

STAMPS of Pennsylvania



Dec 12, 1787
Pennsylvania

EARLY PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY

1957 3c Religious Freedom
(Scott 1099)

A haven for religious freedom, Pennsylvania drew immigrants from many nations and faiths. William Penn encouraged many European sectarians to settle in his new colony, and settle they did: English and Welsh Quakers, plus Anglicans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Moravians, and Amish Mennonites, drawn from Holland, Sweden, Germany, Scotland, and Ireland. All found safety, companionship, and freedom to worship in the Keystone State.

1924 1c
Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary
(Scott 614)

The 1-cent stamp in the three-stamp Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary issue depicts the ship *New Netherland*. In May 1624, the ship landed at what is now New York some 30 families of Huguenots — members of the Protestant Reformed Church of France. Persecuted in their homeland, many Huguenots emigrated to the United States. Some settled in central Pennsylvania, and many of these assimilated with the predominately Pennsylvanian German settlers. Surnames of Huguenot origin found in the region include Forry, Free, Laucks, Lorah, Motter, Rank, Ronk, Ranck, and Zeller.

1932 3c William Penn
250th Anniversary of “the Frame of
Government of Pennsylvania”
(Scott 724)

William Penn was the founder and the namesake of the English North American colony and the future state of Pennsylvania. This Quaker who planned and developed Philadelphia also was known as an early champion of democracy and religious freedom and renowned for his good relations and fair treaties with Pennsylvania’s Lenape Indians. One of the earlier supporters of colonial unification, Penn urged a Union of all the English colonies in what would one day be the United States. The principles Penn set forth in “the Frame of Government of Pennsylvania” helped inspire the U.S. Constitution.

1983 20c
German Immigration Tricentennial
(Scott 2040)

More than three centuries ago, in 1683, the *Concord* brought 13 families of Germans immigrants from Krefeld to the Germantown district of what is now northwestern Philadelphia. All but one family were Mennonites or Reformed who had converted to Quakers, and all made the trip to seek a better life of religious freedom and prosperity. They were but the first of many German immigrants who would come to call Pennsylvania home. Today, the largest single ancestry group in Pennsylvania remains German, at 28%, and many famous Pennsylvanians are proud of their German forebears.

1990
15c Rittenhouse Paper Mill Tricentennial, Germantown postal card
(Scott UX 145)

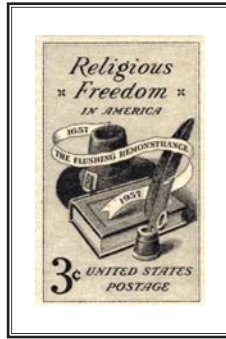
In 1690 on the banks of the Monoshone Creek near Germantown, outside Philadelphia, William Rittenhouse founded the first paper mill in the United States. Rittenhouse was born in Germany and learned papermaking in Holland. William was a Mennonite, the first minister of that church in Germantown, and the first Mennonite bishop in America. He teamed up to supply paper to the first printer in Pennsylvania, William Bradford.

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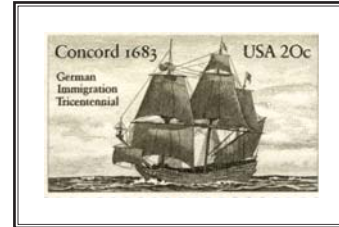
EARLY PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY



1957 3c Religious
Freedom in America
(Scott 1099)



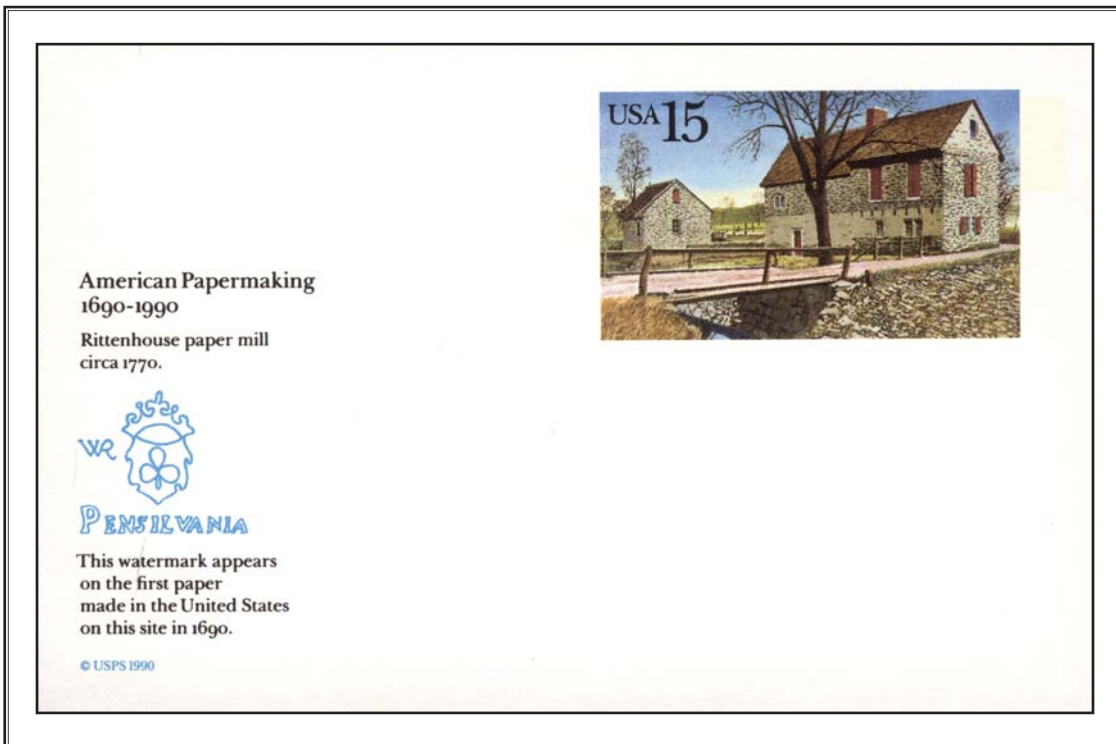
1924 1c
Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary
(Scott 614)



1983 20c
German Immigration Tricentennial
(Scott 2040)



1932 3c
William Penn
(Scott 724)



American Papermaking
1690-1990

Rittenhouse paper mill
circa 1770.



PENNSYLVANIA

This watermark appears
on the first paper
made in the United States
on this site in 1690.

© USPS 1990

1990 15c
Rittenhouse Paper Mill Tricentennial, Germantown
postal card (Scott UX145)



and

PENNSYLVANIA ON THE FRONTIER

1930 2c

Battle of Braddock's Field
(Scott 688)

This July 9, 1755 engagement during the French and Indian Wars is also known as the Battle of the Monongahela, or even more simply as Braddock's Defeat. A poorly organized British force under General Edward Braddock, moving to take Fort Duquesne near what is now Pittsburgh, was badly beaten by a force of French and Native Americans. This disastrous defeat is chiefly noteworthy for the work of one of Braddock's aides in helping the wounded and rallying the troops. Erected at the battlefield when this stamp was issued, a statue of that aide — George Washington — appears on this stamp.

1968 6c

Daniel Boone
(Scott 1357)

Pioneer and frontiersman Daniel Boone was born in 1734 in the Oley Valley of Berks County, near what is now Reading, Pennsylvania, the sixth of eleven children in a family of Quakers. Boone spent his early years on what was then the western edge of the Pennsylvania frontier, with American Indian villages nearby. The family moved to North Carolina in 1750. Five years later, Boone later served in General Edward Braddock's attempt to drive the French out of the Ohio Country, which ended in disaster at the Battle of the Monongahela.

1958 4c Bicentennial of the
Capture of Fort Duquesne
(Scott 1123)

Established by the French in 1754, at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela merge to form the Ohio River, Fort Duquesne controlled settlement and for trade in what was then called "the Ohio country" — claimed by both the French and the British. The French held it during the French and Indian War, turning back British attacks in 1755 and 1758, but burned it before a second assault by the British in 1758. It was replaced by Fort Pitt. Today, what was once Fort Duquesne is now Point State Park in Pittsburgh.

2004 23c Harriton House Bicentennial, Bryn Mawr
postal card (Scott UX406)

Harriton House is a historic home in Villanova, in the western suburbs of Philadelphia, most famously the residence of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress. Built in 1704 by Rowland Ellis, a Welsh Quaker, it was called Bryn Mawr, meaning "high hill." The Harriton Association restored the house to look as it did when Thomson lived in it in time for the 1976 Bicentennial. The Association operates Harriton House as a historic museum.

1926 2c Liberty Bell
(Scott 1123)

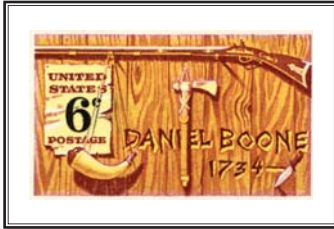
Issued for the celebration marking the 150th anniversary of U.S. independence, this stamp pictures the replica of the Liberty Bell that hung over the main entrance to the exhibition. The original bell was ordered from a London foundry in 1751 to commemorate Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges, the state's first constitution. Hung in 1753, it cracked, and was subsequently melted and recast twice, rung thereafter only on ceremonial occasions, including July 8, 1776, when it called Pennsylvanians to the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.

1974 2c Independence Hall
(Scott 1546)

Independence Hall — where the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were born — is widely regarded as the birthplace of the United States. Located in Philadelphia, the building was completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House, and became the principal meeting place of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1783. The hall's bell tower steeple was the original home of the Liberty Bell, and today holds a Centennial Bell created for the U.S. Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia 1876.



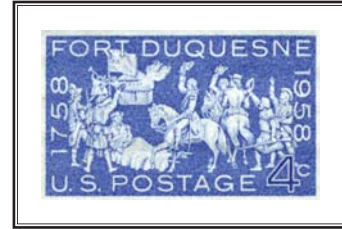
PENNSYLVANIA ON THE FRONTIER



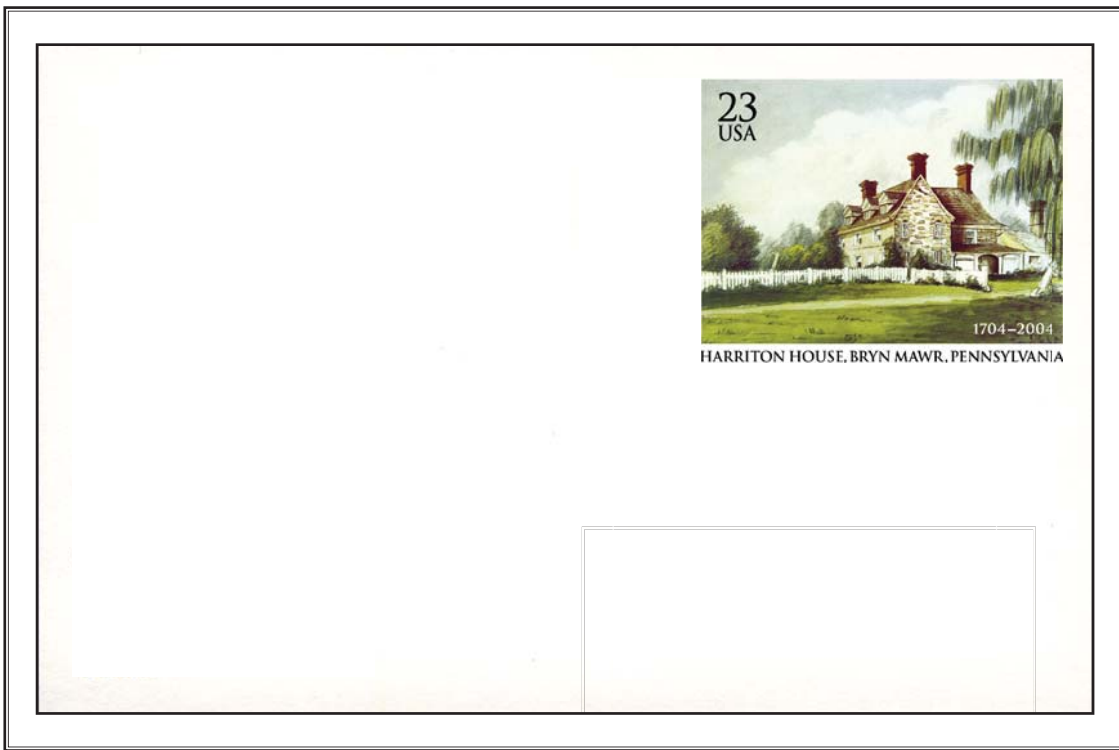
1968 6c
Daniel Boone
(Scott 1357)



1930 2c
Battle of Braddock's Field
(Scott 688)



1958 4c Bicentennial of the
Capture of Fort Duquesne
(Scott 1123)



2004 23c
Harriton House Bicenennial, Bryn Mawr
postal card (Scott UX406)



1926 2c Liberty Bell
cast in 1751 in a foundry in London, England
(Scott 1123)



1974 2c Independence Hall
completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House
(Scott 1546)



PENNSYLVANIA ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

1938 ½c Benjamin Franklin
(Scott 803)

1956 3c Benjamin Franklin
250th Birthday (Scott 1073)

1923 1c Benjamin Franklin
(Scott 552)

Founding Father, editor, printer, and Philadelphia merchant Benjamin Franklin became wealthy through publications including the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and played a key role in founding the University of Pennsylvania and Franklin & Marshall College. Extraordinarily knowledgeable, Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, postmaster, scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. In 1753, both Harvard and Yale awarded him honorary degrees. In 1765, he was the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and represented his state in the Constitutional Convention. In June 1776, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Five that drafted the Declaration of Independence. At the signing, he is quoted as having replied to a comment by Hancock: "Yes, we must, indeed, all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately." After the Revolution, in 1785-88, Franklin was unanimously elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania — in effect, Governor. He died in 1790 and is buried in Philadelphia.

1968 40c Thomas Paine
(Scott 1292)

British radical and intellectual Thomas Paine barely survived his 1774 voyage to Philadelphia, where Benjamin Franklin's physician had to have him carried off the ship. In January 1775, Paine became editor of *Pennsylvania Magazine*. Late that year, he began work on a short tract promoting independence. With the help of Benjamin Rush, who suggested the title *Common Sense* and helped edit and print it, Paine developed his ideas into an influential 48-page pamphlet published in Philadelphia, a bestseller of the era.

1974 10c Carpenters' Hall,
Philadelphia (Scott 1543)

Carpenters' Hall is a four-story brick building in the center of Philadelphia. Completed in 1773, the meeting hall was built for and is still owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, the country's oldest surviving trade guild. It became a key meeting place in American history, home to Franklin's Library Company, the American Philosophical Society, and the First and Second Banks of the United States. The building is now part of Philadelphia's Independence National Historical Park.

1974 10c First Constitutional
Convention (Scott 1544)

On September 5, 1774, the First Continental Congress met at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, with 56 delegates representing all 13 colonies except Georgia. The Congress petitioned King George III for the redress of grievances and adopted a Continental Association — a compact among the colonies to boycott British goods to protest the Coercive Acts passed by British Parliament in 1774 to punish the colonies for resisting higher taxes.

1976 4 x 13c Declaration of Independence
Bicentennial (Scott 1691-94)

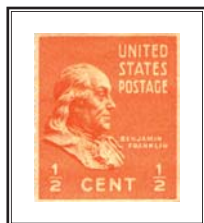
The Declaration of Independence adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia announced that the American colonies at war with Great Britain were independent states. Written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, it declared "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The image on the stamps, adapted from John Trumbull's famous painting, *Declaration of Independence*, depicts the five-man drafting committee presenting its work to the Congress. The original painting hangs in the U.S. Capitol rotunda.

1956 10c Independence Hall
(Scott 1044)

Independence Hall — where the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were born — is widely regarded as the birthplace of the United States. It became the principal meeting place of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1783.



PENNSYLVANIA ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION



1938 1/2c
Benjamin Franklin
(Scott 803)



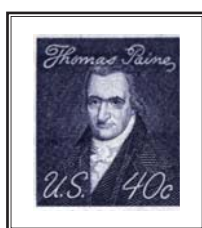
1956 3c Benjamin Franklin
250th Birthday
(Scott 1073)



1923 1c
Benjamin Franklin
(Scott 552)



1974 10c
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia
(Scott 1543)



1968 40c
Thomas Paine
(Scott 1292)



1974 10c
First Constitutional Convention
(Scott 1544)



1976 4 x 13c
Declaration of Independence Bicentennial
(Scott 1691-94)



1956 10c
Independence Hall
(Scott 1044)



THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

1936 1c Navy Issue
(Scott 790)

Appearing with John Paul Jones on this U.S. Navy stamp, Philadelphia's Irish-born naval commander, Commodore John Barry, was known in his day as the Father of the American Navy. First to capture a British war vessel on the high seas, Barry captured two British ships after being severely wounded in a ferocious sea battle, quelled three mutinies, fought on land at Trenton and Princeton, captured over 20 ships, and fought the last naval battle of the American Revolution on the frigate *Alliance* in 1783. His statue stands on Philadelphia's Independence Square.

1933 5c Tadeusz Kosciuszko
(Scott 734)

In 1776, Tadeusz Kościuszko came to America and served with the Pennsylvania Committee of Defense in Philadelphia, constructing Fort Mifflin to guard the approaches to the city. He played key roles in the battle of Ticonderoga and victory at Saratoga in 1777, and later victories as well, for which he was promoted to brigadier general in 1783. His Philadelphia home is preserved as Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, part of Independence National Historical Park, and there is a monument to him.

1931 2c Casimir Pulaski
(Scott 690)

Polish cavalry officer Casimir Pulaski unofficially joined Washington's forces on September 11, 1777, at Pennsylvania's Battle of Brandywine, where he helped protect the Continental Army during its retreat. His fervor and ability in battle convinced Washington and Congress to accept Pulaski as a brigadier general and "Commander of the Horse." He fought at Germantown, and briefly stayed at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. He died of wounds suffered in the Battle of Savannah in 1779.

1928 2c Valley Forge
(Scott 645)

1977 13c Valley Forge
Christmas (Scott 1729)

These images of a solitary George Washington at prayer for his men (the earlier version adapted from a popular engraving) marked the 100th and the 150th anniversaries of the bitter winter his army spent at Valley Forge in 1777-78. The three months of cold, disease, and hunger took a heavy toll, but also saw the arrival of German Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben. He instituted a rigorous training regime and hygienic camp planning that did much to make the troops into a disciplined fighting force..

1928 2c "MOLLY PITCHER" overprint
(Scott 646)

In 1928, collectors petitioned for a stamp for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth. Postmaster General Harry New refused to issue a commemorative, but explained "...I have agreed to put a surcharged title on ten million of the regular issue Washington 2c stamps bearing the name 'Molly Pitcher.'"

1930 2c General von Steuben
(Scott 689)

A Prussian-German army officer who served as inspector general of the Continental Army during the Revolution, Friedrich von Steuben taught the Continental Army the essentials of military drill and discipline. He wrote the Revolutionary War Drill Manual and essentially served as General George Washington's chief of staff.

1975 10c Haym Salomon
(Scott 1561)

Haym Salomon was a Polish Jew and an American patriot who immigrated to New York City in 1775, where he established himself as a financial broker for merchants engaged in overseas trade. Forced to flee when his anti-British activities were uncovered, he went to Philadelphia and became paymaster for French forces in North America. In 1781, he began working out of the London Coffee House, negotiating the sale of a majority of the war aid from France and Holland, selling valuable and profitable bills of exchange to American merchants. Solomon also personally supported various members of the Continental Congress during their stay in Philadelphia. He died in 1785.

1978 10c Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778 postal card
(Scott UX77)

Little is certain about the heroine nicknamed "Molly Pitcher." It is believed she was the daughter of a German family in Pennsylvania, lived in Carlisle, and that her real name was Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, wife of William Hays. At the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778, she helped the soldiers on the American side by giving them water and took her husband's place at his cannon after he fell. Made a noncommissioned officer by Washington after the victory, she returned to Carlisle, where her statue now stands in the Old Cemetery.



THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE



1936 1c Navy Issue
(John Paul Jones & John Barry)
(Scott 790)



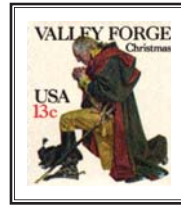
1933 5c
Tadeusz Kosciuszko
(Scott 734)



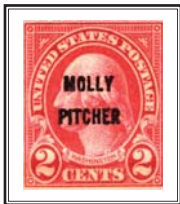
1931 2c
Casimir Pulaski
(Scott 690)



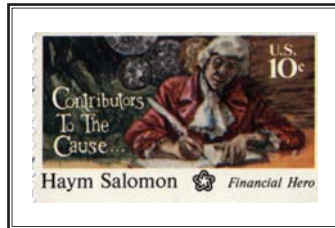
1928 2c
Valley Forge
(Scott 645)



1977 13c
Valley Forge Christmas
(Scott 1729)



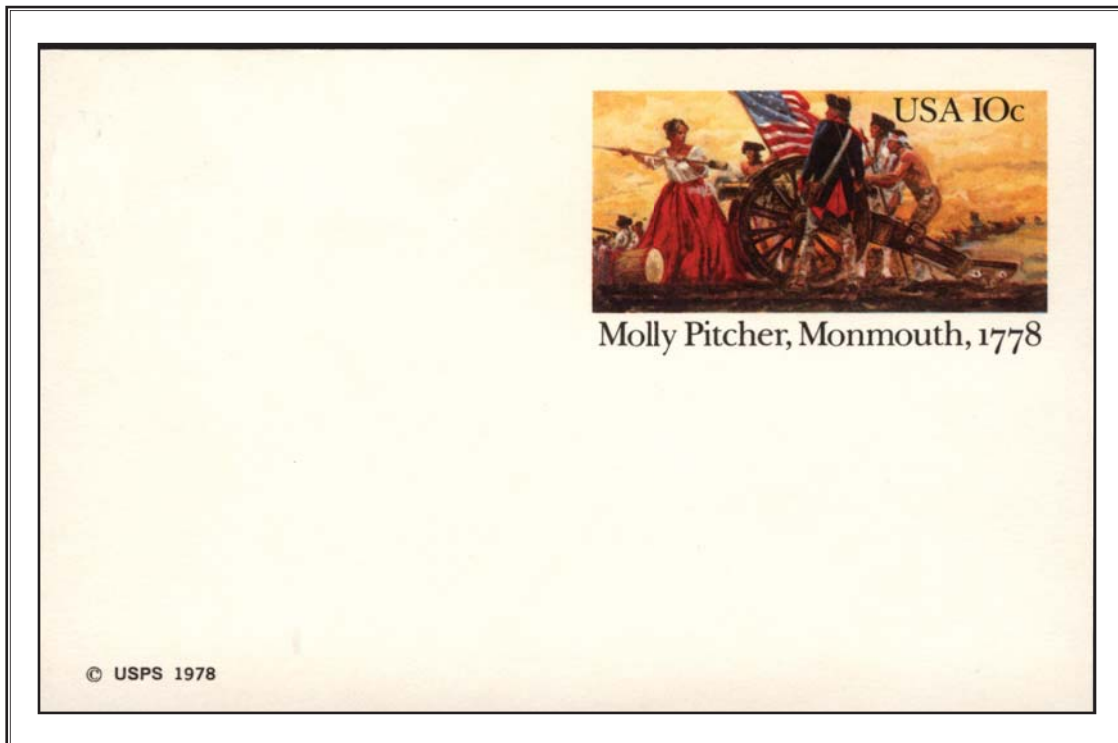
1928 2c
Molly Pitcher
(Scott 646)



1975 10c Haym Salomon
(Scott 1571)



1930 2c
General von Steuben
(Scott 689)



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

© USPS 1978

1978 10c
Molly Pitcher, Battle of Monmouth
postal card (Scott UX77)



PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS AND FREEDOM

1952 3c Betsy Ross
(Scott 1004)

2000 33c Francis Hopkinson Flag,
1777 (Scott 3403e)

1975 13c 13-Star Flag
Over Independence Hall
(Scott 1622)

2000 33c Brandywine Flag,
1777 (Scott 3403f)

1968 6c Philadelphia Light Horse,
1776 (Scott 1353)

1976 13c Flag of Pennsylvania
(Scott 1634)

The daughter of a Quaker family in Philadelphia, Betsy Ross is widely credited with making the first American flag. A widow, she met with George Washington, George Ross, and Robert Morris at her upholstery business in Philadelphia, a meeting said to have resulted in the sewing of the first U.S. “stars and stripes” flag. According to the story, it was at this meeting, to “silence the men’s protests that these new five-pointed stars would be unfamiliar and difficult for seamstresses to make, she folded a piece of paper, made a single scissor snip, and revealed a perfect five-pointed star.”

Francis Hopkinson Flag, 1777: Philadelphia-born Frances Hopkinson, who signed the Declaration of Independence as a delegate from New Jersey and was a popular author and composer, also claimed to have played a key role in the design of the first American flag. Although no Hopkinson flags exist from the era, he claimed to have designed a flag with six-pointed stars arranged in a circle on a field of blue and 13 red and white stripes.

Brandywine Flag, 1777: This early interpretation of the “stars and stripes” is found in the canton of the still-existing red silk division color carried by Captain Robert Wilson’s Company of the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment of 1777. According to family tradition, this flag was carried at the battle of Brandywine, on September 11, 1777 — about three months after the Continental Congress resolution had defined the flag of the United States.

Philadelphia Light Horse, 1776: This flag was contributed to this volunteer cavalry unit of Philadelphia businessmen and merchants by Captain Markoe. Designed by John Folwell, it was painted by James Claypoole, who added 13 stripes to represent the united colonies. It was this troop that escorted General Washington from Philadelphia to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge in June 1775. The Light Horse Troop later carried their flag in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Princeton and Trenton.

Pennsylvania State Flag, 1799: The first Pennsylvania flag to display the state coat of arms — on a blue field on both sides of the flag — was authorized by the General Assembly in 1799. That coat of arms, containing the emblems of the official state seal, was that of the Penn family. Harnessed draft horses flank a shield picturing a ship, a plow, and three sheaves of wheat, with a bald eagle above. Below are a stalk of corn, an olive branch, and a draped red ribbon with the motto “VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE.”

1977 13c Articles of Confederation
(Scott 1726)

The Articles of Confederation was the first governing constitution of the United States. The last draft of the Articles was written in the summer of 1777 and adopted by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777 in York (then “York Town”), Pennsylvania, where the Congress had relocated when British troops approached Philadelphia. Ratified in 1781, the Articles of Confederation legally united sovereign, independent states into a new United States of America.

1987 22c
Pennsylvania Statehood
(Scott 2337)

Independence Hall — completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House — appears on this stamp issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of statehood. Pennsylvania was the second of the original 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution and join the new nation, doing so on December 12, 1787. In addition, the capital of the United States was located in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800.

1937 3c Adoption of the
Constitution (Scott 798)

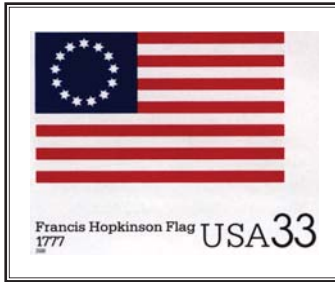
The U.S. Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787, by the Constitutional Convention, presided over by George Washington, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later ratified by each state, Pennsylvania being the second state to do so. Although purportedly intended only to revise the Articles of Confederation, the intention of many key Convention proponents, including James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, was to create a new government.



PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS AND FREEDOM



1952 3c Betsy Ross
(Scott 1004)



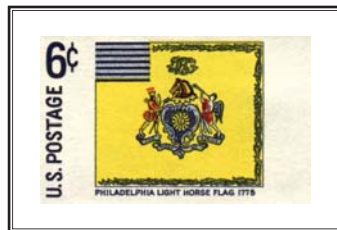
2000 33c Francis Hopkinson Flag,
1777 (Scott 3403e)



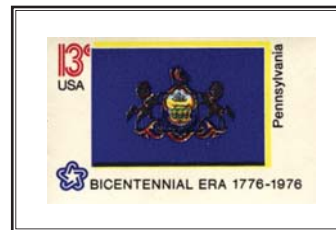
2000 33c Brandywine Flag, 1777
(Scott 3403f)



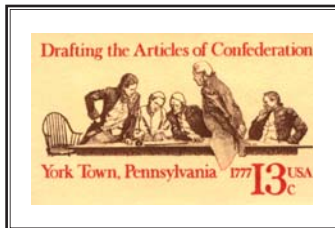
1975 13c 13-Star Flag Over
Independence Hall
(Scott 1622)



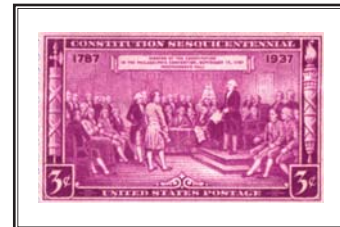
1968 6c Philadelphia Light Horse,
1776 (Scott 1353)



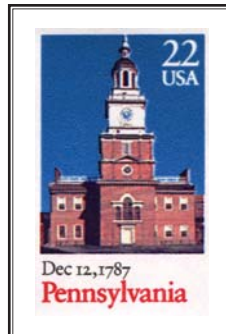
1976 13c Flag of Pennsylvania
(Scott 1634)



1977 13c
Drafting Articles of Confederation
(Scott 1726)



1937 3c Adoption of Constitution
(Scott 798)



1987 22c
Pennsylvania Statehood
Bicentennial (Scott 2337)



A CENTURY ENDS, AND A NEW AGE BEGINS

1929 2c Battle of Fallen Timbers (Scott 680)

The military exploits and fiery personality of Anthony Wayne, born in 1745 in Waynesborough, earned him a promotion to brigadier general during the Revolutionary War and the nickname "Mad Anthony." A leader in Chester County, he served in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1774-1780. A bold commander, he fought with distinction at the head of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was rapidly promoted. In 1794 at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in Ohio, Wayne won a decisive victory that ended the Northwest Indian War.

1975 10c Benjamin West (Scott 1553)

Born in 1738 in Springfield, painter Benjamin West was chiefly renowned for his historical scenes. From 1746 to 1759, West worked in Pennsylvania, mostly painting portraits. The provost of the College of Philadelphia liked West's art, and offered him education and introductions to the wealthy and politically connected. Friends with Benjamin Franklin, he went to Europe sponsored by Philadelphia patrons. Ironically, he settled in England, where he became a favorite of King George III and the English art establishment.

1967 1¼c Albert Gallatin (Scott 1279)

Born in Switzerland, Albert Gallatin immigrated to America in the 1780s, eventually settling south of Pittsburgh. In 1795, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served in the fourth through sixth Congresses, becoming House Majority Leader, and later the longest-serving U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1801-1814). He also helped found what became the Ways and Means Committee, and pioneered the withholding of finances by the House as a method of overriding Executive actions.

1975 5c Robert Fulton (Scott 1270)

Born in the Lancaster County, Robert Fulton was the engineer and inventor who developed the first commercially successful steamboat. He became interested in steamboats at age 12 in 1777 when he visited William Henry of Lancaster, who had learned of Watt's steam engine. In 1807, Fulton and Robert R. Livingston built the *North River Steamboat* (later known as the *Clermont*), which carried passengers between New York City and Albany, New York.

1975 2 x 10c Banking & Commerce (Scott 1577-78)

Philadelphia was an important center of trade and commerce since the early 18th century, and America's first major industrial city a century later. In 1781, the U.S. Congress established the Bank of North America there. During the Revolutionary War, the Bank of North America was given a monopoly on currency. Robert Morris, the first Superintendent of Finance, proposed the Bank of North America as a commercial bank that would act for the government.

1979 15c Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange (Scott 1782)

In 1790, Philadelphia was the nation's financial capital and set up its first stock exchange. Built in 1832-34, the Merchants' Exchange Building, also known as the Philadelphia Exchange, is built of Pennsylvania marble. This monumental office building was designed by William Strickland and is an exquisite expression of the Greek Revival style, the first national American architectural style.

1949 1c Gilbert Stuart (Scott 884)

Rhode Island-born Gilbert Stuart is widely considered to be one of America's foremost portraitists, with works in galleries throughout the nation. After studying abroad, Stuart returned to the U.S. and in 1795 moved to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he opened a studio. It was during his eight years there that he won lasting fame with pictures of many important Americans. Best known are his iconic portraits of Washington, including the one seen on the \$1 bill.

1955 3c Academy of the Fine Arts 150th Anniversary (Scott 1064)

The oldest art museum and school in the nation, Pennsylvania's Academy of the Fine Arts was founded in 1805 by painter and scientist Charles Willson Peale, sculptor William Rush, and other artists and business leaders. The 3c stamp pictures Peale as portrayed in his 1822 self-portrait, *The Artist in His Museum*. The current museum building, a National Historic Landmark, opened in 1876 and was carefully restored in 1976. It is the oldest art museum and school in the nation, renowned for its collections of American paintings, sculptures, and drawings and for its outstanding archives.

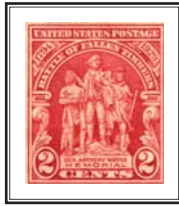
1940 1c John James Audubon (Scott 874)

After Audubon first came to the United States in 1803, he settled on the family farm Mill Grove, near Philadelphia — a 284-acre homestead on the Perkiomen Creek, just a few miles from Valley Forge. "Hunting, fishing, drawing, and music occupied my every moment" he wrote of his sojourn there, mastering the crafts that would make him America's foremost ornithologist. The historic stone house is now the educational center of the Pennsylvania chapter of the National Audubon Society.

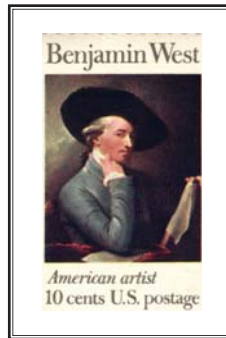
1980 15c Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (Scott 1640)



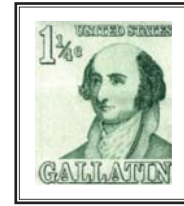
A CENTURY ENDS, AND A NEW AGE BEGINS



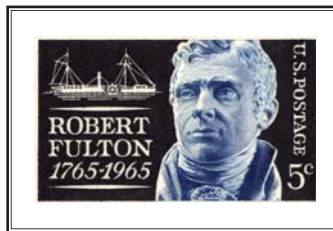
1929 2c
Battle of Fallen Timbers
(Scott 680)



1975 10c Benjamin West
(Scott 1553)



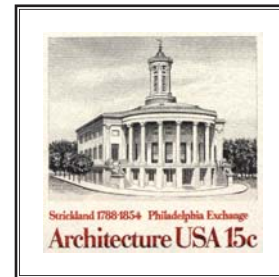
1967 1 1/4c
Albert Gallatin
(Scott 1279)



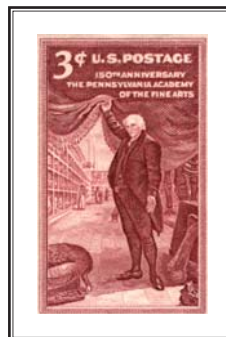
1965 5c Robert Fulton
(Scott 1270)



1975 2 x 10c Banking & Commerce
(Scott 1577-78)



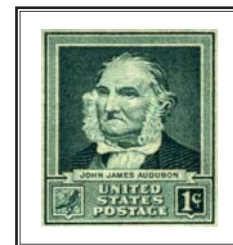
1979 15c Philadelphia Exchange
(Scott 1782)



1955 3c Academy of the Fine Arts
150th Anniversary (Scott 1064)



1940 1c Gilbert Stuart
(Scott 884)



1940 1c John James Audubon
(Scott 874)



1980 15c Pennsylvania Academy
of the Fine Arts (Scott 1640)



GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA I

1940 5c Louisa May Alcott
(Scott 862)

Born in Germantown in 1832, Alcott began writing at an early age. Her early education included lessons from naturalist Henry David Thoreau, and from writers and educators such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Fuller, all of whom were family friends. As she grew older, she became both an abolitionist and a feminist. She is best known for the 1868 novel *Little Women*, loosely based on her childhood experiences with her three sisters, and its numerous sequels.

1940 1c Stephen Foster
(Scott 879)

Born in Pittsburgh in 1826, Foster was America's pre-eminent 19th-century songwriter. Foster songs, such as "Oh! Susanna," "Camptown Races," "Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Beautiful Dreamer," still endure more than a century and a half after they were written. One of his great influences and few teachers was Henry Kleber, a German immigrant and classically trained musician who opened a music store in Pittsburgh. Foster is buried in the Allegheny Cemetery in Pittsburgh.

1983 20c Joseph Priestley
(Scott 2038)

Credited with the discovery of oxygen, Joseph Priestley was an 18th-century theologian, philosopher, educator, political theorist, and prolific writer. A Unitarian and a supporter of the French Revolution, he fled England to avoid prosecution in 1794. En route to their new home in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the Priestleys stopped in Philadelphia, where he gave a series of sermons and helped found the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia. Priestley turned down an opportunity to teach chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and the couple built a home in the countryside.

1998 32c George Catlin
"The White Cloud,
Head Chief of the Iowas"
(Scott 3236k)

Born in Wilkes-Barre in 1796, George Catlin was a painter, author and traveler who specialized in portraits of Native Americans in the Old West. His interest sparked by an American Indian delegation visiting Philadelphia, he set out to record the appearance and customs of America's native people. Following a brief career as a lawyer, he produced two major collections of paintings of Indians and published a series of books chronicling his travels among native peoples of the Americas.

1983 10c Ethelbert Nevin
(Scott 883)

American pianist and composer Ethelbert Nevin was born in 1862 on an estate near Pittsburgh. There he received all his schooling, most of it from his father, Robert P. Nevin, editor and proprietor of *The Pittsburgh Times*. Ethelbert played the piano at the age of four, and his father provided both vocal and instrumental instruction, at home and later in Dresden and at Boston. Nevin then returned to Pittsburgh, where he gave lessons until he saved enough money to take him to Berlin.

1940 3c Victor Herbert
(Scott 881)

Victor Herbert was an Irish-born, German-raised American composer, cellist and conductor best known for his many successful operettas that premiered on Broadway. In 1898, Herbert became the principal conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony, a position he held until 1904. Under his leadership, the orchestra became a major American ensemble and was favorably compared by music critics with ensembles like the New York Philharmonic and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

1998 20c Girard College, Philadelphia Sesiquicentennial
(Scott UX292)

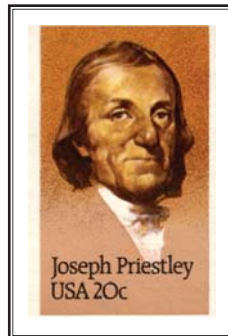
Stephen Girard was an American philanthropist and banker. He personally saved the U.S. government from financial collapse during the War of 1812, and became one of the wealthiest men in America. Childless, he devoted much of his fortune to philanthropy, particularly the education and welfare of orphans. His legacy is still felt in his adopted home of Philadelphia. Girard College is a private philanthropic boarding school on a 43-acre campus in Philadelphia. The school is for academically capable students, grades 1 through 12, and grants full scholarships to eligible students from families with limited financial resources headed by a single parent or guardian. It was opened in 1848 under provisions of the will of Girard, who was the wealthiest man in America at the time of his death in 1831.



GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA I



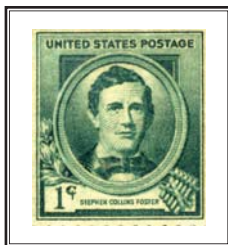
1940 5c Louisa May Alcott
(Scott 862)



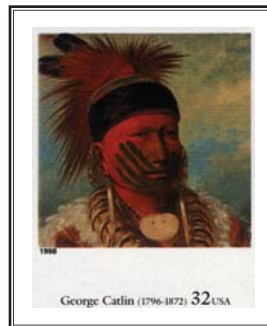
1983 20c
Joseph Priestley
(Scott 2038)



1940 10c Ethelbert Nevin
(Scott 883)



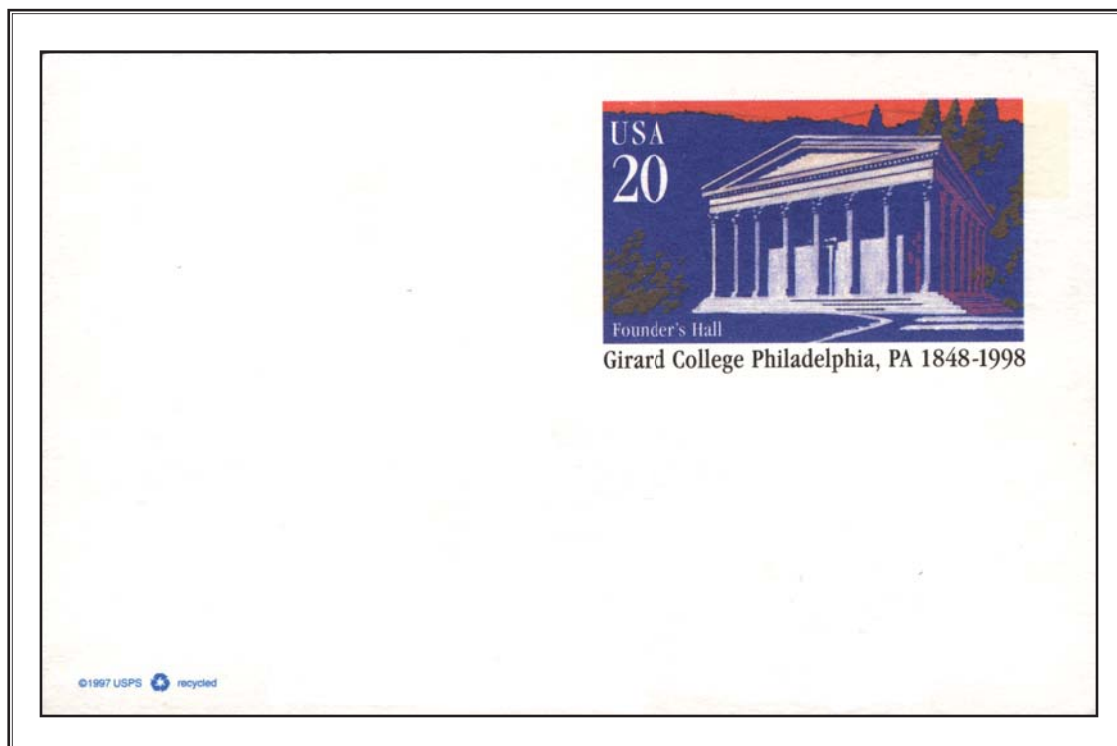
1940 1c Stephen Foster
(Scott 879)



1998 32c George Catlin
The White Cloud, Head Chief of the Iowas
(Scott 3236k)



1940 3c Victor Herbert
(Scott 881)



1998 20c
Girard College, Philadelphia Sesquicentennial
postal card (Scott UX292)



CIVIL WAR, GROWTH, INDUSTRY

1948 3c Progress of Women
(Scott 959)

Pictured to the right on this stamp, Lucretia Mott was an American Quaker minister, abolitionist, social reformer and proponent of women's rights. She and her husband spoke out for abolition and often sheltered runaway slaves in their home in Philadelphia. In 1833, they co-founded the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. In 1864, Mott and other likeminded Quakers incorporated Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, now one of the nation's premier liberal arts colleges. She died in 1880 in Abington, and was buried in the Quaker Fairhill Burial Ground in North Philadelphia.

1938 15c James Buchanan
(Scott 820)

James Buchanan, Jr., 15th U.S. President, is the only Pennsylvanian to hold the nation's highest office. Born in a log cabin at Cove Gap, in 1791 and admitted to the bar in 1812, Buchanan served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (1814-16), Congress (1821-31), and the Senate (1834-45). A reluctant Democrat nominee for President in 1856, his inability to avert the Civil War is widely seen as the worst single failure by any President. Buchanan's home in Lancaster, Wheatland was named for the surrounding fields. Buchanan died there in 1868.

1998 32c Stephen Vincent Benét
(Scott 3221)

Born into an Army family in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1898, Stephen Vincent Benét was an author, poet, short story writer, and novelist. Benét is best known for his book-length narrative poem of the Civil War, *John Brown's Body*, for which he won a Pulitzer Prize in 1929, and for two short stories, *The Devil and Daniel Webster* and *By the Waters of Babylon*. He was awarded a posthumous Pulitzer Prize in 1944 for *Western Star*, an unfinished narrative poem on the settling of America.

1956 3c Wheatland
(Scott 1081)

1963 5c Battle of Gettysburg
(Scott 1180)

Fought July 1-3, 1863, in and around the southern Pennsylvania town for which it is named, the bloody battle of Gettysburg is widely regarded as the turning point in the Civil War. Union Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade's Army of the Potomac defeated Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, ending the Confederate invasion of the North. Four months after the battle, Lincoln used the dedication ceremony for the Gettysburg National Cemetery to honor the fallen in his historic Gettysburg Address.

1948 3c Gettysburg Address
(Scott 978)

The most famous speech in U.S. history, the Gettysburg Address was delivered by President Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863 — less than five months after Union troops defeated Confederates at the battle there. In 256 words, Lincoln honored the fallen, invoked the core principles espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle for "a new birth of freedom" that would bring equality to all Americans in a unified nation.

1955 3c Land Grant Colleges
(Scott 1065)

Penn State University and Michigan State University were the first land-grant institutions of higher learning in the United States. Penn State University was established as the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania in 1855, when James Irvin of Bellefonte donated 200 acres of land. In 1862, it became the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and in 1863 it became the state's sole land grant college. In 1874 it became the Pennsylvania State College. Today Penn State has 24 campuses throughout the state serving more than 84,000 students.

1957 3c Steel Industry
(Scott 1090)

With its vast stores of iron ore, wood for charcoal, and high-grade coal, iron and steel have been part of Pennsylvania since the first of many forges opened on a tributary of the Schuylkill River in 1716. Warwick Furnace near Philadelphia made the first Franklin stoves, and supplied cannon and shot during the Revolution. In the 1800s, coal replaced charcoal and blast furnaces came into use. Pittsburgh became "Steel City" beginning in 1857, when Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie Steel Company there. By 1911, Pittsburgh was producing up to half of the nation's steel, and during World War II, the city produced 95 million tons of steel.

1959 4c Petroleum Industry
(Scott 1134)

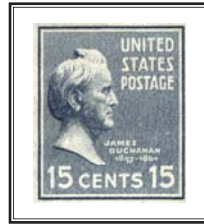
Although surface oil seeps in western Pennsylvania had been known by native peoples there as far back as 1410, the first commercially successful oil well in the Keystone State was a 69-foot well drilled in 1859 by Edwin L. Drake on Oil Creek near Titusville, Pennsylvania, for the Seneca Oil Company. The well produced 75 barrels a day — which increased to 3,000 barrels a day before the field became exhausted. Drake's find resulted in the first major oil boom in United States history, although oil production in Pennsylvania peaked in 1891.



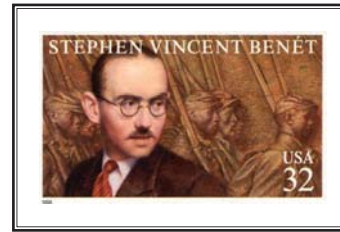
CIVIL WAR, GROWTH, INDUSTRY



1948 3c Progress of Women
(Scott 959)



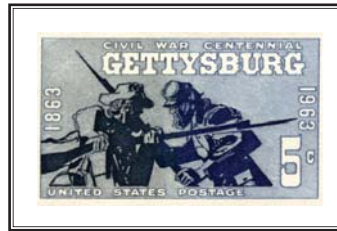
1938 15c James Buchanan
(Scott 820)



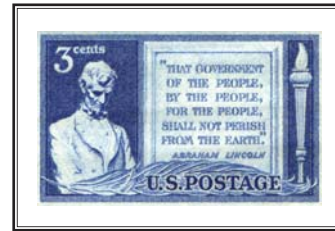
1998 32c Stephen Vincent Benét
(Scott 3221)



1956 3c Wheatland
(Scott 1081)



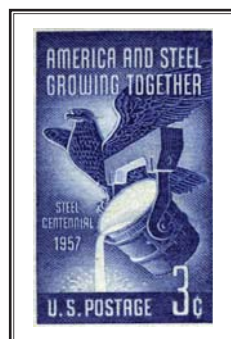
1963 5c Gettysburg
(Scott 1180)



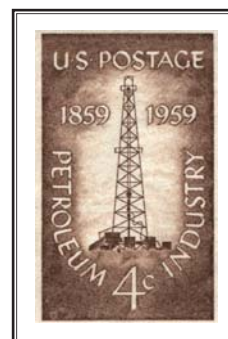
1948 3c Gettysburg Address
(Scott 978)



1955 3c Land Grant Colleges
(Scott 1065)



1957 3c
Steel Industry
(Scott 1090)



1959 4c
Petroleum Industry
(Scott 1134)



GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA II

1981 18c Joseph Wharton
(Scott 1920)

Lifelong Philadelphian Joseph Wharton was a prominent merchant, industrialist and philanthropist, involved in mining, manufacturing and education. Born in 1826, he founded the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, co-founded Bethlehem Steel, and was one of the founders of Swarthmore College. Another child of a large liberal Quaker family, the teenage Wharton spent three years on the family farm near West Chester, but returned to apprentice in bookkeeping and went on to ably manage a number of important manufacturing concerns. The school founded by him remains one of the most highly respected business schools in the world.

1960 4c Andrew Carnegie
(Scott 1171)

Born in Scotland, Andrew Carnegie immigrated in 1848 and settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Carnegie built Pittsburgh's Carnegie Steel Co., which was later merged with Federal Steel Co. and others to create U.S. Steel. With his fortune from business, he turned to philanthropy, with special emphasis on local libraries and interests in education, founding the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

1986 22c Elisha Kent Kane
(Scott 2223)

Born in Philadelphia, Elisha Kane graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1842. Serving the U.S. Navy, Kane was senior medical officer of the Grinnell Arctic expedition of 1850-51, which searched unsuccessfully for the lost expedition of Sir John Franklin. Kane organized and headed a second rescue expedition in 1853, which went farther north than any other explorer up to that time.

1973 8c Henry O. Tanner
(Scott 1486)

The first African American painter to gain international acclaim, Henry Ossawa Tanner was born in Pittsburgh in 1859. In 1880, Tanner enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia during the exciting tenure there of Thomas Eakins as "Professor of Drawing and Painting." The young artist proved to be one of Eakins's favorite students. Unable to earn a living in Philadelphia, Tanner left America for France in 1891.

2002 37c Ida M. Tarbell
(Scott 3666)

Born in 1857 in Erie County, Pennsylvania, Ida M. Tarbell graduated at the head of her high school class in Titusville, and attended Allegheny College beginning in 1876. A leading "muckraker" of her day, she was an investigative journalist who wrote many noteworthy magazine series and biographies. Best known is *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, regarded as one of the finest works of 20th-century journalism.

1955 3c Andrew W. Mellon
(Scott 1072)

Born in Pittsburgh in 1855, Andrew William Mellon was a banker, industrialist, philanthropist, art collector and Secretary of the Treasury in three administrations. Mellon showed financial ability early in life, starting a lumber business at age 17. He joined his father's banking firm at 19, and later helped organize the Union Trust Co. and Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He branched into oil, steel, shipbuilding, and construction, and served as a director of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.

1986 22c Robert Peary & Matthew Henson
(Scott 2220)

Arctic explorer Robert Edwin Peary was born in Cresson, Pennsylvania, in 1856. After college, he entered the United States Navy as an engineer. In 1891, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences put him in charge of an expedition to northern Greenland. Peary claimed to have been the first man to have reached the geographic North Pole on his 1898-1902 expedition with Matthew Henson.

1973 8c Robinson Jeffers
(Scott 1485)

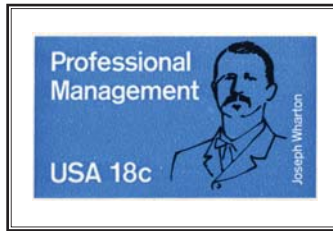
Born in 1887 in Allegheny (now part of Pittsburgh), John Robinson Jeffers was a poet, known for his work about the central California coast. Most of Jeffers' poetry was written in classic narrative and epic form, but today he is also known for his short verse, and considered an icon of the environmental movement.

2002 37c Nellie Bly
(Scott 3665)

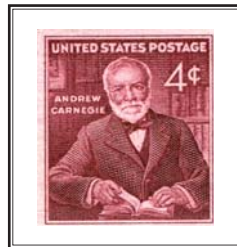
Journalist Nellie Bly was born Elizabeth Jane Cochran in 1864 in Cochran's Mills, 40 miles northeast of Pittsburgh. In 1880, a column in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* prompted her to write a fiery rebuttal to the editor, who was so impressed he asked her to join the paper. Female newspaper writers at that time customarily used pen names, and for Cochran the editor chose a misspelling of the title character in the popular Stephen Foster song "Nelly Bly." Bly became famous for undercover exposés and reports from abroad.



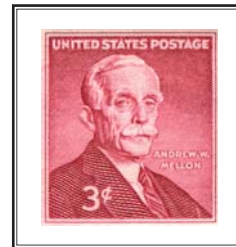
GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA II



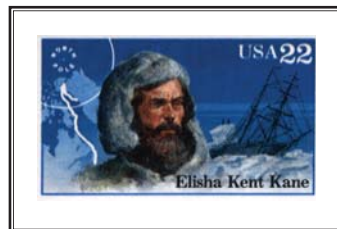
1981 18c Joseph Wharton
(Scott 1920)



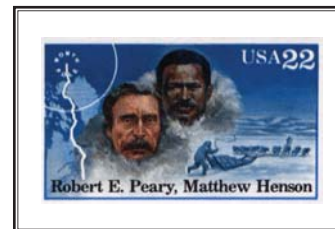
1960 4c Andrew Carnegie
(Scott 1171)



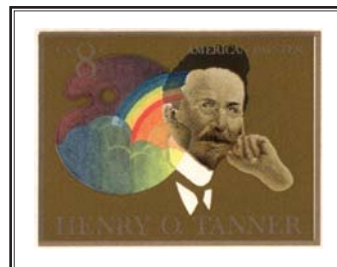
1955 3c Andrew W. Mellon
(Scott 1072)



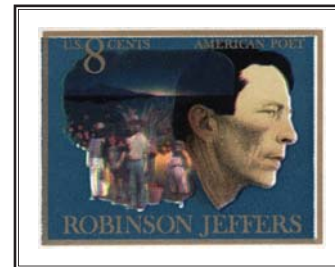
1986 22c Elisha Kent Kane
(Scott 2223)



1986 22c Robert E. Peary &
Matthew Henson (Scott 2223)



1973 8c Henry O. Tanner
(Scott 1486)



1973 8c Robinson Jeffers
(Scott 1485)



2002 37c Ida M. Tarbell
(Scott 3666)



2002 37c Nellie Bly
(Scott 3665)



GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA III

1970 6c Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Scott 1393)

Five-star U.S. General and two-term President Dwight D. Eisenhower's paternal ancestors include Hans Nicolas Eisenhauer (whose surname is German for "iron worker"), who with his family immigrated to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1741. Eisenhower spent WWI training tank crews in Pennsylvania. In 1950, the Eisenhowers bought a farm near the Gettysburg Battlefield, which later served as a weekend retreat for him as President and their home after they left the White House in 1961.

1967 20c George C. Marshall
(Scott 1289)

Born in 1880 into a middle-class family in Uniontown, in the southwestern part of the state, Marshall was Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. Lauded for leadership of the Allied victory in World War II, Marshall was chief military adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As Secretary of State, his name was given to the Marshall Plan for repelling Communism and rebuilding in Western Europe, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953.

1966 5c Mary Cassatt
The Boating Party (Scott 1322)

Cassatt was born in 1844 into a well-to-do family in Allegheny City, now part of Pittsburgh. Her family moved east, first to Lancaster, then to the Philadelphia area. She began studying painting there at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts at the early age of 15. This celebrated painter and printmaker traveled and studied widely in Europe, and lived much of her adult life in France. Seven U.S. stamps honor her work.

1967 5c Thomas C. Eakins
The Biglin Brothers Racing (Scott 1335)

Painter, sculptor, and educator Thomas C. Eakins was born in 1844 and lived most of his life in Philadelphia. After Central High School, he studied drawing and anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts beginning in 1861. After studying in Europe, he returned to the Pennsylvania Academy to teach in 1876, and rose to become its controversial director in 1882.

1971 8c John Sloan
The Wake of the Ferry (Scott 1433)

Born in Lock Haven in 1871, John Sloan grew up in Philadelphia. He took a night drawing class at Spring Garden Institute, and later at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1904, he moved to New York City, where he became a leading figure in the Ashcan School of realist artists, renowned for his urban paintings that captured the look and feel of that vibrant metropolis.

1996 32c Tommy & Jimmy Dorsey
(Scott 3097)

Born in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, the sons of a music teacher, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey were prominent jazz musicians, composers, and big band leaders of the 1930s and '40s. The elder James "Jimmy" Dorsey played jazz clarinet, saxophone, and trumpet, while younger brother Tommy Dorsey's lyrical trombone style became one of the signature sounds of the Swing Era.

1994 29c Ethel Waters
(Scott 2851)

Born in Chester in 1896, Ethel Waters was a blues and jazz vocalist and actress who frequently performed on the Broadway stage and in concerts. Her best-known recording was the spiritual "His Eye is on the Sparrow," and she was the second African-American ever nominated for an Academy Award in 1949 for the film *Pinky*.

1997 32c Samuel Barber
(Scott 3162)

Born in West Chester, Samuel Barber was a composer of orchestral, opera, choral, and piano music. His popular *Adagio for Strings* is a masterpiece of modern classical music. At 14, he began formal training at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where he was a prodigy of composition, voice, and piano. He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1963 for his *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra*.

1983 5c Pearl Buck
(Scott 1848)

Pearl Buck in 1938 became the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. Though she spent much of her early life with Christian missions in China, she moved in 1933 to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where she lived in an early 19th-century home at Green Hills Farm until the 1960s. Since 1980, the farm has been a National Historic Landmark and museum operated by the Pearl S. Buck Foundation.

1981 30c Frank C. Laubach
(Scott 1858)

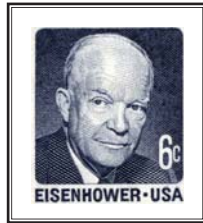
Born in Benton, Pennsylvania, in 1884, Laubach was a Christian Evangelical missionary with a deep commitment to literacy and world peace. In 1935, while working at a remote mission in the Philippines, he developed the "Each One Teach One" literacy program, which has been used to teach about 60 million people to read in their own languages.

1985 17c Rachel Carson
(Scott 1857)

Born in 1907 on a Springdale farm up the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh, Carson was an American marine biologist and nature writer whose work advanced the environmental movement. She was at the top of her class at the Pennsylvania College for Women. Carson's birthplace — the Rachel Carson Homestead — has since 1975 been managed by the nonprofit Rachel Carson Homestead Association.



GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA III



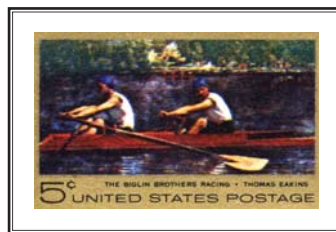
1970 6c Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Scott 1393)



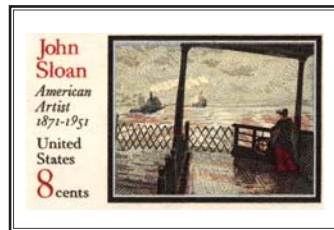
1967 20c George C. Marshall
(Scott 1289)



1966 5c Mary Cassatt
The Boating Party
(Scott 1322)



1967 5c Thomas C. Eakins
The Biglin Brothers Racing
(Scott 1335)



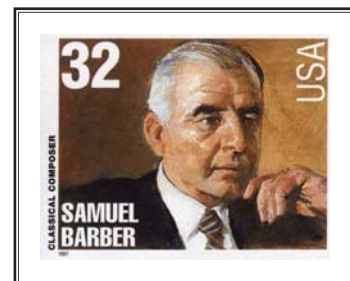
1971 8c John Sloan
The Wake of the Ferry
(Scott 1433)



1996 32c Tommy & Jimmy Dorsey
(Scott 3097)



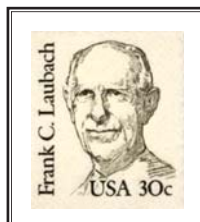
1994 29c Ethel Waters
(Scott 2851)



1997 32c Samuel Barber
(Scott 3162)



1983 5c Pearl Buck
(Scott 1848)



1981 30c Frank C. Laubach
(Scott 1858)



1985 17c Rachel Carson
(Scott 1857)



MORE PENNSYLVANIA ARTISTS AND ENTERTAINERS

1944 3c Motion Pictures
(Scott 926)

On June 19, 1905, the world's first all-motion picture theater — the Nickelodeon — opened on Smithfield Street, in Pittsburgh. The elder Warner Brothers began by showing films in the mining towns of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1903 they opened their first theatre, the Cascade, in New Castle, and in 1904, they founded the Pittsburgh-based Duquesne Amusement & Supply Company — precursor to Warner Bros. Pictures — to distribute films.

1980 15c W.C. Fields
(Scott 1803)

A famed juggler, comedian, and film actor, William Claude Dukenfield was born in 1880 in Darby, five miles southwest of Philadelphia, and ran away from home at the age of 11. As Wikipedia puts it, "Fields created one of the great American comic personas of the first half of the 20th century — a misanthrope who teetered on the edge of buffoonery but never quite fell in..." It is rumored that he wanted his tombstone to read, "On the whole, I would rather be in Philadelphia."

1982 20c The Barrymores
(Scott 2012)

Born in Philadelphia in 1882, John Barrymore — nicknamed "the Great Profile" — was frequently called the greatest actor of his generation. He first gained fame as a stage actor, and continued with successful films in both the silent and sound eras, a rare accomplishment. A member of a multi-generation theatrical dynasty, he was the brother of Lionel Barrymore and Ethel Barrymore (both of whom also were born in Philadelphia), and the paternal grandfather of Drew Barrymore.

2007 41c James Stewart
(Scott 4197)

Born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1908, James "Jimmy" Stewart was a film and stage actor best known for his everyman persona. He brought his immense talent to both dramatic and comedic roles in many classic American films and was nominated for five Academy Awards, winning one for *The Philadelphia Story* (1940) and a Lifetime Achievement award. A highly decorated flier during WWII, he later reached the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Air Force Reserve.

1998 5 x 32c Alexander Calder Sculptures
(Scott 3198-3202)

Born in 1898 in Lawnton, Pennsylvania, just east of Harrisburg, Alexander Calder was an artist most famous for inventing the mobile, but also a skilled creator of paintings, lithographs, toys, tapestry and jewelry. His parents had both studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and Alexander himself briefly attended the Germantown Academy during his early years in the Keystone State.

2002 37c Andy Warhol
(Scott 3652)

Pittsburgh-born Andy Warhol was a painter, filmmaker, and leading figure in the Pop Art movement. Warhol showed early artistic talent and studied commercial art at the School of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh (now Carnegie Mellon University). After a successful career as a commercial illustrator, Warhol became famous worldwide for his work as a painter, avant-garde filmmaker, and public figure.

2004 37c Martha Graham
(Scott 3840)

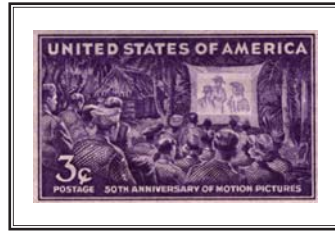
Born in Pittsburgh in 1898, Martha Graham was a dancer and choreographer regarded as one of the foremost pioneers of modern dance. She danced and choreographed for over seventy years, and was the first dancer ever to receive the nation's highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom.

2005 37c Vanna Venturi House
(Scott 3910c)

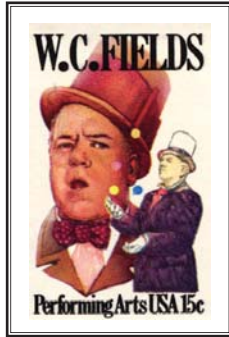
The postmodern Vanna Venturi House in Philadelphia's Chestnut Hill neighborhood, designed for architect Robert Venturi's mother, included an exaggerated cottage façade, and incorporates elements reminiscent of several historic buildings. Its radical yet pleasing design is frequently discussed in architecture and art history classes and has inspired the work of many other architects.



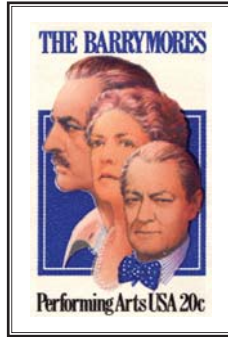
MORE PENNSYLVANIA ARTISTS AND ENTERTAINERS



1944 3c Motion Pictures
(Scott 926)



1980 15c W.C. Fields
(Scott 1803)



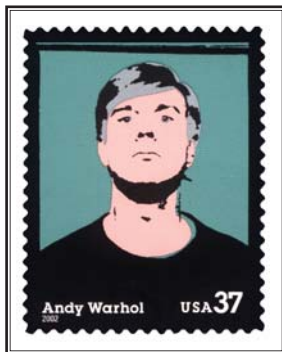
1982 20c The Barrymores
(Scott 2012)



2007 41c James Stewart
(Scott 4197)



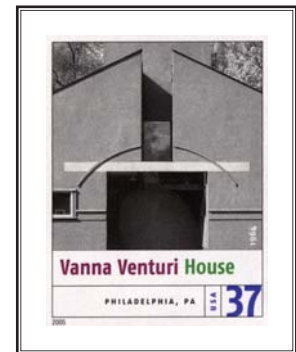
1998 5 x 32c Alexander Calder Sculptures
(Scott 3198-3202)



2002 37c Andy Warhol
(Scott 3652)



2004 37c Martha Graham
(Scott 3840)



2005 37c Vanna Venturi House
(Scott 3910c)



PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS & OTHER GREAT PASTIMES

1997 32c Pop Warner
(Scott 3148)

During his 44-year career as a head coach, Glenn Scobey “Pop” Warner had 319 major NCAA college football wins. He coached Pennsylvania’s Carlisle Indian Industrial School in 1899-1903 and again in 1907, when he coached one of the most famous American athletes, Jim Thorpe. Warner was hired by the University of Pittsburgh from 1915 to 1923, coaching the team to a 60-12-4 record and three national championships. Born in 1888 in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Jim Thorpe was raised a Sac and Fox Indian. At age 16, he attended Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania and was coached by “Pop” Warner. In 1911, as a running back, defensive back, placekicker, and punter, Thorpe scored all of his team’s points — four field goals and a touchdown—in an 18–15 upset of Harvard. His team finished the season 11–1. The following year, he led Carlisle to the national collegiate championship, scoring 25 touchdowns and 198 points. He went on to win Olympic gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon, played football at the collegiate and professional levels, and also played pro baseball and basketball.

1984 20c Jim Thorpe
(Scott 2089)

2000 33c Honus Wagner
(Scott 3408q)

Born in the Chartiers neighborhood of Pittsburgh in 1874, Johannes Peter “Honus” Wagner was a baseball shortstop who played in the National League from 1897 to 1917, almost entirely for the Pittsburgh Pirates, which he also coached from 1933 to 1951. Wagner consistently appears on the top ten lists of the game’s greatest players, and many greats who played against Wagner, including Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby, and Walter Johnson, list him at shortstop on their All-Time teams.

1984 20c Roberto Clemente
(Scott 2907)

Puerto Rico-born Hall of Famer Roberto Clemente was a professional baseball player and a Major League Baseball right fielder. Clemente played all 18 of his seasons from 1955 to 1972 with the Pittsburgh Pirates. The National League MVP in 1966, Clemente played in 12 All-Star Games, won 12 Gold Glove Awards, and led the league in batting average in four different seasons. Involved in charity work, he died in a crash while en route to deliver aid to earthquake victims in Nicaragua.

1999 33c Steelers Win Four Super Bowls
(Scott 3189e)

Founded in 1933, the Pittsburgh Steelers have won more Super Bowl titles, won more AFC Championship Games and hosted more conference championship games than any other NFL team. They are tied with the Dallas Cowboys with 14 championship game appearances in either the NFC or AFC contests. From 1974 to 1979, the franchise became the first to win three and then four Super Bowl titles in 1974, 1975, 1978, and 1979. The indomitable Steelers have since added two more to that total, with Super Bowl wins in 2005 and 2008.

2001 34c Forbes Field
(Scott 3515)

Named for the British general who captured Fort Duquesne in 1758 and named it Fort Pitt, Forbes Field was a baseball park in Pittsburgh from 1909 to 1971. It was the third home to the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team and the first home to the Pittsburgh Steelers, the city’s National Football League team.

2001 34c Shibe Park
(Scott 3518)

Shibe Park, also known as Connie Mack Stadium, was a ballpark in Philadelphia— Major League Baseball’s first steel-and-concrete stadium. The Philadelphia Athletics of the American League opened the ballpark in 1909 and played there until 1954, and the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League played there in 1927 and from 1938 until 1970, when the team moved to Veterans Stadium.

1972 8c Stamp Collecting
(Scott 1474)

Founded in 1886, the American Philatelic Society is the largest group for stamp collectors in the free world. Its monthly journal, the *American Philatelist*, was first printed in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1887, and the headquarters of the Society came to State College when a centralized APS office was established there in 1945. In 2002, the APS and the American Philatelic Research Library relocated to the American Philatelic Center in a refurbished match factory in nearby Bellefonte.

1976 13c Interphil
(Scott 1632)

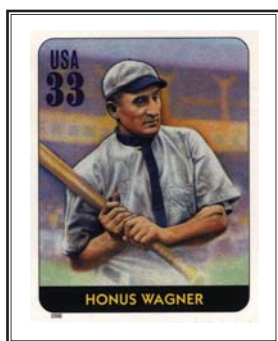
Interphil — the International Philatelic Exhibition — took place in Philadelphia May 29 to June 3 during the United States’ bicentennial year. It was the seventh such major international stamp show to be held in the nation approximately every 10 years since the first one took place back in 1913.



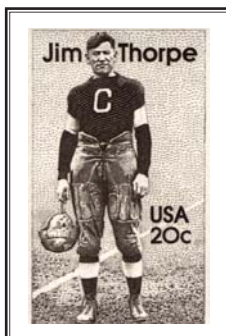
PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS & OTHER GREAT PASTIMES



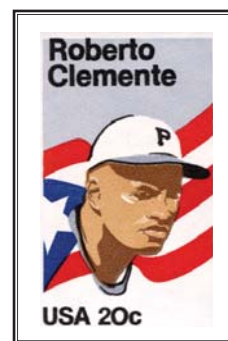
1997 32c Pop Warner
(Scott 3148)



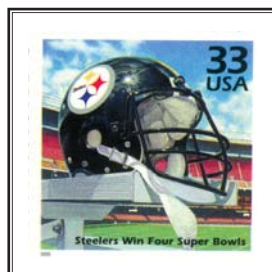
2000 33c Honus Wagner
(Scott 3408q)



1984 20c Jim Thorpe
(Scott 2089)



1984 20c Roberto Clemente
(Scott 2097)



1999 33c
Steelers Win Four Super Bowls
(Scott 3189e)



2001 34c Forbes Field
(Scott 3515)



2001 34c Shibe Park
(Scott 3518)



1972 8c Stamp Collecting
(Scott 1474)



1976 13c Interphil
(Scott 1632)



PENNSYLVANIA CRAFTS, CREATURES AND SYMBOLS

1982 20c Pennsylvania
State Bird & Flower
(Scott 1998)

The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) was approved as Pennsylvania's official state game bird in 1931. (The state has never adopted an official state bird.) Amid stiff competition, the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) was chosen as the state flower, said to have been selected in 1933 by the wife of Governor Gifford Pinchot — a professionally trained forester who reportedly preferred the pink azalea.

1987 22c White-tailed Deer
(Scott 2317)

Chosen in 1959, the white-tailed deer is the state animal of Pennsylvania — one of 11 states to so designate this beautiful, elegant woodland animal. White-tailed deer can run up to 40 miles per hour, jump nine-foot fences, and swim 13 miles per hour. Both native Americans and early settlers relied on the white-tailed deer for buckskin and food.

1987 22c Woodchuck
(Scott 2307)

Each year on Groundhog Day, that nation focuses its attention on the western Pennsylvania town of Punxsutawney, and a furry celebrity known as Punxutawney Phil. Should Phil see his shadow, he returns to his den to sleep through six more weeks of winter. If he cannot see his shadow, he remains above ground, heralding an early spring.

1979 4 x 15c Pennsylvania Toleware
(Scott 1775-79)

Decorated tinwear became popular in the early 1800s, and the Pennsylvania Dutch (actually descendants of immigrants from German and other northern European lands) were renowned for some of the most popular pieces of this folk art, on pans, teapots, canisters, and trays. Hand-painted Pennsylvania toleware (from the French, meaning lacquered or enameled metal ware) is distinguished by its use of bright, bold colors and popular European peasant art motifs, such as birds, hearts and tulips.

2001 34c Amish Quilt
(Scott 3524-27)

Amish quilts are among the most expressive American designs, distinctive in their simplicity, symmetry, deft needlework, and broad fields of deep color. Amish quilting traditions are influenced by the religious and social values of Amish daily life: humility, simplicity, modesty, and serviceability. These four — Diamond in the Square, *circa* 1920; Lone Star, *circa* 1920; Sunshine and Shadow, *circa* 1910; and a variation on the Double Ninepatch, *circa* 1940 — were created by unknown Amish artisans in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

1982 20c Fallingwater
(Scott 2019)

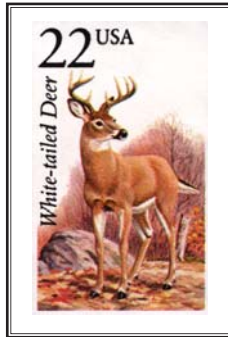
Frank Lloyd Wright designed many notable buildings in his career. Considered his most beautiful creation by many is Fallingwater, the house he built in 1935 in rural southwest Pennsylvania, 50 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The gray concrete and stone house was built partly over a waterfall in Bear Run in the Mill Run section of Stewart Township, in Fayette County. Opened to the public as a museum in 1964, nearly five million people have visited the house since.

2002 34c Greetings from Pennsylvania
(Scott 3598)

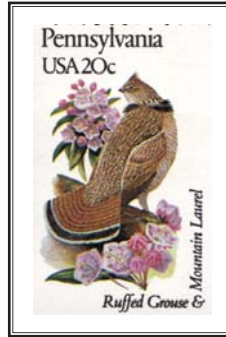
Pennsylvania's pivotal role in American history is signified on the state's tourist postcard-style Greetings stamp by the Liberty Bell and a cannon from the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg. On the horizon in the background of the stamp are the Pocono Mountains, long a popular resort area in the state's northeast.



PENNSYLVANIA CRAFTS, CREATURES AND SYMBOLS



1987 22c
White-tailed Deer
(Scott 2317)



1982 20c Pennsylvania
State Bird & Flower
(Scott 1998)



1987 22c
Woodchuck
(Scott 2307)



1979 15c Pennsylvania Toleware
(Scott 1775-79)



2001 34c Amish Quilt
(Scott 3524-27)



1982 20c Fallingwater
(Scott 2019)



2002 34c Greetings from
Pennsylvania
(Scott 3598)



PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL CARDS

1982 13c Philadelphia Academy of Music
(Scott UX96)

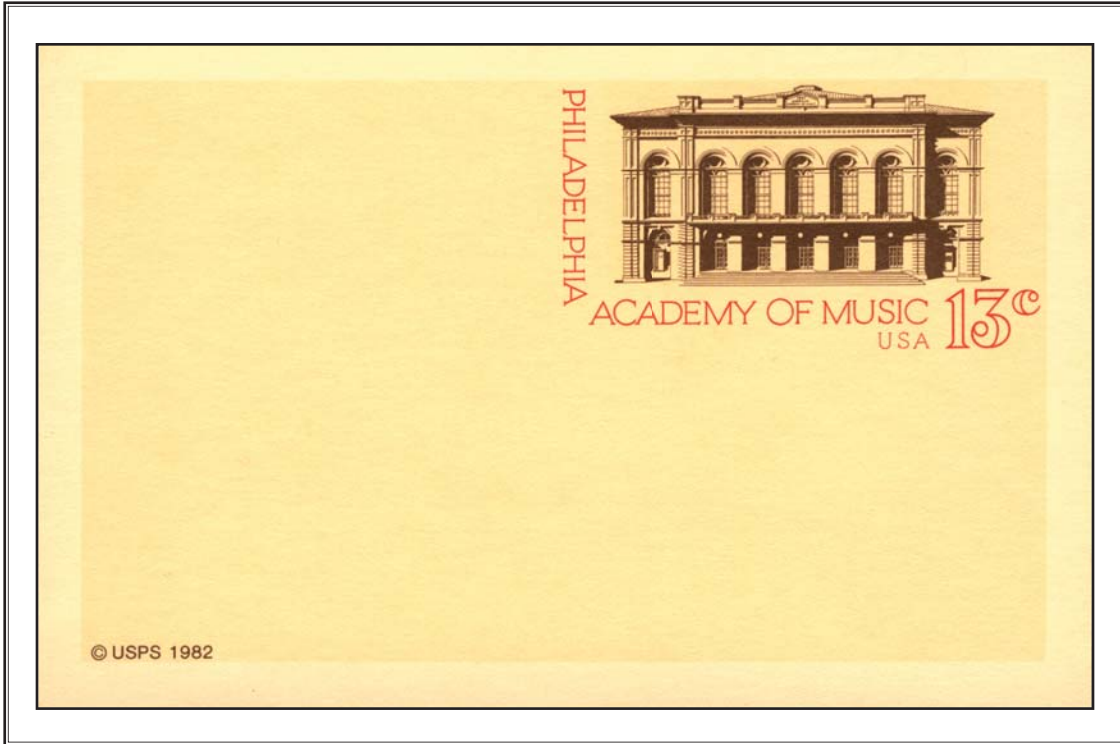
The Academy of Music, also known as American Academy of Music, in Philadelphia is the oldest opera house in the United States that is still used for its original purpose. Built in 1855, the "Grand Old Lady of Broad Street" is the home of the Pennsylvania Ballet and the Opera Company of Philadelphia. The Academy was home to the Philadelphia Orchestra for many years, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962.

1987 14c Constitutional Convention, 1787
(Scott UX116)

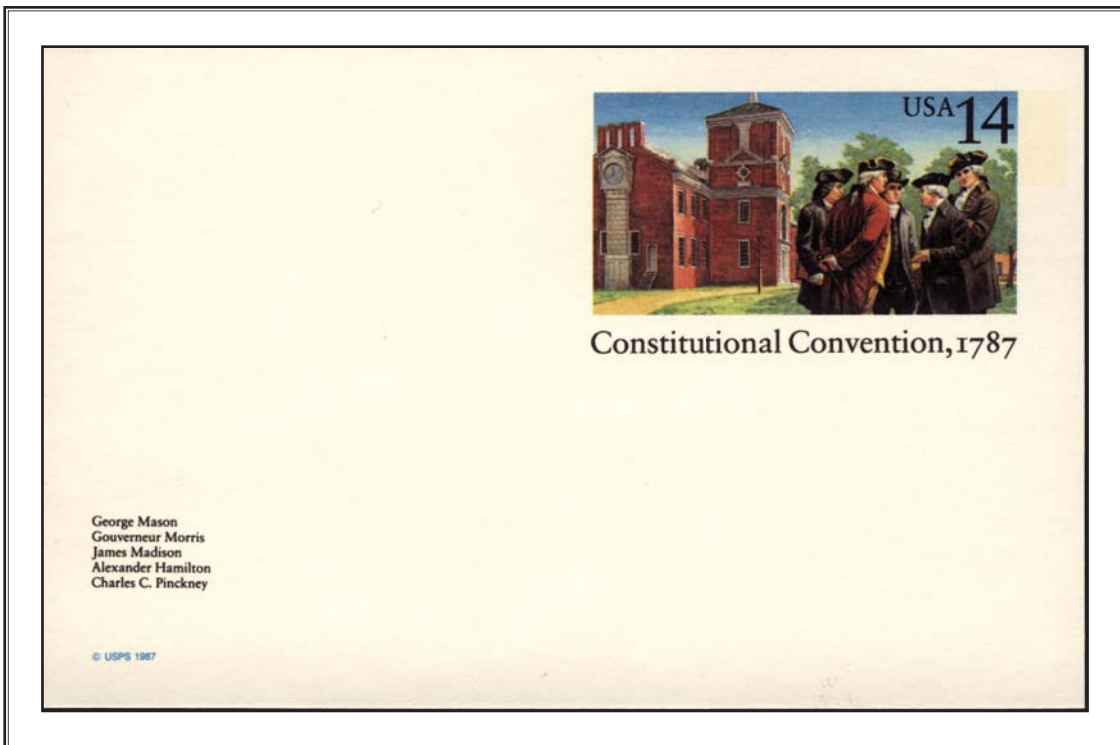
George Mason, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and Charles C. Pinckney are listed as pictured on this postal card, which shows the five men conferring against the backdrop of an unusual side view of Philadelphia's Independence Hall, where the Constitutional Convention was presided over by George Washington. Gouverneur Morris represented Pennsylvania in the Convention of 1787 and was an author of large sections of the Constitution, including its Preamble: "We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union...". A New York native, Morris had been defeated in his bid for re-election to Congress there because of his outspoken advocacy of a strong central government. He then moved to Philadelphia to work as a lawyer and merchant. Appointed the state's assistant superintendent of finance in 1781-85, he became Pennsylvania's delegate to the Convention in 1787 before returning to live in New York in 1788.



PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL CARDS



1982 13c
Philadelphia Academy of Music
postal card (Scott UX96)



1987 17c
Constitutional Convention, 1787
postal card (Scott UX116)



PENNSYLVANIA



APS STAMPSHOW 2009

AUGUST 6-9 — PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Admission is free to APS STAMPSHOW 2009 — the largest philatelic event in the U.S. this year — August 6-9 at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center, 1000 Fort Duquesne Boulevard, in the heart of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The show is co-sponsored by the United States Postal Service and the American Stamp Dealers Association, and supported by the National Stamp Dealers Association. The four-day show will feature 150 dealers, two major auctions, thousands of pages of exhibits, and fun for the whole family. On Thursday, August 6, the U.S. Postal Service will release a new 44-cent stamp in its American Treasures series. Show hours are Friday and Saturday 10 to 6, and Sunday from 10 to 4.

To learn more, visit <http://www.stamps.org/Stampshow>



THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Visit the American Philatelic Society online at www.stamps.org



THE PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Pennsylvania Postal History Society — Affiliate #50 of the American Philatelic Society — is a non-profit, educational organization founded in 1974 to cultivate and promote the study of the postal history of Pennsylvania through the acquisition and preservation of historic mail and the publication of original research. The Society publishes a quarterly journal, *The Pennsylvania Postal Historian*, examples of which may be seen at its website. The Society's 2009 Annual Meeting will be held in conjunction with APS StampShow 2009 in Pittsburgh on Saturday, August 8 at 2 pm.

Visit the Pennsylvania Postal History Society online at www.paphs.org

Credits

Pennsylvania on Stamps, Keystone Federation of Stamp Clubs, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Printed by Charles W. Rupert, Consolidated Business Forms Co., 57 pages. 1987.

The Lost Stamps of the United States, Ralph T. Foster, Foster Publishing and Stamp Co., Berkeley, CA, 1993.

The United States as Depicted on its Postage Stamps, Steve Rajtar, MacFarland & Co., Inc., Jefferson, NC, 2007.

The Heritage Statehood Collection of U.S. Commemorative Quarters and Stamps, Mystic Stamp Co., 2000.

