

THE
LIBERTY SERIES
OF
UNITED STATES DEFINITIVE STAMPS
1954 - 1968



The Liberty Series of definitive stamps was introduced in 1954 and additions were made until 1968. It replaced the long-running Presidential Series which started in 1938. It honors many famous Americans and historic monuments. The series is named after the Statue of Liberty, the image on the first class rate stamp at the time and two other values.

Sheet stamps, coils, booklets, first day covers and postal stationery are included. Varieties shown include wet and dry printings, perforation differences, shiny and dull gum types and phosphor tagged and untagged varieties.

The period of issue covers the introduction of the first United States stamps with phosphor tagging and the start of automated postal operations in this country.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

1/2¢ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



Wet Print



Dry Print



Dry Print - Precancel



Benjamin Franklin, by any measure, is one of the most outstanding figures in American history. Beginning as a printer, he was an inventor, philosopher, statesman, patriot, diplomat, and founded a free library and fire department in Philadelphia. He was an important contributor to the founding of the nation, being deeply involved with Revolutionary War activities, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The 1/2¢ stamp filled no actual rate, and mainly served as a make-up rate stamp and sometimes was given as change to a mailer paying a fractional rate.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

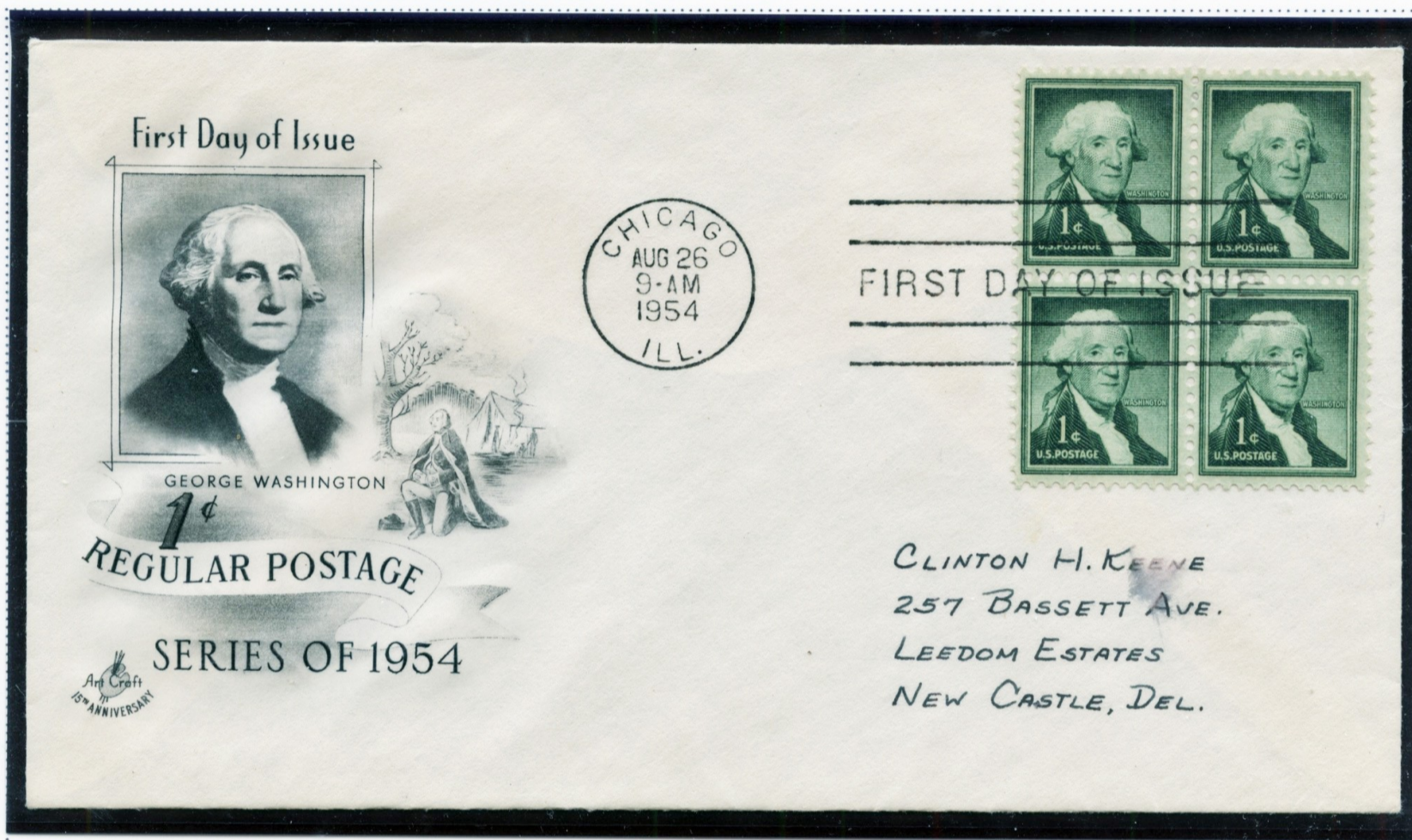
1¢ GEORGE WASHINGTON



Wet Print



Dry Print



George Washington, first President of the United States, was born in 1732 in Virginia, the first of 6 children. He received a surveyor's license from William & Mary College and was appointed surveyor of Culpepper County. His only trip out of the colonies was to Barbados in 1751 with his brother Lawrence, who died in 1752, at which point he leased, then later inherited Lawrence's estate, Mount Vernon from his sister-in-law.

He was appointed a major in the Virginia Militia in 1752, and in 1753 was sent to demand the French forces abandon British territory in the Ohio River valley and become friendly with the local Indians. The French refused, and Washington led militia and Indian allies in an attack in which the French were defeated, starting the French and Indian War.

Washington was a delegate to the Continental Congress and named commanding general of the army. He presided at the Constitutional Convention and played a key role in its ratification. He led many of the major battles of the revolution, including Trenton, Valley Forge, Saratoga and Yorktown. Resigning his commission in 1783, he was unanimously elected president in 1789 and served two terms, rejecting a third, establishing the precedent for that unofficial limit until the Roosevelt administration, after which it became a Constitutional amendment.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

1¢ GEORGE WASHINGTON

Coil Stamps



Dry Print - Small Holes



Dry Print - Large Holes



Wet Print - Large Holes



THE LIBERTY SERIES

1-1/4¢ PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS



First Day of Issue



PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
BUILT IN 1610



1 1/4¢

**REGULAR
POSTAGE**
SERIES OF 1960



Mr. Bruce O. Kallos
42 Martin Farms
Seaford, Delaware

The Palace of the Governors was erected in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1610 by the Spanish authorities as the administrative headquarters for New Mexico. This consisted at that time of what is now New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California. It is the oldest continually occupied government building in the United States.

The building came under U.S. control after the Mexican War, when those territories were ceded by Mexico in the peace treaty.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

1-1/4¢ PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

Coil Stamps



Small Holes



Large Holes

1 1/4c REGULAR ISSUE NEW RATE FOR NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

PUEBLO
SPANISH
MEXICAN
CONFEDERATE

Palace of the Governors
Santa Fe, New Mexico
350th ANNIVERSARY

COIL ISSUE FIRST DAY OF ISSUE *Hickwood*

SANTA FE
JUN 17
9-AM
1960
N. MEX.

1810 1960

PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
U.S. POSTAGE 1/4c

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE LIBERTY SERIES

1-1/2¢ MOUNT VERNON



Mount Vernon was the plantation home of President George Washington. Built in Neoclassical style, it is located on the banks of the Potomac River in Fairfax County, Virginia. The property has been in the hands of the Washington family since the mid-1640s, but the present structure was not completed till 1772, after being remodeled a number of times.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

2¢ THOMAS JEFFERSON



Thomas Jefferson is one of the most widely known and respected individuals in American history. He was a philosopher, public official, lawyer, historian, founder of the University of Virginia and third President of the United States. After finishing his education at William and Mary, he practiced law and then entered local government as a magistrate and later a member of the House of Burgesses. At the age of 26, he designed and built Monticello on his estate near Charlottesville, Virginia, later expanding and remodeling it several times..

As a delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, he was chosen in 1776 to create the draft of the Declaration of Independence, which has been described as a charter of American and universal liberties, with equality of rights regardless of birth, wealth or status, stating that government is the servant of the people, not their master. After the Congress, he returned to the Virginia legislature and served as Governor from 1779 to 1781. He was appointed Trade Commissioner to France, later succeeding Benjamin Franklin as Minister to France. He became Washington's Secretary of State in 1790. and became Vice President after losing the 1796 election to John Adams, as the holder of the second-highest number of votes assumed that position at the time. Among the highlights of his first term are the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and support of the Lewis and Clark expedition. During his second term his efforts to maintain neutrality were ineffective in preventing the outbreak of the War of 1812. After his presidency, he retired to Monticello and sold his library to Congress, where it became the core collection of the Library. At 76, he founded the University of Virginia. He obtained the charter, secured the land, designed the buildings, established the curriculum and became its first rector. He regarded this as one of his finest achievements along with the Declaration of Independence and the Statue of Virginia for Religious Freedom.

He passed away July 4, 1826, the same day as former President John Adams.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

2¢ THOMAS JEFFERSON

Coil Stamp

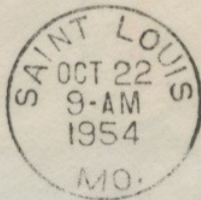


Wet Print - Large Holes

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



JEFFERSON AND OTHER SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
MURAL IN THE ARCHIVES BUILDING - WASHINGTON, D.C.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

2¢
REGULAR ISSUE
SERIES OF 1954
Coil Stamps



CLINTON H. KEENE
257 BASSETT AVE.
LEEDOM ESTATES
NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE

THE LIBERTY SERIES

2¢ THOMAS JEFFERSON



DryPrint - Small Holes



Dry Print - Large Holes



DryPrint - Small Holes

Tagged - Shiny Gum



Dry Print - Small Holes

Tagged - Dull Gum

Near the end of the life of the Liberty Series, a number of variations appeared on the coil stamps as newer methods of production were employed. The wet print gave way to the dry printing method, large holes were replaced by small ones, and phosphor tagging was applied to implement automated sorting and canceling.

A new type of gum, dull rather than shiny, was tried in an effort to reduce stamps sticking to the ones beneath them due to dampness. This is the only value in the series to have the new dull gum.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

2-1/2¢ BUNKER HILL MONUMENT



The Bunker Hill Monument was built in Charleston, Massachusetts to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. The battle was the result of 2400 British troops trying to drive 1500 Bostonians off fortifications on Breed's Hill, where most of the fighting took place and the monument is located. They succeeded when the colonists ran out of ammunition.

This stamp is the only one ever issued by the United States with a 2-1/2 ¢ denomination.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

2-1/2¢ BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Coil Stamp



THE LIBERTY SERIES

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY



Dry Print



Wet Print



Dry Print - Tagged



The 3¢ Statue of Liberty design, for which the series is named, filled the basic one ounce letter rate. During this period, many changes were made in the production of postage stamps, including a change on most values from wet printing to dry, the introduction of phosphor tagging to enable automated mail sorting, and even a change in the perforating pin size on coil stamps. The same design, but multicolored, was also used for the 8¢ and 11¢ values.

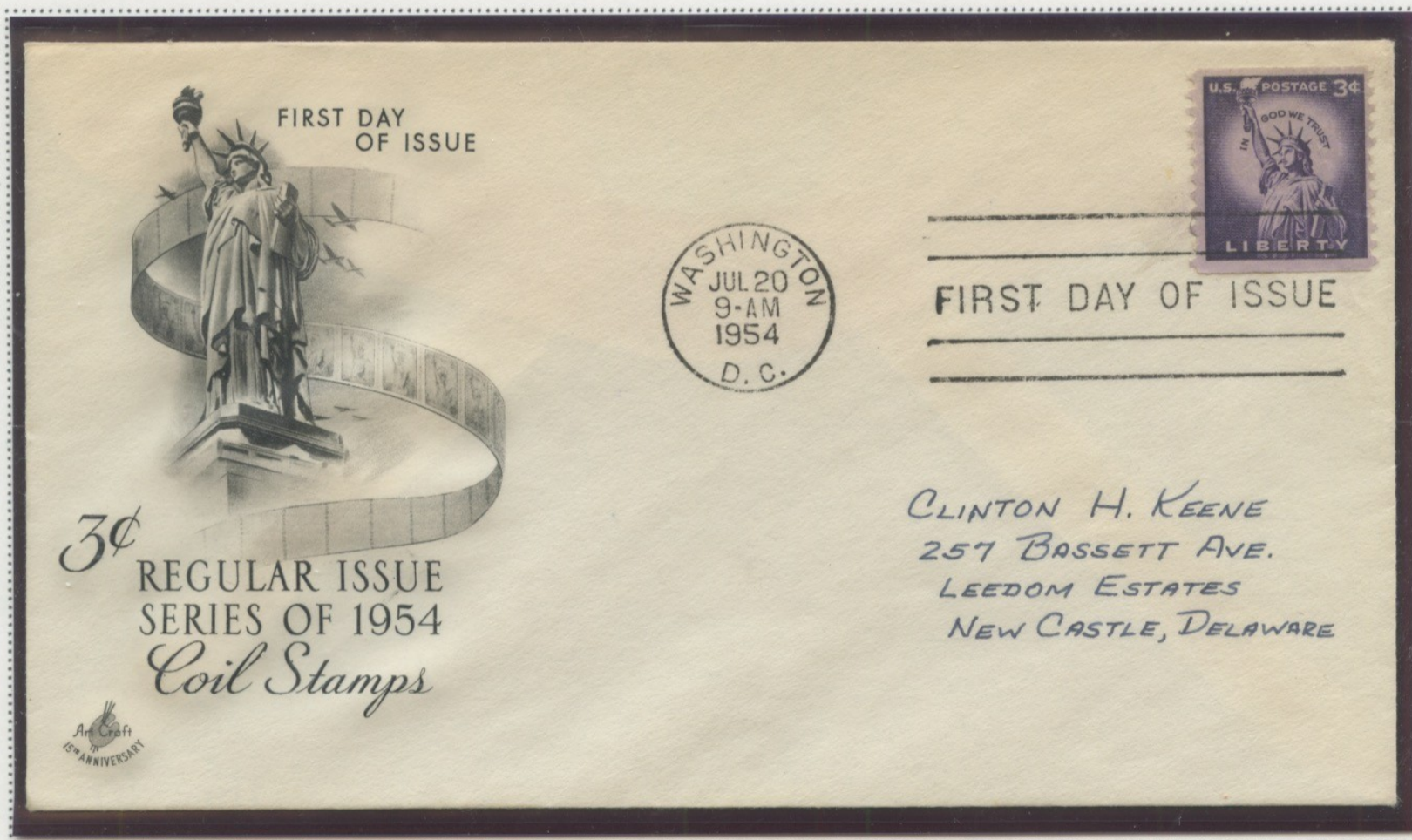
THE LIBERTY SERIES

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Coil Stamp



Wet Print - Large Holes



THE LIBERTY SERIES

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Untagged



Dry Print - Small Holes



Dry Print - Large Holes

Tagged



*DryPrint - Small Holes - Tagged
"Look Magazine" Printing*



*Dry Print - Small Holes - Tagged
Philatelic Reprint*

The phosphor tagged varieties of the 3¢ Liberty coil stamps were issued in the days when tagging was not a normal part of production. A special order was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by *Look* magazine for tagged coil stamps. The order was filled and the entire lot delivered to *Look* with none reserved for philatelic sales.

Collectors soon discovered the variety and demanded that they be available to the public. Some were repurchased from *Look*, but they were insufficient and eventually a special reprint was made for collectors. As a result of a different method of applying the phosphor ink, they can be distinguished from the original issue, and also have minor perforation differences. Both types are shown here.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Booklet Panes of 6



Wet Print



Dry Print

First Day of Issue

WASHINGTON
JUNE
30
9:00 AM
1954
D. C.

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

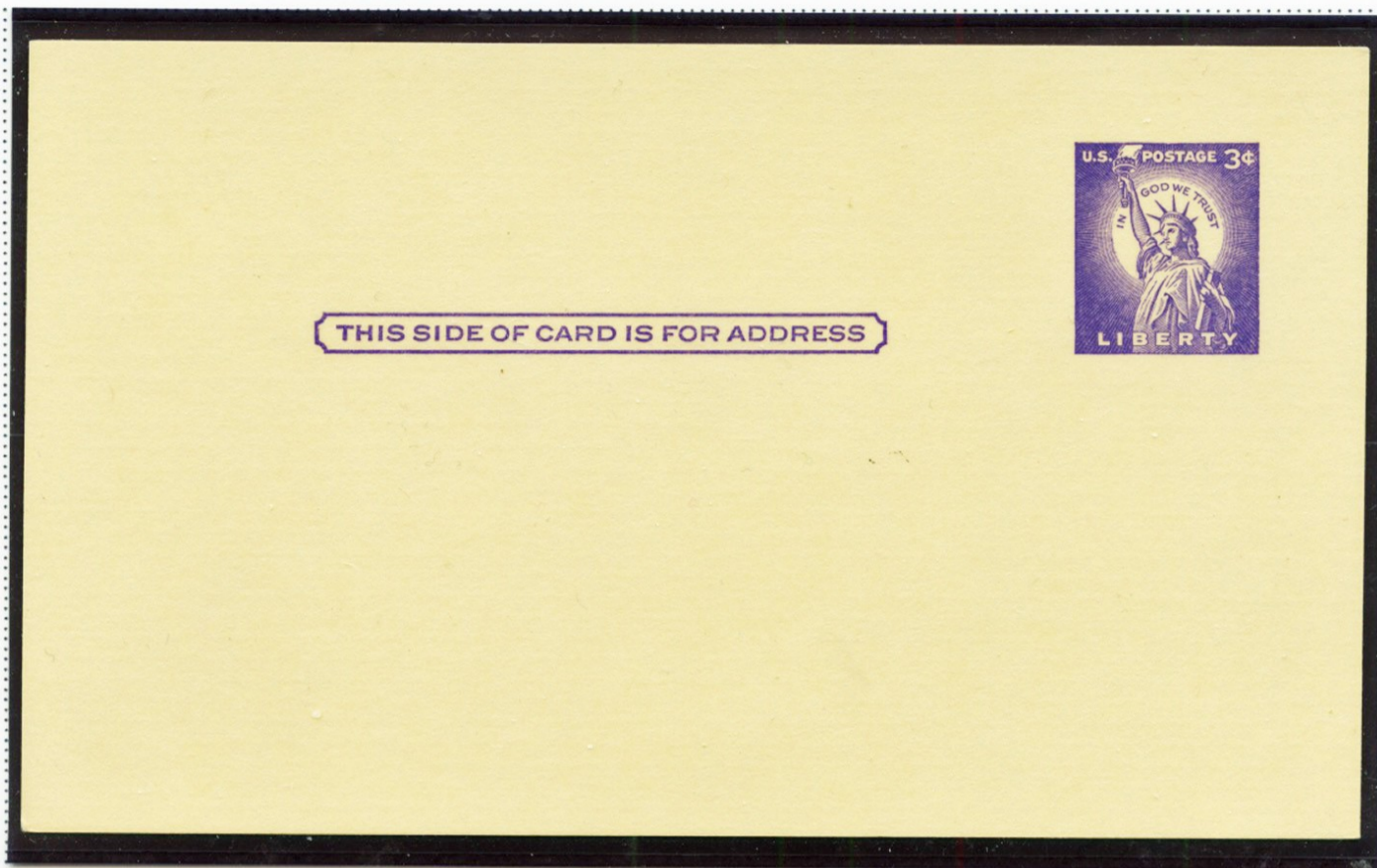
3¢ REGULAR POSTAGE
SERIES OF 1954
Booklet Pane

Am Craft
15th Anniversary

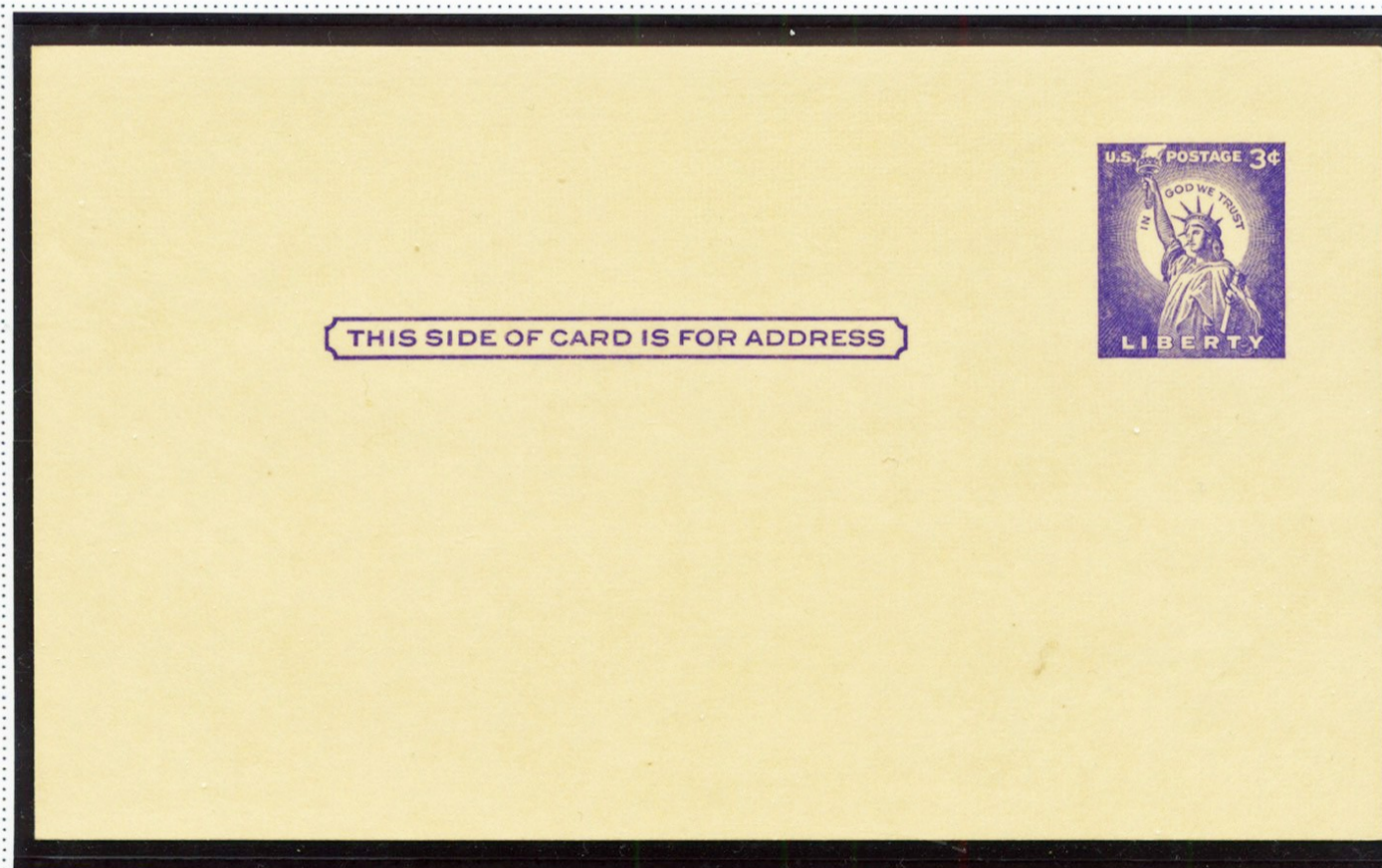
THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY



PRINTED FROM ELECTROTYPE PLATE

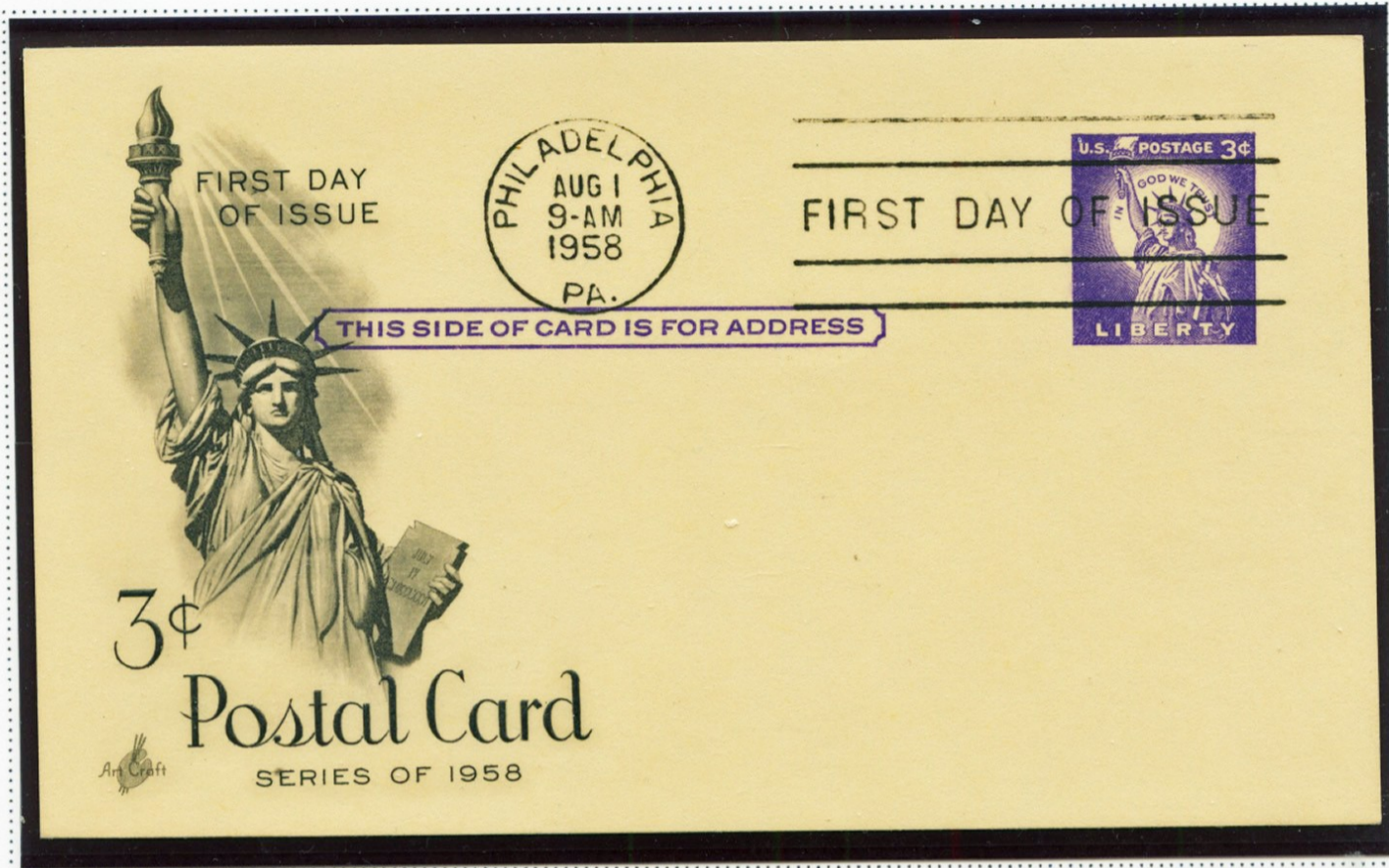


PRINTED FROM STEEL PLATE

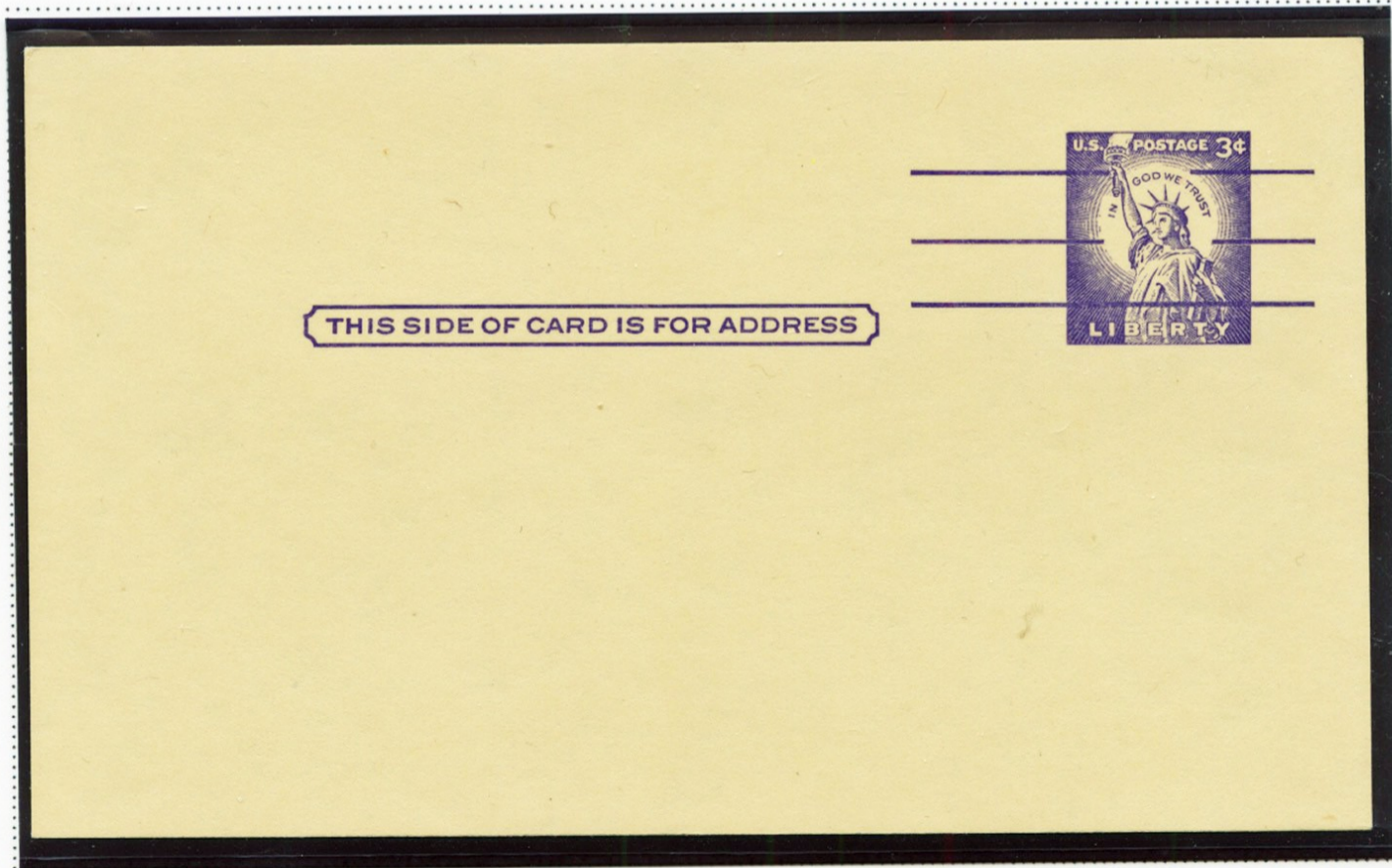
THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY



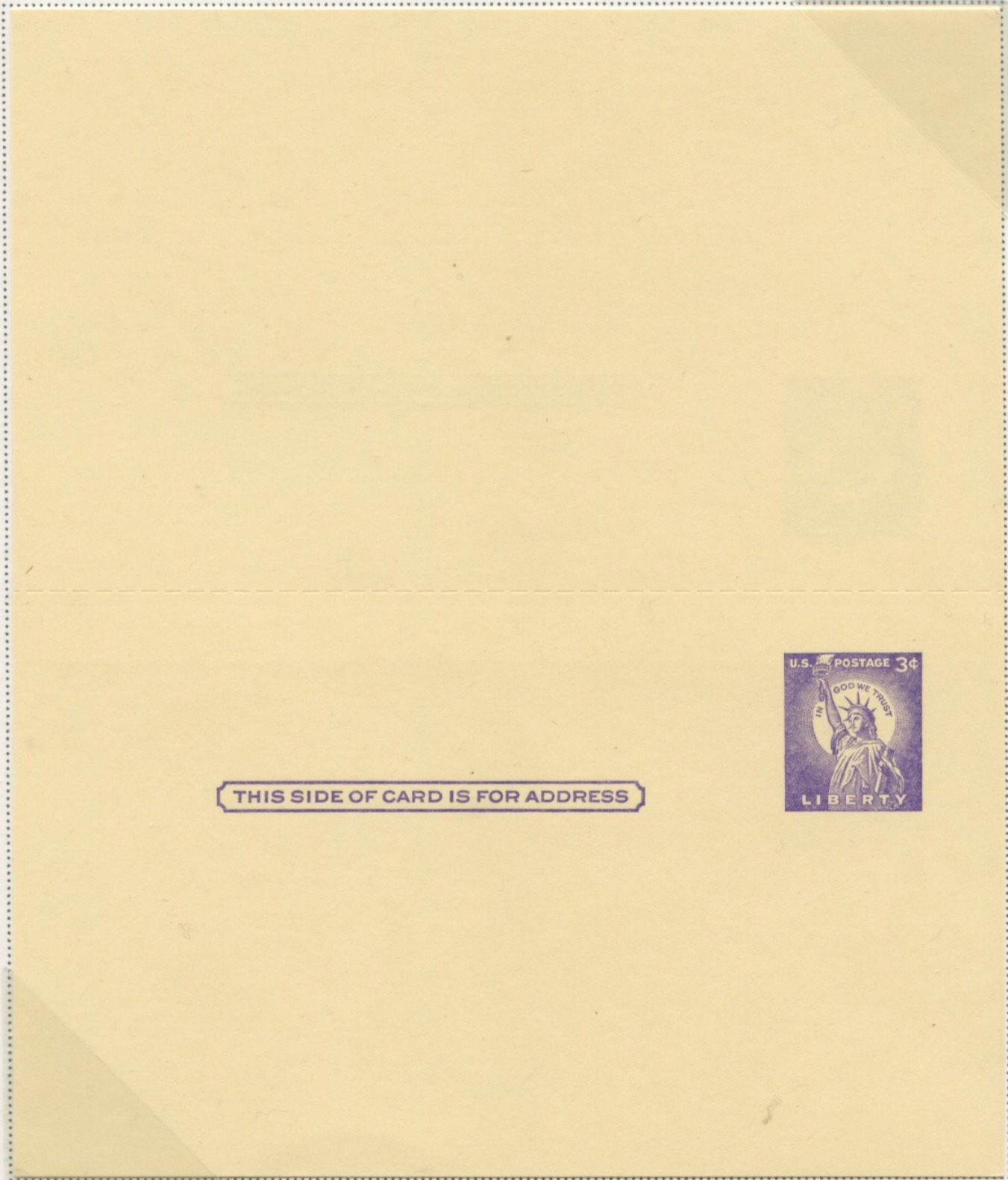
PRECANCELED



THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY
REPLY CARD



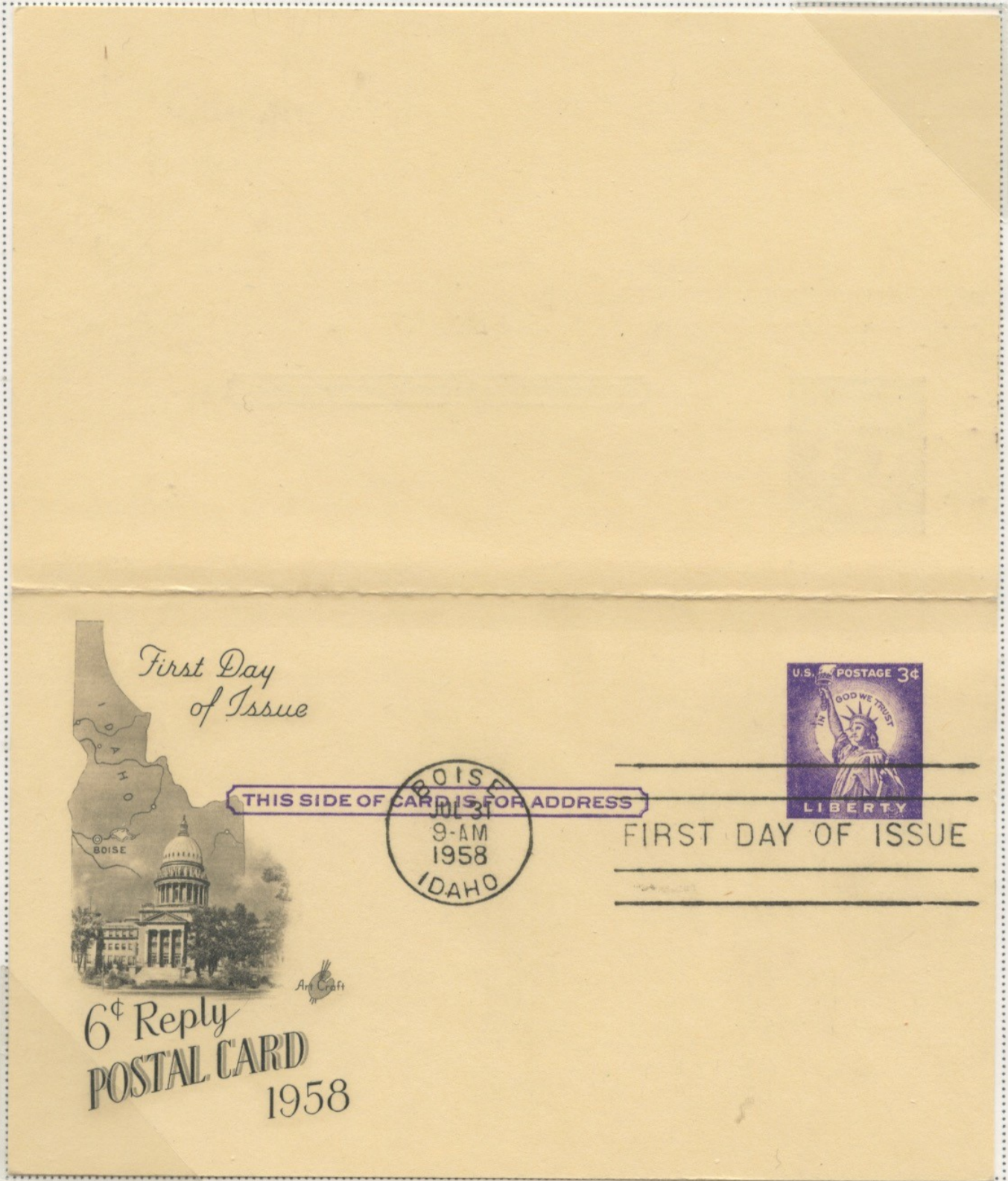
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

3¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY
REPLY CARD



THE LIBERTY SERIES

4¢ ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Wet Print



Dry Print



Dry Print - Tagged



With the rise in the first class postage rate to 4¢, the full range of forms of postage was required to replace the Liberty issues. Wet and dry prints, perforation hole size and tagging varieties appeared again, only the booklet pane having a single variety.

For the first time in U.S. philatelic history, Abraham Lincoln is the subject on the first class stamp. Acknowledged as one of the great American Presidents for many years for his character and his actions before and during the Civil War, he has finally taken his place along with Washington and Jefferson as a prime figure on our most used stamps.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

4¢ ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Coil Stamps



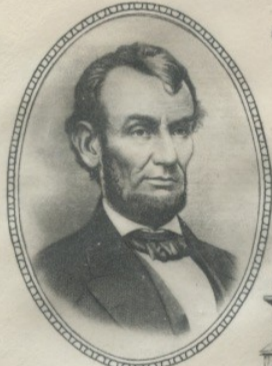
Dry Print - Small Holes



Dry Print - Large Holes



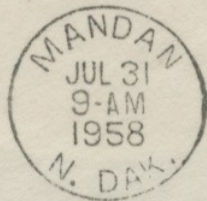
*First Day
of Issue*



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BLOCKHOUSE OF FORT MCKEEN
FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN STATE PARK
MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

4¢ Abraham
Lincoln
COIL STAMP

SERIES OF 1954-58

Clinton H. Keene
9 Meadow Lane
Mount Holly, N. J.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

4¢ ABRAHAM LINCOLN

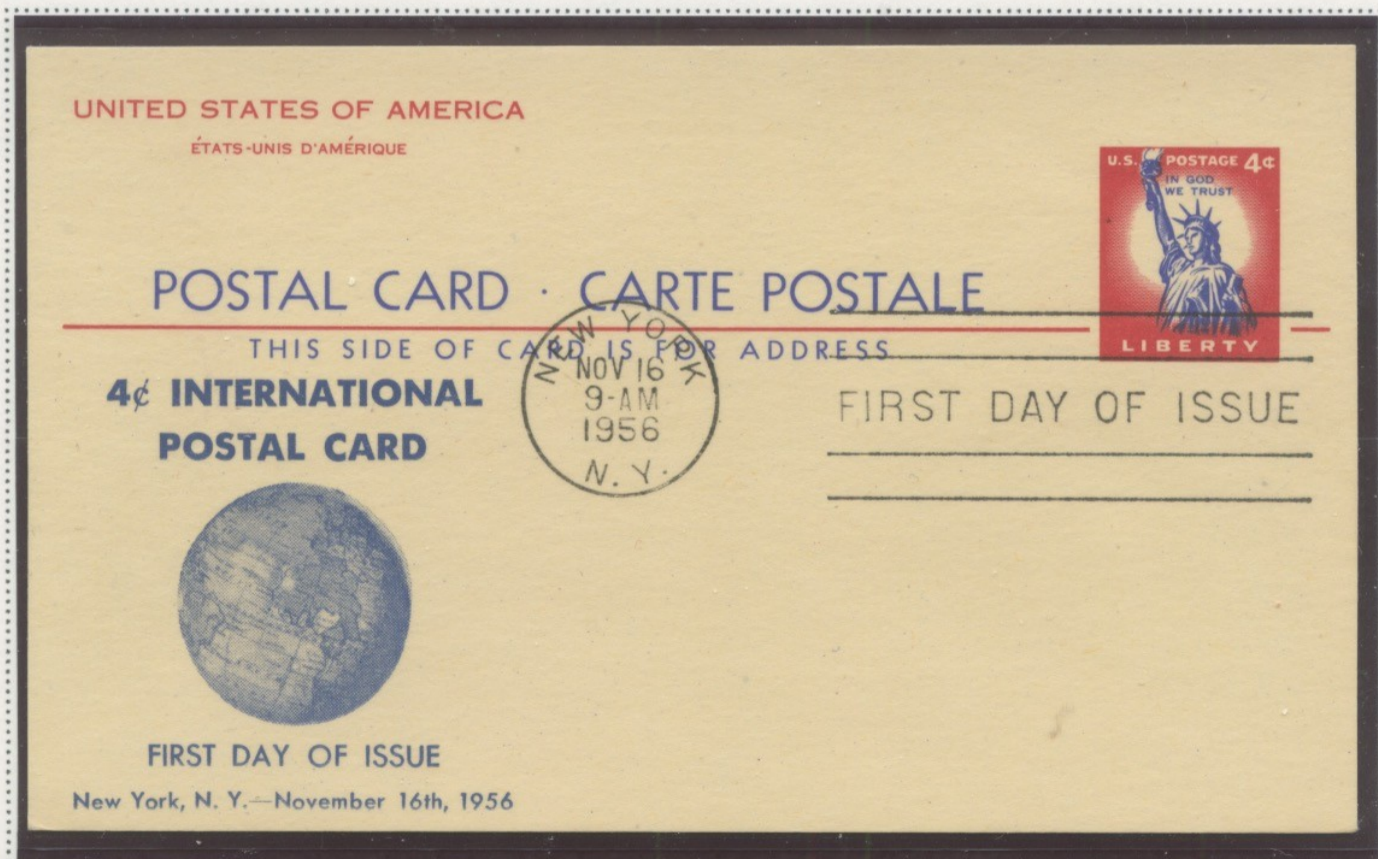
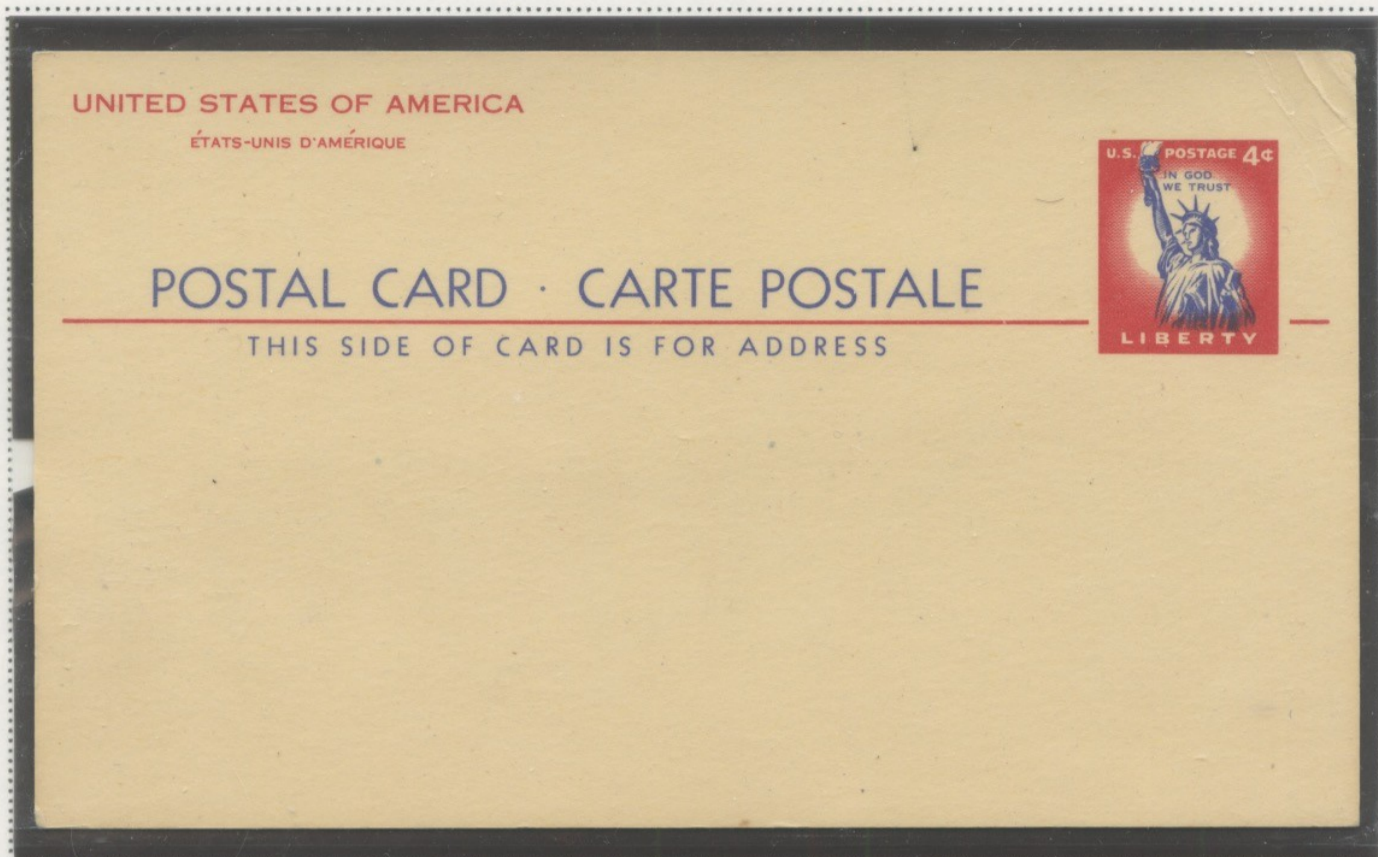
Booklet Pane of 6



THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

4¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY



Unlike the 3¢ postcard, the 4¢ issue did not use the same design as the postage stamp of the same denomination. Instead, the Statue of Liberty design was used, but in a bicolor version which mirrors the 11¢ postage stamp.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

4¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY
REPLY CARD

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Reply Postal Card • Carte Postale Réponse

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



THE LIBERTY SERIES

POSTAL STATIONERY

4¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY
REPLY CARD


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE


8¢ International Reply Postal Card
Postal Card With Paid Reply • Carte Postale Avec Réponse Payée

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

NEW YORK
NOV 16
9-AM
1956
N. Y.

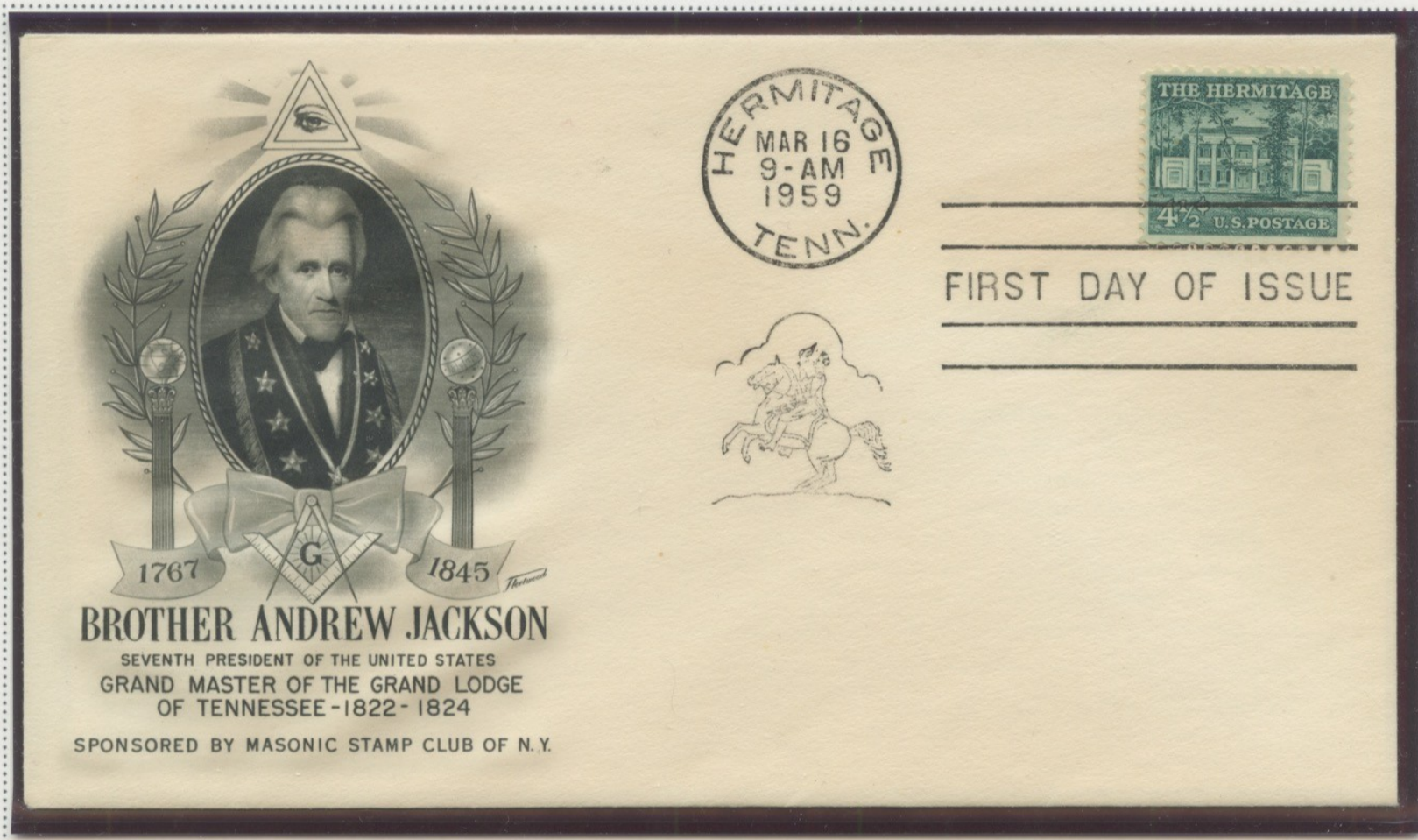
—FIRST DAY OF ISSUE—
—A.S.D.A. NATIONAL POSTAGE—
—STAMP SHOW STATION—

 FREEDOM
Armasier
First Day of Issue

 U.S. POSTAGE 4¢
IN GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY

THE LIBERTY SERIES

4-1/2¢ THE HERMITAGE



The Hermitage was once the home of President Andrew Jackson. The existing building, located in Nashville, Tennessee, was built in Greek Revival style in 1835 after a disastrous chimney fire left only the kitchen standing from the previous structure. Jackson rarely resided here, and the building is the best preserved condition of any former President's home.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

4-1/2¢ THE HERMITAGE

Coil Stamps



Small Holes



Large Holes

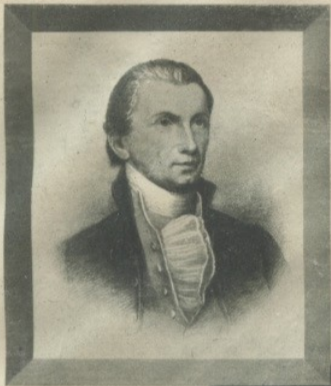


THE LIBERTY SERIES

5¢ JAMES MONROE

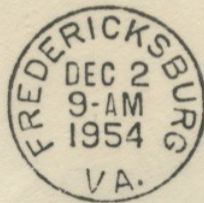


5¢ REGULAR
ISSUE



JAMES MONROE
FIFTH PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES

1954



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



BIRTHPLACE OF PRES. MONROE
WESTMORELAND CO., VIRGINIA

Fleetwood

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

James Monroe was a statesman, lawyer and diplomat who served as the fifth president of the United States. He was the last of the preponderance of our early presidents to come from Virginia. He had previously served as governor of Virginia, member of the U.S. Senate, ambassador to France and Great Britain, and simultaneously as Secretary of State and War in the War of 1812.

He is best known for the Monroe Doctrine, the national policy opposing European colonization in the Americas, and was instrumental as Thomas Jefferson's special envoy in the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase from France. As president, he signed the Missouri Compromise, which admitted Missouri as a slave-holding state while banning slavery north of it.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

6¢ THEODORE ROOSEVELT



Wet Print



Dry Print



First Day of Issue

Theodore Roosevelt was a statesman, politician, naturalist, conservationist and writer who became the twenty-sixth U.S. president. He had previously held office as vice president of the United States and governor of New York. He was a lifelong naturalist before attending Harvard, and established a reputation as a historian and writer with his book, *The Naval War of 1812*. Roosevelt served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley, but resigned in order to lead the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War. As McKinley's vice president, he acceded to the presidency after the 1901 assassination of the president. He established many new national parks and started the Panama Canal, brokered the end of the Russo-Japanese War, and sent the Great White Fleet around the world to establish the U.S. as a major naval power.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

7¢ WOODROW WILSON



Rose Carmine



Dark Rose Carmine



Thomas Woodrow Wilson was a lawyer, statesman, president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey before being elected twenty-eighth president of the United States in 1912. His progressive policies while governor brought him national attention, and he easily defeated William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, being the first Southerner to become president since the Civil War.

He presided over the institution of the federal income tax, estate tax, the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Trade Commission. He tried to maintain neutrality between the Allied and Central Powers after the start of World War I, but was forced to ask Congress to declare war after German submarine attacks. Wilson took part in the peace talks and proposed the League of Nations, but was unable to have the Senate ratify the treaty. In 1919 he had a severe stroke, and was incapacitated for the remainder of his term, retiring in 1921.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

8¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Flat Plate Printing



Design is 22.7 mm high



With the first class letter rate increasing from 3¢ to 4¢, there was an immediate need for a large supply of 8¢ stamps for the two-ounce rate. Thus, both flat plate and rotary presses were used to produce an adequate amount. Although the design is the same as the 3¢ value, both this and the 11¢ denomination were printed in two colors. The production of plates for the rotary press “stretches” the plate vertically versus the flat plate, accounting for the 0.2 mm difference in the height of the stamps.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

8¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Rotary Press Printing



Design is 22.9 mm high



The rotary press variety of the 8¢ Liberty stamp was issued on the same day as the flat plate version, both types being used to provide an adequate number of stamps after the rate change. Other than the slightly greater width, there is little to tell them apart.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

8¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY

Giori Press Printing



Redrawn. Torch passes through "P" of "Postage" and "Liberty" is larger.



The Giori press variety of the 8¢ value was issued in 1958 to take advantage of the ability of that press to print multiple colors from one plate, eliminating the need to make two passes through the flat plate and rotary types. The plate itself has been redrawn as noted above.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

9¢ THE ALAMO



Rose Lilac



Dark Rose Lilac



The Alamo is the successor to a number of Jesuit missions in what is now Texas, beginning with one near the Rio Grande River. Called Mission San Francisco de Solano it was built in 1700, and the missionaries relocated several times until the present site was chosen in San Antonio in 1724. It served as a religious site until 1793, when unrest with immigrant Americans caused the building to be secularized, and Mexican troops occupied it in 1803. Civil disorder and raids by both sides brought on the Texas Revolution and independence in 1836. The Texas Republic only lasted until 1845, when it was incorporated into the United States.

An unusual condition in the statehood agreement was that Texas reserved the right to subdivide itself into five new states at some future time.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

10¢ INDEPENDENCE HALL



Rose Lake



*Dark Rose Lake
Untagged*



*Dark Rose Lake
Tagged*



Independence Hall is the building in Philadelphia where both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were debated and adopted. Built in 1753, it was the Pennsylvania Statehouse and capital of the Province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania until Lancaster became the capital in 1799. It was the meeting place of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1783 and the site of the Constitutional Convention in 1783. The building is currently the centerpiece of the Independence National Historical Park

THE LIBERTY SERIES

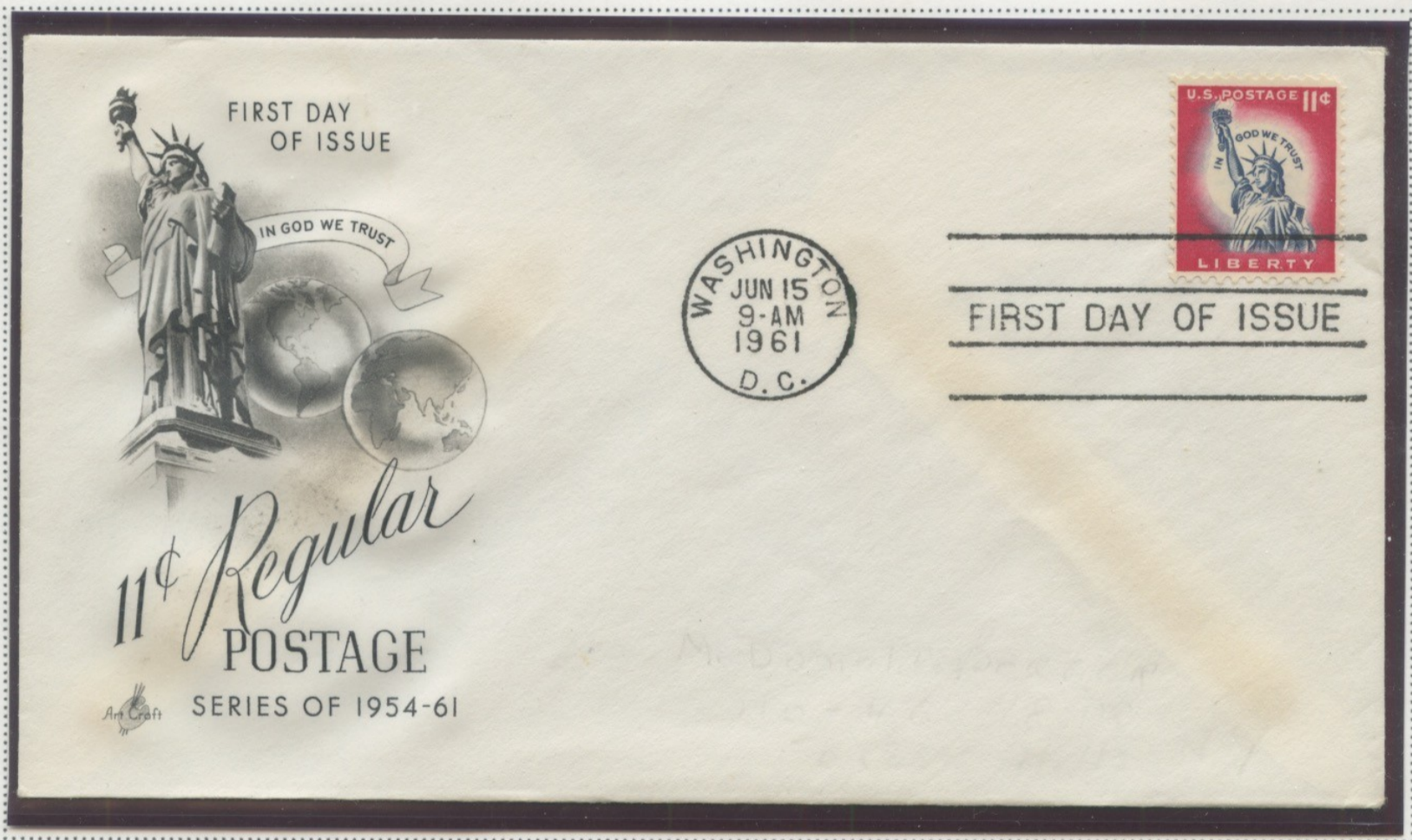
11¢ STATUE OF LIBERTY



Untagged



Tagged



The 11¢ value of the Liberty series uses the same design as the 8¢ stamp, but with the colors reversed, blue on a red background. Additionally, it comes in both phosphor tagged and untagged versions

THE LIBERTY SERIES

12¢ BENJAMIN HARRISON



Untagged



Tagged



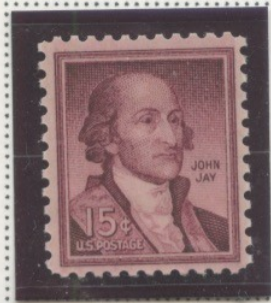
Benjamin Harrison was a lawyer and politician who became the twenty-third president of the United States, serving from 1889 to 1893. He was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison, the only grandfather-grandson pair in our history. He served as a colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War and was elected to a single term in the U.S. Senate afterwards. His presidential term contained much economic legislation, including the McKinley Tariffs and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

15¢ JOHN JAY



Untagged



Tagged



John Jay was a patriot, statesmen and diplomat. He is considered one of the Founding Fathers, was a negotiator and signer of the Treaty of Paris, ambassador to Spain, Governor of New York and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Jay was a member of the Second Continental Congress, and served as its president. He greatly influenced foreign policy during the 1780s, and was an important figure in the Federalist Party after ratification of the Constitution.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

20 ¢ MONTICELLO



Ultramarine



Deep Bright Ultramarine



Monticello is the former home of our third President, Thomas Jefferson. It is located on a hilltop near Charlottesville, Virginia. The name is derived from "monticello," which means "little hill" in Italian. Constructed in Neoclassical style, it was designed by Jefferson himself and sections were added until its present state was reached in 1772. It has a number of unique architectural features which contribute to its livability in the area's warm humid climate, including the dome, which allows hot air vent while cooler air is admitted through the lower floor.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

25¢ PAUL REVERE



Paul Revere was a prominent silversmith, engraver and dentist in colonial Boston, an ardent patriot who set up an intelligence and alarm system there to protect rebels from British troops. He is best known for his "Midnight Ride" through the surrounding communities to warn of the British troops heading for Lexington to capture the arms stored there by rebels. After the war, he used his metal-working expertise to cast bells, cannons and spikes, and was the first in the country to successfully form copper into sheets for sheathing ship hulls.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

25¢ PAUL REVERE

Coil Stamps



Untagged




Tagged - Shiny Gum



Tagged - Dull Gum


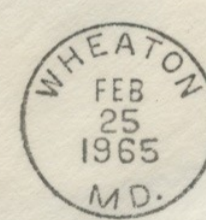
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



PAUL REVERE
PATRIOT AND REVOLUTIONARY
LEADER

25¢
COIL STAMP

FIRST PLACED ON SALE IN WHEATON, MARYLAND
SITE OF THE NATION'S FIRST SELF-SERVICE POST OFFICE



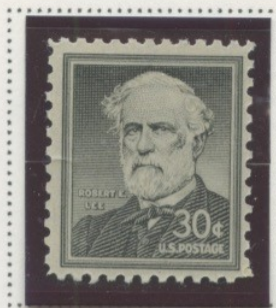
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE LIBERTY SERIES

30¢ ROBERT E. LEE



Wet Print



Dry Print - Black



Dry Print - Intense Black



First Day of Issue

Robert E. Lee is best known as the commander of the Confederate armed forces during the Civil War. A Virginian by birth, he resigned his position as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point to serve the people of his state. His estate in Arlington, Virginia, is now the site of the most prestigious military cemetery in the country.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

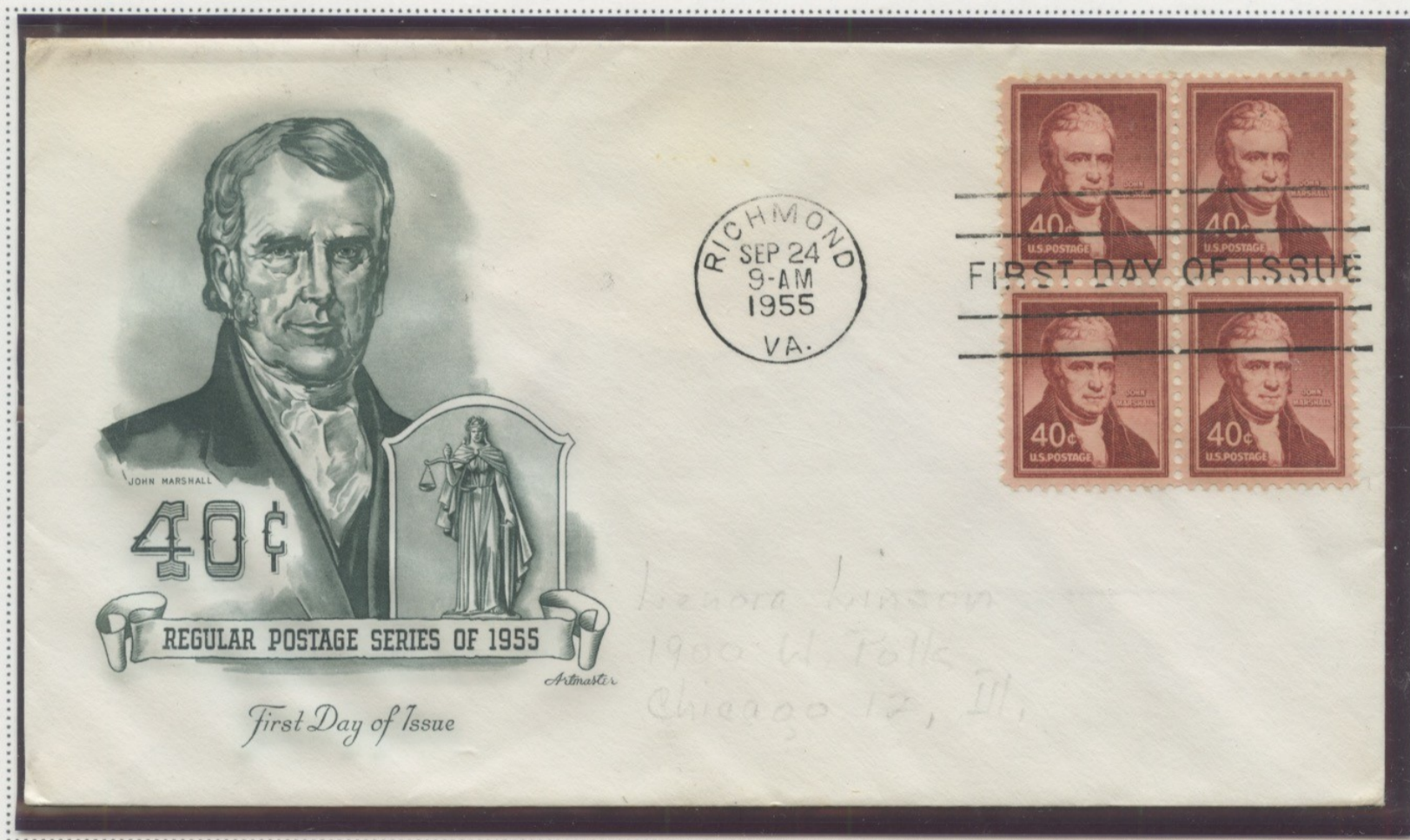
40¢ JOHN MARSHALL



Wet Print



Dry Print



John Marshall was the fourth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and generally considered to be one of the most influential persons to ever hold that office. Marshall is the longest serving Chief Justice in our history. He served in the military, the Virginia House of Delegates, negotiator with France, and Congressional Representative before being selected by President John Adams for Secretary of State before being appointed to the Supreme Court. Many of the precedent-setting decisions of the Court came during his term of office.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

50¢ SUSAN B. ANTHONY



Wet Print



Dry Print



Susan B. Anthony was a social reformer and activist, who with her friend Elizabeth Cady Stanton campaigned against slavery and organized movements to promote temperance, voting rights for women and equal rights for Afro-Americans. Her efforts in the cause of the franchise for women led to a presentation to Congress which resulted in the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the achievement for which she is best known.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

\$1.00 PATRICK HENRY



Wet Print



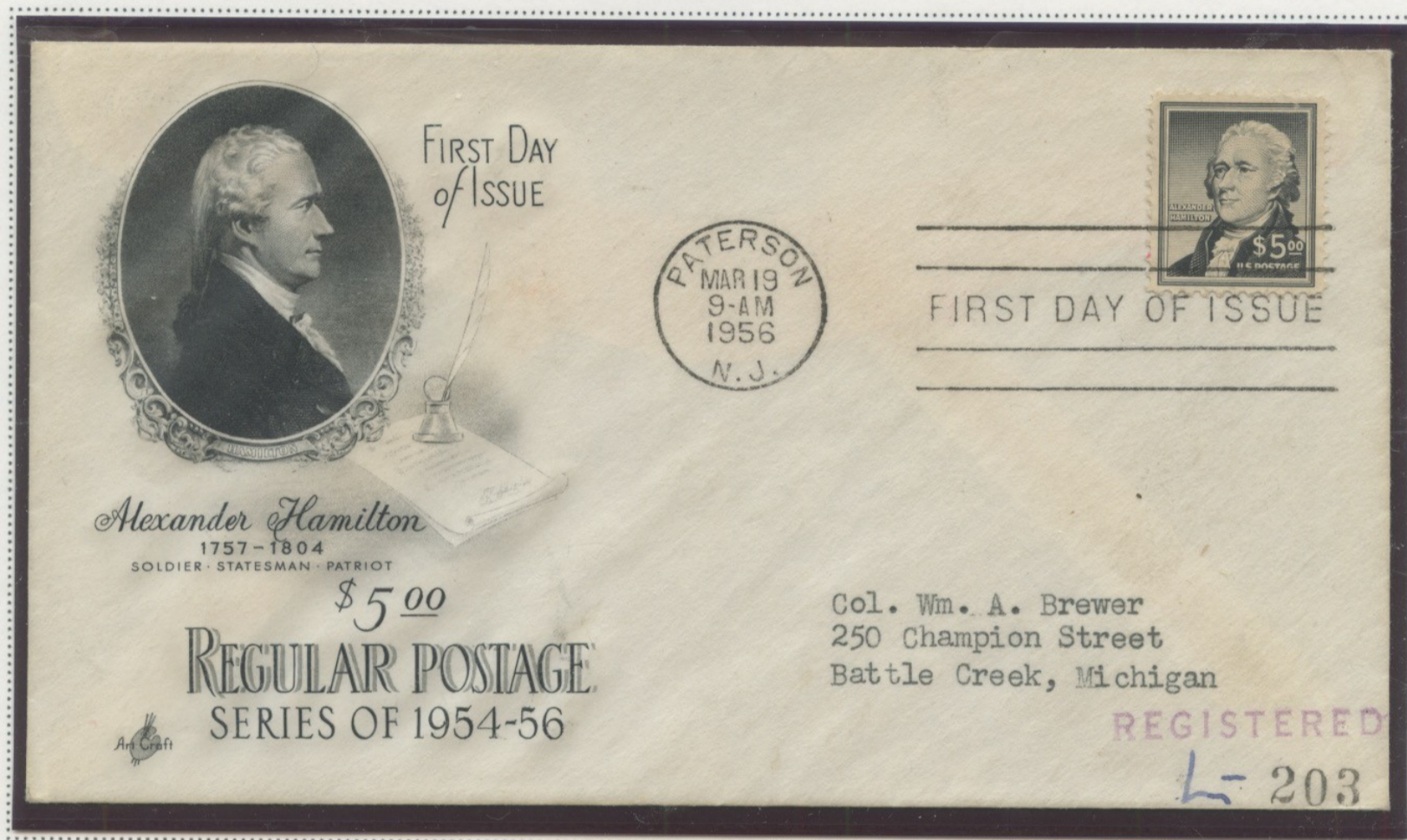
Dry Print



Patrick Henry was an attorney, a planter and orator from Virginia. He is famously known for his speech to the Second Virginia Convention in 1775, in which he proclaimed "Give me liberty or give me death!" He became prominent in politics and was elected to the House of Burgesses, and was noted for his inflammatory rhetoric against the Stamp Act of 1765. He was elected to the First and Second Continental Congresses. He urged independence and helped draft Virginia's Declaration of Rights and Constitution. This earned him five terms as governor. After independence, fear of a strong federal government under the Articles of Confederation made him decline appointment to the Constitutional Convention, and he became relatively inactive in politics afterward.

THE LIBERTY SERIES

\$5.00 ALEXANDER HAMILTON



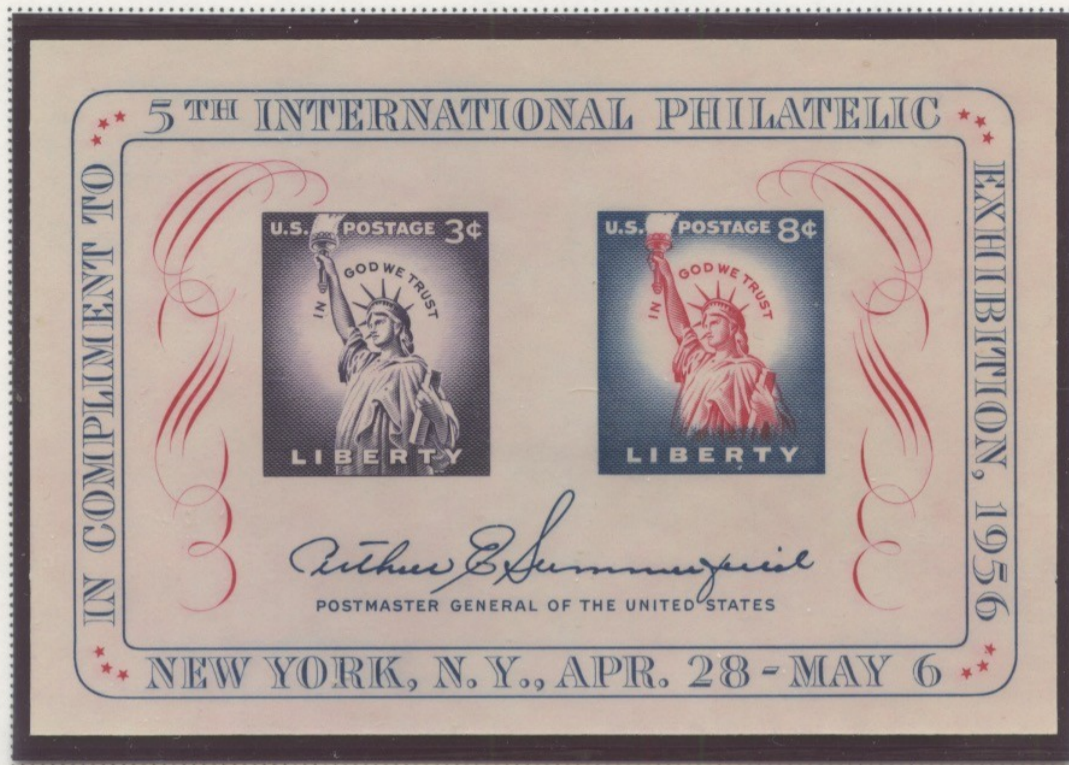
Born on the Caribbean island of Nevis, Alexander Hamilton, moved to New York in his teens and joined the militia, taking an early role in the Revolution. In 1777, he became a senior aide to George Washington in running the army. After the war, he founded the Bank of New York. He led the opposition to the weakness of the Articles of Confederation and led the Annapolis Convention, which spurred Congress to call the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. As the First Secretary of the Treasury, he successfully argued for funding the national debt, assuming the states' debts and founding the Bank of the United States.

Hamilton founded the nation's financial system, the United States Coast Guard and the *New York Post* and the Federalist party, establishing the two-party system of government. After leaving government, he was active in ending the international slave trade.

When vice president Aaron Burr campaigned for governor of New York in 1804, Hamilton called him unworthy and unprincipled. Burr challenged him to a duel on the heights of Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton was mortally wounded by a gunshot and died the next day.

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FIPEX SOUVENIR SHEET



The above souvenir sheet was issued to salute the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition, held April 6th through May 6th, 1956 in New York City. The images on it are enlarged versions of the 3¢ and 8¢ values of the then-current Liberty Series of definitive stamps, and were valid for postage.

The End