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*Issue Date:* January 3, 1986

*Process:* Gravure

*First Day City:* Little Rock, Arkansas

*Colors:* Yellow, red, blue, black, line red and line black

*Designer:* Roger Carlisle  
Jonesboro, Arkansas

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.3 x 36.5 millimeters

*Art Director and Typographer:*  
Richard D. Sheaff, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Plate Numbers:* One group of six digits  
(Preceded by the letter "A")

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Arkansas Statehood Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp marking the 150th anniversary of Arkansas statehood was issued January 3 in Little Rock, the state capital. The dedication ceremony was held in the Robinson Auditorium.

Known as the "Land of Opportunity," Arkansas joined the Union in 1836 as the nation's 25th state. At that time, it had a population of only 50,000 people, barely enough to meet the standards for statehood. In the years that followed, however, the population has swelled to more than two million.

The state's diverse topography is characterized by thick forests, swift streams and moss-laden bayous. Arkansas is blessed with abundant natural resources, which include rich soil, minerals and pure water.

In the state's early years, its economy was based to a large extent on cotton farms and sawmills. Today its citizens are employed in a wide variety of endeavors that include poultry, hog and dairy farming, fuel refining, coal mining and timber production. Tourism and recreation also have become important components of the economy.

Roger Carlisle, a resident of Jonesboro, Arkansas, based his horizontally oriented design on archive photographs of Arkansas's Old State House, which now serves as a museum. Trees frame the structure's columned entrance on either side and shade the sloping lawn in the foreground.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



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*Issue Date:* January 11, 1986

*First Day City:* Glen Ellen, California

*Designer:* Richard Sparks  
Norwalk, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Howard Paine  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Thomas Hipschen (vignette)  
Dennis Brown (lettering and  
numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio  
*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Jack London Regular Stamp

A 25-cent stamp honoring author Jack London was issued January 11 in Glen Ellen, California. Glen Ellen was the author's home later in his life and is now the site of the Jack London State Historical Park. The stamp is the 27th issue in the Great Americans Series, which was initiated in 1980 with the 19-cent Sequoyah stamp.

Jack London was the most popular and highest-paid American writer of his time. His relentless energy, storytelling skills and mastery of his craft enabled him to produce more than 50 books before his death in 1916 at age 40. London's best-known novels, *The Call of the Wild*, *White Fang* and *The Sea-Wolf*, vividly portray the elemental struggle between man and nature.

London was born in 1876 in San Francisco, but spend much of his early childhood in Oakland and on nearby farms. To contribute to the small family income, he held several jobs as a youth. After graduating from the eighth grade, he was employed full time in a cannery, working 10 hours a day for 10 cents an hour.

Perhaps more than any other writer, London crafted his art from the raw material of his life, drawing from his rich experiences as a farmer, sailor, hobo and gold prospector. His own adventures were often as remarkable as those of his characters. By the time he was 16, he had been owner and captain of an oyster sloop, and he shipped out as a sailor on a seal hunting expedition at age 17, traveling as far as Japan. At age 21, he hiked across the Chilkook Pass to the Klondike gold fields. Although that venture produced no gold, London returned with a wealth of unusual experience which served as a basis for his powerful tales of Alaska and the raw northern wilderness.

The Jack London stamp was designed by Richard Sparks of Norwalk, Connecticut. Sparks based his design on a photograph of London taken in 1914 by the author's wife, Charmian.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



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*Issue Date:* January 23, 1986

*First Day City:* State College, Pennsylvania

*Art Director, Principal Designer and Typographer:* Richard D. Sheaff, Design Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, Needham Heights, Massachusetts

*Designer of Swedish and U.S. Stamps with Common Design:* Eva Jern, Swedish Philatelic Service

*Modeler:* Esther Porter, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP)

*Engravers: (vignettes):*

Lars Sjooblom, Sweden  
(U.S. version of stamp which has a common design with Swedish stamp)

Thomas Hipschen BEP  
(U.S. stamp featuring contemporary stamps and related items and Swedish version of stamp which has a common design with U.S. stamp)

Joseph S. Creamer BEP  
(U.S. stamp featuring older stamps and related items)

Kenneth Kipperman BEP  
(U.S. stamp featuring young collector)

*(lettering):*

Lars Sjooblom  
U.S. stamp with common design  
Robert Culin, Sr. BEP  
(remaining U.S. stamps)

*Printing Process:* Offset/Intaglio

*Colors:* Yellow, flesh, blue, red and black (offset)  
Green, red and blue (intaglio)

*Image Area:* 1.44 x 1.74 inches or 36.57 x 44.19 millimeters

*Stamps per Pane:* Four (Two panes per booklet)

*Marginal Markings:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985

# Stamp Collecting Commemorative Stamps Booklet

A \$1.76 booklet of commemorative stamps celebrating the hobby of stamp collecting was issued January 23 in State College, Pennsylvania. On the same day in Stockholm, Sweden, the Swedish Postal Administration issued a stamp booklet containing a single pane of four stamps also commemorating philately.

State College is the home of the American Philatelic Society (APS), which is celebrating its centennial in 1986. Issuance of the U.S. booklet, which contains two identical panes of four 22-cent stamps, also will pay tribute to the centennial of the Smithsonian Institution's first acceptance of philatelic items.

The U.S. and Swedish booklets each include one stamp with a common design. That design, rendered by Eva Jern, pictures three different stamps which commemorated the Swedish-Finnish emigration to America. Two of the stamps are Swedish and are shown on an album page. The third, a 1938 three-cent U.S. stamp, appears under a magnifying glass.

The other U.S. stamps also feature "stamp-on-stamp" motifs. One depicts a young boy working on his collection. The other two designs feature uncanceled stamps, stamps on covers and other items related to philately. However, items on one stamp date from the late 19th century while those on the other are more contemporary, including one of the miniature sheets of Presidents stamps to be issued in connection with AMERIPEX '86.

Several people were involved with the designs of the U.S. stamps. Richard D. Sheaff was the art director, principal designer and typographer, while Robert Anderson of Lexington, Massachusetts, contributed pencil sketches for use by the engravers. Edward R. Felver and Leonard Buckley, both with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, assisted in preparation of the design which features the miniature sheet of Presidents stamps.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1985

*Issue Date:* January 30, 1986

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Designer:* Saul Mandel  
Jericho, New York

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Peter Cocci, Bureau of  
Engraving and Printing

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Magenta, cyan, yellow, black and  
violet

*Image Area:* 1.44 x 0.84 inches or  
36.5 x 21.3 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Love Special Stamp

The new 22-cent Love stamp was issued January 30. This is the fifth stamp featuring a Love theme. The first one was issued in 1973, with subsequent Love stamps in 1982, 1984 and 1985. As with the previous issues, this is a special stamp which means that it is available in larger quantities and for a longer period of time than a commemorative stamp.

The dedication ceremony featured Jim Henson and Muppet character Rowlf The Dog. Jim Henson is the creator of the Muppets, puppet characters seen on television programs such as "Sesame Street" and "Fraggle Rock" as well as in films.

Graphic artist Saul Mandel of Jericho, New York, used a cuddly puppy to symbolize love in the vertically oriented stamp. Bright-eyed, with a tilted head and a tail ready to wag, the puppy brings to mind words penned by cartoonist Charles Schulz: "Happiness is a warm puppy."

Included at the top of the design is the word "LOVE," printed in magenta letters. Immediately beneath it, in black letters is "USA 22."

The design of the Love stamp was unveiled during a New Year's Eve celebration at the Old Post Office in Washington, D.C. This was the third consecutive unveiling of a Love stamp at that site to signal the arrival of a new year in the Nation's Capital.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* February 4, 1986

*Process:* Gravure

*First Day City:* New Paltz, New York

*Colors:* Yellow, magenta, cyan, brown,  
tone black and line black

*Designer:* Jerry Pinkney  
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.3 x 36.5 millimeters

*Art Director:* Jack Williams  
Program Manager, Philatelic  
Design, U.S. Postal Service

*Plate Numbers:* One group of six digits  
(preceded by the letter "A")

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Sojourner Truth Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring human rights activist Sojourner Truth was issued on February 4 in New Paltz, New York. The dedication ceremony was held in the Sojourner Truth Library at the State University of New York in New Paltz. The stamp is the ninth issue in the Black Heritage Series, which was initiated in 1978 with the 13-cent Harriet Tubman stamp.

Born about 1797 in Hurley, New York, she was named Isabella and spent her early adult life in slavery. After acquiring her freedom, she went to New York City to earn a living. Convinced that she had failed at everything she undertook there, she decided in 1843 to change her name to Sojourner Truth, leave the city to travel and lecture because "the Spirit calls me and . . . I must go."

Although not formally educated, she was one of the greatest orators of her time, respected for her ability to control an audience with a few words. Numerous newspapers, journals and magazines wrote of her travels and lectures, bringing worldwide fame for her stance on slavery, temperance, penal reform and women's rights.

She remained energetic and dedicated to the cause of human rights until her death on November 26, 1883. Frederick Douglass remarked at that time: "In the death of Sojourner Truth a marked figure has disappeared from the earth. Venerable for her age, distinguished for insight into human nature, remarkable for independence and courageous self-assertion, devoted to the welfare of her race, she has been for the last 40 years an object of respect and admiration for social reformers everywhere."

Jerry Pinkney of Croton-on-Hudson, New York, who has designed all the stamps in the Black Heritage Series, created the vertically oriented stamp. It features a portrait of Sojourner Truth with a smaller image of her speaking from a lectern.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* February 27, 1986

*First Day City:* Washington, D.C.

*Designer:* Christopher Calle  
Stamford, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Kenneth Kipperman (vignette)  
Robert G. Culin, Sr.  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Green

*Image Area:* .71 x .82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Hugo L. Black Regular Stamp

A five-cent regular Great Americans Series stamp honoring Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black was issued in Washington, D.C., on February 27, the 100th anniversary of his birth. The dedication ceremony was held at the United States Supreme Court.

Designed by Christopher Calle of Stamford, Connecticut, the single-color engraved stamp features a solemn rendering of the distinguished justice.

Hugo LaFayette Black was born in Harlan, Alabama, on February 27, 1886. As a young lawyer in Ashland, Alabama, Black was known for his skillful case preparation and eloquent court manner. During this period, he developed a deep concern for protecting individual liberties, a cause he ardently supported the rest of his life.

After a noteworthy career as an attorney, police judge and county solicitor, Black was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1926. He swiftly became the voice of Senate liberals, helping pass much of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" legislation, including the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority and federal wage and hour laws.

In 1937, President Roosevelt named Black to the Supreme Court, where he became an ardent crusader for First Amendment protection. For more than three decades on the bench, Black advocated the enforcement of antitrust laws, racial desegregation and the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad.

Expressing his view of the First Amendment, Justice Black once said, "I am for it from the first word to the last. I believe it means what it says—and it says: Government shall not abridge freedom of the press or speech; it shall let anybody talk in this country."

Black died in Washington, D.C., on September 25, 1971, one week after retiring from the Court.





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*Issue Date:* March 2, 1986

*First Day Cities:* San Antonio, Texas  
Washington-on-the-Brazos, Texas

*Designer:* Don Adair  
Richardson, Texas

*Art Director:* Jack Williams  
Postal Service Program  
Manager for Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Red, blue and black

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.3 x 36.5 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of three digits,  
(preceded by the letter "A")

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Republic of Texas Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the sesquicentennial of the Republic of Texas was issued both in San Antonio and at Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historical Park on March 2. On that date 150 years ago, Texas declared its independence from Mexico.

The San Antonio dedication ceremony was held outside the Postal Service's Downtown Station, the city's original Main Post Office. It is just north of the Alamo, the mission-fortress which is the symbol of Texas' historic struggle for freedom in 1836. Washington-on-the-Brazos is the site of the signing of Texas' Declaration of Independence from Mexico.

Don Adair of Richardson, Texas, designed the stamp, which features the central portion of the state flag. The white Lone Star on a blue field is at top left, with the flag's broad red and white bands angled downward to the right. In silver, near the center of the stamp, is a spur believed to have belonged to defeated Mexican General Santa Anna. It was given to Sam Houston, Texas' victorious commander and first president of the Republic.

The Alamo served as Mexico's military headquarters in Texas until revolutionary forces seized it in October of 1835. General Santa Anna, whose rising dictatorship and violations of the Mexican constitution had helped trigger the revolution, retaliated by laying siege to the site on February 23, 1836.

But the Alamo's tiny garrison of some 183 men, fighting an enemy force which eventually numbered some 6,000, held out for 13 days and inflicted 1,550 casualties before being annihilated.

That courageous sacrifice provided precious time for other Texas forces to regroup and expand. On April 21, spurred on by the rallying cry of "Remember the Alamo," Gen. Sam Houston's band of 800 men surprised and routed 1,500 troops under Santa Anna in the final battle of the revolution, at a site on the San Jacinto River near what is now the city of Houston.

The Republic, despite numerous problems, endured for nearly 10 years before being annexed by the United States and becoming what is now the second-largest state in the Union.



San Jacinto 1836  
Republic of Texas

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



San Jacinto 1836  
Republic of Texas

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* March 19, 1986

*First Day City:* Salem, Illinois

*Designer:* Tom Broad  
Chevy Chase, Maryland

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Thomas Hipschen (vignette)  
Dennis Brown  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Purple

*Image Area:* .71 x .82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code

## William Jennings Bryan Regular Stamp

A \$2.00 Great Americans Series stamp depicting famed legislator William Jennings Bryan was issued on March 19 in his birthplace, Salem, Illinois. The dedication ceremony was held at the Franklin Park Elementary School.

Designed by Tom Broad of Chevy Chase, Maryland, the single-color engraved stamp features a portrait of Bryan.

Bryan was active in the political arena for more than 30 years. He began his career by practicing law after graduating from Illinois College in 1881. Bryan moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where in 1890 he was elected to two terms in the House of Representatives.

Noted for his stance against the influence of wealth in politics, Bryan favored a silver monetary standard supported by agrarian interests, contrary to the gold standard fostered by the well-to-do industrialists. He became most famous for his oratorical ability during a two-year campaign to garner support for free coinage of silver and gain control of the Democratic Convention of 1896.

Bryan lost to Republican William McKinley in the 1896 and 1900 presidential campaigns and to William Howard Taft in 1908. However, he remained a major influence in the Democratic Party, helping Woodrow Wilson win the Party's presidential nomination in 1912.

Bryan served as Secretary of State under President Wilson from March 4, 1913, to June 9, 1915, using his political clout to help pass the "New Freedom" reforms through Congress. He is noted for his assistance in framing and passing a bill which established the Federal Reserve System.

Bryan died on July 26, 1925, in Dayton, Tennessee.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Issue Date: March 21, 1986

First Day City: Seattle, Washington

Designer: Chuck Ripper  
Huntington, West Virginia

Art Director: Jack Williams  
Postal Service Program  
Manager for Philatelic Design

Typographer: Bradbury Thompson  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

Modeler: Clarence Holbert

Process: Gravure (Andreotti)

Colors: Magenta, cyan, yellow, tone black  
and line black

Image Area: .83 x 1.58 inches or  
21.080 x 40.130 millimeters

Stamps per Pane: Five

Plate Numbers: One group of five digits



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# Fish Commemorative Stamp Booklet

A \$2.20 commemorative stamp booklet featuring five fish common to U.S. waters was issued in Seattle, Washington, on March 21, during the 50th anniversary convention of the National Wildlife Federation. The dedication ceremony was held at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel. Each booklet contains two identical panes of five 22-cent stamps.

Wildlife artist Chuck Ripper of Huntington, West Virginia, designed all five multicolor stamps as well as the two-color booklet cover. From top to bottom on each booklet pane, the fish depicted are the muskellunge, Atlantic cod, largemouth bass, bluefin tuna and catfish. These fish are representative of the many varieties found in North America. The cod and tuna, found in saltwater, are caught primarily for commercial use, while the other three are freshwater species popular in sport fishing.

Fish are an important source of food. More than 100,000 metric tons of cod are caught annually by commercial fishing vessels, and tuna ships are equally busy. Catfish, another important food fish, are distinguished by their peculiar cat-like whiskers and jutting spines. They also attract many sport fishers.

Millions of Americans enjoy sport fishing both for excitement and relaxation. Perhaps the most famous of the game fish is the largemouth bass, also known as an "Oswego," "green trout," or "straw bass." The muskellunge, or muskie as it is commonly called, also is very popular with fishing enthusiasts.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



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*Issue Date:* April 11, 1986

*Process:* Gravure

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Colors:* Buff, brown, purple, blue and green

*Designer:* Uldis Purins  
Newton, Massachusetts

*Image Area:* 1.44 x 0.84 inches or  
36.6 x 21.3 millimeters

*Art Director and Typographer:*  
Richard Sheaff, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits  
(preceded by the letter "A")

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Public Hospitals Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring public hospitals was issued on April 11 in New York City. The dedication ceremony was held at the Bellevue Hospital Center which is celebrating its 250th anniversary.

The history of public hospitals can be traced back to public almshouses in 16th century England. The closing of religious institutions in the 1530s by Henry VIII placed the responsibility of caring for the poor and the sick on the public.

In the 1700s, voluntary hospitals, supported by charity and run by prominent citizens, began to flourish in England. These hospitals attracted distinguished physicians through the social contacts of its board members and because they offered opportunities to teach medical students.

The earliest public almshouse to evolve into a hospital was opened in Philadelphia around 1731 and eventually became known as the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In 1736 in New York City, the House of Correction, Workhouse and Poorhouse opened with a six-bed infirmary. This was the beginning of Bellevue.

While the Philadelphia General Hospital was formally closed in 1977, Bellevue Hospital Center has burgeoned into one of the largest hospitals in the country and is now the oldest public hospital in the U.S.

Uldis Purins of Newton, Massachusetts, designed the Public Hospitals stamp which features an abstract design of a modern hospital and a blue and white service sign with the letter "H" symbolizing hospital.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1985

*Issue Date:* April 29, 1986

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Designer:* Jim Sharpe  
Westport, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory  
Committee

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Blue, yellow, tone red, gray,  
black and line red

*Image Area:* 1.44 x 0.84 inches or  
36.6 x 21.3 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of six digits  
(preceded by the letter "A")

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvaige:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1985  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Duke Ellington Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring composer and band leader Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was issued April 29 in New York City. The first day of issue ceremony was held at St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The dedication coincided with the Duke Ellington Society's annual celebration of the Duke's birthday. The stamp is the ninth issue in the Performing Arts Series.

He was born in Washington, D.C., on April 29, 1899, to James Edward and Daisy Ellington. As a young man, Ellington was torn between his love for art and his love for music. In 1917, in recognition of his talent in the graphic arts, he was offered a scholarship to the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York. Ellington turned it down to devote his life to music. By the following year, Ellington was a successful band leader in Washington.

Ellington has been credited with creating the single most durable body of original jazz compositions in the history of music. He brought listening and dancing pleasure to millions with compositions such as "Satin Doll" and "Mood Indigo."

Although he wrote more than 6,000 pieces, he is most closely associated with "Take the 'A' Train," his signature piece for many years, which was written by Billy Strayhorn.

A multi-talented man, Ellington also composed a ballet, "The River," for Alvin Ailey and the American Ballet Theater, and a pageant of black history titled, "My People."

Jim Sharpe of Westport, Connecticut, designed the stamp which features a profile of Duke Ellington superimposed over the partial image of a piano keyboard.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

# Presidents Miniature Sheet I

Presidents of  
the United States: I

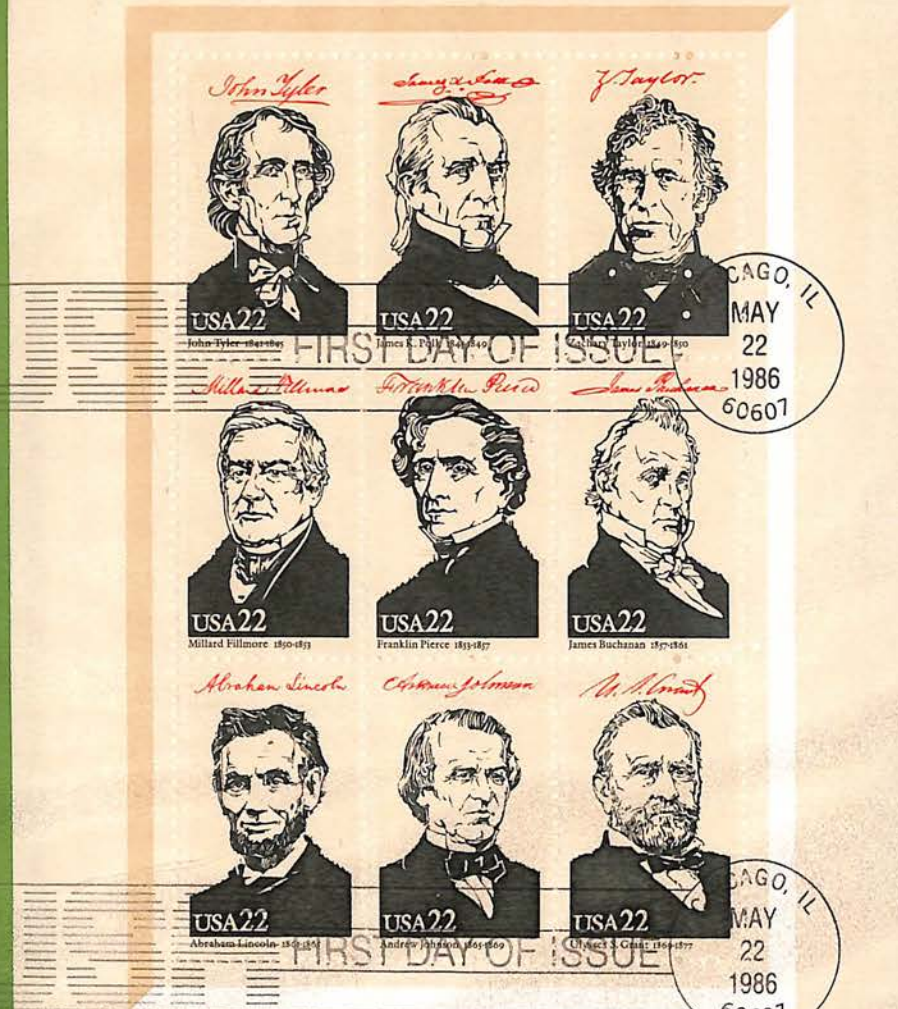


AMERIPEX 86  
International  
Stamp Show  
Chicago, Illinois  
May 22-June 1, 1986

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# Presidents Miniature Sheet II

Presidents of  
the United States: II

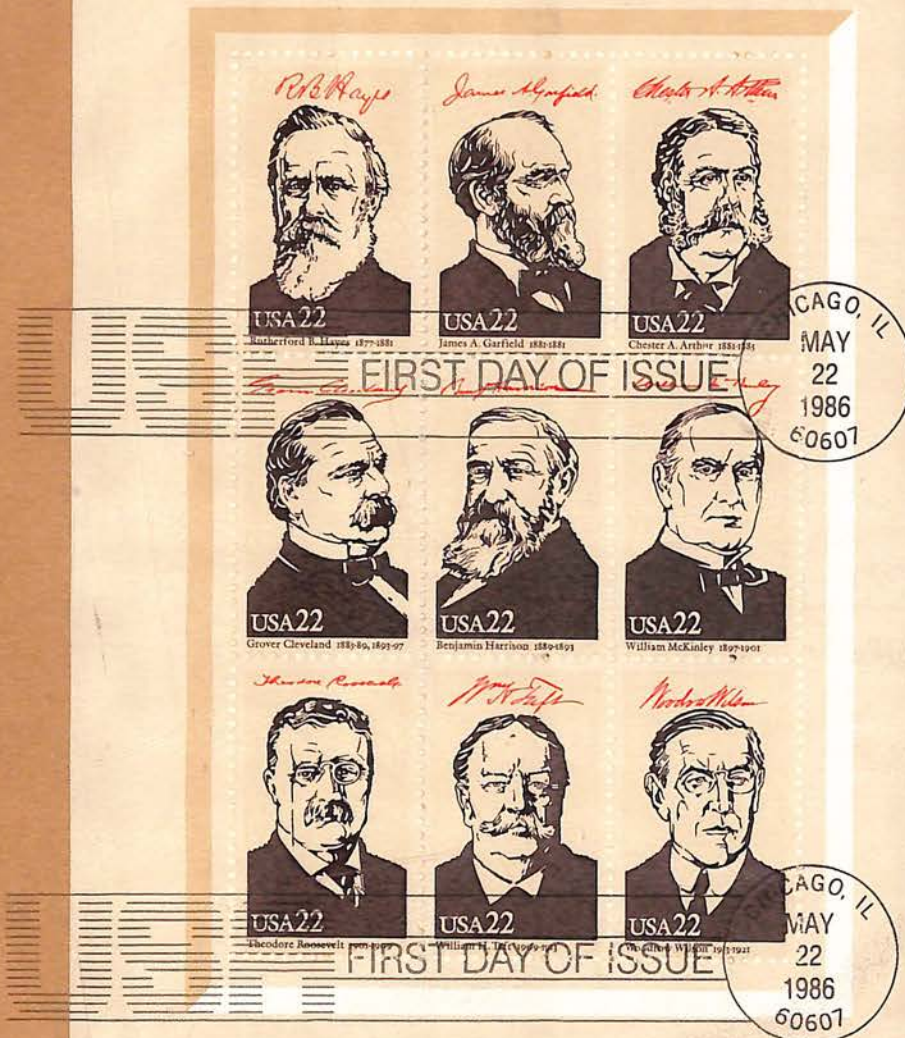


AMERIPEX 86  
International  
Stamp Show  
Chicago, Illinois  
May 22-June 1, 1986

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# Presidents Miniature Sheet III

Presidents of  
the United States: III



AMERIPEX 86  
International  
Stamp Show  
Chicago, Illinois  
May 22-June 1, 1986

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# Presidents Miniature Sheet IV

Presidents of  
the United States: IV



AMERIPEX 86  
International  
Stamp Show  
Chicago, Illinois  
May 22-June 1, 1986

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE 1986



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* May 28, 1986

*First Day City:* North Pole, Alaska

*Designer:* Dennis Lyall  
Norwalk, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Richard Sennett  
American Bank Note Company

*Printing Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Yellow, magenta, blue, tone black  
and line black

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits  
(Preceded by the letter "A")

*Selvage:* © U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Polar Explorers Commemorative Stamps

A block of four 22-cent stamps commemorating five intrepid polar explorers was issued May 28 in North Pole, Alaska. The dedication ceremony was held at the North Pole High School.

The stamps, designed by Dennis Lyall of Norwalk, Connecticut, honor Elisha Kent Kane, Adolphus Greely, Robert E. Peary and his resourceful assistant Matthew Henson, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Elisha Kent Kane, a U.S. Navy surgeon, probed north out of Baffin Bay and into the narrowing waters between Ellesmere Island, Canada, and northwest Greenland during 1852-55. Pushing into what is now known as Kane Basin and into Kennedy Channel, his party accomplished much scientific work before his ship, trapped in ice, had to be abandoned. Kane died in 1857.

Adolphus W. Greely, an Army officer, led an 1882 expedition that explored Ellesmere Island and established a new northernmost record by reaching Lockwood Island. His party of 25 suffered through a two-year travail before he and only six other survivors were rescued. Greely died in 1935.

Robert E. Peary, a U.S. Navy civil-engineer, launched many trail-blazing Arctic expeditions over a 23-year period and endured several setbacks before reaching the North Pole in 1909. He died in 1920.

Matthew Henson was Peary's associate on every expedition. He was invaluable for his linguistic abilities, boat-building and sledge-repairing skills. Henson died in 1955.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, "prophet of the north" during the first half of the 20th century, was a prime exponent of "living off the land" in the Arctic. He attended the University of Iowa and Harvard before his abiding curiosity led him in 1908 to spend four years living with and studying the Eskimos. His explorations helped fill in the map of the northernmost islands of the Canadian archipelago. Stefansson died in 1962.







Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* June 18, 1986

*First Day City:* Middleport, New York

*Designer:* Christopher Calle  
Stamford, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Joseph S. Creamer, Jr.  
(vignette)  
Dennis Brown (lettering)

*Modeler:* Frank J. Waslick

*Color:* Green

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*Plate Numbers:* One single digit

*Image Area:* .71 x .82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvage:* © U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Belva Ann Lockwood Regular Stamp

A 17-cent Great Americans Series stamp depicting pioneer women's rights activist and attorney Belva Ann Lockwood was issued June 18 in Middleport, New York. The dedication ceremony was held at the Royalton-Hartland Junior-Senior High School.

The stamp which is the 30th in the Great Americans Series, was designed by Christopher Calle of Stamford, Connecticut. He previously designed stamps for the Series which depicted Harry Truman, Chester Nimitz, John J. Audubon and Hugo Black.

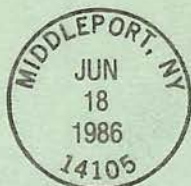
Born in 1830 in Royalton, New York, she began teaching school at age 15 for \$3 a week while her male counterparts were paid twice that and more. "I kicked to the school trustees," she recalled later. "I went to the wife of the Methodist minister. The answer I got opened my eyes and raised my dander: 'I can't help you; you cannot help yourself, for it is the way of the world.'"

The apparent hopelessness of women's cause so aroused her that she fought for more than 50 years against the exclusion of women from the rights which men enjoyed.

Called sprightly, aggressive and energetic, she used her education, superior talents and fighting spirit to topple a variety of barriers. As an attorney, she forced passage of such laws as one requiring equal pay for women employees of the federal government; handled more than 7,000 pension cases; and won a \$5 million settlement for Cherokee Indians vs. the U.S. Government.

"I am very simple minded," she once said. "When I wish to do a thing I only know one way, to keep at it until I get it."

And Lockwood, who died in 1917 at age 87, lived to realized her impact. In 1915 she noted, "Suffrage is no longer an issue. It is an accomplished fact. Those states which have denied it will come around."



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

**Issue Date:** June 30, 1986

**First Day City:** Atlanta, Georgia

**Designer:** Ron Adair  
Richardson, Texas

**Art Director:** Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

**Typographer:** Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator,  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory  
Committee

**Modeler:** Frank J. Waslick

**Engravers:** Gary Chaconas (vignette)  
Gary Slaughter (lettering and  
numerals)

**Process:** Intaglio

**Color:** Brown

**Image Area:** .71 x .82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

**Plate Numbers:** One single digit

**Stamps per Pane:** 100

**Selva:** © U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Margaret Mitchell Regular Stamp

A one-cent Great Americans Series stamp honoring author Margaret Mitchell was issued on June 30 in Atlanta, Georgia. The dedication ceremony was held at the Omni International.

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1900, Mitchell grew up in an environment permeated by the Old South. Her father, president of the Atlanta Historical Society, along with the family's servants, held her spellbound with stories about the Civil War and Reconstruction.

In 1922, Mitchell applied for, and won, a job as a reporter for *The Atlanta Journal Sunday Magazine*, a major accomplishment for a woman of her era. She worked at the *Journal* until a severe ankle injury forced her to leave. It was during her convalescence that she began to recall the stories of her youth, transforming them into the pages of a blockbuster: *Gone With the Wind*.

Real or imagined, the characters in Mitchell's novel proved to be riveting ones. When *Gone With the Wind* was published in 1936, it became a publishing phenomenon, reaching a sales record of 50,000 copies in one day. Close to 1½ million copies were sold during its first year. In 1937 she received the Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

Mitchell reportedly sold the motion picture rights to her book for \$50,000. The movie, released in 1939 starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable, became one of the most popular motion pictures ever made.

*Gone With the Wind* was Mitchell's only novel. She died on August 16, 1949, the result of injuries received when she was struck by a speeding car.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* July 4, 1986

*Colors:* Blue and red

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Designer, Art Director and Typographer:*  
Howard Paine, Design Coordinator  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee  
Delaplane, Virginia

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Plate Numbers:* One single digit

*Engraver:* Claude Jumelet

*Selvage:* © U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

*Process:* Intaglio

## Statue of Liberty Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the centennial of the Statue of Liberty was issued July 4 in New York City. The first day of issue ceremony was held on Governors Island, during Liberty Weekend '86, an extensive program of events celebrating the centennial.

On the same day in Paris, the French postal administration (PTT) issued a 2,20 franc and 2,50 franc postal card in honor of the Statue.

The Statue of Liberty was presented to the United States by the people of France as an expression of their fraternity and regard for the nation's founding principles. Conceived by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and officially titled "Liberty Enlightening the World," the sculpture became at once an internationally recognized symbol of American liberty and contempt for tyranny.

Situated on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, the Statute of Liberty towers 305 feet from pedestal base to upheld torch. The Statue's thin (3/32 inch) copper sheathing is protected from the elements by a durable patina, and its 450,000 pound weight is supported and buttressed against the strong harbor winds by a remarkably effective iron framework devised by Gustave Eiffel. An American architect, Richard Morris Hunt, designed the pedestal.

The design used for the Statue of Liberty stamps and postal card indicia was created by Howard Paine, of Delaplane, Virginia. Mr. Paine based his work on a photograph by Peter B. Kaplan, a New York City artist noted for his "bird's eye" photographs of the city, often taken from the urban summits of skyscrapers and bridge towers.

In keeping with the cooperative nature of the joint Postal Service/French PTT project, the design was engraved in France by Claude Jumelet. Working from Mr. Jumelet's engraving, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced the U.S. stamp by the two-color intaglio process.



FIRST  
DAY  
OF  
ISSUE





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* July 14, 1986

*First Day City:* Boys Town, Nebraska

*Designer:* Christopher Calle  
Stamford, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Engravers:* Thomas H. Hipschen (vignette)  
Michael J. Ryan (lettering and  
numerals)

*Color:* Purple

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Image Area:* .71 x .82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Father Edward Joseph Flanagan Regular Stamp

A four-cent Great Americans Series stamp honoring the birth centennial of humanitarian Father Edward Joseph Flanagan was issued in Boys Town, Nebraska, on July 14. The dedication ceremony was held in the high school dining hall on Father Flanagan Drive in Boys Town.

Edward Joseph Flanagan was born in Roscommon, Ireland, on July 13, 1886, and moved to the United States in 1904 with aspirations for the priesthood. Eight years later, he was ordained a Catholic priest for the archdiocese of Omaha, where he embarked on a long and successful career as a humanitarian and educator.

In 1917, Father Flanagan's deep concern for needy youngsters prompted him to found "Father Flanagan's Boy's Home" which evolved into the present Boys Town. For three decades, the energetic Father Flanagan directed Boys Town and provided troubled youths with much-needed love, understanding and hope.

In 1947, General Douglas MacArthur invited Father Flanagan to Japan and Korea to serve as a consultant for youth programs. He died on May 15, 1948, while on a similar mission to Germany.

Today, Father Flanagan's legacy endures at Boys Town where young men and women acquire vocational skills and develop strong moral and spiritual character through programs he inspired.

Designed by Christopher Calle of Stamford, Connecticut, the single-color engraved stamp features a somber rendering of the gregarious priest. This is the 31st issue in the Great Americans Series. Initiated in 1980, the popular series commemorates distinguished American diplomats, educators, musicians, authors and other luminaries.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* August 20, 1986

*First Day City:* Anchorage, Alaska

*Designer:* Lou Nolan  
Washington, D.C.

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Edward P. Archer (vignette)  
Gary J. Slaght (lettering)  
Michael Ryan (numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* Single digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Stamps per Coil:* 100

## Dog Sled Regular Stamp

A 17-cent coil stamp in the Transportation Series featuring an Alaskan dog sled was issued August 20 in Anchorage, Alaska. The dedication ceremony was held at the Museum of History and Art.

In North America, dog sleds were first used by the Eskimos, who fashioned wood, bone and rawhide into sleds that were both lightweight and durable. Early arctic explorers quickly adopted this indispensable method of traversing otherwise impassable snowfields and ice ridges.

Because of their loyalty and strength, dogs are most often used to haul sleds over snow. Pulled by a team of ten Alaskan huskies, dog sleds can transport up to 1,000 pounds across hundreds of miles of glacial terrain.

Over the years, dog sleds have been put to a large number of uses, including mail delivery. As a sport, dog sledding continues to grow, and events like the 1,049-mile Iditarod Sled Dog Trail Race provide drivers with a unique opportunity to test their skill and the endurance of their team of dogs in fierce competition with both opponents and environment.

The Dog Sled Stamp was designed by Lou Nolan of Arlington, Virginia. This is Mr. Nolan's second contribution to the transportation series; he also designed the 3.4-cent School Bus Stamp. Mr. Nolan based his pen and ink rendering on archive photographs and on an actual sled displayed during the Smithsonian Institution's 1984 Festival of American Folklife held in Washington, D.C. The dog sled shown on the stamp is representative of a type that was common in the early 20th century and continues to be built today.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* September 3, 1986

*First Day City:* Cambridge, Massachusetts

*Designer:* Robert Anderson  
Lexington, Massachusetts

*Art Director:* Dick Sheaff, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Engravers:* Thomas Hipschen (vignette)  
Robert Culin, Jr.  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Crimson

*Image Area:* .71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## John Harvard Regular Stamp

A 56-cent Great Americans Series stamp honoring philanthropist John Harvard was issued on September 3, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The dedication ceremony was held at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The university is celebrating its 350th anniversary.

Artist Robert Anderson of Lexington, Massachusetts, based the design of the single-colored stamp on a statue of John Harvard created by Daniel Chester French, which is located in Harvard Yard on the grounds of Harvard University.

Harvard was born in Southwark, London, England in 1607. In 1627 he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he received Bachelor and Masters of Arts degrees.

After marrying Anne Sadler, the sister of one of his college mates, Harvard sailed to New England with her in 1637, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Harvard was one of the nearly 100 graduates of Oxford and Cambridge universities who emigrated to Massachusetts in the early years of the colony.

Harvard received a land grant of 120 acres in what is now Winchester and became teaching elder of the Charlestown church. Reflecting his regard for higher education and concern for the future of the colony, he bequeathed his library and half his estate to a college which had been newly established in Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. He died in 1638. A year later, because of the generosity of his gift, the college was named in his honor.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* September 4, 1986

*First Day City:* Window Rock, Arizona

*Art Director and Designer:*

Derry Noyes, Design Coordinator,  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee  
Washington, D.C.

*Modeler:* Frank J. Waslick

*Engraver:* Robert Culin, Sr.

*Process:* Offset and Intaglio

*Colors:* Yellow, magenta, cyan and black (offset)  
Black (intaglio)

*Image Area:* 0.84 x 1.44 inches  
or 21.3 x 36.6 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* Two groups (four offset / one intaglio)

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Navajo Art Commemorative Stamps

A block of four 22-cent stamps in The Folk Art series commemorating Navajo Art was issued September 4 in Window Rock, Arizona. The first day of issue ceremony coincided with the annual Navajo Nation Fair, which was held September 4-8 in Window Rock.

The Navajo reside primarily in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah and refer to themselves by the traditional name, "Dine" (DE-NAY), for "the people." Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the tribe, but the production of blankets and other handcrafts is essential to the livelihood of the people.

According to ancient tribal legends, one of the Holy People—Spider Woman—taught the Navajo people to weave blankets as a physical rendering of the mystical universe around them. And through a special tribal ritual, young Navajo girls were prepared to carry on Spider Woman's tradition by finding a spider web and rubbing it on their arms. "Thus," the legend goes, "when she grows up she will weave, and her fingers and arms will not tire from weaving."

Today, blanket weaving continues to be an integral part of the Navajo way of life. Using simple looms, weavers transform single strands of yarn into beautiful blankets, rugs and sashes which feature abstract geometric motifs.

The stamps were designed by Derry Noyes, a Washington, D.C., graphic artist and a design coordinator for the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee. Ms. Noyes based her work on actual blankets, three of which are housed in the Museum of the American Indian in New York City. The fourth blanket is displayed at the Lowe Art Museum in Coral Gables, Florida, and is reproduced on the lower left stamp of the set.





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* September 15, 1986

*First Day City:* Washington, D.C.

*Designer:* Christopher Calle  
Stamford, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Howard Paine, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Engravers:* Joseph Creamer (vignette)  
Robert Culin, Sr.  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvaige:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Dr. Paul Dudley White Regular Stamp

A three-cent Great Americans Series stamp honoring cardiologist Paul Dudley White was issued on September 15 in Washington, D.C. The dedication ceremony was held at the Washington Convention Center, site of the Tenth World Congress of Cardiology, which was dedicated to Dr. White's honor for his role in fostering the international exchange of medical information.

Christopher Calle based his design for the single-colored blue stamp on a photograph of Dr. White taken in 1969 by Fabian Bachrach.

White, the son of a family physician, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1886. He earned his M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1911 and became a teaching fellow there in 1914. For decades White was a leading authority on cardiovascular disease and a pioneer in its diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Today he is recognized as the "Father of American Cardiology."

During a half century of medical practice, Dr. White observed thousands of cardiac cases and conducted numerous studies in the field. He was one of the first to use the electrocardiograph, and his research did much to speed the development of new diagnosis and treatment procedures. His book, *Heart Disease*, first published in 1931, was regarded as a standard text on the subject. He was one of the founders of the American Heart Association, serving as its vice president in 1940 and president from 1942 to 1944.

Following President Eisenhower's collapse from a heart attack in 1955, White was called in as a consultant to the attending physicians. Because of his candor and ability to discuss the president's condition in terms that laymen could understand, he quickly became spokesman for the group.

While reassuring the nation of the president's recovery, White also took the opportunity to educate the nation on the risks of heart disease. To a large degree, his warnings led to a heightened interest in nutrition, exercise and general prevention that continues to grow today.

Paul Dudley White died in Boston on October 31, 1973.







Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* September 23, 1986

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Designer:* Tom Broad  
Chevy Chase, Maryland

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Peter Cocci

*Engravers:* Kenneth Kipperman (vignette)  
Robert Culin, Sr.  
(Lettering and numerals)

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Dr. Bernard Revel Regular Stamp

A \$1.00 stamp honoring Dr. Bernard Revel, scholar and educator, was issued on September 23 in New York City. The dedication ceremony was held in New York City at the Stern College for Women at the Yeshiva University Midtown Center. The stamp is being issued in conjunction with the centennial of Yeshiva University, the nation's oldest and largest institution of higher learning under Jewish auspices.

Revel came to the United States in 1906. He studied first at the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and then at the University of Pennsylvania. After receiving a master of arts degree from New York University, he acquired a doctor of philosophy degree from Dropsie College in Philadelphia. He became a United States citizen in 1912, and in 1915 he was named president of Yeshiva, where a graduate school was later named in his honor.

A highly regarded Talmudic scholar, he implemented an innovative curriculum which combined Jewish studies with a secular program emphasizing the arts, sciences and humanities. His efforts enabled thousands of Jewish immigrants to adapt to their new land while continuing their traditional religious education.

Dr. Revel served as Yeshiva's president for 25 years until his death in 1940. Under Revel's leadership a high school, the Talmudical Academy, Yeshiva College and a graduate school of higher Jewish learning (for the training of rabbinic leaders and teachers) were established as adjuncts to the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary in New York City.

The design for the Bernard Revel stamp was created by Tom Broad of Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. Broad, who also designed this year's William Jennings Bryan issue, based his work on a portrait of Revel provided by Yeshiva University. This is the 35th issue in the Great Americans Series.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* September 26, 1986

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*First Day City:* St. Louis, Missouri

*Color:* Dark Orange

*Designer, Art Director and Typographer:*  
Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee  
Riverside, Connecticut

*Image Area:* 0.84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Engravers:* Thomas Hipschen (vignette)  
Robert Culin, Sr.  
(lettering and numerals)

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## T. S. Eliot Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent stamp honoring poet and dramatist T. S. Eliot was issued on September 26 in St. Louis, Missouri. The dedication ceremony was held at the Missouri Historical Society.

The stamp, designed by Bradbury Thompson, is the fifth issue in the Literary Arts Series, which was initiated in 1979 with the John Steinbeck commemorative. The design for the Eliot stamp is based on a photograph provided by the *New York Times*.

Eliot was born in St. Louis in 1888 to Henry Ware Eliot, a prosperous brick manufacturer, and poet Charlotte Chauncy Stearns. In 1906, he entered Harvard College, acquiring a bachelor of arts degree in three years. He obtained his master of arts degree in 1910.

His first book of poems, *Prufrock and Other Observations* (1917), contained the "Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," considered to be the first masterpiece of modernism in English. That work, expressing disenchantment with modern life, prepared the way for his most famous poem, "The Waste Land" (1922), which gained Eliot an international reputation. First published in the *Criterion*, "The Waste Land" was immediately praised for its original style and for Eliot's masterful treatment of his theme, the fragmented experience and dissolute spirit of modern man.

The publication *Four Quartets*, considered by many to be Eliot's finest work, led to his being awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and the British Order of Merit in 1948. His play *The Cocktail Party*, performed in 1949, won a Tony award. A prolific writer credited with numerous successes, he experimented in verse drama with *The Rock*, *Murder in the Cathedral* and *The Family Reunion*.

Among his many other honors, T. S. Eliot was given the American Medal of Freedom in 1964. He died in London on January 4, 1965.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

Issue Date: October 1, 1986

First Day City: Washington, D.C.

Designer, Art Director and Typographer:  
Bradbury Thompson, Design Coordinator,  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee  
Riverside, Connecticut

Modeler: Richard C. Sennett

Printing Process: Gravure

Colors: Yellow, magenta, cyan, tone black and line black

Image Area: 0.84 x 1.44 inches  
or 21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

Plate Numbers: One group of five digits  
(preceded by the letter A)

Stamps per Pane: 50

Selva: ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Woodcarved Figurines Commemorative Stamps

A block of four 22-cent stamps in The Folk Art series commemorating Woodcarved Figurines was issued October 1 in Washington, D.C. The first day of issue ceremony was held in the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art. The event coincided with the beginning of Stamp Collecting Month in October, cosponsored by the Postal Service.

From the Colonial era through the 19th century, woodcarved figurines were perhaps even more prolific than today's billboards. The most notable were attached to ship's prows, but they were far outnumbered by carvings made for commercial enterprises on land.

The designs of the four stamps are based on actual woodcarved figurines illustrated in the *Index of American Design* by Erwin O. Christensen. Through a retouching process, figurine colors were enhanced and intensified to achieve better color fidelity in the production of the stamps.

The upper left stamp in the block features a Highlander Figure which is considered to be one of the most splendid of the types of woodcarved figurines borrowed from abroad.

Known as an advertiser of tobacco in England, the Highlander usually was presenting a package of cigars in American usage.

The upper right stamp depicts a graceful female Ship Figurehead whose costume merges neoclassic fashion with early Victorian. The five-foot-high carving has the simplicity of folk art, which was typical of pieces produced by figurehead carvers.

The lower left stamp is devoted to a Nautical Figure—a navigator—which promoted the shop of James Fales, a 19th century nautical instrument maker in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The lower right stamp features the most prevalent and widely known figure of America's past—the cigar store Indian.

The posture of the six-foot-tall cigar store figure may bring to mind the rigid art found in ancient Egypt or Greece, yet the carver attempted to impart animation to the piece by having the right hand raised to the forehead as in a greeting.





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* October 24, 1986

*First Day City:* Washington, D.C.

*Designer, Art Director and Typographer:*  
Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee  
Riverside, Connecticut

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Printing Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Red, blue, yellow, black and  
special blue

*Image Area:* .71 x 0.82 inches or  
21.33 x 25.14 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvaige:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Traditional Christmas Special Stamp

The 1986 traditional Christmas stamp was issued on October 24 in Washington, D.C. and features the "Perugino Madonna," an oil on wood painted by Il Perugino. The ceremony was held at the National Gallery of Art where the painting is on display.

Pietro Di Cristoforo Di Vannucci was born near Perugino, Italy, around 1450. Because of Vannucci's longtime residency in Perugino, he was better known as Il Perugino, "the Perugian."

Il Perugino was a master of the Umbrian School, the art and architecture that flourished from the 13th to the 15th centuries in Umbria, in central Italy. In 1481, he was commissioned to help decorate the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. His contributions (the Assumption, the finding of Moses and the Nativity) painted on the altar wall were later destroyed by Michelangelo to make room for his "Last Judgment."

The stamp was designed by Bradbury Thompson, a Design Coordinator for the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee. Mr. Thompson previously has been the designer of many United States postage stamps including the 1985 traditional Christmas stamp "The Genoa Madonna."

The contemporary Christmas stamp, which features a winter village scene was issued in Snow Hill, Maryland.



FIRST

DAY OF

ISSUE





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* October 24, 1986

*First Day City:* Snow Hill, Maryland

*Designer:* Dolli Tingle  
Westport, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Printing Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Red, blue, yellow, ochre, gray  
and black

*Image Area:* .71 x 0.82 inches or  
21.33 x 25.14 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of six digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvaige:* U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Contemporary Christmas Special Stamp

The 1986 contemporary Christmas stamp was issued on October 24 in Snow Hill, Maryland. The dedication ceremony was held at the Snow Hill High School. Snow Hill was selected as the first day city to add a special seasonal flavor to the first day of issue cancellation.

The stamp features a bright and cheery winter village scene. This is the fifth contemporary Christmas stamp designed by Dolli Tingle. Her other designs are the 1973 Christmas Tree, the 1977 Rural Mailbox, the 1978 Hobby Horse and the 1982 Season's Greetings block of four stamps.

The traditional Christmas stamp was issued in Washington, D.C. The design, by Bradbury Thompson, is based on the "Perugino Madonna," an oil on wood painted by Il Perugino.

In order to increase production and distribution capabilities, both the contemporary and traditional stamps were printed in the regular stamp size rather than the standard commemorative size. This is the first time since 1979, that both Christmas stamps have been the smaller size. In 1981 the traditional design was regular issue size while the contemporary design was commemorative size.





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* November 1, 1986

*First Day City:* Fort Worth, Texas

*Designer:* David K. Stone  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

*Art Director:* Joe Brockert, Senior  
Philatelic Programs Specialist

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Joseph S. Creamer, Jr. (vignette)  
Dennis Brown (lettering and  
numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Colors:* Maroon (mint version)  
Maroon and black  
(precanceled version)

*Image Area:* .71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* Single digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Stamps per Coil:* 500 (mint)  
500 and 3,000 (precanceled)

## Star Route Truck Regular Stamp

A 5.5-cent regular Transportation Series coil stamp featuring an antique star route truck was issued November 1 in Fort Worth, Texas. The dedication ceremony was held at the Worthington Hotel.

The 5.5-cent denomination represents the rate for non-profit, third-class mail presorted to the carrier route. The stamp will be produced in mint and precanceled varieties. The precanceled version will include the legends, "Car-Rt Sort" and "Non Profit Org.," which will be printed in black type.

The design was prepared in pen-and-ink by Chapel Hill, North Carolina, artist David K. Stone. Mr. Stone also designed a number of other issues in the Transportation Series, including the 1-cent Omnibus, 5.9-cent Bicycle and 18-cent Surrey stamps.

The term "star route" originated in 1845 when President John Tyler signed legislation which allowed for the awarding of mail transportation contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. The law did not specify the mode of transportation; it simply stated that mail be carried with "celerity, certainty and security." Previously, mail had been transported between cities and towns almost exclusively by stagecoach. The law was designed to provide for reasonable alternatives to that costly and limited service.

Contracts awarded under the 1845 legislation were designated in postal records by an asterisk and thus came to be known as "star routes." Today, the term "highway contract route" is used to refer to contractor-supplied highway transportation services. The Post Service maintains approximately 12,000 such contracts at a cost of \$833 million. And although the vast majority of these routes are served by truck—horses, boats and even dog sleds are still used in more remote areas.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* November 22, 1986

*First Day City:* Virginia Beach, Virginia

*Designer:* William H. Bond  
Arlington, Virginia

*Art Director:* Howard Paine, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Edward P. Archer (vignette)  
Michael J. Ryan  
(lettering and numerals)

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Brown

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* Single Digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Stamps per Coil:* 3000

## Bread Wagon Regular Stamp

A 25-cent coil stamp in the Transportation Series featuring a bread wagon from the 1880s was issued November 22 in Virginia Beach, Virginia. The first day of issue ceremony was held at the Pavilion Convention Center. The event coincided with the Vapex philatelic exhibition.

The 25-cent stamp is intended for use primarily with stamp vending equipment. It replaces the 25-cent Paul Revere stamp issued in 1965.

In the late nineteenth century there was a great influx of people from the rural to urban areas, where many had neither the space nor facilities to bake bread. Large commercial bakeries sprang up to satisfy the need, and their products were delivered by wagon to stores or directly to homes. These bread wagons were simple adaptations of horse-drawn wagons.

The Bread Wagon stamp was designed by William Bond of Arlington, Virginia. He based his pen-and-ink design on archive drawings and photographs. This is Mr. Bond's third contribution to the Transportation Series; he also designed the 14-cent Iceboat and the 4.9-cent Buckboard stamps.

This is the 26th stamp in the Transportation Series, which was initiated in 1981 with the release of the 18-cent Surrey stamp. The stamps in this series feature early modes of transportation and are issued in coil form only.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* January 24, 1987

*First Day City:* Tucson, Arizona

*Designer:* William H. Bond  
Arlington, Virginia

*Art Director and Typographer:*  
Howard E. Paine, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Edward P. Archer (vignette)  
Michael J. Ryan  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Dark gray (precancellation in red)

*Plate Number:* Single digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Stamps per Coil:* 500 (mint)  
500 and 3000  
(precanceled)

*Image Area:* 0.71 × 0.82 inches or  
18.03 × 20.82 millimeters

## Tow Truck Regular Stamp

A 1920s tow truck was the subject of an 8.5-cent Transportation Series coil stamp issued on January 24. The dedication ceremony was held at the Tucson Community Center during the ARIPEX '87 stamp show. It was the 27th issue in that series, which features antique vehicles.

The stamp's 8.5-cent denomination represents the basic rate for nonprofit, third-class mail.

The appearance of a tow truck can be a welcomed or dismaying sight depending on the circumstances of the motorist whose car is being hauled away. Since automobiles first began to appear in significant numbers, "wreckers" of one type or another have been produced to clear the roadways of disabled vehicles. Like the truck pictured on the stamp, most were relatively light, double-axle vehicles equipped with a mechanical crane fastened to the rear bed.

William H. Bond, of Arlington, Virginia, created the stamp design in pen-and-ink using archive photographs as models. Mr. Bond's other design credits in the Transportation Series include the 14-cent Iceboat, 4.9-cent Buckboard and the 25-cent Bread Wagon stamps.

The design, which is printed in dark gray, was rendered in the simple, vivid lines characteristic of the Transportation Series. The truck is pictured from the rear with the crane prominent in the design.

It is being manufactured in coils of 500 and 3,000 and is available in mint and precanceled varieties. The precanceled version will be identified by the legend "Nonprofit Org.," which is printed in red.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* January 26, 1987

*First Day City:* Lansing, Michigan

*Designer:* Robert Wilbert  
Detroit, Michigan

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Peter Cocci

*Printing Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Magenta, cyan, yellow, black  
and special green

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Michigan Statehood Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the 150th anniversary of Michigan statehood was issued on January 26 in Lansing, the state capital. The dedication ceremony was held in the Radisson Hotel Capitol Ballroom.

Michigan joined the Union in 1837 as the nation's 26th state. Conditional to its formation as a state, Michigan annexed the Upper Peninsula, then a part of Wisconsin Territory, and conceded to Ohio a disputed section of territory near the city of Toledo.

At the time, there were many Michigan residents who believed that trading agriculturally important land to Ohio for unknown potential in the north was a poor bargain. However, the subsequent discovery of rich iron and copper ore deposits in the Upper Peninsula soon quieted any disagreement, and Michigan remained the leading producer of those ores until the end of the 19th century. During this period, lumbering was also a key industry in the state, which in 1837 was almost completely forested.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Michigan's economic focus underwent a dramatic transformation from agriculture, mining and lumbering to manufacturing. The transition was accelerated by the creation of a booming automobile industry in the southeast corner of the state. Detroit's population increased fivefold between 1900 and 1930, swelled by European immigrants and southern American workers lured by the promise of steady work and good wages.

The stamp was designed by Robert Wilbert, a resident of Detroit. His design, rendered in acrylic paint, features a White pine, the Michigan state tree. The tree is pictured in the foreground, silhouetted over a sunrise on Lake Huron.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* January 29, 1987

*First Day City:* Indianapolis, Indiana

*Designer:* Lon Busch  
St. Louis, Missouri

*Art Director:* Richard Sheaff, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* V. Jack Ruther

*Printing Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Special red, special blue, yellow,  
black and special silver

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvaqe:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Pan American Games Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the Pan American Games was issued January 29 in Indianapolis, Indiana. The first day of issue ceremony was held at the War Memorial Auditorium.

The Games will take place August 7-25 at 23 select sites throughout the state of Indiana. More than 6,500 athletes and officials from 38 Western Hemisphere nations will take part. This represents the largest number of athletes and member nations ever to participate.

The Games have been held every four years since the 1951 competition in Buenos Aires, Argentina. However, the idea for an international sports competition chiefly for the Americas dates back to the 1932 Olympics when the Mexican delegation proposed the establishment of a sports organization devoted to amateur athletics in the Western Hemisphere. A quadrennial sports festival also was proposed at that time, but efforts to organize the games were delayed by World War II.

The Pan American Games are coordinated by the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO), a group recognized and supported by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). PASO was designed to develop friendship through amateur sports in the Americas by following the Olympic ideal and following the rules set out by the IOC.

The stamp design was created by Lon Busch of St. Louis, Missouri, and features a stylized runner in full stride. The running figure is composed of various geometric shapes, and its image is repeated successively in the design, suggesting rapid movement and the appearance of competing sprinters.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* January 30, 1987

*Process:* Gravure

*First Day City:* San Francisco, California

*Colors:* Yellow, orange, blue, green and blue type

*Designer and*

*Typographer:* John Alcorn

Lyme, Connecticut

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Art Director:* Derry Noyes, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Plate Number:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Modeler:* V. Jack Ruther

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Love Special Stamp

A 22-cent special stamp honoring Love was issued January 30 in San Francisco, California. The dedication ceremony was held at the Fairmont Hotel and included singer Tony Bennett, famous for his rendition of the song "I Left My Heart in San Francisco."

The design of the new 22-cent Love stamp, featuring a pastel-colored heart, was unveiled during a New Year's Eve celebration at the Pavilion at the Old Post Office in Washington, D.C. As midnight drew near, a giant reproduction of the stamp design began its descent from the top of the Pavilion's clock tower. Beams of laser lights lit the night sky and illuminated the heart's pastel shades of yellow, orange, blue and green. This was the fourth consecutive unveiling of a Love stamp at that site to signal the arrival of a new year in the Nation's capital.

This is the sixth stamp celebrating the theme of love. The first one, issued in 1973, proved so popular that the Postal Service issued subsequent Love stamps in 1982, 1984, 1985 and 1986. As with the previous Love stamps, this is a special stamp which means it is available in larger quantities and for a longer period of time than commemorative issues.

The 1987 Love stamp is the first postage item designed by John Alcorn of Lyme, Connecticut.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1987

*Issue Date:* February 6, 1987

*First Day City:* Sarasota, Florida

*Designer:* Ken Dallison  
Indian River, Ontario, Canada

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for  
Philatelic Design

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*Engravers:* Gary M. Chaconas (vignette)  
Robert G. Culin, Sr.  
(lettering and numerals)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Colors:* Dark Red (mint version), Dark Red  
and black (precanceled version)

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit (on every  
52nd stamp)

*Stamps* 500 (mint)  
*per Coil:* 500 and 3000 (precanceled)

## Tractor Regular Stamp

A 7.1-cent Transportation Series coil stamp featuring a 1920s tractor was issued February 6 in Sarasota, Florida. The dedication ceremony was held in Exhibition Hall and coincided with the SARAPEX 87 philatelic exhibition.

The 7.1-cent denomination represents the rate for third-class nonprofit bulk mail which has been presorted by five-digit ZIP Codes. The precanceled version will include the legend, "Nonprofit Org.," which will be printed in two lines of black type.

Until the 1920s, the tractor was regarded primarily as a mobile source of power for operating stationary equipment such as a threshing cylinder and as a substitute for draft animals. But the value of farm tractors was boosted greatly by the introduction of the "power takeoff," which allowed rotary power from the engine to be transmitted through a flexible shaft to drive such field implements as hay balers, combines and mowing machines.

The 1920s model depicted on the Tractor stamp is typical of all such vehicles produced before 1932 in that it was equipped with steel tires dotted with ground-gripping lugs. However, these wheels greatly disturbed the soil, raised rolling resistance and lowered power-transmitting efficiency, which sparked development of the rubber tractor tire.

Ken Dallison of Indian River, Ontario, Canada, designed the Tractor stamp. His previous designs include the 11-cent Stutz Bearcat and 12-cent Stanley Steamer stamps in the Transportation Series, and the 33-cent Alfred Verville airmail stamp, all issued in 1985.

This is the 28th stamp in the Transportation Series, which was initiated in 1981 with the release of the 18-cent Surrey stamp.





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1987

*Issue Date:* February 12, 1987

*First Day City:* Boston, Massachusetts

*Designer:* Ward Brackett  
Westport, Connecticut

*Art Director:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* V. Jack Ruther

*Engravers:* James L. Goodbody (lettering)  
Robert G. Culin, Sr. (numerals)  
Joseph S. Creamer, Jr. (vignette)

*Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Red

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1987  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Julia Ward Howe Regular Stamp

A 14-cent regular stamp in the Great Americans Series honoring social reformer Julia Ward Howe was issued February 12 in Boston, Massachusetts. The dedication ceremony was held at Dwight Hall in the Howe Building of the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts. The Howe stamp was the 36th in that series and the first Great Americans issue for 1987.

Howe is perhaps best known as the author of the "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February, 1862. It served to rally the Union cause throughout the conflict and endures even today as a ceremonial anthem of remarkable emotional power.

Born May 27, 1819 in New York City, Howe moved to Boston in 1843 after marrying philanthropist Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. Compelled by an overwhelming desire to promote equality and human dignity, she assisted her husband in the publication of the *Commonwealth*, a widely-read abolitionist periodical. For that reason, she became known principally for her anti-slavery sentiment.

Julia Ward Howe and her husband supported each other's efforts in their remarkably diverse work to improve the living conditions of the less fortunate. Samuel Gridley Howe founded the Perkins School for the Blind and pioneered the printing of books for the sightless. He was a staunch supporter of improved public education and established the first school in the United States for the care and training of the mentally handicapped. Along with his wife, he was instrumental in efforts to improve education for the deaf and supported Dorothea Dix in her crusade for prison reform.

Julia Ward Howe died in Newport, Rhode Island, on October 17, 1910.

The Howe stamp was designed by Westport, Connecticut, artist Ward Brackett. Brackett based his pencil-drawn design on a photograph of Howe taken about the time she penned the Hymn.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* February 20, 1987

*First Day City:* Chicago, Illinois

*Designer:* Thomas Blackshear,  
Novato, California

*Art Director:* Jerry Pinkney, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Esther Porter

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Magenta, cyan, yellow, black tone  
and black type

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the founder of Chicago, Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, was issued February 20 in Chicago, Illinois. The dedication ceremony was held in the Richard J. Daley Civic Center. The stamp is the 10th issue in the Black Heritage Series, which was initiated in 1978 with the 13-cent Harriet Tubman stamp.

The design was prepared by artist Thomas Blackshear of Novato, California. The Du Sable rendering is Mr. Blackshear's first stamp design. Because there are no known "from life" likenesses of Du Sable, several artists' conceptions of Du Sable were reviewed by Blackshear before he prepared his original painting. The conceptions and other background material were provided by Chicago's Du Sable Museum of African American History.

Believed to have been born in Haiti to a black mother and a French mariner-trader, Du Sable was a general merchant, fur trader, farmer and man of affairs in the frontier community he fashioned on the banks of the Chicago river about 1773.

His trading post included a 40' x 22' dwelling, a size almost unheard of in that relative wilderness; two barns; a mill; a bakehouse; a poultry house, and large livestock holdings.

Du Sable later acquired a house on 30 acres in Peoria and received a government grant for another 400 acres before selling his holdings in 1800 and moving to St. Charles, Missouri, to live with his son. He died in 1818.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* February 27, 1987

*Process:* Gravure

*First Day City:* New York, New York

*Colors:* Yellow, magenta, process black and line black

*Designer:* Jim Sharpe  
Westport, Connecticut

*Image Area:* 0.84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Postal Service  
Program Manager for Philatelic  
Design

*Plate Numbers:* One group of four digits  
(preceded by the letter "A")

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Modeler:* Richard C. Sennett

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Enrico Caruso Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent Performing Arts Series commemorative stamp honoring opera great Enrico Caruso was issued February 27 in New York City. The dedication ceremony was held in the Metropolitan Opera House. The stamp is the 10th issue in the Performing Arts Series, which was initiated in 1978 with the 13-cent Jimmie Rodgers stamp.

Jim Sharpe of Westport, Connecticut, designed the stamp. Mr. Sharpe also designed all nine previous issues in the Performing Arts Series. In developing his design, Sharpe reviewed many likenesses of Caruso. From these images, he created a composite vignette which depicts the singer in the costume of the Duke of Mantua, from the opera, *Rigoletto*.

Born in Naples, Italy, on February 25, 1873, Caruso was the 18th of 21 children. He made his operatic debut at age 21, launching a career described by the *New York Times* as a "long crescendo." At 25, he catapulted to world fame as the tenor lead in *Fedora*. Following his New York debut on November 23, 1903, the Metropolitan Opera became Caruso's artistic home. In 18 seasons, he sang 607 times in 37 different operas.

Caruso duplicated his Metropolitan Opera triumphs in all the major opera houses, becoming the world's highest paid and most admired performer. It is generally conceded that there never has been a tenor voice comparable to Caruso's in size, brilliance or warmth. Caruso made more than 250 records, covering every aspect of his art—from the simplest Neopolitan songs to the most demanding areas.

Caruso died in Naples on August 2, 1921.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1984

*Issue Date:* February 28, 1987

*Modeler:* Clarence Holbert

*First Day City:* South Hadley, Massachusetts

*Process:* Intaglio

*Designer:* Ron Adair  
Richardson, Texas

*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Program  
Manager for Philatelic Design

*Plate Number:* One single digit

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1984  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Mary Lyon Regular Stamp

A two-cent Great Americans Series stamp honoring women's education pioneer Mary Lyon was issued February 28 in South Hadley, Massachusetts. The dedication ceremony was held in Chapin Auditorium on the campus of Mount Holyoke.

Left on her own at the age of 13 to make a living on the family homestead with her 21-year-old brother, a determined Mary Lyon began teaching at the age of 17.

She organized Wheaton College in 1834 in Norton, Massachusetts. While developing detailed plans to start the institution, she taught, she studied, she organized and she carried a full administrative load for 130 students at highly respected Ipswich Female Seminary.

To found Mount Holyoke in 1837, at a time when advocates of women's education faced huge obstacles, Miss Lyon raised more than \$12,000, enough money to construct a five-story building that housed a faculty of four and a first class of 80 young women.

Mary Lyon's efforts were a major factor in the spread of higher education for women in the United States. And, historians generally agree that the strongest influence on elementary and secondary education in the East during the mid-1800s came through the many students from Mary Lyon's schools who went out to teach.

The Mary Lyon stamp was designed by Ron Adair of Richardson, Texas. He also designed the 15-cent Everett Dirksen and 20-cent John Hanson commemorative stamps, both issued in 1981, and the one-cent Margaret Mitchell stamp in the Great Americans Series issued in 1986.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1982

*Issue Date:* March 6, 1987

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*First Day City:* Milwaukee, Wisconsin

*Color:* Black

*Designer:* David Stone  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Plate Number:* One single digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Engravers:* Michael J. Ryan (lettering)  
Gary M. Chaconas (vignette)

*Stamps per Coil:* 3,000

## Reengraved Locomotive Regular Stamp

A reengraved two-cent Locomotive coil stamp in the Transportation Series was issued March 6 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The dedication ceremony was held in conjunction with the MILCOPEX 1987 stamp show in Kilbourn Hall of the Mecca Auditorium.

Reengraving of the Locomotive coil was necessary because the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ceased using Cottrell presses. Coil stamps now are being produced on the Bureau's B press.

The reengraved Locomotive stamp initially is being printed only in rolls of 3,000 stamps, although rolls of 500 are scheduled as the need arises to replace similar rolls of the original design. One plate number appears on every 52nd reengraved stamp, compared to one number on every 24th stamp in the original design.

The original Locomotive stamp, also printed in black, included "USA 2c" in one line of type at the top left beneath "Locomotive 1870s." The reengraved version has been altered to read "2 USA," and the "2" now is about twice the size of "USA."

Stone's design was based on several Currier and Ives prints, including "The Express Train," published in 1870 and "The American Express Train," published in 1964. The locomotives pictured in both prints were drawn by Fanny Palmer. The coal-burning steam engine featured on the stamp was commonly used to pull passenger trains in the 1860s and 1870s.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Stanley Steamer 1909





Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1987

*Issue Date:* March 12, 1987

*Colors:* Magenta, yellow, cyan, black and green (offset)  
Black and red (intaglio)

*First Day City:* Washington, D.C.

*Designer Art Director and Typographer:*  
Richard D. Sheaff, Design Coordinator,  
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee  
Needham Heights, Massachusetts

*Image Area:* 0.84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* Five offset/one intaglio

*Modeler:* Ronald C. Sharpe

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Engraver:* Edward Archer

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1987  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

*Process:* Offset/intaglio

## Girl Scouts Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the 75th anniversary of Girl Scouts in the United States was issued March 12 in Washington, D.C. The dedication ceremony was held at the Departmental Auditorium at 1300 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

The stamp was designed by Richard D. Sheaff of Needham Heights, Massachusetts. Sheaff pictured 14 different Girl Scouts badges on a background of green, the color of the sash upon which they would be worn. The badges portrayed were selected to provide good contrast and to best enhance the overall design effect.

Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts in Savannah, Georgia, in 1912, having borrowed the concept from the Girl Guides movement in England.

Through Low's tireless effort, skillful promotion and financial sacrifice, the Girl Scouts grew rapidly: Five thousand girls had enrolled by 1915, and by 1920, the number of Scouts had climbed to 40,000.

In the intervening years, more than 52 million American girls and adults have participated in Scouting. Today, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. is the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world. Open to all girls ages 5 through 17, it provides them with the opportunity to develop their potential, to make friends and to become a vital part of their communities. Through activities that stimulate self-discovery, girls are introduced to the arts, the sciences and the out-of-doors.

Girl Scouts may participate in five program levels: Daisy Girls Scouts (ages 5-6), Brownie Girl Scouts (ages 6-8), Junior Girl Scouts (ages 8-11), Cadette Girl Scouts (ages 11-14) and Senior Girl Scouts (ages 14-17). Programs offer girls a broad range of activities which address both their current interests and future roles as women. In Low's words, a Girl Scout should be "almost a grown-up woman, capable of bearing the responsibilities that come to her at home and in the community."



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Canal Boat 1880s

10 USA



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1987

*Issue Date:* April 11, 1987

*First Day City:* Buffalo, New York

*Designer:* William H. Bond  
Arlington, Virginia

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Robert S. Culin, Sr. (lettering)  
Edward Archer (vignette)

*Printing Process:* Intaglio

*Color:* Blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Number:* One single digit  
(on every 52nd stamp)

*Stamps per Coil:* 500 and 3,000

## Canal Boat Regular Stamp

A 10-cent Transportation Series coil stamp featuring a canal boat was issued April 11 in Buffalo, New York, site of the beginning of the famous Erie Canal. The dedication ceremony was held in the Marine Midland Bank Auditorium and coincided with the ALPEX '87 stamp show.

The Canal Boat stamp was designed by William H. Bond of Arlington, Virginia, who also designed the 4.9-cent Buckboard, 8.5-cent Tow Truck, 14-cent Iceboat and 25-cent Bread Wagon stamps in the Transportation Series, and the 20-cent Alaska Statehood commemorative stamp of 1984.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 spawned a method of transportation whose heyday lasted more than 60 years.

Cost and comfort were keys to the success of the canal boat. The standard freight charge on the Erie was three cents per ton per mile, but many canals charged less. And while stagecoaches were faster, many travelers preferred the relative comfort and serenity of a canal boat's placid 4-mph pace.

Canal boats, characterized by their low, wide profiles, typically had rounded bows and blunt sterns and included cabins in the rear which seldom stood more than 30" above deck level. Passenger space, usually on the cabin roof, often was graced by tables and chairs and an awning to provide shade. The boats were steered by a sweep or rudder and were pulled by horses, donkeys and mules which were tethered to the boat with long ropes as they walked on towpaths alongside the canals.

Forwarding stations, grist mills, stores, hotels and taverns sprang up along canal routes, and canal traffic sustained many local economic activities: towns, industries, shops, boatyards, feedstores and wharf and warehouse activities.



Issue Date: April 20, 1987

First Day City: Atlanta, Georgia

Designer: Oren Sherman  
Boston, Massachusetts

Art Director and Typographer:  
Richard D. Sheaff, Design Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

Modeler: Frank J. Waslick

Process: Gravure

Colors: Lavender, red, blue, yellow, black and special blue

Image Area: "Congratulations!," "Love You, Dad!" and "Love You, Mother!"  
stamps: .82 x 1.58 inches or 20.82 x 40.13 millimeters

"Get Well!" and "Thank You!" stamps: 0.71 x 1.30 inches  
or 18.03 x 33.02 millimeters

"Best Wishes!," "Happy Birthday!" and "Keep in Touch!"  
stamps: 0.71 x 0.82 inches or 18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

Full pane of 10 stamps (detached from booklet): 1.74 x 7.215  
inches or 44.19 x 183.26 millimeters

Plate Numbers: One group of six digits

Stamps per Pane: 10

## Special Occasions Stamps Booklet

A \$2.20 Special Occasions stamps booklet was issued April 20 in Atlanta, Georgia. The dedication ceremony was held on the grounds of the Atlanta Historical Society. The stamps are classified as special issues because they will remain on sale for a longer period of time than commemoratives.

The booklet contains a single pane of 10 multicolored 22-cent stamps carrying the messages "Congratulations!," "Happy Birthday!" (each of which are featured twice, with the remaining designs shown once), "Best Wishes!," "Thank You!," "Get Well!," "Keep in Touch!," "Love You, Mother!" and "Love You, Dad!"

The entire booklet pane of 10 stamps was unveiled September 30, 1986, at the annual convention of the Greeting Card Association in Napa, California. In unveiling the designs, former Deputy Postmaster General Jackie A. Strange noted that the stamps would "help convey many important messages to loved ones and friends."

The development of the unique Special Occasions booklet was prompted by requests to the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee for stamps bearing meaningful "messages," matching the thoughts expressed in cards and letters, which could be used for special events such as Father's and Mother's Days, birthdays, weddings, and graduations.

Oren Sherman of Boston, Massachusetts, created the designs under the art direction of Richard D. Sheaff, a design coordinator for the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* April 28, 1987

*First Day City:* Washington, D.C.

*Designer:* Jerry Pinkney  
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

*Art Director:* Bradbury Thompson,  
Design Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Peter Cocci

*Engraver:* Kenneth Kipperman

*Printing Process:* Offset/intaglio

*Colors:* Magenta, yellow, cyan, purple and  
black (offset)  
Purple (intaglio)

*Image Area:* 0.84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* Five offset/one intaglio

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## United Way Commemorative Stamp

A 22-cent commemorative stamp honoring the United Way concept of voluntary support was issued in Washington, D.C. The April 28 dedication ceremony, which was held at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall, was timed to coincide with the observance of National Volunteer Week, April 26–May 2.

The stamp design, created by Jerry Pinkney of Croton-on-Hudson, New York, features six horizontal bands of color which approximate the shades of a rainbow and reflect the motif of the United Way logo. Below are overlapping profiles of six people of various ages and races, representing the diversity of people contributing to and benefiting from volunteer services.

The concept of a comprehensive, unified fund-raising effort grew from the recognition by religious leaders in Denver a century ago that needs could be met more effectively by volunteers working together rather than separately. In the 1940s and '50s, the program was taken a step further as business and labor leaders joined together to form community-wide campaigns rather than multiple appeals at the workplace.

Although United Way began strictly as a fund-raising organization, it has assumed an increasingly greater role in community problem solving over the years. Among current issues of concern are substance abuse, illiteracy, unemployment, access to health care, housing and shelter for the homeless.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1987

*Issue Date:* May 9, 1987

*First Day City:* Denver, Colorado

*Designer, Typographer and Modeler:*  
Peter Cocci, Bureau of  
Engraving and Printing

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Yellow, red, royal blue,  
background blue

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of four digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 100

*Seivage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1987  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

## Flag With Fireworks Regular Stamp

A 22-cent Flag With Fireworks regular sheet stamp was issued May 9 in Denver, Colorado. The dedication ceremony was held in conjunction with the ROMPEX '87 stamp show at the Sheraton Denver Tech Center Hotel.

Regular or definitive U.S. stamps with a predominant flag design have been continuously available since 1968. The American flag, first depicted on a U.S. stamp in 1869, has been a featured element on approximately 34 U.S. issues and has appeared as at least a recognizable design element on 20 other U.S. issues.

The stamp was designed by Peter Cocci of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Cocci also provided the typography for the stamp.

The design features a red, white and blue U.S. flag waving from a flagpole in the lower half of the stamp. Yellow and white fireworks bursts are depicted at the upper left above the flag's field of stars, and orange fireworks are shown exploding at the right above the flag's stripes. In the upper right corner, "22 USA" appears in two lines of white type.

The Flag With Fireworks stamp is the first American issue to portray the U.S. flag against a night or dark background, as well as the first to combine fireworks and the flag.

Printing of the Flag With Fireworks stamp by the gravure method was undertaken in response to customer requests for a more colorful U.S. flag stamp. Gravure printing also is more economical than intaglio printing on longer press runs and is expected to save about \$1 million annually compared to the intaglio method used for the Flag Over the Capitol sheet stamp.

Gravure printing also allows for greater design flexibility because the process colors—magenta, cyan, yellow and black—can reproduce in a virtually limitless range of colors. And gravure printing, when used for complex, full-color designs, is much harder to counterfeit than three-color intaglio printing.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Copyright U.S. Postal Service 1986

*Issue Date:* May 23, 1987

*First Day City:* Secaucus, New Jersey

*Designer and Modeler:*  
Frank Waslick  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens' Stamp  
Advisory Committee

*Engravers:* Thomas Hipschen (vignette)  
Robert G. Culin, Sr.  
(lettering and numerals)  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing

*Process:* Intaglio

*Colors:* Red, blue and black

*Image Area:* 0.71 x 0.82 inches or  
18.03 x 20.82 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One digit every 48th stamp

*Stamps per Coil:* 100 and 3000

## Pre-Phosphored Flag Over the Capitol Stamp

A special pre-phosphored 22-cent Flag over the Capitol coil stamp was issued on May 23 in Secaucus, New Jersey. The first day of issue ceremony was held at the Meadowlands Hilton during the NOJEX philatelic exhibition. The stamp was designed primarily to test the compatibility of pre-phosphored stamp paper with U.S. mail processing equipment.

Every Capitol Flag test coil stamp will bear a "T" (at the bottom, where plate numbers appear). The plate number "1" will appear at normal intervals producing a "T1" grouping. Besides the "T," the pre-phosphored test stamp can be distinguished from the regular Flag stamp by whiter paper and colors that appear appreciably brighter.

Although phosphor taggant is invisible in normal light, in current U.S. stamp applications, it is suspended in a varnish coated over the printed stamp, which dulls the image noticeably. By printing the stamp on paper already treated with phosphor, a sharper image and more vivid colors are achieved. The printed portions seem to be raised from the paper to a greater degree than is now true for conventionally-printed U.S. stamps.

In addition to enhancing a stamp's appearance, use of pre-phosphored paper minimizes the risk of revenue loss caused by mailers re-using stamps after cancellation ink has been removed. Without the barrier presented by the varnish now in use, cancellation ink will penetrate the paper, preventing the removal of the ink without excessive damage to the stamp.

An additional goal in the production of the test coil is a determination of the extent of damage caused by pre-phosphored paper to stamp perforating equipment. Perforating pins are worn by the abrasive properties in phosphor, and the production run of the test stamp should confirm if the wear caused by pre-phosphored stamps is significantly greater than that caused by phosphor suspended in varnish.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

# North American Wildlife Commemorative Stamps

*Issue Date:* June 13, 1987

*First Day City:* Toronto, Ontario, Canada

*Designer:* Chuck Ripper  
Huntington, West Virginia

*Art Director:* Jack Williams, Program  
Manager, Philatelic Design,  
U.S. Postal Service

*Typographer:* Bradbury Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Esther F. Porter

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Magenta, cyan, yellow, black tone  
and black type

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
21.33 x 36.57 millimeters

*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selvage:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

A sheet of 50 commemorative stamps saluting North American wildlife was issued June 13 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The first day of issue ceremony was held at the CAPEX '87 international philatelic exhibition in the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Center.

The ceremony involved a simultaneous issue of the Wildlife pane and Canadian postal items. This was the third time that the United States issued a stamp in Canada. A commemorative stamp honoring the centennial of the confederation of Canada was issued in Montreal in 1967 and a souvenir sheet of eight stamps depicting birds and mammals was issued at CAPEX '78 in Toronto.

Animals have appeared frequently on U.S. stamps, beginning in 1869 with similarly designed 10- and 30-cent stamps which pictured the bald eagle. In recent years, birds, dogs, horses and fish all have been featured prominently in the Postal Service's stamp program. Wildlife and environmental conservation themes often have been highlighted as well.

The ten stamps depicted on this page include the barn swallow, monarch, bighorn sheep, broad-tailed hummingbird, cottontail, osprey, mountain lion, luna moth, mule deer and gray squirrel.





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U.S. Postal Service

*Typographer:* Bradbury-Thompson, Design  
Coordinator, Citizens'  
Stamp Advisory Committee

*Modeler:* Esther F. Porter

*Process:* Gravure

*Colors:* Magenta, cyan, yellow, black tone  
and black type

*Image Area:* .84 x 1.44 inches or  
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*Plate Numbers:* One group of five digits

*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

Of all regions of the United States, the plains and western states best illustrate the often fragile relationship between the environment and its ability to support animal populations. When the mule deer's predators were eliminated from its range in the early 20th Century, deer populations grew uncontrollably. Competition for food and space altered the animal's social patterns and denuded the landscape until drought and starvation brought its populations crashing down.

Several creatures illustrated on the stamps are partial to the warm, moist climate of the south. The well-protected armadillo is common in Texas, but can also be found in Louisiana and parts of Florida. No southern creature is more prevalent or popular than the mockingbird, the official bird of five southern states.

Many North American creatures survive and prosper in heavily populated regions of the United States. The familiar blue jay has adapted to civilization to the extent that it now seems to prefer living near people. The cottontail, red fox and white-tailed deer all are able to live comfortably in close proximity to cities and towns, and the box turtle may spend its entire life in the confines of a large, well-watered backyard.

The ten stamps depicted on this page include the beaver, white-tailed deer, blue jay, pika, bison, snowy egret, gray wolf, mountain goat, deer mouse and black-tailed prairie dog.



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*Stamps per Pane:* 50

*Selva:* ©U.S. Postal Service 1986  
Use Correct ZIP Code®

With its varied topography and climate, North America hosts a wide range of wildlife, and Ripper's designs reflect that diversity.

Many of our native creatures have been pushed by civilization to the most remote regions of the continent and a few are rarely, if ever, found in the lower 48 states.

The Alaskan brown bear is now confined to Alaska and isolated areas of northern Canada. The gray wolf roams the vast Canadian tundra. The moose, too, requires great, open spaces and cannot coexist with humans near developed areas.

Other animals have found a refuge in the rugged landscape of the Rocky Mountains. The American elk, for example, climbs to the highest alpine meadows to feed on grasses and escape insects swarming in the lowlands. However, no creatures are better suited to mountain terrain than the mountain goat and bighorn sheep with their matchless agility and superb sense of balance.

The ten stamps depicted on this page include the scarlet tanager, woodchuck, roseate spoonbill, bald eagle, Alaskan brown bear, iwi, badger, pronghorn, river otter and ladybug.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

