Washington State
Washington • PreHistory

The Cordilleran ice sheet, the smaller of two great continental ice sheets that covered North America during Quaternary glacial periods, extended from the mountains of coastal south and southeast Alaska, along the Coast Mountains of British Columbia, and into northern Washington and northwestern Montana. It is known that this ice sheet advanced south into the lowlands of western Washington at least six different times. During much of this time, the climate was somewhat cooler than today and sea level was lower.

Mastodon
Scott 3079 • 1996
The Manis Mastodon site is a 2-acre archaeological site on the Olympic Peninsula near Sequim, Washington. During the dig, the remains of an American mastodon was recovered which had a projectile made of the bone from a different mastodon embedded in its rib. The spear point had been sharpened to a needle point by human hands. The Manis site has been dated to around 12,000 BP.

Woolly Mammoth
Scott 3078 • 1996
A partial skull of a Columbian mammoth was found along an eroded bluff near Sequim, Washington. Columbian mammoths once roamed from Alaska to Mexico and are the most common species of mammoth fossil found in this part of Washington State.

American Bison
Scott 569 • 1923
The American Bison once roamed the grasslands of North America in massive herds. The remains of a bison was found in the Manis Mastodon site, an archaeological site on the Olympic Peninsula near Sequim.

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. The APS is supported entirely by membership dues, gifts, and the sale of its publications and services.
Washington • PreHistory

The Cordilleran ice sheet

Mastodon
Scott 3079 • 1996

Woolly Mammoth
Scott 3078 • 1996

American Bison
Scott 569 • 1923
Archaeologists tell us that the ancestors of today’s Native Americans entered North America on a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska, exposed by lowered sea levels during the last ice age. By this reckoning, the present tribes of Puget Sound arrived there 11,000 or 12,000 years ago, as glaciers receded. Tribes living east of the Cascades followed a plains type of living, whereas the tribes living in the Puget Sound region followed a land and sea type of living. At the present time, Washington state is home to 29 federally-recognized Indian tribes.

Haida Ceremonial Canoe
Scott 1389 • 1970
Haida ceremonial canoes were a type of canoe widely used throughout western North America. They were large, seagoing crafts, exquisitely hewn from gigantic red cedar. The Haida people lived along the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America.

Lewis and Clark Expedition
Bicentennial
Scott 3854 • 2004
In October, 1805, members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were offered their first view of Washington state at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers. From there, the Expedition proceeded down the Columbia River to the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Chief Joseph
Scott 1364 • 1968
Chief Joseph, a leader of the Nez Perce, was born in eastern Oregon around 1840. He led his band during a tumultuous period of history when they were forcibly removed from their ancestral lands. He died at the Colesville Reservation in Washington State in 1904.

Bella Coola Tribe
Scott 1837 • 1980
Masks similar to those of the Bella Coola Tribe in British Colombia were prevalent in the tribes of Washington State. These masks served also as carvings in totem poles.

Fort Nisqually, Washington
Scott 1604 • 1978
Fort Nisqually was an important fur trading and farming post of the Hudson’s Bay Company in the Puget Sound area. Forts would be built at central fur gathering locations, accessible to a large number of tribes. The fort’s main export was beaver pelts that were used for making hats.
Washington • Early History

Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial
Scott 3854 • 2004

Chief Joseph
Scott 1364 • 1968

Haida Ceremonial Canoe
Scott 1389 • 1970

Bella Coola Tribe
Scott 1837 • 1980

Fort Nisqually, Washington
Scott 1604 • 1978
Washington • From Territory to State

Lt. Charles Wilkes
Scott 2387 • 1988

Lt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877), led the U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842) which was the nation's first maritime attempt to explore the west coast of North America for the purpose of assessing the potential of the new lands for commercial exploitation. In the process, detailed charts were prepared for areas such as the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, the Columbia River, San Francisco Bay, and the Sacramento River.

Oregon Territory
Scott 783 • 1936

By the 1830s, thousands of people in covered wagons were traveling to the Pacific Northwest. With permanent settlements now in place, the United States Congress created the Oregon Territory on August 14, 1848. The area included what is today Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Washington Territory
Scott 1019 • 1953

The Territory of Washington was created from the portion of the Oregon Territory north of the lower Columbia River and north of the 46th parallel east of the Columbia. At its largest extent, it also included the entirety of modern Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, before attaining its final boundaries in 1863. Because the proposed name—the "Territory of Columbia"—would have been confused with the District of Columbia, a name honoring George Washington was suggested instead.

Millard Fillmore
Scott 818 • 1938

Millard Fillmore (1800-1874), the 13th President of the United States, signed the legislation to create the Territory of Washington on March 2, 1853. The Territory included all of current day Idaho, as well as parts of Montana and Wyoming. The final state boundaries were established 10 years later.

Washington Statehood
50th Anniversary
Scott 858 • 1939

After a hiatus of thirteen years when no new states were admitted to the Union, the United States Congress passed an act enabling the territories of Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana to seek statehood. On November 11, 1889, Washington became the 42nd state of the United States of America. The bill was signed by President Benjamin Harrison. A stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of statehoods of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington was issued on November 2, 1939.

Washington Statehood
100th Anniversary
Scott 2404 • 1989

The Postal Service issued a 25-cent commemorative stamp honoring the centennial of Washington statehood on February 22, 1989, in Olympia, Washington. Washington is the only state named for an American president, and the first day of issue coincided with George Washington's birthday.
Washington • From Territory to State


Lt. Charles Wilkes
Scott 2387 • 1988

Oregon Territory
Scott 783 • 1936

Washington Territory
Scott 1019 • 1953

Millard Fillmore
Scott 818 • 1938

Washington Statehood
50th Anniversary
Scott 858 • 1939

Washington Statehood
100th Anniversary
Scott 2404 • 1989
Symbols of Washington

American Bicentennial: State Flags
Washington
Scott 1674 • 1976
Washington's state flag is the only state flag on a field of green; an appropriate color for the evergreen state. Washington also has the only state flag displaying an image of an actual person: George Washington, our first president.

Washington Flag
and Evergreen Forest
Scott 4328 • 2012
Washington was nicknamed "The Evergreen State" by pioneer C.T. Conover (a Seattle realtor and historian) for its abundant evergreen forests. The nickname was adopted by the Washington State Legislature in February, 1893.

Apple
Scott 3491 • 2001
Washington designated the apple as the official state fruit in 1989. Washington produces more than 40% of the apples grown in the United States, with the majority being used for fresh consumption. Approximately 100 packing houses sort, store, box, and ship Washington apples nearly all 12 months of the year. Washington apple production averages about 125 million bushels per year.

Petrified Wood
Scott 1538 • 1974
Washington designated petrified wood as the state gem in 1975. Though rock-hard and jewel-like when polished, petrified wood is actually a fossil, not a gemstone. In prehistoric times, the interior of Washington was swampy with trees such as cypress, oak, elm, and gingko. Some of these ancient forests were preserved by lava flows and water and over time became fossilized. You can see petrified wood at Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park in Vantage, Washington.

State Birds and Flowers Issue
Washington
Scott 1999 • 1982
Washington designated the willow goldfinch (Carduelis tristis) as the official state bird in 1951. Better known as the American goldfinch, it is lesser known as the eastern goldfinch or wild canary. They are seed-eaters that can be found throughout the entire state all summer and much of Western Washington year-round. You rarely see just one, since they usually occur in large numbers feeding and frolicking together.

American parsley, irregular polypody, and Shasta ferns are common in dry, rocky areas within the state.

Ferns
Scott 4849 • 2014
Washington State has a variety of ferns commonly found growing throughout the state, according to the Washington Native Plant Society. Ferns, such as maidenhair, lady, oak, and western sword ferns grow in moist, forested areas within the state's confines. American parsley, irregular polypody, and Shasta ferns are common in dry, rocky areas within the state.

Washington officially designated the coast rhododendron (Rhododendron macrophyllum) in 1959, though it was actually selected as the state flower in 1892 by the women of Washington for the 1893 world's fair in Chicago. Also called Pacific rhododendron, or big leaf rhododendron, the coast rhododendron is a broadleaf species native to western North America. It is found primarily near the Pacific coast but also occurs in the Cascade mountains of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.
Symbols of Washington

American Bicentennial: State Flags
Washington
Scott 1674 • 1976

Washington Flag and Evergreen Forest
Scott 4328 • 2012

Apple
Scott 3491 • 2001

Petrified Wood
Scott 1538 • 1974

State Birds and Flowers Issue
Washington
Scott 1999 • 1982

Ferns
Scott 4849 • 2014
Symbols of Washington

Smokey Bear
Scott 2096 • 1984
Washington State, the evergreen state, is at constant danger for wildfires. Washington relies on Smokey Bear to help spread the word about wildfire prevention. Dressed in a ranger’s hat, belted blue jeans, and carrying a shovel, he has been the recognized wildfire prevention symbol since 1944.

Black Bear
Scott 2299 • 1987
American black bears (Ursus americanus) are the most common and widely distributed bears in North America. In Washington, black bears live in a diverse array of forested habitats, from coastal rainforests to the dry woodlands of the Cascades’ eastern slopes. In general, black bears are strongly associated with forest cover, but they do occasionally use relatively open country, such as clearcuts and the fringes of other open habitat.

American Elk
Scott 2328 • 1987
Elk have been an essential part of Washington culture for thousands of years. They have helped people survive throughout the centuries by providing a continual source of meat and marrow for sustenance and vitamins. Elk also have been used for religious purposes, clothing, and drum making. To this day, the elk is part of traditional ceremonies and is essential for maintaining tribal culture.

White-tailed Deer
Scott 2317 • 1987
Deer are among the most familiar animals of Washington, and in many places they are the largest wildlife that people encounter. Their aesthetic beauty is appreciated and admired, although their fondness for garden and landscape plants tries some peoples’ patience. Whitetailed deer are usually reddish tan in summer and brownish gray in winter. They derive their name from their broad, 10- to 11-inch long tail. When alarmed, white-tailed deer raise their flaglike tail, displaying the white underside.

Bobcat
Scott 2482 • 1990
Found throughout all of Washington, bobcats (Lynx rufus) are probably more common than most people realize. Bobcats are using suburban settings more often, but due to their reclusive ways, they are seldom seen. Bobcats are solitary animals. Males and females only associate for the brief time required for courtship and mating. A litter of three kittens is born between April and July. The young bobcats move out on their own when they are about eight months old.

Dragonfly
Scott 4267 • 2008
Washington designated the green darner dragonfly as the official state insect in 1975. Alaska is the only other state to select a dragonfly as a state insect. Also known as the darning needle, mosquito hawk, and lord of June, the green darner dragonfly is native to North America and one of the largest and fastest flying dragonflies.

Greetings from America
Washington
Scott 3607 • 2002
The Greetings from America stamp series features retro designs that mimic the tourist postcards of the ’60s. Washington’s Mt. Rainier, Seattle’s Space Needle, Washington’s apples, and the Seattle skyline are featured on this stamp.

Columbia River Gorge
Scott 5041 • 2016
The Columbia River Gorge is a gorge nearly 80 miles long, forming the border between Oregon and Washington. The image on the stamp shows the historic Vista House located atop Crown Point, 725 feet above the river. The gorge is part of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area which is managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the Columbia River Gorge Commission.
Symbols of Washington

- Smokey Bear
  Scott 2096 • 1984
- Black Bear
  Scott 2299 • 1987
- American Elk
  Scott 2328 • 1987
- White-tailed Deer
  Scott 2317 • 1987
- Bobcat
  Scott 2482 • 1990
- Dragonfly
  Scott 4267 • 2008
- Greetings from America
  Washington
  Scott 3607 • 2002
- Columbia River Gorge
  Scott 5041 • 2016
Symbols of Washington

Rufous Hummingbird
Scott 2645 • 1992
They’ve been named wood nymphs, comets, mountain gems, fairies, sunbeams, plummeters, sun angels and woodstars by the people who discovered them. In fact, the name hummingbird comes not from the bird’s voice, but from the “whir” of its wings whipping the air 70 to 80 times a second. In Washington the rufous hummingbird (Selaphorus rufus) has become a year-round resident as the climate changes to provide more suitable living conditions.

Tufted Puffin
Scott 4737 • 2013
With its striking plumage and brilliant orange bill, the tufted puffin (Fratercula cirrhata) is an iconic seabird well known to native peoples, fishermen, and coastal communities throughout its range in the temperate and sub-arctic North Pacific. Puffins gather on islands and headlands during spring and summer to breed and raise their young. Tufted puffins are commonly spotted in the Salish Sea region (the network of coastal waterways of northwestern Washington State) throughout the spring and summer.

Bald Eagle
Scott 2309 • 1987
The recovery of bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) populations across North America is one of the great species recovery success stories in the United States. When the species was first listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act in 1978, the primary reason for its imperiled status was due to the effects of chemical contaminants and, to a lesser extent, habitat loss. Protection measures have allowed bald eagles to make an incredible recovery both within Washington as well as the nation, which led to its federal delisting in 2007. Bald eagles are well distributed in Washington, but the majority of the population is found west of the Cascade Range.

King Salmon
Scott 1079 • 1956
Washingtonians rely on salmon for food, jobs, recreation, cultural identity, and social tradition. These iconic fish evoke the best Washington has to offer - pristine water, rich landscapes, a healthy environment, and a thriving natural resource economy. By 1999 king salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytcha) had disappeared from much of their breeding and rearing areas. Washington residents, in cooperation with conservation agencies, have been working for several years to reverse the fate of salmon, hoping that their efforts will eventually bring the salmon back.

Trout
Scott 1427 • 1971
Washington designated the steelhead trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) as the official state fish in 1969. Fishing is a major industry in Washington for commercial and tribal fisherpersons. Steelhead trout are also highly prized by recreational fishermen. Unlike rainbow trout, steelhead migrate from fresh water, where they are born, to salt water to feed and grow, and back to fresh water to spawn and start the next generation.

Killer Whales
Scott 2508 • 1990
Washington designated the orca whale (Orcinus orca) as the official state mammal in 2005. The orca whale is also known as the killer whale. The designation is intended to promote orca awareness and to encourage protection of the natural marine habitat. The orca whale is also a significant symbol for Native American culture.
Symbols of Washington

Killer Whales
Scott 2508 • 1990

Rufous Hummingbird
Scott 2645 • 1992

Bald Eagle
Scott 2309 • 1987

Tufted Puffin
Scott 4737 • 2013

King Salmon
Scott 1079 • 1956

Trout
Scott 1427 • 1971
Symbols of Washington

Pacific Coast Rain Forest
Scott 3378 • 2000

The Pacific coast, from Alaska to Northern California, is not subjected to prolonged extremely hot or cold weather, creating a temperate rain forest. The Pacific Coast Rain Forest stamp pane was the second in an educational series designed to promote appreciation of North America's major plant and animal communities. The rain forest of the Pacific Northwest is one of the largest remaining temperate rain forests in the world and is considered by some to be the most spectacular. It is an old-growth forest with giant trees hundreds of years old with a very lush understory.

Symbols of Washington

Pacific Coast Rain Forest
Scott 3378 • 2000
**Washington in the 20th Century**

**Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition**  
Scott 370 • 1909  
The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was a world’s fair held in Seattle in 1909, publicizing the development of the Pacific Northwest. It was originally planned for 1907, to mark the 10th anniversary of the Klondike Gold Rush, but the organizers found out about the Jamestown Exposition being held that year and rescheduled. The fairgrounds became the campus of the University of Washington.

**Seattle World’s Fair**  
Scott 1196 • 1962  
The Century 21 Exposition (also known as the Seattle World’s Fair) was a world’s fair held April 21 to October 21, 1962, in Seattle, Washington. The fair saw the construction of the Space Needle and Alweg monorail, along with sports venues. Nearly 10 million people attended the fair.

**Coast and Geodetic Survey**  
Scott 1088 • 1957  
The Post Office Department issued a 3-cent stamp on February 11, 1957, through the Seattle, Washington post office to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Coast and Geodetic Survey was originally formed to aid sailors by making contour maps and is now a federal agency that defines and manages a national coordinate system. Since its foundation in its present form in 1970, it is a part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States Department of Commerce.

**EXPO ’74 World’s Fair**  
Scott 1527 • 1974  
Expo ’74, the first environmentally themed world’s fair, was held in Spokane, Washington, from May 4 to November 3, 1974. Nations with an official presence at the fair included Australia, Canada, West Germany, Iran, Japan, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, United States, and the USSR. The fair had 5.2 million visitors and was considered a success.

**World Forestry Congress**  
Scott 1156 • 1960  
The 5th World Forestry Congress was held in Seattle, Washington from August 29 through September 10, 1960. The World Forestry Congress is a forum for the sharing of knowledge and experience regarding the conservation, management and use of the world’s forests. The central theme of the 5th Congress was the “Multiple Use of Forest and Associated Lands.”

**11th International Botanical Congress**  
Scott 1379a • 1969  
The eleventh International Botanical Congress was held in Seattle, Washington, August 24 to September 2, 1969. The International Botanical Congress is an international meeting of botanists in all scientific fields and held every six years, with the location rotating between different continents. This block of four stamps was the first set of stamps devoted to flora from each of the four corners of the United States.
Washington in the 20th Century

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition
Scott 370 • 1909

Coast and Geodetic Survey
Scott 1088 • 1957

Seattle World's Fair
Scott 1196 • 1962

World Forestry Congress
Scott 1156 • 1960

EXPO ’74 World’s Fair
Scott 1527 • 1974

11th International Botanical Congress
Scott 1379a • 1969
Mt. Rainier National Park is located in west-central Washington state, approximately 54 miles south-southeast of Seattle. In 1899, Mt. Rainier became the fifth national park in the United States and in 1916 became a part of the newly-formed National Park Service. The Park offers hiking trails, mountain biking, horseback riding, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, and many more opportunities for adventure, exploration, and having fun.

Mt. Rainier, located within the park borders, has an elevation of 14,411 feet making it the highest mountain in Washington state. In addition to being an active volcano, 25 named glaciers are found on Mt. Rainier.
Washington in the 20th Century

Mt. Rainier and Mirror Lake
Scott 742 • 1934

Mt. Rainier National Park
Scott 5080b • 2016

American Philatelic Society Souvenir Sheet
Mt. Ranier and Mirror Lake
Scott 751 • 1934
Washington in the 20th Century

**USS Washington**  
**World War II**  
Scott 2838i • 1994

The USS Washington, the second of two battleships in the North Carolina class, was the third ship of the United States Navy named in honor of the 42nd state. Her keel was laid down on June 14, 1938 at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. She was involved in a number of battles during WW II. On July 1, 1945, Washington returned to the United States for a badly needed overhaul. She entered the Puget Sound Navy Yard and did not emerge until October, after the end of the war. Washington was decommissioned on June 2, 1947.

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**USS Washington**  
**Virginia Class**  
Scott 2838e • 1994

The USS Washington is a Virginia-class nuclear-powered submarine named after the State of Washington. The Navy christened the ship on March 5, 2016. The crest contains images including Mount Rainier, the Seattle skyline, evergreen trees, and silhouettes of the previous two USS Washingtons. The central image is of the submarine, coming forth from the waters of Puget Sound. The motto, "Preserving Peace, Prepared for War," is derived from a quote from George Washington.

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**Boeing 314 Clipper**  
**Classic American Aircraft**  
Scott 3142r • 1997

The Boeing 314 Clipper was a long-range flying boat produced by the Boeing Airplane Company, headquartered in Washington State, between 1938 and 1941. One of the largest aircraft of the time, it used the massive wing of Boeing's earlier XB-15 bomber prototype. After the war, the Clipper became obsolete. The last Pan Am 314 was retired in 1946.

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**Boeing B-29 Superfortress**  
**Advances in Aviation**  
Scott 3923 • 2005

The Boeing B-29 Superfortress was a four-engine propeller-driven heavy bomber designed by Boeing which was flown primarily during WW II and the Korean War. Perhaps the most famous B-29s were the ones which were modified to drop atomic bombs. The B-29 Superfortress was replaced during the early 1950s by the B-52 Superfortress. A pair of Boeing manufacturing plants are located in Renton, Washington.

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**Airlift Issue**  
Scott 1341 • 1968

The Post Office Department issued a $1 stamp to pay for airlift of parcels from and to U.S. ports to sevicemen overseas and in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Valid for all regular postage, the first day of issue was April 4, 1968, in Seattle, Washington.
Washington in the 20th Century

- **USS Washington**
  - World War II
  - Scott 2838i • 1994

- **USS Washington**
  - Virginia Class
  - Scott 2838e • 1994

- **Boeing 314 Clipper**
  - Classic American Aircraft
  - Scott 3142r • 1997

- **Boeing B-29 Superfortress**
  - Advances in Aviation
  - Scott 3923 • 2005

- **Airlift Issue**
  - Scott 1341 • 1968
Washington in the 20th Century

Admiralty Head, WA  
Scott 2470 • 1990

The Admiralty Head Lighthouse, built in 1903 by the Army Corps of Engineers, is located in Fort Casey State Park, near Coupeville on Island County, Washington. Although decommissioned in 1922, the Admiralty Head Lighthouse received national recognition in 1990 when the U.S. Postal Service selected it for a collection of five commemorative lighthouse stamps honoring the U.S. Coast Guard's bicentennial.

Pacific Crest Trail  
longest hiking trail  
Scott 4043 • 2006

The Pacific Crest Trail is a long-distance hiking and equestrian trail closely aligned with the highest portion of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges in the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. It was designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968.

Pacific Lighthouses  
Scott 4148 • 2007

The 107-foot Grays Harbor Lighthouse, dedicated in 1898, is the tallest lighthouse in the state of Washington. It marks the entrance to Grays Harbor, one of the state's few outercoast harbors. The lighthouse, with 4-foot walls at the base, sits on a 12-foot thick foundation. A steam-operated fog signal was located at the site, as well as two keeper's dwellings.

Celebrate the Century  
1980s  
Scott 3190n • 2000

Celebrate the Century is the name of a series of postage stamps made by the United States Postal Service featuring images recalling various important events in the 20th century. In the 1980s, considerable advances were made in personal computers. Foremost among these advances were those made by Microsoft Corporation, headquartered in Redmond, Washington.

Chinese New Year  
Scott 3179 • 1998

Washington in the 20th Century

Admiralty Head, WA
Scott 2470 • 1990

Pacific Crest Trail
longest hiking trail
Scott 4043 • 2006

Celebrate the Century
1980s
Scott 3190n • 2000

Chinese New Year
Scott 3179 • 1998

Pacific Lighthouses
Scott 4148 • 2007
Washingtonians on Stamps

Supreme Court
Scott 2415 • 1990
William Orville Douglas (1898–1980) was an American jurist and politician who served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Douglas was born in Maine Township, Minnesota. At age 6, after his father died, his mother moved the family to Yakima, Washington. In 1939, Justice Louis D. Brandeis retired from the court, and Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated Douglas as his replacement. He was confirmed at the age of 40, one of the youngest justices appointed to the Court. His term, lasting 36 years, is the longest term in the history of the Court.

Edward R. Murrow
Journalist
Scott 2812 • 1994
Murrow was born near Greensboro, North Carolina, April 25, 1908. When he was six years old, his family moved to Skagit County in western Washington. Murrow joined CBS as director of talks and education in 1935 and remained with the network for his entire career. He achieved great celebrity status as a result of his war reports. Murrow died at his home on April 27, 1965. His colleagues said of him, "He was a shooting star, and we will live in his afterglow a very long time."

Jimi Hendrix
Scott 4880 • 2014
Born in Seattle, Jimi Hendrix (1942–1970) pushed the boundaries of what a guitar could do. He was able to manipulate the various devices to produce sounds that could be loud, or melodic and gentle. A master at the controlled use of distortion and feedback, he expanded the instrument's vocabulary in a way that had never been heard before — or since. Rolling Stone ranked Hendrix No. 1 on its list of the 100 Greatest Guitarists of All Time. He has his own star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and was awarded a Grammy for lifetime achievement.

Senate
Scott 2413 • 1989
Henry M. Jackson (1912–1983) was a US Congressman (1941–1953) and Senator (from 1953 until his death) from the state of Washington. Jackson was born in Everett, Washington. A Cold War liberal and anti-Communist Democrat, Jackson supported higher military spending and a hard line against the Soviet Union, while also supporting social welfare programs, civil rights, and labor unions. Jackson was twice a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, in 1972 and 1976.

Dennis the Menace
Scott 4471 • 2010
Hank Ketcham (1920–2001) was an American cartoonist, born in Seattle, Washington, who created the Dennis the Menace comic strip, writing and drawing it from 1951 to 1994. Ketcham started in the business as an animator for Walt Disney. In 1951, he started Dennis the Menace, based on his own four-year son. By May 1953, 193 newspapers in the United States and 52 abroad were carrying the strip to more than 30 million readers.

House of Representatives
Scott 2412 • 1989
Thomas Stephen Foley (1929–2013) was an American lawyer and politician who served as the 49th Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1989 to 1995. Foley was born in Spokane, Washington. During his time in the House, Foley repeatedly opposed efforts to impose term limits on Washington state's elected officials. In 1992, a term limit ballot initiative was approved by the state's voters. In 1994, he lost his bid for reelection.

Bing Crosby
Scott 2850 • 1994
Bing Crosby (1903–1977) was an American singer and actor. He was born in Tacoma, Washington, the fourth of seven children. In 1906, the family moved to Spokane. On September 2, 1931, he made his solo radio debut. The biggest hit song of Crosby's career was his recording of Irving Berlin's White Christmas. Another accomplishment was teaming up with Bob Hope in seven “Road to” musical comedies between 1940 and 1962.

Henry M. Jackson (1912–1983) was a US Congressman (1941–1953) and Senator (from 1953 until his death) from the state of Washington. Jackson was born in Everett, Washington. A Cold War liberal and anti-Communist Democrat, Jackson supported higher military spending and a hard line against the Soviet Union, while also supporting social welfare programs, civil rights, and labor unions. Jackson was twice a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, in 1972 and 1976.

Helene Madison
Scott 2500 • 1990
Between 1930 and 1932, Seattle swimmer Helene Madison (born 1913) owned 23 world records for swimming and won every freestyle event at the U.S. Women's Nationals three years in a row. At the 1932 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, she went on to win 3 gold medals. In 1966, she was inducted into the International Swimming Hall of Fame. Helene Madison died on November 25, 1970, at the age of 57.
Washingtonians on Stamps

Supreme Court
Scott 2415 • 1990

Senate
Scott 2413 • 1989

House of Representatives
Scott 2412 • 1989

Edward R. Murrow
Journalist
Scott 2812 • 1994

Dennis the Menace
Scott 4471 • 2010

Bing Crosby
Scott 2850 • 1994

Jimi Hendrix
Scott 4880 • 2014

Helene Madison
Scott 2500 • 1990
Washington State is the only state named in honor of a United States President.
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 the members of the Strait Stamp Society, Sequim, Washington, for their assistance in identifying stamps related to the State of Washington.

Stamps in this album are shown courtesy the American Philatelic Society Reference Collection, created and sustained through the generosity of APS members.

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