Nevada
Nevada - The Silver State

Nevada is located in the southwestern United States, bordered on the southwest and west by California, on the north by Oregon and Idaho, and on the east by Utah and Arizona.

The Spanish were the first to explore the region, where they found Paiute, Shoshone, and Washoe Indian tribes living throughout the area. In 1848, the United States gained control of the region, governing it as part of the territory that included nearly all of Utah, California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In 1861, President James Buchanan created the Nevada Territory. On October 31, 1864, Nevada became the 36th state in the Union.

First Civil Settlement Alta, California  
Scott 1725 • 1977  

The U.S. Postal service commemorated the 200th anniversary of the founding of El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, the first non-military settlement in Alta, California. This settlement not only helped secure the territory for Spain, but also provided a source of food for the military posts. Nevada was originally part of Alta, California.

Mexican Independence  
Scott 1157 • 1960  

When Mexico won its independence, the province of Alta California (which included Nevada) was freed from Spanish rule. This stamp, a joint issue with Mexico, commemorates the 150th anniversary of that country's independence.

Legends of the West  
The Legends of the West features four topics and sixteen people who played an important part in the history of America.

Kit Carson  
Scott 2869n • 1994  

Among the stamps in the Legends of the West was one honoring Kit Carson. Christopher “Kit” Carson (1809–68) is known for being a guide through the mountains of what would become the Southwestern United States. Following his service in the U.S. Civil War, he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Colorado Territory. The capital of Nevada, Carson City, is named for Kit Carson.

John C. Frémont  
Scott 2869i • 1994  

John C. Frémont (1813–90) explored the territory from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. While mapping the western parts of the United States, he became among the first Americans to see Lake Tahoe. Frémont's maps also verified that the Great Basin, located in Nevada, did not have any outlet rivers flowing to the sea.

Nevada Settlement  
Scott 999 • 1951  

This stamp was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first settlement in the state. What is now the town of Genoa, was founded in 1851 in the Carson River Valley. When established, Genoa was part of the Utah Territory, but became a part of the Nevada Territory in 1861. The image on the stamp is a log cabin, typical of those built by the first white settlers.

Founded in 1886, the American Philatelic Society serves more than 28,000 members. APS offers services and educational opportunities to broaden your enjoyment of the hobby and enhance your special collecting interests, whatever they may be.

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Nevada - The Silver State

First Civil Settlement Alta, California
Scott 1725 • 1977

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Nevada - The Silver State

Nevada Statehood

In January 1864, the people of Nevada rejected a state constitution. However, by September 1864, an amended constitution was approved. President Lincoln felt that he needed Nevada's electoral votes to win re-election. Just days before the election, the 175-page constitution was telegraphed to Lincoln (at a cost equal to more than $60,000 today). Just eight days before Lincoln won re-election, Nevada was granted statehood, becoming the 36th state in the Union.

Nevada Statehood
Scott 1248 • 1964
Commemorating the 100th anniversary of Nevada statehood, this stamp pictures Virginia City, a ghost town that's become a major tourist attraction within the state.

Nevada Statehood
Scott 4907 • 2014
This stamp was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Nevada's statehood. It pictures Fire Canyon at dawn.

State Flag

Nevada's state flag is described in the Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 235, See. 20 as follows: The body of the flag must be of solid cobalt blue. On the field in the upper left quarter thereof must be two sprays of Sagebrush with the stems crossed at the bottom to form a half wreath. Within the sprays must be a five-pointed silver star with one point up. The word "Nevada" must also be inscribed below the star and above the sprays, in a semicircular pattern with the letters spaced apart in equal increments, in the same style of letters as the words "Battle Born." Above the wreath, and touching the tips thereof, must be a scroll bearing the words “Battle Born.” The scroll and the word “Nevada” must be golden-yellow. The lettering on the scroll must be black-colored sans serif gothic capital letters.

American Bicentennial
Scott 1668 • 1976
The 13¢ State Flags pane was among the 113 commemorative stamps issued by the U.S. Postal Service to honor the U.S. bicentennial. Each state in the nation was represented by its official flag, with the stamps arranged on the sheet in the same order each state was admitted into the Union.

Flags of our Nation
Scott 4306 • 2010
As the nation celebrated Flag Day, in 2008, the U.S. Postal Service launched a multi-year series honoring the states and territories of the United States. David Failor, Executive Director of the US Postal Service Stamp Services, explained: “Flags are our nation’s greatest symbols for unity and pride and the values we hold dear. The Postal Service is proud to present this tribute as we honor our nation's flags.” The Nevada flag was included in Flags of our Nation IV.
Nevada - The Silver State

Nevada Statehood
Scott 1248 • 1964

Nevada Statehood
Scott 4907 • 2014

American Bicentennial
Scott 1668 • 1976

Flags of our Nation
Scott 4306 • 2010

The Nevada State Capitol,
101 North Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada
Nevada - The Silver State

**Indian Headdresses: Shoshone**  
Scott 2505 • 1990  

The Indian Headdress stamps were the first in the Folk Art Series to be issued as booklets. The headdresses were prized personal possessions, generally created by the warrior himself, and were usually buried with their owner at death. The Shoshone Headdress shown on this stamp was made from golden eagle tail feathers and had porcupine quills embroidered onto it. The Shoshone Nation covered most of Nevada.

**Silver Centennial**  
Scott 1130 • 1959  

Discovered near Virginia City, Nevada, the Comstock Lode was one of the most valuable single deposits of silver ever found, producing nearly $36 million worth of silver ore each year from 1876–1878. Nevada designated silver as the official state metal in 1977. This stamp was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the original silver ore — the Comstock Lode.

**Navajo Jewelry**  

This stamp depicting the silver and turquoise squash blossom necklace, was issued as a part of the American Design Series. Nevada produces some of the finest turquoise in the world, including unique shades of green, blue, and blue-green. In 1987, the turquoise was declared as the semiprecious gemstone of the State of Nevada.

**Samuel L. Clemens**  
*Famous Americans, Authors*  
Scott 863 • 1940  

Samuel Clemens (1835–1910), better known as Mark Twain, traveled to Nevada to be the Assistant Secretary of the Territory, under his brother Orion Clemens. Within a year, he left that job to seek his fortune mining silver. Unsuccessful as a miner, he became a reporter for the Territorial Enterprise. He wrote using pen names such as W. Epaminondas, Adrastus Blab, Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass, Sergeant Fathom and Josh. However, he is best remembered as “Mark Twain”.

**Mark Twain**  
*Literary Arts Series*  
Scott 4545 • 2011  

Many prominent, deserving literary personnel have been honored in the Literary Arts Series since it began in 1979. The name “Mark Twain” came from Clemens' experiences on the water. At that time, the Mississippi River was difficult to navigate. To “mark twain” meant the water had been measured and was a safe depth. In 1863, Clemens began writing as Mark Twain.
**Nevada - The Silver State**

*Indian Headdresses: Shoshone*
Scott 2505 • 1990

*Navajo Jewelry*

*A silver mining town*

*Samuel L. Clemens*
Scott 863 • 1940

*Mark Twain*
Scott 4545 • 2011

*Silver Centennial*
Scott 1130 • 1959
Nevada - The Silver State

Nevada
Greetings from America
Scott 3588 • 2002
Scott 3723 • 2002

The Greetings from America stamp series features retro designs that mimic the popular tourist postcards of the 1930s and '40s. The image on the Nevada stamp shows the desert plants and hills seen through the countryside, with the neon horse and rider that is found in Las Vegas shown in the background. This stamp series was originally issued in the 34¢ denomination, however, when postage rates increased on July 1, 2002, the Postal Service felt these popular stamps were worth reissuing at the new, higher letter rate.

Cutthroat trout,
Pacific Coast Rain Forest
Scott 3378d • 2000

The Nature of America stamp sheets, issued by the U.S. Postal Service, depicted the flora and fauna of different U.S. geographical regions. The cutthroat trout is shown on the Pacific Coast Rain Forest, the second in this series of twelve sheets. The Lahontan cutthroat trout, native to Nevada's high mountain creeks, warm low-land streams, and alkaline lakes, was designated as the state's official state fish in 1981.

Bristle cone pine
Wonders of America: Land of Superlatives
Scott 4049 • 2006

When the U.S. Postal Service issued the Wonders of America: Land of Superlatives, they were commemorating 40 natural and man-made wonders of the United States. These outstanding places, plants, animals, and structures were selected from every region of the country.

Nevada's state tree, the bristle cone pine, was honored on this stamp as the "oldest tree". The tree, which grows in the high elevations, can be more than 4,000 years old. It typically grows to be about 20-30 feet tall, but can be up to 60 feet tall.
Nevada - The Silver State

Greetings from America
Scott 3588 • 2002

Greetings from America
Scott 3723 • 2002

The Nevada state flag emblem

Cutthroat trout,
Scott 3378d • 2000

Bristle cone pine
Scott 4049 • 2006
Nevada - The Silver State

Nevada
State Birds and Flowers
Scott 1980 • 1982

The State Birds and Flowers stamps were designed by wildlife artists who created 50 original paintings, depicting each state's official bird and flower. In 1967, Nevada designated the mountain bluebird as the official state bird. This small bird can be found on the state's open areas. The male can be identified by its stunning bright blue coloring, with a white belly. The female is brown with a bluish back, tail, and wings.

Sagebrush typically grows 3–6 feet tall, but will grow up to 12 feet in wet areas, especially near streams. This plant can be found growing in the desert, where other vegetation cannot exist. When young, its stems are silvery-gray, but they turn grayish-brown as they grow. The pale yellow flowers spread out along the tips of the branches. Sagebrush is an important winter food for sheep and cattle. It was designated as the official state flower in 1917.

Found in Nevada's mountainous areas, the desert bighorn sheep is the state's official state animal. The desert bighorn has padded hooves, making it able to climb the rocky, steep mountainsides. Both the male and female have horns that continue to grow throughout their lifetime which may grow over three feet long and weigh more than 30 pounds.

Wildlife Conservation Issues
Scott 1467 • 1972
The importance of wildlife conservation is stressed with this stamp, which was one of a block of four. In the mid-1970s, there were fewer than 20,000 bighorn sheep.

North American Wildlife Series
Scott 2288 • 1987
This stamp is part of the third U.S. stamp sheet of 50 different varieties. It was issued to celebrate America's variety of wildlife.

American Wildlife Issues
Scott 1880 • 1981
Printed entirely in shades of brown, this stamp is one of a booklet pane of ten small stamps that depict American wildlife.

Bighorn Sheep
Scott 4138 • 2007
Printed in shades of blue and gray, this majestic bighorn sheep stamp was used for additional postage on letters weighing over one ounce.
Nevada - The Silver State

State Birds and Flowers
Scott 1980 • 1982

Wildlife Conservation Issues
Scott 1467 • 1972

North American Wildlife Series
Scott 2288 • 1987

American Wildlife Issues
Scott 1880 • 1981

Bighorn Sheep
Scott 4138 • 2007
Nevada - The Silver State

Pony Express
Scott 894 • 1940
From April 1860 to October 1861, the brave Pony Express riders traveled through Nevada as they carried the mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. The best preserved Pony Express station is the Cold Springs Station, located near Frenchman, or about 30 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada. This stamp commemorated the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Pony Express.

Transcontinental Railroad
Scott 922 • 1944
The First Transcontinental Railroad was a 1,912-mile rail line that connected the eastern United States with San Francisco, California. The railroad crossed through Reno, Wadsworth, Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, Elko, and Wells, Nevada before going on to Promontory Summit in Utah. This stamp was issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the completion of that first transcontinental railroad.
After the stamp was released, the public noticed an error in its design. The flag depicted in the design is blowing in a different direction than the smoke from the train. The Post Office Department explained that the flag had to be shown waving in that direction, otherwise, it would have been outside of the stamp design.

Boulder/Hoover Dam
Scott 774 • 1935
This stamp was issued to honor the creation of the Hoover Dam. Once known as the Boulder Dam, this 726 foot high, 1,244 foot wide, concrete dam is located on the Colorado River, south of Reno, Nevada. It creates one of the largest man-made bodies of water — Lake Mead. Hoover Dam, a National Historic Landmark, was constructed between 1931 and 1936 during the Great Depression and was dedicated on September 30, 1935, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hoover Dam • Express Mail
Scott 4269 • 2008
The Hoover Dam was also honored on this USPS Express Mail stamp.
Nevada - The Silver State

Pony Express
Scott 894 • 1940

Transcontinental Railroad
Scott 922 • 1944

Boulder/Hoover Dam
Scott 774 • 1935

Hoover Dam
Scott 4269 • 2008
World War II was memorialized by the USPS on a series of five sheetlets, issued annually (1991–1995) during the 50th anniversary of the war. The center of each sheetlet showed the countries at war, pinpointing locations of major conflicts during that year. Attached to each sheetlet were 10 stamps, each depicting a major event.

**World War II, 1941: A World at War: Pearl Harbor**
*Scott 2559i • 1991*

Just before 8 am on December 7, 1941, Japanese fighter planes attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. By the time the two-hour bombardment was over, nearly 2,500 U.S. sailors and soldiers had lost their lives, with another 1,000 wounded. Among the U.S. battleships damaged was the USS *Nevada*. This stamp depicts the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor.

The United States entered into World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**World War II, 1944, Road to Victory, Allies in Normandy, D-Day**
*Scott 2838c • 1994*

Salvage crews were able to make repairs to the USS *Nevada*, and it was able to rejoin the fleet in December 1942. Termed D-Day, on June 6, 1944, allied forces stormed five beaches along a 50-mile stretch of France's Normandy region. The USS *Nevada* was able to fire on German positions in support of the Normandy landings. The Allies landing on Normandy Beach is shown on this stamp.

**World War II, 1945, Victory at Last, Marines Raise Flag on Iwo Jima**
*Scott 2981a • 1995*

To make the Pacific campaign a success, the United States needed to have a landing airstrip in the Pacific Ocean. On February 17, 1945, the USS *Nevada* began bombing the island of Iwo Jima. On February 23, the U.S. Marines were able to capture the island's Mt. Surbachi. The raising of the U.S. flag at that site is shown on this stamp. However, it was not until March 16, 1945, that the island was secured by the Allies.

**World War II, 1945, Victory at Last, Soldiers Advancing: Okinawa, the Last Big Battle**
*Scott 2981c • 1995*

The USS *Nevada* bombed the Japanese airfields and shore defenses of Okinawa, at the start of the last major battle of World War II. Following 82 days of fighting, the island was captured by the Allied forces. The Empire of Japan was formally signed on September 2, 1945.
Nevada - The Silver State

Pearl Harbor
Scott 2559i • 1991

D-Day
Scott 2838c • 1994

Marines Raise Flag on Iwo Jima
Scott 2981a • 1995

Okinawa, the Last Big Battle
Scott 2981c • 1995
Nevada - The Silver State
Nevada - The Silver State
The American Philatelic Society

This album may not include every issue. Use the blank pages to add stamps to your album.

A special thank you to David and Julia Crawford for their assistance in identifying stamps related to the State of Nevada.

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