U.S. Stamps

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Year of the Rabbit

This is the fourth stamp in the Celebrating Lunar New Year series, which will continue through 2019. The Lunar New Year is celebrated primarily by people of Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tibetan, and Mongolian heritage in many parts of the world. The Year of the Rabbit represents a year of tranquility. Kumquats, such as those shown on the stamp, are given as gifts and eaten for luck at this time of renewed hope for the future.

Kansas Statehood

The stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of Kansas statehood. In the foreground stands a type of efficient windmill pioneered in America during the mid-19th century, first made of wood but later out of metal (like the one shown on the stamp) and fitted with a tail, like a weather vane, to change the direction of the wheel relative to the wind. In the background stand five modern wind turbines that demonstrate continuity and the forward-looking nature of the modern Kansas economy.

Art Deco Bird

Art Deco is based on mathematical geometric shapes. This art deco style bird is in flight with an envelope in its beak. The bird appears as one of the decorative elements in the façade that rises two stories above the main doors of the Oak Park, Illinois, Post Office.

Navajo Necklace

By the late 1700s the Navajo metalworkers had learned to processes of cutting, stamping, and cold hammering silver into jewelry. The silversmiths adopted the naja — a crescent-shaped ornament found on the horse bridles of the Spanish who moved into Southwestern United States — as the centerpiece of many of their necklaces, known as the squash blossom necklace.

Patriotic Quill and Inkwell

This stamp features a white quill pen dipping into a red, white, and blue inkwell accented with stars, clearly suggesting the American flag. The quill pen was the most common writing instrument at the time of America's founding. Such pens were typically made from goose feathers. This lively design adds a touch of elegance to communication of many kinds. It may even inspire a new generation of great American writers.

Latin Music Legends: See the Rhythm, Feel the Beat

The U.S. Postal Service® honors five musicians and performers of the Latin sound whose contributions have had a lasting impact on American music. Selena, Carlos Gardel, Carmen Miranda, Tito Puente and Celia Cruz. Among the distinctive musical genres and styles represented are Tejano, tango, samba, Latin jazz and salsa.

Texas-born Selena Quintanill-Perez (1971–1995) — known to fans simply as Selena — helped transform and popularize Tejano music by integrating techno-hip-hop beats and disco-influenced dance movements with a captivating stage presence. A Grammy recipient, the “Queen of Tejano” broke gender barriers with record sales and awards. Even after her tragic death, Selena remains an important representative of Latino culture. A superb and evocative singer, Carlos Gardel (1890–1935) was one of the most celebrated tango artists of all time. Raised in Argentina, Gardel helped popularize the tango in the United States, Europe, and throughout Latin America through his performances and recordings. “The man with the tear in his voice” also achieved fame as one of the stars of the Spanish-language cinema.

Sold to Portugal and raised in Brazil, Carmen Miranda (1909–1955) achieved fame as a samba singer before moving to New York City, where she gained instant celebrity in theater, film, and radio. The “Brazilian Bombshell” appeared in 14 Hollywood musicals and recorded more than 300 songs. Her exotic signature outfit and persona are an inexhaustible source of inspiration.

Born in New York City to Puerto Rican parents, Tito Puente (1923–2000) was a musical virtuoso popularly known as El Rey, “The King.” With dynamic solos on the timbales and orchestral arrangements that have become classics in Latin music, Puente helped bring Afro-Cuban and Caribbean sounds to mainstream audiences. He performed for more than 60 years, and his legacy includes more than 140 albums. A dazzling performer of many genres of Afro-Caribbean music, Celia Cruz (1925–2003) had a powerful contralto voice and a joyful, charismatic personality that endeared her to fans from different nationalities and across generations. Settling in the United States following the Cuban revolution, the “Queen of Salsa” performed for more than five decades and recorded more than 50 albums.

With 36,000 members in 100 countries, the 125-year-old Society is the largest, nonprofit society for stamp collectors in the free world. 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.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

January 22
Year of the Rabbit

January 27
Kansas Statehood

February 10
Ronald Reagan

February 11
Art Deco Bird

February 12
Navajo Necklace
(aka Squash blossom)

February 14
Patriotic Quill and Inkwell

March 16
Latin Music Legends:
See the Rhythm, Feel the Beat
**2011 United States Postage Stamps**

**March 25**  
Neon Celebrate!

Good times call for good wishes, and the Postal Service got in on the act with the Neon Celebrate! Stamp. This stamp brings an extra wish for happiness to everyone, as it is crafted out of neon and glass which adds a sparkle to your mail. It is reminiscent of a fireworks display on a summer evening. Brilliantly colored images of swirls, circles and dashes in pink, blue, orange, yellow and green seem to erupt from the ground to illuminate the darkness. Each letter of the word "Celebrate" and the exclamation point that is part of this stamp's official title, are highlighted in bright white light.

**March 26**  
Jazz

Jazz developed originally as an innovative combination of European, American, and African influences. It first flowered near the dawn of the 20th century in New Orleans, Louisiana, where Africans from various places mixed with native-born Americans of diverse ancestry as well as Europeans and people from the islands of the Caribbean. This unique blend of cultures gave rise to a distinctive musical expression — and the blending process has continued, with jazz incorporating further influences from Latin, Asian, and African cultures.

**April 7**  
Herbs

The United States Postal Service issued five stamps featuring various herbs used for fragrance, flavoring, medicine, and/or decoration. Each stamp depicts a particular species in bloom, as well as a typical leaf and flower or seed capsule. The species shown are Origanum vulgare (oregano), Linum perenne (flax), Digitalis purpurea (foxglove), Lavandula angustifolia (lavender), and Salvia officinalis (sage). Only the common names appear on the stamps.

**April 7**  
Common Terns postal card

The common tern, sometimes known as the sea swallow, is a migratory seabird. These common terns have red bills with black tips, white faces with black caps, red legs, and deeply forked tails. They are typically more than a foot in length, with a wingspan between two and three feet wide. Their wings are gray at the tips. Common terns breed in colonies of hundreds or even thousands of birds, and have been known to live longer than 20 years. They build nests on the ground and typically lay two to three resilient eggs per clutch. Their call is long, harsh, and rolling, with a downward inflection.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

March 25
Neon Celebrate!

March 26
Jazz

April 7
Herbs

April 7
Common Terns
2011 United States Postage Stamps

April 8
Lady Liberty and Flag

Two of the most iconic symbols in the United States are Lady Liberty and the U.S. flag. These stamps, showing the two designs, were issued in a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) automated teller machine (ATM) sheetlet of 18 stamps.

April 11
New River Gorge Bridge
Priority Mail Stamp

The Priority Mail stamp features the New River Gorge Bridge in West Virginia near sunset. One of the highest bridges in the United States, the New River Gorge Bridge carries U.S. Route 19 over the New River Gorge. The 1,700 span is the longest steel arch in the Western Hemisphere and, at 876 feet above the New River, is the highest U.S. bridge east of the Mississippi River.

April 11
George Washington (1732–1799)

George Washington remains the central figure found on U.S. stamps since the first stamp was issued in 1847. His image is found on more U.S. postage stamps than any other U.S. president. This stamp features a portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828), one of the most celebrated American painters of his era. The painting shown on the stamp is an oil-on-canvas copy Stuart made of a portrait he did from life in 1796.

April 11
Voyageurs National Park

Voyageurs National Park is located in northern Minnesota near the town of International Falls. The name commemorates the voyageurs, French-Canadian fur traders, who nearly 200 years ago, paddled their birch bark canoes full of animal pelts and trade goods through this area. The Kabetogama Peninsula, which lies entirely within the park and makes up most of its land area, is accessible only by boat.

April 11
Wedding Cake

First introduced in 2009 as part of the U.S. Postal Service’s Weddings series, this 2-ounce stamp features a photograph of a wedding cake. The photograph depicts a three-tier wedding cake topped with white flowers, their green stems and leaves a delightful contrast to the cake’s creamy white frosting. Pastry chef, Peter Brett, created and designed the cake.

April 12
The Civil War 1861:
Fort Sumter and First Bull Run

This year the Postal Service began a series with these stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, paying tribute to the American experience during the tumultuous years from 1861–1865.

This first stamp depicts the beginning of the war at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Decades of growing strife between North and South erupted in civil war on April 12, 1861, when Confederate artillery opened fire on this Federal fort in Charleston Harbor. Fort Sumter surrendered 34 hours later. Union forces would try for nearly four years to take it back.

The second stamp depicts the first major battle of the war three months later at Bull Run, near Manassas, Virginia. The first real major conflict of the American Civil War was on July 21, 1861. At the start of the five-hour battle, the Union soldiers had the Confederates on retreat. However, soon the Union soldiers were fleeing back to Washington, D.C. This battle proved that the Civil War was not going to be a one-sided war for either side.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

April 8
Lady Liberty and Flag

April 11
New River Gorge Bridge

April 11
George Washington

April 11
(Scenic American Landscapes)
Voyageurs National Park

April 11
Wedding Cake

April 12
The Civil War 1861: Fort Sumter

April 12
The Civil War 1861: First Bull Run
2011 United States Postage Stamps

April 14
Go Green

Go Green, a pane of 16 stamps, is the Postal Service's social awareness issue for 2011. The stamps use a colorful, playful style to convey the message that every American can take simple actions to conserve energy and improve the environment.

Big environment. Big issues. Little you. If you feel as if there's not much one person can do to make a positive impact on the environment—just take a look at these Go Green (Forever®) stamps. They illustrate simple things we each can do every day. With only a few small changes to the way we live.

Out of milk? Walk or bike to the store. Repair that drippy faucet—the noise was driving you crazy, anyway. Switch to energy-efficient light bulbs. Put on a sweater instead of turning up the thermostat. Sun dry your sheets—they’ll smell wonderful!

Is it enough to make a difference? Absolutely. Recycling just one aluminum can reduces waste—and saves enough energy to run a computer for three hours. Multiply that by 10—or 200—cans. Simple insulation like caulking or weatherstripping pays for itself with reduced utility bills within one year. Properly inflating your car tires improves gas mileage by as much as three percent. You're not just saving the environment, you're saving—period. Suddenly small steps seem pretty big.

Best of all, once you've started thinking—and acting—green, you'll feel proud that you've been part of a big change. "Home" just got greener. Thanks to you.

April 15
(Distinguished Americans)
Oveta Culp Hobby (1905–1995)

The Oveta Culp Hobby (3rd ounce) definitive stamps is part of the Distinguished Americans series. During World War II, Hobby answered the call to public service by forming and leading the Women's Army Corps (WAC). In 1953, she became the first secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the second woman to hold a Cabinet post. The stamp art is based on an undated black-and-white photograph of Hobby in her WAC uniform, with its legendary service cap, the “Hobby hat.”

April 21
Wedding Roses

The Wedding Roses commemorative stamp features a photograph showing two white roses gently resting atop a piece of wedding correspondence. A white ribbon is visible in the background. An excellent choice for those wedding RSVPs.

April 25
Helen Hayes (1900–1993)

Actress Helen Hayes, who justly deserved the title “First Lady of the American Theater” for her radiant presence on Broadway for much of the 20th century gave memorable and award-winning performances on radio, film, and television. Hayes won the inaugural Tony Award for Outstanding Performance by an Actress in 1946 for her stage performance in Happy Birthday. She won a second Tony Award in 1957 for Time Remembered. Altogether, Helen Hays appeared in more than 100 stage productions during the long span of her career.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

April 14
Go Green

April 15
(Distinguished Americans)
Oveta Culp Hobby

April 21
Wedding Roses

April 25
Helen Hayes
### April 28
**Legends of Hollywood**
**Gregory Peck (1916–2003)**

Gregory Peck, one of America's most respected actors, appeared in more than 60 films during his career. Peck's own favorite role was Atticus Finch in *To Kill A Mockingbird*, for which he earned a Best Actor Oscar. Peck was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom as "as artist who had brought new dignity to the actor's profession," the Screen Actors Guild award for "outstanding achievement in fostering the ideals of the acting profession," and the American Film Institute Life Achievement Award, followed by the Kennedy Center Honors, and the National Medal of Arts.

### May 5
**Purple Heart**

The Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the U.S. military who have been wounded or killed in action. In 1782 George Washington established a badge of distinction which consisted of a heart made of purple cloth. Although not continued after the Revolutionary War, the decoration was reinstated in 1932. The redesigned decoration consists of a purple heart of metal bordered by gold, suspended from a purple and white ribbon.

### May 20
**Indianapolis 500**

This Indianapolis 500 stamp celebrates the centennial of that race, an American tradition now billed as “The Greatest Spectacle in Racing” and hailed as one of the most significant auto races in the world. Although the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has contended with financial hardships of the Great Depression and World War II, today the speedway remains the home of beloved Indy 500 traditions.

### May 23
**Garden of Love**

The 2011 *Garden of Love (Forever®)* issuance—ten different first-class stamps depicting a colorful mosaic of flora and fauna in a garden setting—is a continuation of the Love series. Intended for use on Valentine’s Day, Mother’s Day, and Father’s Day cards, these stamps will add beauty to any expression of love and affection. The abstract garden of bright flowers, a butterfly, a strawberry, and doves, is interlaced with vines that run from one stamp to another.

### June 16
**American Scientists**

In 2011, the Postal Service issued the third in a series honoring individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to the advancement of science.

Melvin Calvin (1911-1997) advanced our understanding of photosynthesis and conducted pioneering research on using plants as an alternative energy source. He won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1961.

Asa Gray (1810-1888), one of the nation's first professional botanists, advanced the specialized field of plant geography and became the principal American advocate of evolutionary theory in the mid-nineteenth century.

Maria Goeppert Mayer (1906-1972) developed a theoretical model that helped explain the structure of the atomic nucleus; for this work she became the only woman other than Marie Curie to win a Nobel Prize in physics.

Severo Ochoa (1905-1993), a biochemist, was the first scientist to synthesize ribonucleic acid (RNA) and competed in the race to decipher the genetic code. He won the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1959.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

April 28
(Legends of Hollywood)
Gregory Peck

May 5
Purple Heart

May 4
Mercury Project & Messenger Mission

May 20
Indianapolis 500

May 23
Garden of Love

June 25
Literary Arts Series
Mark Twain

June 16
American Scientists
The Pioneers of American Industrial Design stamp pane honors 12 of the nation’s most important and influential industrial designers. Frederick Hurten Rhead (1880–1942) helped pioneer the design of mass-produced ceramic tableware for the home. He is best remembered for the sleek Fiesta® line (shown on the stamp). Moderately priced and available in five brightly colored and durable glazes, the wildly popular Fiesta® dinnerware introduced the concept of mixing and matching tableware.

Walter Dorwin Teague (1883–1960) was known as the “dean of industrial design.” Teague believed that good artistic design fit both form and function into a single aesthetic package. During his career-long collaboration with Eastman Kodak Company, he designed several popular cameras, including the 1934 “Baby Brownie” (shown on the stamp). Teague’s simple, artistic designs for other consumer goods, like household appliances and electric clocks, helped make him one of the most successful industrial designers in the U.S.

Norman Bel Geddes (1893–1958) was a founding member of the American Society of Industrial Designers. He was a noted champion of streamlining. “Speed is the cry of our era,” he once said, “and greater speed one of the goals of tomorrow.” Bel Geddes created visionary new looks for cars, trains, planes, buildings, even entire cities. He also designed a wide range of practical items such as typewriters, stoves, household furnishings, and other everyday objects like vacuums and the portable radio shown on the stamp.

Raymond Loewy (1893–1986) arguably did more to define the look of modern America than perhaps any other industrial designer. His landmark redesign of the 1934 “Coldspot” refrigerator featured rustproof aluminum shelves and a sleek, streamlined look. Later projects included buses for Greyhound, tractors, and sales buildings. Loewy created the distinctive look of Air Force One (featured on the 2007 Air Force One Priority Mail stamp) and worked with NASA on the interiors of America’s first space station, Skylab.

Donald Deskey (1894–1989) is best known for the lavish art deco interiors he designed in 1932 for Radio City Music Hall in New York City. A staunch advocate of modernism, Deskey exploited advances in mass production and other technological developments. His groundbreaking designs for furniture and lighting, like the table lamp shown on the stamp, made bold use of chrome, cork, linoleum, wood veneer, aluminum, and other nontraditional materials.

Gilbert Rohde (1894–1944) was one of the most influential and innovative furniture designers in the U.S. His designs in the 1930s and 1940s were based on simplicity and practicality and marked the beginning of modern design at the company. They included modular and sectional furniture made of wood, chrome, Bakelite, Plexiglass, and other new materials, as well as clocks such as the one shown on the stamp.

Greta von Nessen (1900–1974) specialized solely in lighting, and none of her designs is better known than the “Anywhere” lamp (shown on the stamp). Introduced in 1951, the lamp featured a tubular aluminum base and an adjustable shade made of enameled metal. Inventive and versatile, the lamp was available in a variety of colors and could be used on a table, mounted on the wall, or suspended from the ceiling.

Russel Wright (1904–1976) specialized in household products. Wright revolutionized the way we live at home. Introduced in 1935, the American Modern furniture line featured bleached wood, rounded corners, and simple silhouettes. Wright created the economical and even more popular American Modern line of ceramic tableware, whose pieces could be mixed and matched. Each stainless-steel piece of Highlight/Pinch flatware (pictured on the stamp) featured an organically shaped handle and no applied ornament.

Henry Dreyfuss (1904–1972) designed products that touched all corners of American life, from household appliances like clocks, sewing machines, and vacuum cleaners to tractors and even the comfortable interiors of trains and planes. Dreyfuss also set the standard for telephone design in the U.S. His design for the 1937 Model 302 Bell telephone (shown on the stamp) featured a new handset and base that improved the balance and appearance of the nation’s most popular telephone. His revolutionary design for the “Trimline” telephone was the first to combine the dial and handset.

Peter Müller-Munk (1904–1967) is best remembered for the “Normandie” pitcher featured on the stamp. Introduced by the Revere Copper and Brass Company in 1935, the mass-produced pitcher was made of chromium-plated brass, an alternative to silverware that was affordable and easier to care for. The pitcher’s simple curves, teardrop shape, and unornamented form embodied the streamlined style. Müller-Munk also designed the 1937 Waring blender, a now-classic combination of chrome and glass initially dubbed the “Miracle Mixer.”

Dave Chapman (1909–1978) is probably most known for his innovative and award-winning designs for classroom furniture made of tubular steel and plywood. He also designed household appliances like refrigerators, hairdryers, radios, and electric heaters. Shown at the first exhibition of the American Society of Industrial Designers in 1947, Chapman’s streamlined sewing machines (shown on the stamp) featured a chrome grille that evoked the sleek look of contemporary automobiles.

Eliot Noyes (1910–1977) bridged the gap between business and art, transforming the industrial design profession into more than just a commercial venture. Rather than continue the practice of changing a product’s design every year, Noyes persuaded his corporate clients to adopt long-lasting design principles instead. He is best remembered for his long working relationship with IBM, for whom he designed buildings, interiors, and a range of office equipment, like the 1947 Model A electric typewriter and the iconic 1961 “Selectric” typewriter pictured on the stamp.
July 27

**Owney the Postal Dog**

In the 1880s, during the height of the Railway Mail Service, clerks in the Albany, NY, Post Office took a liking to a mixed terrier named Owney. Fond of riding in postal wagons, Owney followed mailbags onto trains and soon was known as a good-luck charm to Railway Mail Service employees who made him their unofficial mascot. Working in the Railway Mail Service was highly dangerous. According to the National Postal Museum, more than 80 mail clerks were killed in train wrecks and more than 2,000 were injured between 1890 and 1900. However, it was said that no train ever met with trouble while Owney was aboard.

July 28

**U.S. Merchant Marine**

Since the founding of the republic, the United States has looked to the maritime industry for much of its growth and security. The U.S. Postal Service honors the U.S. Merchant Marine—the modern name for our maritime fleet—with four stamps featuring vessels that have played an important role in our nation's history: clipper ships, auxiliary steamships, Liberty ships, and container ships.

The Clipper Ship stamp is based on an undated lithograph of the famous clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, which launched in 1852. Clipper ships, ushered in by the California Gold Rush of 1849 and noted for their streamlined shape and majestic cloud of square-rigged sails, set numerous speed records for their time.

The Auxiliary Steamship stamp is based on contemporary lithographs of ships of the Collins Line, which provided service between New York and Liverpool in the 1850s. Auxiliary steamships—steam-powered ships with back-up sailing rigs—were the ocean liners of their day, competing in the 1850s with clipper and other sailing ships for transatlantic mail and passenger service.

The Liberty Ship stamp is based on a photograph of an unidentified Liberty. During World War II, the United States built more than 2,700 Liberty ships, plain but sturdy cargo vessels that sustained the Allied forces with a steady supply of food and war material.

The Container Ship stamp is based on an undated photograph of the R.J. Pfeiffer, a modern container ship launched in 1992 and operated by Matson Navigation Company. Container ships, pioneered in the 1950s, are the lifeblood of today's global economy, carrying nearly all the world's manufactured goods across the oceans and exemplifying the modern merchant marine.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE

Since colonial times, America's merchant ships have plied the oceans and other navigable waters conveying goods and passengers. During World War II, they have also helped fill the roles of troop ships and war munitions. In 1941, Congress, with legislation empowering the U.S. Merchant Marine to serve as a naval auxiliary unit, established the U.S. Merchant Marine. During World War II, the U.S. Merchant Marine bore the brunt of delivering military supplies overseas to U.S. forces and allies. Today, the merchant marine continues to help meet the nation's security needs while also transporting commodities that sustain the American economy.

July 27
Owney the Postal Dog

July 28
U.S. Merchant Marine
Flags, whether national or regional, generate affection and pride and also make beautiful stamps. The fifth set of ten stamps in the Flags of Our Nation series includes the flags of eight states — Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee — as well as those of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In addition to the official flag, each stamp design includes artwork that provides a “snapshot view” of the state or other area represented by the pictured flag.

The blue flag of the Northern Marianas flies beside sandy beaches and coconut palms.

The Ohio flag — stars and stripes on a tapered, swallow-tailed shape — is shown with a butterfly and milkweed plants beside a riverbank.

Oklahoma's flag includes a Native American shield, a peace pipe, and an olive branch. Snapshot art features oil-pumping equipment.

Oregon's navy blue flag bears a shield surrounded by 33 stars. Camas lilies and Mount Hood appear in the background.

Centered on Pennsylvania’s flag is the state coat of arms; a white-tailed deer stands in the background.

Puerto Rico's flag features horizontal red and white stripes and a blue triangle with a star. Snapshot art is a colorful little bird, the Puerto Rican Tody.

Centered on the white field of the Rhode Island flag is a gold ship's anchor surrounded by thirteen stars. Snapshot art is a sailboat flying a colorful spinnaker.

The South Carolina flag's blue field features a crescent and a palmetto tree. The background scene evokes a “low-country” marsh.

The South Dakota flag includes the state seal and the words “South Dakota” and “The Mount Rushmore State.” Snapshot art features a herd of bison.

The red, white, and blue Tennessee flag has three stars on a white-bordered blue disk. Male and female scarlet tanagers appear to the right.
August 11

Flags of Our Nation A
August 19
Pixar Films: Send a Hello

Since 1986, the films of Pixar Animation Studios have stretched the boundaries of our imagination with stories about unlikely heroes who explore the bonds of friendship and family. Now some of those heroes are the subjects of colorful new Send a Hello stamps that encourage people to connect with loved ones through the mail.

These new stamps capture the delight of finding a letter, greeting card, or package waiting in your mailbox. It puts a shine on the rest of the day—even before you've opened it. Despite all the ways we communicate with friends and family today, there’s still nothing as personal as knowing someone took time to choose a card … write a letter … wrap a package … and even choose a special stamp simply to “Send a Hello.” The stamps feature Lightning McQueen and Mater from Cars, Remy the rat and Linguini from Ratatouille, Buzz Lightyear and two of the green, three-eyed aliens from Toy Story, Carl Fredricksen and Dug from Up, and the robot WALL·E from WALL·E.

August 24
American Treasures Series
Edward Hopper (1882–1967)

Few American artists are as popular or influential as Edward Hopper, whose beautiful, sunlit painting, The Long Leg, is the tenth entry in the American Treasures series. The work's title refers to sailing; a leg is one part of an alternating, zigzagging series of short and long tacks. The lighthouse in the painting is Long Point Light, at Provincetown. The boat is a “Knockabout” sloop, a type of craft commonly used for sailing, cruising, and fishing.

September 16
Black Heritage series
Barbara Jordan (1936-1996)

One of the most respected and influential American politicians of the 20th century, Barbara Jordan captured the attention and admiration of the nation with her intelligence and integrity, eloquent oratory, ardent defense of the Constitution, and staunch advocacy of equal rights. The Barbara Jordan stamp is the 34th in the Black Heritage series. Barbara Jordan's prodigious list of "firsts" included being the first African-American woman elected to the Texas legislature, the first African American elected to the Texas State Senate since 1883, and the first African-American woman elected to the U.S. Congress from the South.

September 20
Vanishing Species (semipostal)

The U.S. Postal Service is proud to offer the Save Vanishing Species™ Semipostal stamp. Featuring a bold graphic of an Amur tiger cub, the artwork depicts just one of the magnificent animals that this stamp is designed to help. Your purchase benefits conservation funds that are helping create hope for the future.

Under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010, the Postal Service will transfer the net proceeds from the sale of these stamps to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to support the Multinational Species Conservation Funds. The funds include: the African Elephant Conservation Fund, the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Great Ape Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund.

September 28
Romare Bearden (1911-1988)

Romare Bearden was one of the 20th century’s most distinguished American artists. His art has been praised for depicting the complexities of African-American experience while addressing universal themes. Conjunction (1971) is a large work showing a Southern social scene, reflecting Bearden’s recollections of his early childhood. Odysseus: Poseidon, The Sea God—Enemy of Odysseus (1977) is one of many images by Bearden based on literary sources. Poseidon was the archenemy of Odysseus in Homer’s epic poem, The Odyssey; his image here reveals Bearden’s deep exploration of the human condition. Prevalence of Ritual: Conjur Woman is one of a series of important collages Bearden made in 1964. The power and dignity of the black woman was a central theme in his work, and the spiritual and mysterious “conjur” woman was a recurring subject. Falling Star (1979) juxtaposes the ordinary, a domestic interior, with the marvelous, as seen through its windows. Bearden uses layers of meaning in this work, addressing universal human experience.
2011 United States Postage Stamps

August 19
Pixar Films: Send a Hello

August 24
American Treasures Series
Edward Hopper

September 16
Black Heritage series
Barbara Jordan

September 20
Vanishing Species
(semipostal)

September 28
Romare Bearden
2011 United States Postage Stamps

August 12
Eid

With the Eid stamp, the U.S. Postal Service honors two of the most important festivals in the Islamic calendar: Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. On these days, Muslims wish each other Eid mubarak, the phrase shown in gold calligraphy on the stamp. Eid mubarak translates literally as “blessed festival” and can be paraphrased “May your religious holiday be blessed.”

October 13
Madonna of the Candelabra by Raphael

The artist known to posterity as Raphael had it all — he was talented, handsome, and even-tempered. At a very young age, he became a great master of the Italian High Renaissance. A detail from his painting, Madonna of the Candelabra, showing the Madonna and Child, is the traditional Christmas stamp for 2011.

October 13
Holiday Baubles

These festive Holiday Baubles stamps feature four colorful ornaments were sure to add to the joys of the holiday season. These baubles may have also inspired fond memories of beloved tree ornaments from childhood-objects that still have the power to enchant us today.

While styles from the 1950s inspired the ornaments depicted in the stamp art, sincere wishes for happy holidays never go out of fashion. These stamps offer a fashionably “retro” way to enhance the season's greetings.

October 13
Hanukkah

This festive new Hanukkah stamp design commemorates a joyous annual festival celebrated by Jewish people around the world. In the stamp art, letters spelling out the word “Hanukkah” are backed by eight colorful shapes, symbolizing the eight days and nights of the celebration. The second “k” appears on the silhouette of a dreidel, a spinning top that children traditionally play with during Hanukkah.

October 13
Kwanzaa

With this colorful new Kwanzaa stamp design, the U.S. Postal Service celebrates this holiday that takes place over seven days beginning each year on December 26 and ending January 1. Kwanzaa is intended as a celebration of seven principles — unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity, and faith — that are based on values prevalent in African culture.

The stamp art, a highly symbolic design, depicts a family celebrating Kwanzaa. The prominent colors in the artwork represent the colors of the Kwanzaa flag — green for growth, red for blood, and black for the African people.
2011 United States Postage Stamps
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The American Philatelic Society

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