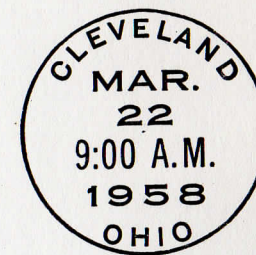
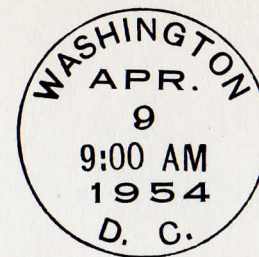


FIRST DAY  
OF ISSUE

"GIORI"  
REPRINTS  
FIRST DAY



AMERICA'S NEW LOOK-IN POSTAGE STAMPS!

A POSTAL AMBASSADOR

*Note: This brochure was originally designed and produced  
in 1954 at the behest of the Postmaster General.  
It has been augmented for release March 22, 1958  
in honour of the gatherings in Cleveland of the  
Garfield Perry Stamp Club and The American Philatelic Society.*



## SONNET TO THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,  
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;  
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand  
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame  
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name  
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand  
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command  
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.  
“Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she  
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me;  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.”

A bronze tablet on which this sonnet is engraved has been placed on one of the interior walls of the pedestal supporting the Statue, in loving memory of the author, Miss Emma Lazarus. (Born in New York City, July 22, 1849. Died November 19, 1887—just a year after the Statue had been inaugurated.)

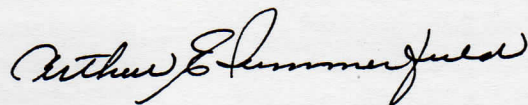
The sonnet played an effective part, and gained wide circulation during the campaign launched by Joseph Pulitzer in the *New York World* in the Spring of 1885 to raise the funds needed to complete the construction of the foundation and pedestal upon which the Statue stands.

*The postage stamps of a nation are a picture gallery of its glories. They depict in miniature its famous men, the great events of its history, its industries, its natural wonders.*

*Because of this philately has a distinct educational value. No one can pursue this hobby intelligently without developing a greater knowledge of his national heritage.*

*The Statue of Liberty is a beacon of hope and opportunity today, just as it has been down through the years, to oppressed peoples everywhere. The inscription "IN GOD WE TRUST" symbolizes the spiritual foundation on which our government is built, and without which no nation can prosper.*

*It seems appropriate to combine those significant truths on a stamp which will be used to carry our messages throughout the world.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur E. Summerfield". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

POSTMASTER GENERAL

FIRST ISSUE  
REGULAR POSTAGE SERIES OF 1954



EIGHT CENT RED AND BLUE

FLAT

Issued April 9, 1954, at Washington, D. C.

Statue in Red; Frame in Blue

Standard Size—0.75 x 0.87 Inch

Perforated 11 x 10½

Design by Charles R. Chickering

Frame engraved by Charles A. Brooks

Lettering and Numerals by John S. Edmondson

Statue of Liberty by Matthew D. Fenton

Motto lettered by Reuben K. Barrick

MANY NEW FEATURES

1. The first U. S. Stamp to carry motto: "In God We Trust."
2. The first regular U. S. Stamp of low denomination to be printed in two colors.
3. The first to be steel engraved and printed by the dry intaglio method on pre-gummed paper.
4. A new type of quick-drying ink, especially developed by The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is being used.
5. To speed production, two types of presses are being used—a flat bed press equipped with four plates; and a sheet fed rotary press, with two plates.
6. Each sheet will carry 400 subjects (instead of the customary 100 for bi-colored work). These will be distributed in panes of 100.

THE 1958 "GIORI" REPRINT OF THE FIRST ISSUE  
REGULAR POSTAGE SERIES OF 1954



SCOTT NO. 1101—MINKUS NO. 579  
EIGHT CENT RED AND BLUE

Issued March 22, 1958, at Cleveland, Ohio.  
Size, colours and perforations unchanged.  
Modified design by original designer Charles R. Chickering.  
Frame and vignette engraved by Matthew D. Fenton.  
Lettering and numeral engraved by Howard F. Sharpless.

MAJOR DIFFERENCES  
BETWEEN 1954 AND 1958 ISSUES

In the original design the light from the torch divided "U. S." and "Postage," at top of stamp.

In the re-engraved design the torch is shortened and dropped slightly so that these words are not broken. The Statue of Liberty is enlarged.

In the re-engraving more detail is shown of the robe; more form to the arm supporting the book; more colouring on the upraised arm.

The word "Liberty" across the bottom of the stamp is slightly smaller and has been dropped to the lower edge of the stamp.

The "Giori" printing will have but one plate No. per sheet of 100. The 1954 issue had two—one each for the two colours.

Catalogue Nos. of the 1954 issue—Scott 1039, Minkus 578.

## INSCRIPTIONS

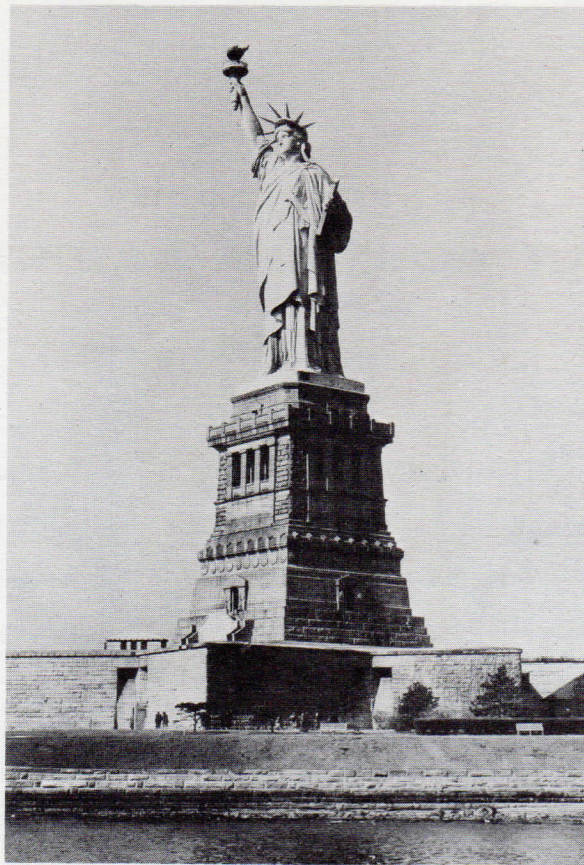
At the base of the Statue itself, the French affixed a bronze tablet reading as follows:

STATUE COLOSSALE  
DE LA LIBERTE  
PAR AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI.

Executé en Cuivre Martele  
par Gaget Gautier et Cie.  
Constructeur a Paris.

On one of the interior walls of the pedestal a brass tablet has been affixed reading as follows:

A GIFT  
from  
the People of  
the Republic of France  
to the people of  
the United States of America,  
this Statue—  
Liberty Enlightening  
the World—  
Commemorates the Alliance  
of the Two Nations in  
Achieving the Independence of  
the United States, and attests  
to their abiding friendship.



STATUE OF LIBERTY on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay

The whole structure is enclosed in an area of 2½ acres.

The Statue is copper sheathed (⅜" thick) over a framework of iron. Total weight approx. 225 tons.

Height of Statue, base to torch, 152 ft.

Pedestal is 89 ft. high.

Foundation 52 ft.

Total 293 ft.

The right arm alone is 40 ft. high.

The torch is lighted by 15 1000-watt bulbs.

**F**EW PEOPLE realize that this magnificent "Wonder of The New World," so generously proffered by the People of France 85 years ago, nearly missed ever being erected.

The story begins in France in 1865, when, at his home near Versailles, Edouard de Laboulaye, a distinguished patriot, professor and historian, called together a group of his countrymen to consider how the French people could most fittingly participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence.

The Laboulaye group chose to present a Memorial as the fitting gesture, and called upon a young Alsatian sculptor named Auguste Bartholdi, to create something appropriate. Bartholdi immediately took ship to America, and upon approaching New York Harbor, conceived the idea of a colossal Goddess of Liberty holding aloft a Torch of Freedom. His idea was approved by his proponents in France, and a campaign was launched to raise the required funds. (Approximately one million francs was contributed.)

His first model, nine feet high, was completed in 1875. But it was nearly five years later before sufficient money had been collected to enable him to complete the actual statue. On July 4, 1884, it was formally accepted by the American Minister to France, Mr. Levi P. Morton.

After being exhibited at the Paris Exposition for the remainder of that year, it was dismantled—some 300 sections packed into 214 crates—and shipped to New York in the French man-of-war "Isere." It reached New York safely June 19, 1885.

Meanwhile, the American Committee, formed to raise the necessary dollar funds to build the foundation and erect the pedestal, had encountered difficulties. About the time the Bartholdi statue was due to arrive, it was learned that every penny of the \$125,000 that had been raised, had been spent for the foundation alone, and that part of the construction was far from complete! It looked as though the entire project would

have to be abandoned. Many were the critics who advised that course, and most of the press was hostile.

But, then, a new champion appeared on the scene, in the person of Joseph Pulitzer, Publisher! Just two years prior to that time, he had acquired the New York World. He came out strongly in favor of the project being completed, and on March 16, 1885, launched a powerful drive in the "World" to raise the \$100,000 now required. By May 11th sufficient money had been collected to warrant work being resumed, and, on August 11th, the "World" announced that \$102,006 had been raised. (Contributed by 120,000 persons!)

The work was completed in the Spring of 1886. The reassembling of the statue was begun in April, and the whole job completed by early Autumn.

The Statue was dedicated October 28, 1886 by President Grover Cleveland before an audience that crowded the island site to capacity. Participating in the ceremony and present on the occasion, was the sculptor, Mons. Auguste Bartholdi, The French Ambassador, Mons. La Faure, and Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal who had succeeded Mons. de Laboulaye as Chairman of the French Committee.

**BEDLOE'S ISLAND:** The site of the Statue of Liberty, Bedloe's Island, was originally owned by a Dutchman named Isaac Bedloe. It had been known before as Great Oyster Island and Hore Island. Under the British it was called severally Love Island, Kennedy's Island and Corporation Island. In 1800 New York State ceded it to the United States. It is now administered by the National Park Service, under the Department of the Interior.

In recent years, over half a million people have visited the Island annually. In 1953, over 700,000 went down the bay to take a close look at Miss Liberty. It is only a 15 minute sail from the Battery. The round trip costs 75¢.

*How the phrase*  
**"IN GOD WE TRUST"**  
*came to be on the coins*  
*and paper money*  
*of the United States*



THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK  
MUSEUM OF MONEYS  
OF THE WORLD

*75,000 SPECIMENS ON DISPLAY*

*Visitors welcome*

RCA BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
1254 Avenue of the Americas  
New York 20, N. Y.

# "IN GOD WE TRUST"



THE REV. MR. WATKINSON was troubled. In his small parish at Ridleyville, Pennsylvania, he brooded over the low ebb of Union fortunes after Fort Sumter and Bull Run. He deplored the godlessness of a nation seven months in civil war.

One cheerless November day in 1861 he sat down at the antique desk in his rectory and wrote a letter of singular eloquence to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"One fact touching our currency has hitherto been seriously overlooked," he wrote. "I mean the recognition of the Almighty God in some form in our coins. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquaries of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation?"

Proposing a motto on the theme of *God, Liberty, Law*, he concluded, "This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism. This would place us openly under the Divine protection we have personally claimed. From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters."

The Secretary of the Treasury was Salmon P. Chase, one of Lincoln's ablest cabinet members. Later he was to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was in his honor that the Chase National Bank of the City of New York was named in 1877.

The Secretary, deep in problems of war financing, read this letter from the Rev. M. R. Watkin-



TWO CENT PIECE, 1864

First coin on which the motto  
"In God We Trust" appeared

son and promptly recognized the merit of his plea. Within a week he had dispatched a note to the Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, James Pollock.

"No nation can be strong except in the strength of God," the note read, echoing the sentiments of the clergyman, "or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins.

"You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition."

The Director of the Mint acted quickly on the Secretary's order. Before the year was out a bronze pattern for a \$10 gold piece with the motto *God Our Trust* had been submitted. Shortly thereafter, *God and Our Country* was suggested. But it was not until 1864 that *In God We Trust* first appeared on a United States coin, a two-cent piece. Salmon P. Chase himself had proposed this inscription. After 1864 it appeared on many of our coins but only since 1938, with the issuance of the Jefferson five-cent



piece, have all coins minted by the government borne this simple affirmation of a nation's faith, *In God We Trust*.

#### PAPER MONEY

Ninety-three years later, in October 1957, one dollar Silver Certificates bearing the motto, *In God We Trust*, were placed in circulation.

The suggestion to include *In God We Trust* on our currency was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, George W. Humphrey, in November 1953 by Matthew H. Rothert of Camden, Arkansas. Mr. Rothert's idea came to him a few months earlier while attending church one Sunday morning in Chicago. As the collection plate was being passed, it occurred to him that only the coins in the plate had this motto. He then thought that since our paper money has a much wider circulation abroad than our coins, a message about this country's faith in God could be easily carried throughout the world if it were on United States currency.

Secretary Humphrey favored the idea but felt that Congressional sanction was desirable. In March 1955, through Mr. Rothert's efforts, bills to this effect were introduced into the Senate by Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and into the House of Representatives by Congressmen Bennett of Florida and Harris of Arkansas. The bill which was approved by President Eisenhower on July 11, 1955 specified ". . . that at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted . . . by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies shall bear . . . the inscription *In God We Trust*, and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins." The new dies and machinery for the printing of paper money were not adopted by the Bureau until 1957. While the one dollar certificates are the first notes officially to bear this inscription, it will appear eventually on all our currency.

RBM