

With Gum



Prepared by the U. S. Post Office Department

From May 1, 1939 to the outbreak of war on December 7, 1941, the United States Post Office Department sponsored a traveling philatelic exhibit of U. S. stamps arranged in a special truck. Visitors to the truck were each given this souvenir of a special White House engraving. There were two varieties of this souvenir sheet — one on gummed paper and one without gum.

PHILATELIC TRUCK

1939

Without Gum



Prepared by the U. S. Post Office Department



1º CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE FILATELIA BARCELONA, 26 MARZO — 5 ABRIL 1960



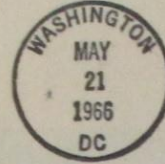
"DESEMBARCO DE COLON," SEGÚN UN CUADRO DE VANDERLYN QUE SE ENCUENTRA EN LA PINTURA DEL CAPITOLIO EN WASHINGTON. FUÉ USADO PARA EL DISEÑO DEL SELLO DE 3 CENTAVOS EMITIDO EN 1869, Y PARA EL SELLO DE 2 CENTAVOS DE LAS SERIES COLOMBINAS

PREPARED POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE CORREOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTEAMERICA

Arthur E. Summerfield
DIRECTOR GENERAL DE CORREOS

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION (SIPEX)

1966



*Sixth International
Philatelic Exhibition
Washington D.C. 20002*
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Designed, Engraved and Printed by Union Members of Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition

MAY 21-30, 1966
WASHINGTON, D. C.



A TYPICAL WESTERN UNITED STATES MINING SCENE. A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF STEEL PLATE
VIGNETTE ENGRAVING, THE TECHNIQUE USED TODAY ON CURRENCIES AND FISCAL DOCUMENTS.



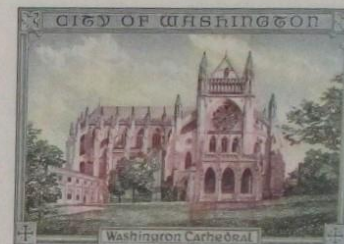
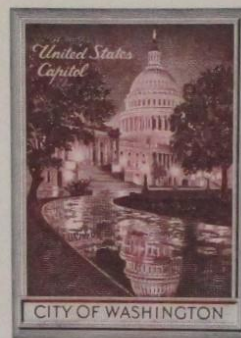
UNITED STATES BANKNOTE CORPORATION

SIXTH
INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC
EXHIBITION
(SIPEX)

1966

*Prepared by
United States Banknote*

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.



This souvenir sheet has been designed, engraved and printed by the skilled craftsmen of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The printings were accomplished in the Bureau by the intaglio process used in the printing of United States currency, postage stamps and other government securities.

The National Gallery of Art, United States Capitol and Washington Cathedral represent the nation's capital and the architecture is symbolic of the capital city as a national cultural, governmental and religious center.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ★ FRESNO DISTRICT FAIR ★ FRESNO, CALIFORNIA ★ OCTOBER 2—12, 1969

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.



These engravings are reproductions of the vignettes which were incorporated into the designs of four postage stamps devoted to City of New York subjects. Particularly appropriate for the top quadrant is the selection taken from the 3¢ Ordinary issue of 1954, that of the Statue of Liberty, guardian of the New York harbor and symbol of welcome to the new world immigrant and the returning native. An "old and the new" theme is expressed in the selection of the vignettes representative of New Amsterdam town, from the 300th Anniversary of New York City Commemorative Issue of 1953, and the modern-day City skyline, from the 15¢ Air Mail issue of 1947. The bottom quadrant shows the allegorical melding of the five boroughs depicted on the 1948 5¢ Golden Anniversary of the City of New York Air Mail issue.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION—NEW YORK CITY—1970
INTERPEX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.



This print is the final card of a set of three devoted to the renowned Series 1896 Silver Certificates. It is a replica of the \$5 note of that group and was printed from a plate specially prepared for this purpose from the original master die.

Walter Shirlaw, a well-known illustrator of the period and an accomplished banknote engraver, was commissioned by the Bureau to prepare the note design, which he entitled, "America". However, the borders and denominational counters he proposed were felt to lack harmony with the vignette and those features were accordingly redesigned by Thomas F. Morris, Chief of the Bureau's Engraving Division.

It is of numismatic interest that Shirlaw also prepared a design for a proposed \$10 note of the Series. Contrary to popular belief that plates were made for such a note, no evidence can be found that work progressed any further than the preparation of a die. Apparently, the situation was attributable to doubt as to the legality of bills of that denomination, since they were not specifically provided for in the Act of August 4, 1886 which authorized the Series.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
82ND ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION—AUGUST 23-27, 1973, BOSTON

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