

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*Washington Monument Dedicated
February 21, 1885*



This historic 18¢ stamp, a tribute to George Washington, was issued November 6, 1985. The Panel is postmarked February 21, the anniversary of the dedication of the Washington Monument.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1885

1885



The project to build a monument honoring America's first President took more than 50 years. The Washington National Monument Society began raising funds in 1833, an obelisk design by Robert Mills was approved, and the cornerstone was laid in 1848.

Finally, in a gesture of patriotism in 1876, America's centennial year, Congress voted to finish the long-delayed construction at government expense. Eight years later, during a blustery storm in December 1884, six brave men climbed to the top of the monument and placed a cap of cast aluminum on the spire – at a height of 555 feet. At long last, the Washington Monument was complete.

Chester Arthur was the fifteenth President involved with the project. On February 21, 1885, the eve of Washington's birthday, he dedicated the monument. In contrast to the cornerstone-laying ceremonies, when House Speaker Robert Winthrop spoke for ninety minutes, his speech was mercifully short. The Washington Monument was opened to the public in October 1888.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel pictures George Washington and the monument built in his honor. The Panel is postmarked February 21, the exact anniversary of the dedication of the monument.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar

1886

*Statue of Liberty Dedicated
October 28, 1886*



This historic 3¢ stamp honoring the Statue of Liberty was issued June 24, 1954. The Panel is postmarked October 28, the anniversary of the dedication of the world famous beacon of liberty.

1886

Despite the heavy crowds turned out on October 28, 1886 for the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, the occasion, noted *The New York Times*, was "the most brilliant and the most successful of the Fourth of July's." The city streets were filled with people, and the harbor was crowded with boats.

President Grover Cleveland led a party of French and American officials in a gala parade. The procession wound up on Wall Street, where it was accorded the largest ticker-tape reception the city had ever seen.

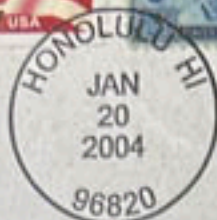
On Bedloe's Island, Liberty's permanent home, the festivities began with a 21-gun salute. On cue, Frédéric Bartholdi, designer of the statue, dropped the French flag draping her face. The crowd went wild, and President Cleveland had to wait twenty minutes for the cheering to subside. Finally, he stepped forward to accept the statue on behalf of the American people. "We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home," he told the onlookers, "nor shall her chosen altar be neglected."

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel honors the Statue of Liberty and depicts her holding high the torch of freedom. The Panel is postmarked October 28, the exact anniversary of her official dedication.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*Pearl Harbor Established
January 20, 1887*



This historic 3¢ stamp honoring the United States Navy was issued October 27, 1945. The Panel is postmarked January 20, the anniversary of the agreement giving the U.S. exclusive rights to Pearl Harbor.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1887

1887



United States recognition of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1842 marked the start of an increased American political and business presence in the Hawaiian Islands. The involvement expanded even more with the growth of the local sugar and pineapple industries, which sent their goods primarily to America.

Representatives of President Grover Cleveland and King Kalakaua negotiated a new trade agreement between the two lands in 1887. Under its terms, the U.S. received exclusive rights to use Pearl Harbor as a repair and coaling station in return for certain trade privileges.

At the time, a coral reef blocking the entrance to the harbor rendered it useless for large ships. However, after the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898, plans to improve the harbor facilities were implemented. A first-class U.S. naval base was established at Pearl Harbor in the early 1900's and was attacked by Japan on the "date which will live in infamy," driving the United States into World War II in 1942.

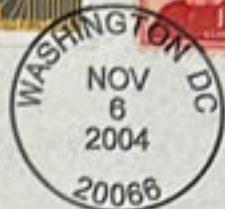
The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel honors the U.S. Navy's role in liberating occupied nations. The Panel is postmarked January 20, the exact anniversary of the establishment of Pearl Harbor as a U.S. base.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar
1888

*Benjamin Harrison Elected President
November 6, 1888*



This historic 12¢ stamp, a Liberty Series tribute to President Benjamin Harrison, was issued June 6, 1959. The Panel is postmarked on November 6, the anniversary of Harrison's election as President of the United States.

1888

Benjamin Harrison's election to the Presidency was a result of the Republican strategy to unseat incumbent Grover Cleveland in 1888. That fact aided the candidacy of Harrison, a native Hoosier and former U.S. Senator. He also possessed political assets including an outstanding Civil War record, popularity with veterans groups, and a distinguished family background.

The party's national convention in Chicago was marked by intrigue and bargaining. In the end, Harrison emerged as the Presidential nominee, with New York banker Levi P. Morton as his running mate. The candidate waged a "front porch" campaign from his home. His main issue was the need for continued high tariffs to protect American interests over those of Europe.

The election was held on November 6, 1888. When the ballots were counted, Harrison trailed Cleveland by about 95,000 votes. But the Republican campaign strategy was successful nonetheless. By winning Indiana, New York, and several borderline states, Harrison emerged victorious in the Electoral College by a margin of 233 votes to 168.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel is based on a Charles Parker photograph of Benjamin Harrison. The Panel is postmarked on November 6, the exact anniversary of Harrison's election to the Presidency.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

First Pan-American Conference
October 2, 1889



This historic 3¢ stamp honoring the 50th anniversary of the Pan-American Union was issued April 14, 1940. The Panel is postmarked October 2, the anniversary of the opening of the First Pan-American Conference.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1889

1889



As Secretary of State under President James Garfield, James G. Blaine conceived of a system of inter-American arbitration to prevent war in the hemisphere. His plan for a Pan-American Conference ended when Garfield was assassinated in 1881 and Blaine subsequently resigned from office.

However, in 1889, the idea was revived when Blaine was again named Secretary of State by President Benjamin Harrison. The First International Conference of American States opened in Washington, D.C. on October 2. It was the first time that all of the independent nations of the Western Hemisphere had met to negotiate together.

The Conference, which continued into 1890, evoked a new spirit of cooperation. The International Union of American Republics (later called the Pan-American Union) was established, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. This group also recommended separately negotiated reciprocity treaties.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel honors the Pan-American Union and depicts a portion of Botticelli's painting "Allegory of Spring." The Panel is postmarked October 2, the exact anniversary of the start of the first Pan-American Conference.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar

1890

The West Is Won
May 2, 1890



This historic 3¢ stamp, commemorating Oklahoma statehood, was issued June 14, 1957. The Panel is postmarked May 2, the anniversary of the organization of the Oklahoma Territory.

1890

On May 2, 1890, the greatest land rush in America's history began in Oklahoma. Millions of pioneers poured into the area to stake a claim in the two million acres of one-time Indian land opened for white settlement.

Cities such as Guthrie and Oklahoma City grew up overnight. But chaos quickly followed. The gun became king, and local authorities found themselves powerless to stem the growing tide of lawlessness. It was a dangerous situation, which officials in Washington viewed with alarm.

There was only one sure way to restore law and order. Congress wasted no time in establishing Oklahoma as a Territory of the United States. On May 2, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed the measure into law.

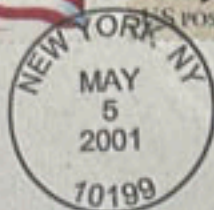
News of the creation of the Oklahoma Territory prompted a giant celebration. The administration triumphantly proclaimed that the West was won at last. Only the Indian tribes refrained from joining in the euphoria, knowing that their hopes for a protected Indian state were lost forever.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel commemorates Oklahoma statehood. The Panel is postmarked May 2, the exact anniversary of the winning of the West.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

First Concert in Carnegie Hall
May 5, 1891



This historic 3¢ stamp commemorating American Music was issued October 15, 1964. The Panel is postmarked May 5, the anniversary of the first concert in Carnegie Hall.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1891

1891



In the spring of 1887, steel tycoon and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie met conductor Walter Damrosch of the New York Symphony and agreed to build a world-class concert hall in New York. Just four years later, on May 5, 1891, Carnegie Hall opened its doors and hosted its first concert.

Originally known as Music Hall, the Italian Renaissance-style terra cotta and brick building was designed by architect William Burnet Tuthill. Carnegie provided about \$2 million for the building's construction on Seventh Avenue and 57th Street — which at the time was so far away from the fashionable districts of New York that the streets were not even paved. He personally laid the cornerstone in 1890.

For the gala opening, renowned Russian composer Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky conducted his own works. Damrosch conducted the Oratorio Society and New York Symphony. For over a century, Carnegie Hall has remained one of the world's leading concert venues and was named a national landmark in 1964.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel was issued to commemorate American Music. The Panel is postmarked May 5, the exact anniversary of the first concert in Carnegie Hall.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar
1901

*President McKinley Is Shot
September 6, 1901*



This historic 25¢ Presidential Series stamp honoring William McKinley was issued December 2, 1938. The Panel is postmarked September 6, the anniversary of the assassination of the 25th President.

1901

As he entered his second term, President William McKinley was riding a wave of popularity. In early September 1901, he traveled to Buffalo, New York, to deliver an important address at the Pan-American Exposition.

His speech on September 5 signaled a modification of America's high-tariff policy and was widely praised. The next day, the President held an afternoon public reception. Hundreds of people crowded into the exposition's Temple of Music to shake his hand. Among them was Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who later confessed an urge to kill a "great ruler."

As McKinley drew to within an arm's length, Czolgosz grasped his outstretched hand. Simultaneously, he fired two bullets into the President's body with a revolver concealed by a handkerchief in his right hand. McKinley slumped to the floor. As the horrified crowd pounced upon his assassin, the President whispered to his secretary, "Let no one hurt him." An ambulance rushed McKinley to the hospital, where he died of his wounds on September 14. Czolgosz was executed for his crime on October 29.

The historic U.S. stamp on this Panel features a bust of William McKinley drawn from a medal furnished by the U.S. Mint. The Panel is postmarked September 6, the exact anniversary of the shooting of the 25th President.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar

1921

*First U.S. Unknown Soldier Buried
November 11, 1921*



This historic 3¢ stamp, symbolizing American determination to win World War II, was issued July 4, 1942. The Panel is postmarked November 11, the anniversary of the burial of the first Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

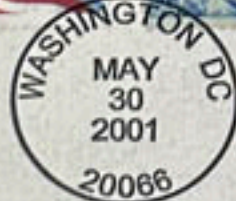
THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*Lincoln Memorial Is Dedicated
May 30, 1922*



Peace Silver Dollar

1922



This historic 4¢ stamp, part of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Series, was issued May 30, 1959. The Panel is postmarked May 30, the anniversary of the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial.

1922

In 1911, a planning commission to establish a memorial to Abraham Lincoln was created. Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois was the chief Congressional advocate of the idea.

The commission chose a classic design by Henry Bacon, which was inspired by the Parthenon in Athens. The memorial was to be constructed of marble, with a central hall surrounded by 36 columns representing the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death. Daniel Chester French was commissioned to create the heroic statue of the slain Civil War President that dominates the central portion of the memorial.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on Lincoln's birthday in 1914, and the cornerstone was laid a year later. On Memorial Day in 1922, the monument was dedicated. Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who served as chairman of the commission, formally presented the memorial to President Warren Harding. It was accepted on behalf of the people of the United States.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel shows a drawing of Daniel Chester French's seated Lincoln statue. The Panel is postmarked May 30, the exact anniversary of the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Peace Silver Dollar
1923

*Coolidge's First Address to Congress
December 6, 1923*



This historic 5¢ stamp honoring America's amateur radio operators was issued December 15, 1964. The Panel is postmarked December 6, the anniversary of Calvin Coolidge's first address to Congress, which was the first Presidential address to be broadcast on radio.

1923

Calvin Coolidge took the Oath of Office as President on August 3, 1923, following the death of Warren Harding. After four busy months, he prepared to address Congress on the direction of his administration.

Coolidge took great care preparing the draft of his Presidential message. Not only would the members of Congress be listening, but a vast audience of Americans would hear him for the first time, since the message was the first political speech broadcast on radio. The address was carried by stations in Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas, Washington, D.C., New York, and Providence.

The speech was delivered before a joint session of Congress on December 6, 1923. Coolidge praised farmers and underscored his administration's commitment to American business. But the most dramatic passages addressed questions of foreign policy. The President called for recognition of Russia and, defying several influential members of his own party, advocated U.S. adherence to the World Court.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel shows a stylized radio wave and a portion of a radio dial. The Panel is postmarked December 6, the exact anniversary of President Coolidge's first address to Congress.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

Teapot Dome Scandal June 30, 1924



This historic 6¢ stamp, honoring law and order was issued May 17, 1968. The Panel is postmarked June 30, the anniversary of the handing down of indictments in the Teapot Dome scandal.



Peace Silver Dollar

1924

1924



In 1921, President Warren Harding transferred control of government oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming and Elk Hills, California to the Interior Department. Without Harding's knowledge, Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall secretly arranged exclusive rights to the reserves to wealthy oil magnates, who paid Fall \$400,000.

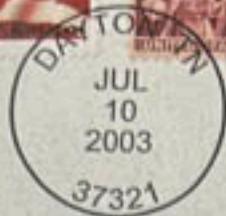
The Teapot Dome Scandal first surfaced during a Senate investigation in 1923. Rumors also abounded of improprieties by other high government officials. Harding was devastated by the news of his friends' betrayal and died suddenly on August 2, 1923.

However, the investigations continued. Harding's successor, President Calvin Coolidge, brought suit for the cancellation of the oil leases and prosecuted on the grounds of improper civil and criminal activity. The first indictments were handed down on June 30, 1924. Albert Fall was one of several officials subsequently found guilty, and went to prison in 1931.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel pictures a policeman helping a young boy. The Panel is postmarked June 30, the exact anniversary of the Teapot Dome indictments.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

The Scopes Trial Begins July 10, 1925



This historic 3¢ stamp, honoring the Teachers of America, was issued July 1, 1957. The Panel is postmarked July 10, the anniversary of the start of John Scopes' trial for teaching the theory of evolution.



Peace Silver Dollar

1925

1925



A Tennessee law passed in 1925 made it illegal for public schools to teach any theory that refuted the Divine Creation as set forth in the Bible. John Scopes, a young high school teacher in Dayton, Tennessee, defied that law by teaching the theory of evolution. He was arrested and brought to trial on July 10, 1925.

The 12-day trial captured international headlines. William Jennings Bryan, a brilliant orator, headed the prosecution team and Clarence Darrow, the country's foremost criminal lawyer, represented the defendant. The sensational case promised a confrontation between Fundamentalist beliefs and a more liberal interpretation of the Bible.

Darrow sought to raise the issue of academic freedom. But the judge ruled out any consideration of the validity of Darwin's theory or the constitutionality of the law. The trial was thus limited to the simple question of whether Scopes had taught the evolution theory in his class. By his own admission he had, and he was therefore found guilty and fined \$100.

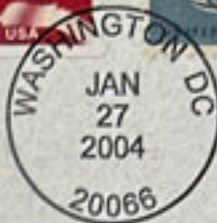
The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel pictures a teacher and two of her young students. The Panel is postmarked July 10, the exact anniversary of the beginning of the famous Scopes trial.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Peace Silver Dollar
1926

U.S. Agrees To Join World Court
January 27, 1926



This historic 5¢ stamp commemorating International Cooperation Year was issued June 26, 1965. The Panel is postmarked January 27, the anniversary of the U.S. agreement to join the World Court.

1926

The Permanent Court of International Justice, also called the World Court, was established in 1922 under sponsorship of the League of Nations. Although not a member of the League, the United States was eligible to join the court located in The Hague, Netherlands. President Calvin Coolidge favored the move, and it came to a Senate vote on January 27, 1926.

By a margin of 76 to 17, the Senate voted for U.S. participation. However, its approval was qualified by several conditions unacceptable to the Court. Coolidge dropped the project, but it was revived in 1935. This time, the Senate failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

While the U.S. did not become a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court, American jurists served on its bench throughout its existence. Later, the United States called for the organization of the International Court of Justice, which succeeded the Permanent Court in 1945.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel was issued on the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations to commemorate International Cooperation Year. The Panel is postmarked January 27, the exact anniversary of the Senate vote approving U.S. participation in the World Court.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

Charles Lindbergh Leaves for Paris
May 20, 1927



This historic 13¢ stamp marking the 50th anniversary of the first solo transatlantic flight was issued May 20, 1977. The Panel is postmarked May 20, the anniversary of the start of Lindbergh's epic journey.



Peace Silver Dollar

1927

1927



A prize of \$25,000 awaited whoever made the first non-stop flight between New York and Paris. Charles Lindbergh, a 24 year old airmail pilot, was determined to win the prize. With backing from a group of St. Louis businessmen, he drew up specifications for an airplane. It was built by the Ryan Flying Company of San Diego, California.

The Spirit of St. Louis, a small, single-engine monoplane, was ready in early May 1927. Lindbergh flew it to St. Louis and then to New York. It was towed to Long Island's Roosevelt Field, which had a runway of suitable length.

A break in the weather was predicted for May 20. At dawn, the plane was loaded with fuel and Lindbergh climbed aboard. The air-cooled Wright Whirlwind engine roared to life at 7:45 a.m. Twelve minutes later, the flight began. The plane bounced down the runway before finally lifting off and disappearing into the murky sky over Long Island Sound. 33-1/2 hours later, it set down at Paris' Le Bourget Airport. Overnight, "The Lone Eagle" had become the most famous man in the world.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel shows *The Spirit of St. Louis* in flight. The Panel is postmarked May 20, the exact anniversary of the start of Lindbergh's milestone flight from New York to Paris.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*Herbert Hoover Elected President
November 6, 1928*



This historic 5¢ stamp, a memorial tribute to Herbert Hoover, was issued August 10, 1965. The Panel is postmarked November 6, the anniversary of Hoover's election as the nation's 31st President.



Peace Silver Dollar
1928

1928



Herbert Hoover's humanitarian efforts in World War I made him an international hero. Both parties courted him to run for the Presidency in 1919. He declined, but did enter government service as Secretary of Commerce in the Republican administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

In August 1927, Coolidge announced he would not seek reelection. Six months later, Hoover became a Presidential candidate and was the first ballot choice of the Republican convention. Prohibition, public power, and agriculture were issues in the hard-fought campaign. But Democrat Alfred E. Smith found it difficult to counter the public's satisfaction with Republican prosperity. Hoover spoke of a future when Americans would have "two chickens in every pot and a car in every garage."

More than 36 million Americans went to the polls on November 6, 1928. They voted overwhelmingly for Herbert Hoover, who won more than 58% of the popular vote and carried 40 of 48 states. His landslide victory in the Electoral College was 444 votes to 87 for Smith.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts a Louis Fabian Bachrach portrait of Herbert Hoover. The Panel is postmarked November 6, the exact anniversary of Hoover's election to the Presidency.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*Securities and Exchange Commission Created
June 6, 1934*



This historic 10¢ stamp honoring American commerce was issued October 6, 1975. The Panel is postmarked June 6, the anniversary of the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission.



Peace Silver Dollar

1934

1934



Early in 1934, President Franklin Roosevelt called for legislation to regulate the stock exchanges. A proposed bill was drafted by a White House team.

The terms were fiercely attacked by the financial community, which was resigned to regulation but wanted to regulate itself. Despite the objections, the bill was introduced into the House and Senate and debated in Congressional hearings.

The final version approved by Congress included Senator Carter Glass' amendment calling for the establishment of a separate commission to administer the act. Roosevelt appointed the five members of the new Securities and Exchange Commission and designated Joseph P. Kennedy as chairman. The commission was charged with administering federal laws governing the purchase or sale of securities, investigating complaints, regulating national stock exchanges, and licensing brokerage firms.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts famous U.S. coins. The Panel is postmarked June 6, the exact anniversary of the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Peace Silver Dollar
1935

*Roosevelt Announces New Deal Programs
January 4, 1935*



This historic 3¢ stamp, a memorial tribute to Franklin Roosevelt, was issued June 27, 1945. The Panel is postmarked January 4, the anniversary of the President's announcement of the second phase of his New Deal.

1935

One of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs concentrated on easing the severe economic hardships caused by the Great Depression. Phase Two, which was announced in his annual message to Congress on January 4, 1935, extended the New Deal into areas of social reform.

"We can eliminate many of the factors that cause economic depression and we can provide the means of mitigating their result," the President told the Senators and Congressmen. Written into legislation, his innovative plan created a program of social insurance and strengthened the role of organized labor.

The cornerstone of the new New Deal was the Social Security Act, which included both unemployment and old-age insurance. Another key element was the National Labor Relations Act that set up the machinery for forming unions and defined unfair practices by employers. Also, the 1935 tax measure increasing the levies on wealthy individuals and large corporations contributed importantly to the redistribution of U.S. income.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts Franklin Roosevelt and the White House. The Panel is postmarked January 4, the exact anniversary of Roosevelt's announcement of New Deal programs.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

Congress Authorizes "Morgan" Silver Dollars
February 28, 1878



Morgan Silver Dollar
1878



The historic 10¢ stamp, a tribute to America's banking and commercial system, was issued October 6, 1975. The Panel is postmarked February 28, the anniversary of congressional authorization of U.S. Morgan silver dollars.

1878

Representative Richard P. Bland was Congress' chief supporter of silver coinage. After the repeal of the silver standard in 1873, he twice introduced bills for its resumption.

Congress approved his second measure, the Bland-Allison Act, which Bland sponsored with Senator William B. Allison. It was vetoed by Presidentutherford B. Hayes, but Congress overrode his veto on February 28, 1878. That same day, Mint Director H.R. Linderman approved the design for the new "Morgan" silver dollar coin.

The coin was named for designer George T. Morgan, who had been hired by the Mint in 1876 as a "special engraver." Designing a silver dollar was his first assignment. Its obverse featured a Liberty portrait for which Philadelphia schoolteacher Anna W. Williams served as the model. An eagle with raised wings stood on the reverse, holding an olive branch and arrows. The first 1878 issue of the Morgan silver dollar was struck at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts American coinage. The Panel is postmarked February 28, the exact anniversary of the authorization of the Morgan silver dollar.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar

1879

Edison Demonstrates Electric Lamp
December 31, 1879



This historic 3¢ stamp honoring Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light, was issued February 11, 1947. The Panel is postmarked December 31, the anniversary of the first public demonstration of his electric lamp.

1879

On December 31, 1879, Thomas Edison placed a filament of carbonized thread in a glass bulb, exhausted the air, and turned on the electrical current. The bulb shed a good light and continued to burn for almost two days.

Edison and his associates continued to perfect the light over succeeding days. The story of their success was published in a full page story in the *New York Herald*, under the bold headline, "The Great Inventor's Triumph in Electric Illumination." On Christmas night, a system was tested that lighted Edison's laboratory, the railroad station, and the half-dozen houses in Edison's home of Menlo Park, New Jersey. New lamps were added each night in anticipation of the first "public exhibition" on New Year's Eve.

On December 31, railroad stations in Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, and Philadelphia were jammed. The Pennsylvania Railroad added extra trains to accommodate more than 3,000 people. What they witnessed, wrote the magazine *Puck*, was "A New Light to the World."

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel honors Thomas Edison as one of America's foremost inventors. The Panel is postmarked December 31, the exact anniversary of the first public demonstration of his electric lamp.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

Garfield Elected President
November 2, 1880



This historic 25¢ stamp, honoring the executive branch of the U.S. Government, was issued April 16, 1989. The Panel is postmarked November 2, the anniversary of the election of James Garfield as the 20th President of the United States.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1880

1880



When the Republicans held their national convention in Chicago in 1880, James Garfield was not a contender for President. He had just been elected to the U.S. Senate by the Ohio legislature, and was planning to take his seat in that chamber in the fall.

However, the convention delegates were hopelessly divided about a presidential nominee. Many supported Ulysses Grant, who was willing to seek a third term, while others preferred Senator James Blaine of Maine. Finally, on the 36th ballot, Garfield was nominated by the deadlocked convention as a compromise "dark horse" candidate. To appease the New York wing of the party, Chester Arthur was chosen as his running mate.

Garfield's Democratic opponent was former Civil War General Winfield Scott Hancock. In the election on November 2, Garfield narrowly bested him by about 40,000 votes, but his victory in the Electoral College was more decisive, 214 votes to Hancock's 155.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts a bust of George Washington, and was issued to honor the bicentennial anniversary of the U.S. Presidency. The Panel is postmarked November 2, the exact anniversary of Garfield's election to the Presidency.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar

1881

*President Garfield Is Shot
July 2, 1881*



This historic 20¢ stamp, a tribute to President James Garfield, was issued November 10, 1938. The Panel is postmarked July 2, the anniversary of his assassination in a Washington, D.C. railroad station.

1881

James Garfield became the nation's 20th President on March 4, 1881. Much of his time during the first weeks in office was devoted to filling government jobs. To combat the prevailing spoils system, he sought to demonstrate Presidential independence and integrity in the appointive process.

On July 2, Garfield arrived at the Washington train station, en route to the 25th anniversary of his class at Williams College. While he was waiting for his train, a stranger suddenly stepped out of the crowd and fired two pistol shots at him. The President slumped to the ground.

The assassin, Charles Guiteau, was a disappointed office seeker. He was arrested immediately, and subsequently tried and hanged. Meanwhile, Garfield hovered near death for 80 days. Surgeons could not find the bullet that lodged in his back, and infection set in. He was moved to a seaside cottage in Elberon, New Jersey, where he died on September 19.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel shows a profile of James Garfield drawn from a medal supplied by the U.S. Mint. The Panel is postmarked July 2, the exact anniversary of Garfield's assassination.



THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

U.S. Recognizes Korea
May 22, 1882



This historic 5¢ stamp, commemorating Korea as an overrun country in World War II, was issued November 2, 1944. The Panel is postmarked May 22, the anniversary of U.S. recognition of Korea.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1882

1882



Korea closed its doors to foreigners in the 1600s, and then kept them shut for more than 200 years. All efforts to break the isolation were strongly resisted. Catholic missionaries who arrived in the 1830s were persecuted. Western man-of-war and merchant ships that came in search of trade were turned away and sometimes sunk.

The stand-off lasted until 1876, when Japan successfully pressured Korea into signing a treaty of trade. Disturbed at the prospect of the new Japanese influence, China's leaders decided to take action by exerting pressure and influence of their own.

American President Chester Arthur perceived the potentially explosive nature of the situation. On May 22, 1882, he authorized the signing of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Korea and the establishment of a resident foreign mission at Seoul. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and France soon followed the U.S. lead.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel depicts the Korean flag. The Panel is postmarked May 22, the exact anniversary of U.S. recognition of Korean independence.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

*System of Standard Time Developed
November 18, 1883*



This historic 3¢ stamp, a tribute to the railroad engineers of America, was issued April 29, 1950. The Panel is postmarked November 18, the anniversary of the development of the system of standard time.



Morgan Silver Dollar

1883

1883



The rapid expansion of American railroads emphasized the need for standard time. Until the late 1880s, every locality set its own time according to the sun. The system was chaotic for railroad companies who, in about 1880, sought to simplify schedules by implementing a system of "railroad time" along their routes. But that only added to the confusion, since there were soon about 100 different railroad times.

At a scientific congress held in Rome in the fall of 1883, delegates devised a new approach. They advocated a standard time system for the entire world that used Greenwich, England as the prime meridian. The globe was divided into 24 time zones, half to the east of Greenwich and half to the west.

The following year, an international governmental conference in Washington, D.C. voted to accept the new standard time system. Each zone was centered on a meridian of longitude 15° apart. An imaginary line halfway around the world from Greenwich became the International Date Line.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel pictures an old and new train and a portrait of famous railroad engineer "Casey" Jones. The Panel is postmarked November 18, the exact anniversary of the formulation of the system of standard time.

THE U.S. SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION



Morgan Silver Dollar
1884

*Cornerstone For Statue Of Liberty Laid
August 5, 1884*



This historic 16¢ stamp, celebrating the inspiring symbolism of the Statue of Liberty, was issued March 31, 1978. The Panel is postmarked August 5, the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the giant sculpture.

1884

The Statue of Liberty, "Enlightening the World," was formally presented to the U.S. on July 4, 1884. At the same time, Americans were at work raising the sculpture's new home on Bedloe's Island.

First, construction crews finished the foundation. The next step was Liberty's 89-foot-high pedestal of concrete faced with granite, which was designed by Richard Morris Hunt. Members of the American Committee for Fund-Raising planned a gala celebration for the laying of the cornerstone. They hoped to generate publicity which would assist in raising money to pay for the enormous pedestal.

On the appointed day, August 5, 1884, crews decorated the scaffolding around the site, and stonemasons set the pedestal's cornerstone in place on top of the foundation. However, because of a driving rainstorm, only a few members of the Committee and their guests attended. The hoped-for press coverage did not materialize and, two months later, construction was temporarily halted due to lack of funds. The pedestal was finally completed in 1886.

The historic U.S. stamp featured on this Panel shows Liberty's head and a quotation from the Emma Lazarus poem inscribed in her base. The Panel is postmarked August 5, the exact anniversary of the laying of the Statue of Liberty's cornerstone.

