peale work. Based on a 1792 John Trumbull painting. A 1780 portrait by John Trumbull. Charles B.J.F. Saint-Memin. 1798 drawing. Based on a 1794 W. Williams drawing. Based on a 1795 Gilbert Stuart portrait.

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