

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 1c

Issued at Philadelphia, Penn., First Day City,
May 19, 1938, Under authority of
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Mass., January 17, 1706. At the age of 12, he was apprenticed to his brother, James, from whom he learned the printing business. In 1732, he first issued his celebrated *Poor Richard's Almanac*. In 1736, he was chosen Clerk of the General Assembly of Penn.; and in 1737, Postmaster of Philadelphia. He was active in civic work, establishing a fire company, the first in America. In 1752, he demonstrated the identity of electricity and lightning and invented the lightning rod. In 1753, he was made Deputy Postmaster General for the British Colonies in America. He was sent to England several times on government business, remaining there from 1764 to 1775. He was a member of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. During the Revolution, he was active in civil affairs at home and abroad. He was a commissioner to the French Court in 1776. In 1778, he induced the French Government to form with the Colonies a military alliance which ultimately compelled England to surrender. He was a delegate to the Convention; and, in 1788, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He died in Philadelphia.



Osborne Hamilton

803-34 FDC 5/19/38 Presidential Series
Munprint Cachet Matched set of 32
Siskin 9/82 \$300

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 1c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
April 25, 1938, Under Authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

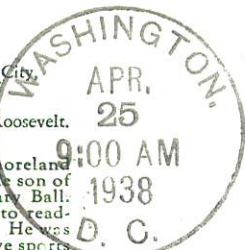
PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a planter, and Mary Ball. Washington's education was confined to reading, writing, and branches of mathematics. He was a diligent student, but his passion for active sports and military exercise was displayed at an early age.

He left school before he was 16, obtained employment as a surveyor, and gained a reputation for skill and accuracy. He also acquainted himself with the wilderness and its inhabitants which was of great use to him later in military expeditions.

Washington served in the French and Indian war and made himself prominent by his brave defense of Fort Mifflin in 1754. After this war he married Mrs. Martha Custis, and settled at Mt. Vernon, and for many years served in the legislature. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. When war broke out between England and the Colonies, he was made Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United Colonies.

Washington was the first President of the United States and after his death, on December 14, 1799, the House of Representatives passed unanimously a resolution which states exactly his position in American history: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



Osborne Hamilton
4857 Hutchinson Street
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 1 1/2c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
May 5, 1938, Under Authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (1732-1802)

Martha Washington, the wife of George Washington, was born in New Kent County, Va., daughter of Col. John Dandridge, a wealthy planter. She was married in 1749 to Daniel Park Custis, and ten years later to George Washington. During the early part of her life with George Washington, their domestic affairs were seriously disarranged by the war. She accompanied her husband to New York City, Philadelphia and other points, rendering him invaluable assistance, notably during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, where she busied herself night and day providing comforts for the sick soldiers. Mrs. Washington was a beautiful and charming woman, very domestic in her tastes. At Mt. Vernon she lived much as the ladies of the aristocracy of the Old World were accustomed to live, and was called by courtesy, "Lady Washington." She was an excellent hostess and greatly enjoyed entertaining their numerous friends.



-FIRST DAY OF ISSUE-

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 2c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
May 19, 1938, Under Authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)

John Adams, second president of the United States, was born at Quincy, (formerly Braintree) Mass., in 1735; was graduated at Harvard in 1755; and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and throughout supported the Revolution, in which, as chairman of the board of war, he took an active part. He was commissioner to the Court of France, 1778, and was sent on an embassy to England a year later. He was elected vice president of the United States in 1789; succeeding Washington as president in 1797; but, in 1801, failed to gain re-election and retired from public affairs. He died July 4, 1826, on the 50th anniversary of the birth of the nation which he devoted his best energies to establish.



Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 3c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
June 16, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

Thomas Jefferson, American Statesman and third president of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743. In 1760, he entered an advanced class at William and Mary college. In 1767, he was admitted to the bar, and continued the practice of law until the Revolution closed the courts of justice.

While he was a student at law, Jefferson heard, in the Virginia house of delegates, the famous speech of Patrick Henry against the Stamp Act. Animated by the spirit of that great orator, he thereafter stood forth as a champion of independence.

Jefferson was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was chairman of the Committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence. The instrument itself was written by him, and was adopted with certain amendments, on July 4, 1776. It remained his noblest monument.

He was active in politics, and finally, in 1800, was elected president of the United States. The most important event of his administration was the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803 for 15 million dollars.

His life was consecrated to the improvement and happiness of his fellow men, and he had enthusiasm for knowledge and liberty. Jefferson, perhaps, exerted a greater influence on the institutions of the United States than any other American except Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

He died July 4, 1826.



-FIRST DAY OF ISSUE-

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 4c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
July 1, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)

James Madison, 4th president of the United States, was born at Port Conway, Va., in 1751. He graduated at Princeton in 1771. Too modest for an orator, he became one of the most eminent, accomplished, and respected of American statesmen.

He supported the measures of Jefferson in the revision of the laws and in placing all religious denominations on an equality of freedom without state support. As a member of the convention of 1787, which framed the Federal Constitution, Madison took complete notes in shorthand, thus producing the only record of its proceedings and debates. With Jay and Hamilton, he wrote the *Federalist* to induce New York to adopt the Federal Constitution. In 1792 he became the leader of the Republican party in Congress, and wrote the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which contain the basis of State Rights Doctrines. While Jefferson was president, Madison served as secretary of state, and in 1809, he was elected president.

In his first term he tried unsuccessfully to avoid the war of 1812, and in his second term he approved the establishment of a national bank as a financial necessity. In 1817, he retired to his seat at Montpelier, Va., where he served as a rector of the University of Virginia. He died in 1836. He was elected to the American hall of fame in 1905.



-FIRST DAY OF ISSUE-

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 4½c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
July 11, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House, or the Executive Mansion, is the residence of the President of the United States. It is located in Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania Avenue, not far from the Treasury, State, War, and Navy buildings. It was begun in 1792, and was first occupied by President Adams in 1800. It is built of sandstone, two stories high, and has a colonnade of eight Ionic columns in front. In the rear it has a semi-circular portico. Its name is derived from its color.

In 1814 the British army burned it. It was partly rebuilt four years later. The present structure was completed in 1829. It has spacious reception rooms, a dining room, conservatory, and offices and apartments at the disposal of the president, his family and guests. The great East Room occupies one end of the building and the suite of rooms known as the Green, Blue, and Red rooms are adjacent.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 5c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
July 21, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JAMES MONROE (1758-1831)

James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1758. He was educated at William and Mary college; served in the Revolutionary army; and, in 1783, entered the General Congress as a delegate from his native state. In 1794, he went to France as minister, but was recalled in 1796. He was governor of Virginia, 1799-1802. In 1803, as the associate of Livingston, he was dispatched on a special mission to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. In 1811, he became secretary of state under President Madison. In 1816, Monroe was elected president of the United States by the Republican (now Democratic) party. The acquisition of Florida from Spain and the settlement of the vexed question respecting the extension of slavery by the Missouri Compromise helped to secure his practically unanimous re-election in 1820. President Monroe's most noteworthy acts included the recognition of the independence of Mexico and of the South American republics and the promulgation of what has since been called the "Monroe Doctrine." The period of his administration was known as the "era of good feeling." In 1825, he retired to his seat at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, Va., and later to New York, where he died in 1831 — like his predecessors Adams and Jefferson — on the 4th of July.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 6c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
July 28, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1767-1848)

John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States and son of the second president, was born in Quincy (formerly Braintree), Mass., in 1767. When his father was elected president, the younger Adams was sent on an embassy to Berlin and traveled thru Silesia. By President Madison he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Russia and afterward to England. On this embassy he took part in the negotiation of peace with England and assisted with his counsel the deputies sent from America to Ghent. When Monroe was elected president, he recalled Adams from Europe and made him secretary of state. On the retirement of Monroe from office, Adams gained the presidency after a hard contest against Jackson in 1825. On the expiration of his term of office, he retired to Quincy, but, in 1830, was chosen as representative of his district. He now joined the party of Abolitionists, and frequently raised the whole House of Representatives against himself by his incessant petitions on the slavery question. On one occasion, in 1842, in order to assert strongly in the abstract the right to petition, he went so far as to petition for the dissolution of the Union. He died at Washington, 1848, and was elected to the American hall of fame in 1905.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 7c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
August 4, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, S. C., in 1767. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, though but 13 he fought under Sumter and remained with the army until the end of the war. In 1813-14 he raised a volunteer army, successfully defeated the Creek Indians, and broke the power of the Indians in North America. Later, because of his success in defeating the English at New Orleans, he won great and enduring popularity. Jackson was elected president of the United States by the Democratic party, 1828, and was re-elected by a still larger majority in 1832. His administration was marked by singular firmness. He vetoed important measures against large majorities, destroyed the bank of the U. S., and took the first steps toward a specie currency and an independent treasury. He retired with undiminished popularity after witnessing the election of his favorite, Martin Van Buren. His administration began the spoils system in American politics. Died in 1845. He was elected to the American hall of fame in 1910.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 8c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
August 11, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
MARTIN VAN BUREN (1782-1862)

Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the U. S., was born of Dutch ancestry, in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1782. After entering politics in 1812, and serving as Secretary of State in Jackson's cabinet, he was elected president of the United States by the Democratic party in 1836. On account of the financial crisis of 1837, and the suspension of specie payments by the banks, he recommended to Congress the establishment of an independent treasury, a measure carried into effect three years later. Renominated by the Democrats, he was defeated by William Henry Harrison and temporarily retired to private life. His third candidacy for the presidency, in 1844, was frustrated by Southern opposition. Subsequently he joined the Free Soil party and was its unsuccessful nominee for president in 1848. He died in 1862.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 9c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
August 18, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1773-1841)

William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1773, son of Benjamin Harrison, who signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1791, he joined the army which Wayne was leading against the Indians of the Northwest, and served until 1798. In 1801, he became governor of Indiana Territory, and, as its representative in Congress, succeeded in passing a law relating to the sale of Federal lands in sections or parts of sections. To this act the Western states owe much of their prosperity. In '25, he became a member of the United States Senate. The Whig party tried in vain to make him president of the United States in '36, and succeeded in '40. He died in '41 after serving one month.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 10c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
September 2, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JOHN TYLER (1790-1862)

John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, was born in Greenway, Va., in 1790. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1807, studied law, and, in 1809, was admitted to the bar. After serving as governor of Virginia, 1825-27, he was elected United States senator. From this time on he acted with the Whig party, and, in 1840, was elected vice president of the United States. The death of president Harrison, a month after his inauguration, made Tyler president. The annexation of Texas and the passing of a high protective tariff law were among the important acts of his administration. In 1861, he was president of the peace convention which met at Washington to effect a compromise between the North and the South. He afterward joined the Southern cause, and was a member of the Confederate Congress at his death in 1862.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 11c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
September 8, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JAMES K. POLK (1795-1849)

James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, was born in North Carolina, in 1795. He entered politics in 1825 as a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, was speaker of the House of Representatives, 1835-39, served as Governor of Tennessee, and was elected president of the United States in 1844. The outstanding event of his administration was the Mexican War, by which the United States acquired Texas, California, and New Mexico. The low tariff act of 1846 was a favorite measure of Polk's, being passed in the senate by Vice-President Dallas. Other features of Polk's administration were, the admission of Wisconsin as a state in 1848, the adoption of the sub-treasury system, the creation of the interior department, its secretary being added to the cabinet of the president; and the establishment of the naval academy at Annapolis. He died in 1849.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

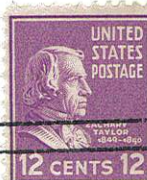
Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 12c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
September 14, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General.
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ZACHARY TAYLOR (1784-1850)

Zachary Taylor, American general and twelfth president of the United States, popularly known as "Old Rough and Ready," was born in Orange county, Va., in 1784. He was educated in Kentucky, entered the army as lieutenant in 1808, became major in the War of 1812, and served as colonel in the Black Hawk war, in 1832. After defeating the Seminoles at Okechobee in 1837, he received the chief command in Florida. He led the army which entered Mexico in 1846; gained the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista, and, in 1847, successfully closed the campaign. As Whig candidate, he was elected to the presidency in 1848, and inaugurated in 1849. Important questions under discussion during his term of office were the admission of California, the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and the extension of the slave power. He died in 1850.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 13c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
September 22, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MILLARD FILLMORE (1800-1874)

Millard Fillmore, an American statesman and thirteenth president of the United States, was born in Summerhill, N. Y., in 1800. He was apprenticed to a wool carder, but became a clerk in a judge's office, and, in 1823, was admitted to the bar. He was comptroller of the state of New York in 1847, was elected vice-president of the United States in 1848, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Zachary Taylor in 1850. Diplomatic relations with Japan were established for the first time during his administration. By signing the act for the surrender of fugitive slaves, Fillmore brought about the utter defeat of the Whig party in 1852. In 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the American, or Know-Nothing, party, but received only the electoral vote of Maryland. He died at Buffalo, in 1874.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 14c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
October 6, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

FRANKLIN PIERCE (1804-1869)

Franklin Pierce, 14th president of the United States, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1804. He was educated at Bowdoin college. In 1837, he was elected to the United States Senate, of which he was the youngest member. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was appointed brigadier general, and led his brigade in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In 1852, Pierce was nominated Democratic candidate for the presidency against General Scott, the Whig nominee, and received the votes of all but four states. He appointed an able cabinet and one of the very few that have remained unchanged thruout the administration. The chief events of Pierce's administration were the Kansas-Nebraska bill, specifically repealing the Missouri Compromise; the Gadsden Purchase; the Koszta incident; and commercial treaties with Great Britain and Japan. He died in 1869.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 15c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
October 13, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868)

James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., in 1791. He graduated at Dickinson college, in 1809; was admitted to the bar in 1812; and was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1831. He also served successively as minister to Russia, United States senator, secretary of state, and minister to England. He became president in 1857. In his last message, President Buchanan censured the Northern people for the imminent disruption of the Union, holding that neither the executive, nor Congress had power to coerce a state. He spent the remainder of his life at his home in Lancaster, Pa. In 1866, he wrote a book to defend his administration. He died in 1868.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 16c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
October 20, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)

Abraham Lincoln, American Statesman and 16th president of the U. S., was born Feb., 12, 1809, in a log cabin, at Nolin Creek, near Hodgenville, Ky. Having very little schooling, he studied long and hard, and, in 1832, began the study of law. In 1834, after serving as postmaster, he was elected to the Illinois legislature. When Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the nation was in turmoil over the slavery question. States had seceded from the Union, and six weeks after his inauguration, the Civil War broke out. On Jan., 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The crisis of the war was passed with the battle of Gettysburg, and on Nov., 19, 1863, Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address, which ranks among the most famous orations of all literature. After Lincoln's re-election, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an obscure actor, at the Ford theatre in Washington, and a day later, on April 15, 1865, he died.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 17c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
October 27, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ANDREW JOHNSON (1808-1875)

Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1808. He entered politics in 1840 as a presidential elector in Tennessee for Van Buren. 1841 elected state senator. 1843 became a member of Congress, 1853 Governor of Tennessee, 1857 United States Senator. Nominated and elected Vice-President with President Lincoln, second term. Succeeded to the presidency, April 14, 1865, by the assassination of Lincoln. Johnson's suspension of Stanton, secretary of war, who was reinstated, led to his impeachment, 1868, but the two-thirds vote necessary to convict lacked one vote. Johnson's term of office expired 1869. He was elected United States Senator in 1875, and died the same year.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

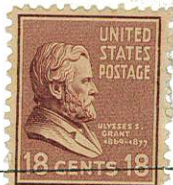
PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 18c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 3, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ULYSSES S. GRANT (1822-1885)

General Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in 1822, and graduated from West Point in 1843. During the Civil War he so distinguished himself that at the end of the war the grade of "General of the army of the U.S.," was revived by Congress for him.

In 1868 he was elected eighteenth president of the United States, on the Republican platform, and, in 1872, was re-elected over a notable opponent, Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune. He wrote his Personal Memoirs, which now ranks among the best Military biographies. In 1885 he died, and in 1900 he was elected to the American hall of fame.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

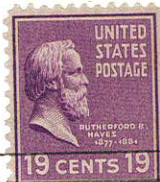
REGISTERED 721506

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 19c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 10, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-1893)

Rutherford Burchard Hayes, 19th president of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. A Harvard law school graduate, he began to practise in 1845. He moved to Cincinnati in 1849, and was city solicitor, 1858-61. Serving in the Civil War he advanced to Major General. Hayes was elected to Congress from Ohio, and was governor, 1868-72, and 1876-77. Defeating Tilden for the presidency in 1876, he was inaugurated in 1877. As chief magistrate his career was marked by moderation and wisdom. His independence of character, however, was strongly shown by his vetoes, his steady adherence to principle, and his refusal to pander to partisan politics. He died in 1893.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSU

REGISTERED

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

4758

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 20c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 10, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

JAMES A. GARFIELD (1831-1881)

James Abram Garfield, 20th president of the United States, was born in Orange, Ohio, 1831. Left fatherless at two years of age, and after much adversity, he succeeded in graduating at Williams college in 1856. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Entered politics in 1859, being elected to the state senate. Became a member of the United States Senate in 1880, and the same year was elected to the presidency. After holding office only a few months, he was shot in Washington by the assassin Guiteau. Garfield died three months later and was buried at Cleveland, where his tomb is marked by a memorial erected in 1890, at a cost of \$225,000.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED

5612

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 21c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 22, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (1830-1886)

Chester Alan Arthur, 21st president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vt., in 1830. He was graduated at Union college in 1848, studied law, and admitted to the bar. In 1861, he was appointed inspector general and later quartermaster-general of New York State. From 1871 to 1878, he was United States collector of the port of New York. He was elected vice president of the United States in 1880 and, on the death of president Garfield, Sept., 19, 1881, he became president. Died, 1886.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED

10189

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 22c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 22, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908)

Stephen Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th president of the United States, 1885-89 and 1893-97, was born in Caldwell, N. J., in 1837. He was Governor of New York in 1883. In 1884, he was elected president of the United States, Democrat, over James G. Blaine, Republican. In 1888, he was again the Democratic nominee, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. He then returned to law practice, locating in New York City. In 1892, he was again elected president as a Democrat, defeating President Harrison. In 1896, the Democratic party, having declared for the free coinage of silver, Cleveland withheld his support from the ticket and the platform. After his second retirement from the White House, he took up his residence at Princeton, N. J., where he died, in 1908.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED
8036

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 24c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
December 2, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1833-1901)

Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president of the U. S., was born in North Bend, Ohio, in 1833. He was a great grandson of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandson of William Henry Harrison, 9th president of the U. S. In 1881, he entered the U. S. Senate and, in 1888, was nominated for the presidency of the U. S. by the Republican national convention, was elected, and was inaugurated in 1889. His administration was quiet, successful, and measurably popular. It was marked by the amicable settlement of the trouble with Chile, and by the passage of the McKinley Tariff Bill. In 1892, he again received the nomination in the national Republican convention, but at the election, he was defeated by Grover Cleveland. He was the chief representative of the United States at the Hague Conference in 1899. Died in 1901.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED
11862

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 25c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
December 2, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1843-1901)

William McKinley, 25th president of the U. S., was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1843. After practicing law served in Congress. Because of the tariff bill bearing his name, he distinguished himself as the leader of the Republican party on the tariff question. He was nominated for the presidency of the U. S., and elected in 1896. His first term is memorable because of the Spanish American War, and that his policy was acceptable is shown by his re-election in 1900 by an electoral majority of 137. His second term began auspiciously but ended tragically. While visiting the Pan American exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., he was shot twice by the anarchist Leon Czolgosz, and died 8 days later, on September 14, 1901. His remains were interred in Canton, Ohio, on the 18th of September, amid universal mourning.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED
11863

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 30c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
December 8, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919)

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the U.S., was born in New York City, in 1858. Serving in many capacities in public life, and after a successful campaign as colonel of the famous Roosevelt rough-riders in the Spanish-American War, 1898, he was elected vice president with McKinley, in 1900. Upon the death of McKinley, in 1901, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency and was re-elected for the term 1905-09. Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel prize, in 1906, for his efforts in bringing about the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia. His death, in 1919, was attributed to a fever contracted while traveling in Africa in his younger days.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED
10762

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series 50c

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
December 8, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857-1930)

Wm. Howard Taft, 27th president of the U.S., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. His record on the Federal bench and as a member of Roosevelt's cabinet was remarkably distinguished. He was elected president in 1908, by an overwhelming majority, but he lost popularity during his administration, and was defeated by Wilson in 1912. After serving as professor of law at Yale University, and as a member of the national labor board, he was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned early in 1930, because of ill health, and died later the same year.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

10772

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series \$1.00

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
August 29, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

WOODROW WILSON (1856-1924)

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president of the United States, was born in 1856, at Staunton, Virginia. A graduate of Princeton University, he became professor of political economy at that institution, and later, President of Princeton. Entering politics, he was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1911. A year later he was elected Democratic President of the United States and re-elected in 1916. Altho Wilson made world peace his ideal and was awarded the Nobel peace prize, yet, by force of events, he became, with Lincoln, one of the two great war presidents. Broken by the strain of the Great War, and after having made a trip to Paris to help negotiate the Treaty of Versailles, and then finding his Congress unwilling to join the League or ratify the treaty, he suffered a collapse from which he never completely recovered, and in 1924 he died.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

723007

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series \$2.00

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
September 29, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

WARREN G. HARDING (1865-1923)

Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th president of the United States, was born at Corsica, (then Blooming Prairie) Morrow County, Ohio, in 1865. In 1884 he entered the newspaper business at Marion, Ohio, and later became editor and publisher of the Marion Star. Entering politics in 1900, Harding was active in state and national affairs, and, in 1920, was nominated for president of the United States. Because he opposed ratification of the Versailles peace treaty, he was elected to the presidency. Important enactments approved by Harding were the declaration of peace between the United States and Germany, the Fordney-McCumber tariff, restriction of post-war immigration, the restoration of the railways to private control, the refunding of the British war loans, and the withdrawal of the remaining American forces from Germany. In 1923, he made an extensive tour of western United States, visiting Alaska with view of furthering development of the territory. While returning from this journey, he became ill and died suddenly at San Francisco, August 2, 1923.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

723904

PRESIDENTIAL
Regular Series \$5.00

Issued at Washington, D. C., First Day City,
November 17, 1938, Under authority of
James A. Farley, Postmaster General,
During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1872-1933)

Calvin Coolidge, 30th president of the United States, was born at Plymouth, Vt., in 1872. He entered politics in 1899, and after serving as governor of Massachusetts, 1919-20, he was nominated for vice-president, with Harding as presidential nominee. On Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923, Coolidge became president and was re-elected in 1924. His administration was one of marked economy, which, together with general prosperity, permitted a drastic reduction of income taxes. He declined to stand for renomination, and, on the expiration of his term in 1929, retired to private life. He died Jan. 5, 1933.



- FIRST DAY OF ISSUE -

Osborne Hamilton
4100 North Keystone Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTERED

3726