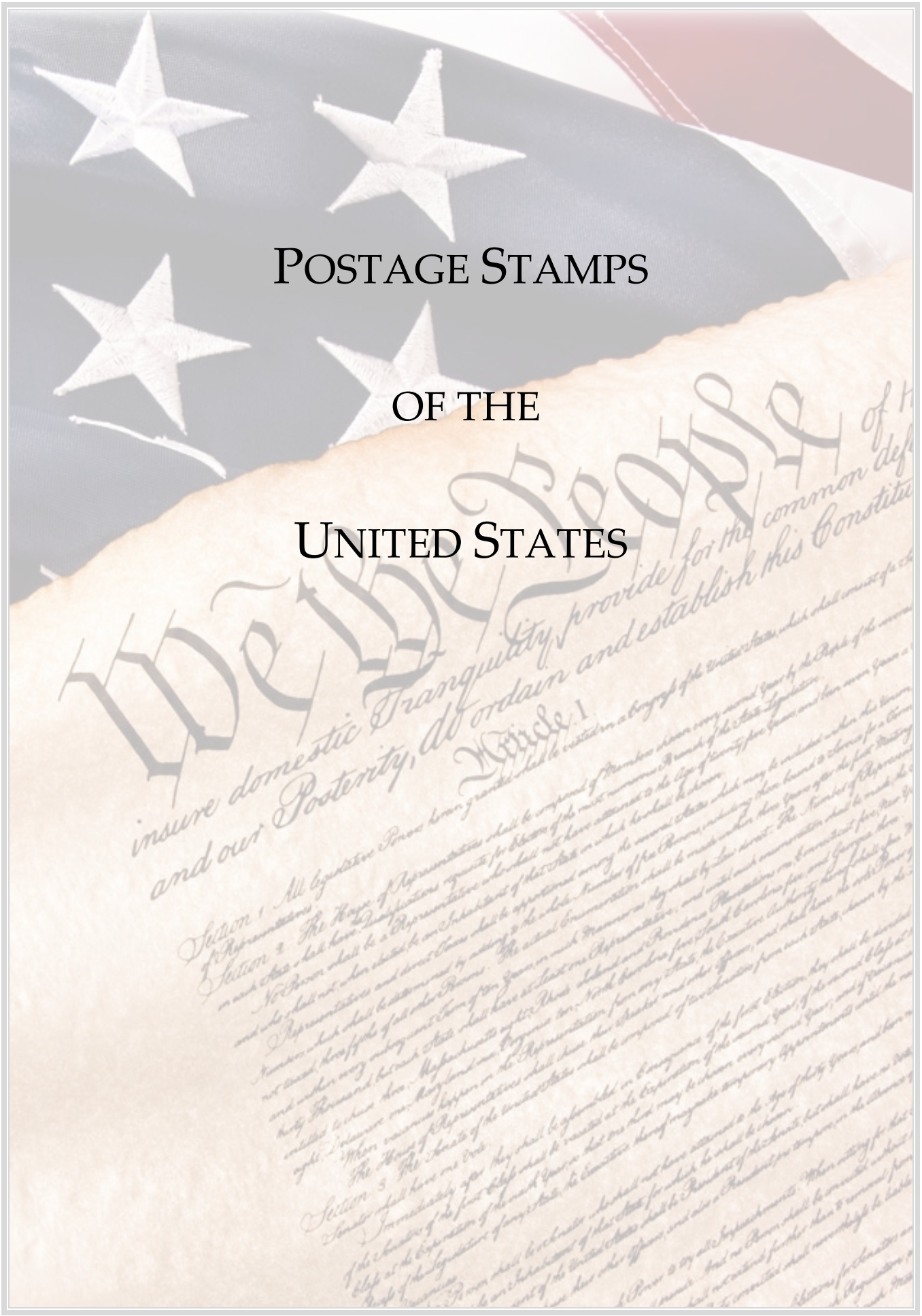


POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
THE FIRST 100 YEARS
JULY 1, 1847 – JUNE 30, 1947

This album includes spaces for every United States government postage stamp design issued between July 1, 1847 and June 30, 1947 used on letters and parcels mailed by the general public throughout the United States. This period represents the First 100 Years of United States Federal Postage Stamps. A design-type is defined as a face different design, generally in combination with a denomination, government mandated color, or government mandated overprint. Stamps are presented by their first year of issue in chronological order. The 535 design-type stamps, categorized by type of postal issue or usage used on letter and parcels mailed by the general public, are listed below.

Definitives (also called Regular Issues)	Designs 1-215
Commemoratives	Designs C1-C247
Special Delivery	Designs SD1-SD10
Parcel Post	Designs PP1-PP12
Registration	Design R1
Special Handling	Designs SH1-SH4
Air Mail	Designs A1-A35
Air Mail Special Delivery	Designs SA1-SA2
Souvenir Sheets	Designs SS1-SS9

Not included in this album are the "variations" of each design. Those variations include production variations in shades of color, reprints and special printings, additional printings over years, die type variations, perforation differences, booklets, coil stamps, paper differences, and watermark differences, as none of these bear a different design, denomination or government mandated color change from designs in this album. Errors are not included. Also not included are non-postal stamps, such as Revenues, Postal Notes and Postal Savings stamps, as well as stamps that were not used by the general public for postage, such as Official, Postage Dues and Newspapers & Periodicals stamps.

The one exception to the design-type rules is that, even though the 1851 Imperforate Issue and the 1857 First Perforated Issue share common design-types, they are presented as separate issues, due to the importance of the move from imperforate to perforated stamps in 1857.

Based upon purchasing at 40% of 2020 Retail Catalog Value, this album can be completed for less than $10,000 with recommended stamps in Used Very-Fine condition (with one exception - you should buy an unused, instead of used, 1857 90¢ Washington). And, for almost the same cost, you can complete this album in Unused Very-Fine condition, if you purchase plate card proofs of the issues from 1847–1893, and stamps for the remaining years 1894–1947. Plate card proofs are usually much rarer than their related stamps.

This is $11,000,000 less than the cost of collecting the additional 502 nuanced variations listed for these same designs. Unfortunately, even if one had the $11,000,000 needed to collect all known variations, a number of those stamps are not available to collectors as they reside only in museums. Therefore, every collection must have boundaries. The boundaries of this collection provide a design-complete United States classic stamp collection that is challenging and achievable by all collectors over a reasonable period of time and for a reasonable amount of money.

All stamp images are presented in reduced size to facilitate stamp mounting.
*A recommended stamp is indicated **(R:)** where multiple variations for a design exist.*

VOLUME I

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
1847 - 1929 STAMP ISSUES

In Colonial times, postage was not prepaid by the sender. Instead, the recipient generally paid the price of mail delivery upon receipt of a letter or package. The amount of postage was determined by weight and distance, and the stampless letter was appropriately marked by the postman with the computation of the rate and price, in a cumbersome and complicated process. Upon inspection of a letter, recipients often refused to pay as postage was quite expensive and knowledge that the sender was alive to send the letter was often sufficient communication for the recipient. This was a significant financial hardship to the Post Office Department.

Prepayment of letter delivery through the use of adhesive postage stamps was introduced to the World in 1840 by Great Britain, with the "Penny Black." This was an important improvement in efficiency and ease of use, but it required simplification of rates and delivery processes. Private entrepreneurs in the New York City were the next to introduce adhesive postage stamps, which they did for Local in-city delivery in 1842. They were soon followed by other private Local delivery companies in other United States cities. Within six months, the United States Postal Department acquired the New York City private enterprise and converted it into the government U.S. Postal Department Carrier delivery department in New York City.

In 1845, responding to new congressional legislation allowing for expansion of mail delivery and method of payment, the New York City Postmaster introduced a Provisional postage stamp for use in delivery beyond New York City, which was soon followed by other cities doing the same. This eventually led to enactment of further legislation authorizing the first Federal use of prepaid postage stamps throughout the United states in 1847. However, in 1847, use of postage stamps was not mandatory and represented only a small portion of mail sent. This soon changed as monetary penalties for not prepaying delivery then evolved into mandatory use of prepaid postage stamps on all letters in 1855.

The United States postage stamps from 1847-1929 began with imperforate designs of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, issued in 5¢ and 10¢ denominations, respectively. Throughout the first 100 years of United States postage stamps, Franklin appeared on 28 different designs and Washington on 53, more than any other individuals. Following Washington and Franklin, Christopher Columbus appeared on 17 designs, Abraham Lincoln on 11, Thomas Jefferson on 10, Andrew Jackson on 9, James Garfield on 7, Ulysses S. Grant on 8, and William S. Perry, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay each on 5 different designs.

Designs from 1847 to 1868 generally included Washington, Franklin portraits and those of other historic personages, and then began to include objects with the 1869 Pictorial Issue. This met with resistance and the Postal Department reverted to personages until 1893, with the introduction of the first Commemorative stamps of the United States, the 1893 Columbian Exposition Issue of sixteen stamps featuring Christopher Columbus, issued in denomination from 1¢ to $5. From this point, Commemorative designs soon overtook Definitive stamp designs and through the first 100 years there were 247 Commemorative designs compared to 215 Definitive stamp designs.

The development of improved stamp production methods quickly followed the geographic, demographic and economic growth of the United States. The first issues of Imperforate stamps of 1847 and 1851 issues, were followed by perforated stamps in 1857, grilled stamps from 1867 to 1874, waterproofed stamps from 1885 to 1916, overprinted stamps in 1929, the latter three production innovations intended to prevent counterfeiting and reuse of stamps.

The designs from 1847 to 1929 are considered the true Classis period of United States postage stamps and the intricate engravings, derived primarily from existing Bank Note engravers, are quite beautiful.

1847 DEFINITIVES

FIRST ISSUE

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington
Designs 1-2

In 1775 the Second Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin first Postmaster General of the provisional government of the thirteen united colonies, supplanting the British Colonial Post. In 1792 the Post Office was created from Franklin's operation. The Post Office was elevated to the cabinet level Post Office Department in 1872, and finally transformed into an independent agency as the United States Postal Service in 1971. The first general issue of postage stamps by the United States government was authorized by the Act of March 3rd, 1847, taking effect on July 1, 1847. From this date on, any postage stamp not authorized by the Postmaster General became illegal. However, this act did not make prepayment of postage compulsory and, during the use of the 1847 first issue stamps, only 1.3% of letter mail was prepaid by those stamps; the remainder went stampless, as stamps were not yet required on all letters.

The first issue presented Benjamin Franklin and George Washington on 5¢ and 10¢ imperforate adhesive stamps. The vignettes for those two designs were based upon portraits that had been engraved onto 1837 $2 and $3 banknotes by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, who produced the stamps, as well as the 1845 New York Postmaster Provisional.



Jean-Baptiste Greuze Portrait



Gilbert Stuart portrait

There were approximately 3,600,000 Franklin 5¢ stamps printed in five separate printings, which resulted in various shades of color and differing clarity and quality of impressions as printers modified their inks and the harsh iron-based red brown inks wore down the printing plates. There were approximately 865,000 Washington 10¢ stamps printed in four separate printings, which were all quite clear, as the plate wear was minimal through all printing batches, since the non-abrasive carbon-based ink for this design, and the fewer 10¢ stamps produced did not wear down the printing plates, compared to the 5¢ stamp. The first issue was demonetized July 1, 1851.

It is estimated that between three and six percent of the almost 4.5 million 1847 stamps originally issued still survive. There are estimated to be 15,000 surviving covers with the 5¢ stamp and 3,500 covers bearing the 10¢ stamp, of which 5-10% are fake. The first issue was considered a huge success and paved the way to mandatory prepaid stamps on letters, which became the law in 1855.

In 1875, the Postmaster General instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to reprint limited quantities of both the 5¢ and 10¢ designs. Those imperforate reprints were not valid for postage and had no gum as issued. Those reprints are listed as major catalog number variations in the "postage" section, even though they were not valid for postage.

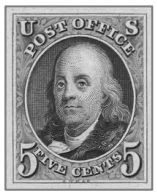
Design 1	**5¢ Red Brown, Benjamin Franklin**, Imperforate. First issued July 1, 1847. Estimated quantity 3,600,000. Demonetized July 1, 1851. ***Ranked #1 in The 100 Greatest American Stamps***, a 2007 book in which leaders of the philatelic community convened to determine the 100 greatest American stamps.
Design 2	**10¢ Black, George Washington**, Imperforate. First issued July 1, 1847. Estimated quantity 865,000. Demonetized July 1, 1851. ***Ranked #2 in The 100 Greatest American Stamps***.

1875 Reprints. In 1875, the Postmaster General instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print limited quantities of both the 5¢ and 10¢ designs. These imperforate stamps were not valid for postage and had no gum as issued. Quantities sold were 4,779 5¢ and 3,883 10c.

1847 DEFINITIVES

First Issue

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington





1851 DEFINITIVES

IMPERFORATE ISSUE

Franklin, Washington, Thomas Jefferson
Designs 3-7

The Postal Act of March 3, 1851 dramatically altered the rate structure for domestic mails. Lowered rates for local, inter-city and long distances required stamps in new denominations. In addition, while the postage rate for a single inter-city letter was lowered to 3¢ if prepaid, it remained unchanged at 5¢ if sent unpaid with postage to be collected from the recipient. Thus, for the first time in the United States, a heavy penalty was exacted for sending a letter unpaid. January 1, 1856 the use of stamps to prepay postage on domestic letters was made compulsory.

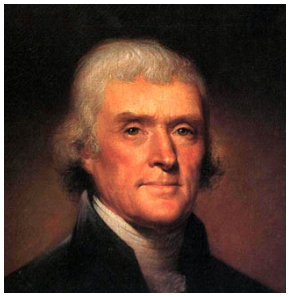
The stamps comprising the imperforate issue of 1851-1857 are certainly among the most complex and studied of the United States classic stamps, particularly the 1¢ and 3¢ designs. Each of the three values issued July 1, 1851 – 1¢, 3¢ and 12¢, was new to United States postage. An essay for a 6¢ value was prepared but never issued. Much later, newly designed 10¢ (1855) and 5¢ (1856) values were issued. The stamps of 1851-1857 were printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. in Philadelphia. These stamps were engraved on white paper and all issued imperforate.



Jean-Jacques Caffieri sculpture



Jean-Antoine Houdon sculpture



Rembrandt Peale Portrait

Design 3	**1¢ Blue, Benjamin Franklin**, Imperforate. July 1, 1851. Est. Qty. 30 million. This design was inspired by Jean-Jacques Caffieri's bust of Franklin. The 1¢ stamp paid the postage on newspapers, drop letter and circulars, and the 1¢ carrier fee in some cities from 1856. One of the most beautifully designed of all US classic stamps, the 1¢ denomination features a portrait of Benjamin Franklin. There are eight major type classifications, which arose because the stamp design was too large to fit on the printing plate. To "make the stamps fit" engravers burnished away varying portions of the design in many different ways throughout the twelve printing plates, resulting in many minute differences. No other nineteenth century U.S. stamp has been classified in such detail on the basis of design differences than the 1¢ blue imperforate and its 1857 perforated cousin. In the ongoing debate about stamp catalogues creating major numbers out of minor differences, this stamp is the prime example given for specialization run amok. ***(R: 1852 1¢ Type IV)***
Design 4	**3¢ Dull Red, George Washington,** Imperforate. July 1, 1851. Est. Qty. 360 million. The intricately designed 3¢ design featured a portrait of George Washington, based on the Houdon statue in the State Capitol in Alexandria, Virginia. The 3¢ stamp was issued for the payment of postage on one-ounce letters traveling less than 3,000 miles. As there was no 6¢ stamp, pairs of these were commonly used to pay postage on letters traveling in excess of 3,000. The 3¢ imperforate stamp has two "types" differentiated by the existence (or not) of "recut inner lines;" and, two color families, which differentiate early 1851 "orange brown" stamps from later "dull red" printings. This results in four major catalog variations. Orange brown stamps of both types are about seventeen times rarer than dull red stamps and there are numerous color shades within the color families. The only way to accurately identify a stamp among the four major variations is to plate it. ***(R: 1855 3¢ Type I)***
Design 5	**5¢ Brown, Thomas Jefferson**, Imperforate. March 1856. Est. Qty. 150,000. Inspired by a Rembrandt Peale painting. The 5¢ denomination was not issued until March 1856, so this imperforate stamp was in use for less than one year before it was replaced by the new series of perforated postage stamps in 1857. It is the scarcest denomination of the series of 1851.
Design 6	**10¢ Green, George Washington**, Imperforate. May 1855. Est. Qty. 5 million. The 10¢ denomination was issued to pay the new postage rate on letters to California or on those traveling distances greater than 3,000 miles. 30¢ was the rate to Germany. There are four major type variations of this stamp differentiating various recutting of the frame design. ***(R: 1855 10¢ Type III)***
Design 7	**12¢ Black, George Washington**, Imperforate. July 1, 1851. Est. Qty. 2.5 million. The 12¢ stamp was for quadruple the ordinary rate. 24¢ represented the single letter rate to Great Britain.

1851 DEFINITIVES

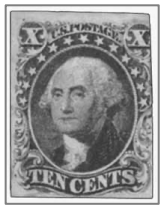
IMPERFORATE ISSUE

Franklin, Washington, Thomas Jefferson









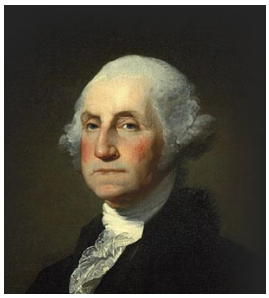


1857 DEFINITIVES

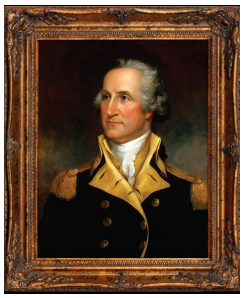
First Perforated Issue

Franklin, Washington, Thomas Jefferson
Designs 8-15

In 1857 the Postmaster General directed Toppan, Carpenter & Co. to introduce perforated stamps, a significant design enhancement. Perforating was brought about by demand for an easier way to separate stamps and to better adhere stamps to letters. The 1857 First Perforated Issue has the same designs as the 1851 Imperforate Issue for the 1¢ through 12¢ stamps. Three additional designs were introduced – a 24¢ stamp, a 30¢ stamp, and a 90¢ stamp. Because the same plates were used as for the earlier imperforate issues, very little space was available between stamps on the earliest printings. Later plate redesigns corrected this to some extent. Nonetheless, most of these issues have extremely narrow margins.



Gilbert Stuart portrait



James Reid Lambdin portrait

Design 8	**1¢ Blue, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 15½. July 1857. Est. Qty. 100 million. Paid the rate for a printed circular or drop letter. There are nine major type classifications, which arose because the stamp design was too large to fit on the printing plate. To "make the stamps fit" engravers burnished away varying portions of the design in many different ways throughout the twelve printing plates, resulting in many minute differences. No other nineteenth century U.S. stamp has been classified in such detail on the basis of design differences than the 1¢ Blue imperforate and perforated stamps. ***(R: 1857 1¢ Type V) 100 Greatest #20.***
Design 9	**3¢ Rose, George Washington**, Perforated 15½. July 1857. Est. Qty. 620 million. Paid the rate for a domestic letter up to 3,000 miles. The 3¢ perforated stamp has four major variations. Types I and II continue the same frame line recuts as the 1851 3¢ imperforate stamps, because these types were produced from the same plates as the imperforate stamps. Type III and IV variations were produced from new plates, which were printed later than Type I and II. Type III and IV are distinguished by the absence of top or bottom frame lines, and side frame lines that either extend beyond or stop at the top and bottom of each frame. ***(R: 1857 3¢ Type III)***
Design 10	**5¢ Brown, Thomas Jefferson**, Perforated 15½. August 1857. Est. Qty. 3.0 million. Three copies usually used on letters to France. The 5¢ denomination has two type variations based upon the cutting away of top and bottom projections of the vignette. Additionally, this design is differentiated by five shades of color – brick red, red brown, Indian red, brown, and orange brown, resulting in six major catalog numbers. ***(R: 1860 5¢ Type II)***
Design 11	**10¢ Green, George Washington**, Perforated 15½, July 1857. Est. Qty. 16.1 million. The attractive looking design features a Gilbert Stuart painting of George Washington. Paid the rate for a domestic letter over 3,000 miles. There are five major types of this stamp, continuing the four types of the imperforate design, since they were printed using the same plates as the imperforate design. An addition, one new plate was produced, resulting in Type V, in which the side ornaments are incomplete. ***(R: 1859 10¢ Type V)***
Design 12	**12¢ Black, George Washington**, Perforated 15½. July 1857. Est. Qty. 6 million. Two copies usually used on letters to Great Britain. There are two variations of this design, distinguished by outer frame lines that were either recut (plate 1) or not recut plate 3). ***(R: 1860 12¢ Plate 3).***
Design 13	**24¢ Gray, George Washington**, Perforated 15½. July 1860. Est. Qty. 736,000. Used on letters to Great Britain.
Design 14	**30¢ Orange, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 15½. August 1860. Est. Qty. 356,000. Used on letters to Germany and France.
Design 15	**90¢ Blue, George Washington**, Perforated 15½. September 1860. Est. Qty. 25,000. Used on heavy parcels to distant international destinations. The portrait of Washington, in the dress uniform of a general, is engraved after a portrait by James Reid Lambdin. It is considered by many to be the most handsome of the classic stamps and was ***ranked #10 of the 100 Greatest American Stamps.***

1875 Reprints. Reprints of each design, perforated 12 instead of 15½, were printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on white paper, without gum. They are listed as major catalog numbers, even though not valid for postage. Estimated quantities sold were 1¢ – 3,846, 3¢ – 479, 5¢ – 878, 10¢ – 516, 12¢ – 516, 24¢ - 479, 30¢ – 480, and 90¢ – 454.

1857 DEFINITIVES

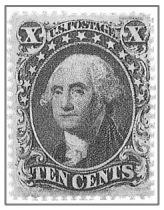
First Perforated Issue

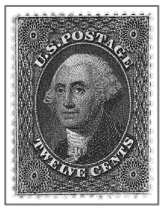
Franklin, Washington, Jefferson

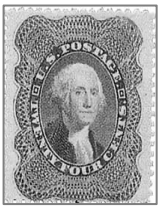


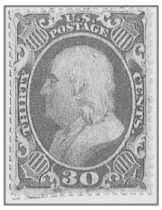














1861 DEFINITIVES

CIVIL WAR ERA ISSUES

Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln
Designs 16-25

With the outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861, the United States government demonetized all stamps issued prior to 1861, in order to prevent their use by postmasters and postal patrons within the Confederate States of America. This required new stamp designs. The designs used the same vignettes, denominations, and basic colors as those of the 1857-1861 issues. However, the frames were replaced with very ornate and patriotic looking outer frameworks. The new frames had the letters "U" and "S" in the bottom corners, and the denomination numerals in the top corners. There are numerous shades, papers and printing variations on all the denominations of this issue. The stamps of 1861 - 1867 were printed by the National Bank Note Co., engraved on white paper, and all issued perforated 12.

In August 1867, the United States Post Office began embossing sheets of U.S. stamps with grills. The object was to break the fiber of the paper, so that the ink of the stamp cancels would soak into the paper and make washing out of the cancel for reuse impossible. This practice was abandoned in 1875, after the first designs of the Large Bank Note Issues. In many instances, the grill impression can be seen through the front of the stamps. The different grills (named A, B, C, D, E, F, and Z) have varying areas of stamp coverage, points and ridge orientations. The catalog value of all major catalog numbers of the Civil War Era stamps is more than $7,000,000. However, collecting all of them is not possible because several are not available to collectors.

Design 16 **1¢ Blue, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 148 million. Used on circulars, drop letters and carrier covers in some cities. Five variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The Z Grill value is $3,000,000, with two known. ***(R:1861 1¢ No Grill)***

Design 17 **2¢ Black, Andrew Jackson**, Perforate 12. July 1863. Est. Qty. 332 million. A new design "the Black Jack" paid the full rate for a printed circular of drop letter. Six variations, including the 1875 Reprint. ***(R: 1866 2¢ No Grill). 100 Greatest #19.***

Design 18 **3¢ Rose, George Washington**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 2.1 billion. Paid the rate for a domestic first-class letter. Ten variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The B Grill value is $900,000, with four known. ***(R: 1861 3¢ No Grill)***

Design 19 **5¢ Brown, Thomas Jefferson**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 8.4 million. Used with 10¢ stamp on letters to France. Six variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The A Grill value is $260,000, with four known. ***(R: 1863 5¢ Brown No Grill)***

Design 20 **10¢ Green, George Washington**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 33 million. Paid the transcontinental rate or on letter to Canada. Six variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The Z Grill value is $600,000, with six known. ***(R: 1861 10¢ No Grill)***

Design 21 **12¢ Black, George Washington**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 11 million. Paid letter rate to Great Britain. Five variations, including the 1875 Reprint. ***(R: 1861 12¢ No Grill)***

Design 22 **15¢ Black, Abraham Lincoln**, Perforate 12. April 1866. Est. Qty. 4.6 million. A new design in memoriam to the assassinated President, paid the letter rate to France or Germany. Five variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The Z Grill value is $2,000,000, with two known. ***(R: 1866 15¢ No Grill.) 100 Greatest #26.***

Design 23 **24¢ Gray, George Washington**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 10.2 million. Used on letters to Great Britain. Four variations, including the 1875 Reprint. ***(R: 1862 24¢ No Grill)***

Design 24 **30¢ Orange, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforate 12. August 1861. Est. Qty. 3.6 million. Used on letters to Germany or France. Four variations, including the 1875 Reprint. The A Grill value is $240,000, with eight known. ***(R: 1861 30¢ No Grill)***

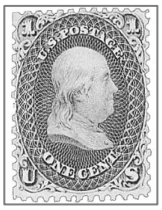
Design 25 **90¢ Blue, George Washington**, Perforate 12. November 1861. Est. Qty. 68,700. Used on packages or heavy international covers. Three variations, including the 1875 Reprint. ***(R: 1861 90¢ No Grill)***

1875 Reprints. Reprints of each design were printed by the National Bank Note Co., without grills. These stamps show brighter colors, sharper proof-like impressions and the paper is very white. The gum is usually crackly and yellowed with age. 1875 Reprints are listed as major catalog numbers, and, as opposed to reprints of earlier issues, they were valid for postage – although that usage was quite rare. Estimated quantities were 1¢ – 3,195, 2¢ – 979, 3¢ – 465, 5¢ – 672, 10¢ – 451, 12¢ – 389, 15¢ – 397, 24¢ - 346, 30¢ – 346, and 90¢ – 317. The values of these reprints range from $1,500 to $225,000.

1861 DEFINITIVES

Civil War Era Issues

Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln





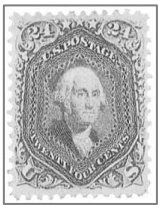


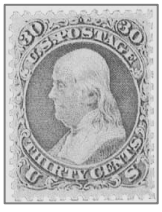


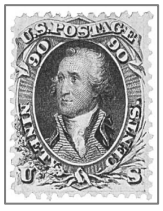












1869 DEFINITIVES

PICTORIAL ISSUE

Franklin, Post Horse & Rider, Locomotive, Washington, Eagle & Shield, Steamship Adriatic, Landing of Columbus, Declaration of Independence, Eagle Shield & Flags, Lincoln
Designs 26-35

In a break with tradition, the U.S. government departed from the "Faces of the Presidents" theme, and issued a series of stamps depicting transportation scenes from real life, patriotic symbols and historical events as well as Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. In addition, the four 15¢ – 90¢ designs were the first stamps to be printed in two colors. The stamps of 1869 were printed by the National Bank Note Co., on hard wove paper.

As with the prior Civil War Era issues, the Pictorial Issue had embossed grills (grill G). Printing with two colors required the stamps to be run through the press twice - once, to print the vignettes, and again to print the frames. Errors in printing the two impressions resulted in rare inverted stamps – there are known today ninety-seven 15¢, ninety 24¢, and forty-eight 30¢ inverted stamps, as well as 100 of each printed as plate proofs on card. One hundred rare inverted 90¢ plate proofs on card are also known, but not as regular issued postage stamps.

The Pictorial Issue is also notable for the related Atlanta Trial Color Proofs of the four bi-color 15¢ – 90¢ designs, which are likely among the most beautiful and artistic philatelic items ever produced. Those four designs were printed in a wide variety of color mixes totaling 48 proofs.

Due to the small stamp size and unconventional subjects, the Pictorial Issue was not popular with the general public. Instead of the planned four-year production timeline, these stamps were discontinued after one year and it was many decades before smaller stamps and scenes of daily life appeared on stamps. Every design of the Pictorial Issue is ranked as one of the ***100 Greatest American Stamps***, an achievement only duplicated with the Pan-America Issue of 1901.

Design 26	**1¢ Buff, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 12 million. Used on drop letters where there was no carrier delivery. Three variations, including 1875 and 1880 reprints (1875 reprints occur in all designs). ***(R: 1869 1¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #42.***
Design 27	**2¢ Brown, Pony Express Rider**, Perforated 12. March 1869. Est. Qty. 72 million. Used on drop letters where there was no carrier delivery and on circulars. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 2¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #25.***
Design 28	**3¢ Ultramarine, Locomotive**, Perforated 12. March 1869. Est. Qty. 335 million. Paid the rate for a domestic first-class letter. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 3¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #18.***
Design 29	**6¢ Ultramarine, George Washington**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 4.3 million. Paid for double-rate domestic letters and single-rate letters to Canada and England. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 6¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #53.***
Design 30	**10¢ Yellow, Eagle and Shield**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 3.3 million. Paid the letter rate to Germany. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 10¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #55.***
Design 31	**12¢ Green, Steamship Adriatic**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 3 million. Paid double-rate to England. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 12¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #45.***
Design 32	**15¢ Brown & Blue, Landing of Columbus**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 1.5 million. Paid the domestic registered fee and used on letters to Europe. Two types and three variations, including the 1875 Reprint. Type I vignette is unframed with horizontal shading at the left and right sides, while Type II vignette is framed with diagonal shading at the left and right sides. The 1875 Reprint is also Type II. ***(R: 1869 15¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #47.***
Design 33	**24¢ Green & Violet, Declaration of Independence**, Perforated 12. April 1869. Est. Qty. 250,000. Used on overseas letter and domestic parcels. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 24¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #14.***
Design 34	**30¢ Ultramarine & Carmine, Eagle, Shield and Flags**, Perforated 12. May 1869. Est. Qty. 305,000. Used on double-rate letters to France. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 30¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #7.***
Design 35	**90¢ Carmine & Black, Abraham Lincoln**, Perforated 12. May 1869. Est. Qty. 55,000. Used to pay high foreign rates or heavy packages. Two variations. ***(R: 1869 90¢ G Grill). 100 Greatest #5.***

1875 Reprints. Reprints of each design were printed by the National Bank Note Co., without grills. The paper is hard, white, with white crackly gum that is yellowed with age. 1875 Reprints are listed as major catalog numbers, and were valid for postage – although that usage was quite rare. Estimated quantities were 1¢ – 10,000, 2¢ – 4,755, 3¢ – 1,406, 6¢ – 2,226, 10¢ – 1,947, 12¢ – 1,584, 15¢ – 1,981, 24¢ – 2,091, 30¢ – 1,535, and 90¢ – 1,356.

1880-82 Reprint. The 1¢ Buff design was also reprinted by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper (23,000 sold).

1869 DEFINITIVES

Pictorial Issue

Franklin, Post Horse & Rider, Locomotive, Washington, Eagle & Shield, Steamship Adriatic,
Landing of Columbus, Declaration of Independence, Eagle Shield & Flags, Lincoln





















1870 DEFINITIVES

LARGE BANK NOTE ISSUES – FIRST DESIGNS

Franklin, Jackson, Washington, Lincoln, Edward Stanton, Jefferson, Henry Clay,
Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott, Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Perry
Designs 36-46

Responding to the unpopularity of the Pictorial Issue, the Large Bank Note Issues were introduced in 1870 with stamp designs returning to the size of the Civil War Era issues and including the faces of past presidents and important historical personages. The bust designs were larger, simpler, and uniform, while frame designs showed some variety. The Large Bank Note Issues had grills and no grills, secret marks, three separate "special printings" and three different banknote companies performing the printing over twenty years and three design changes.

The first designs of the Large Bank Note Issues were printed between 1870 and 1882. The National Bank Note Co. (NBC), produced 1870-1871 stamps; the Continental Bank Note Co. (CBC) produced 1873-1875 stamps; and, the American Bank Note Co. (ABC) produced 1879-1882 first design stamps. Those eleven first designs of the Large Bank Notes stamps comprise 77 major catalog numbers spread among all three printing companies, including the two reprint special printings. All printings were perforated 12. Each denomination printed had between 4 and 8 variations (1870-71 NBC-H Grill, NBC-I Grill, NBC-No Grill; 1873 CBC-No Grill, Secret Marks or not; 1875 CBC-Reprint; 1879 ABC-No Grill; 1880 ABC-Reprint; and 1881-82 ABC-No Grill).

Design 36	**1¢ Ultramarine, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 3.4 billion. Used for domestic third-class and drop mail. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; ABC 1879 and 1881 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1870 1¢ NBC No Grill)***
Design 37	**2¢ Brown, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 393 million. Paid the local drop-letter rate. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1873 2¢ CBC No Grill)***
Design 38	**3¢ Green, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. 6.6 billion. Paid the rate for a domestic first-class letter. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; ABC 1879 and 1881 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1870 3¢ NBC H Grill)***
Design 39	**6¢ Rose, Abraham Lincoln**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 98 million. Paid for double-rate domestic letters and single-rate letters to Great Britain and Germany. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; ABC 1879 and 1881 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1873 6¢ Dull Pink, CBC No Grill)***
Design 40	**7¢ Vermilion, Edwin M. Stanton**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 3.3 million. Paid the foreign mail rate to Germany. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1873 7¢ Orange Vermilion, CBC No Grill)***
Design 41	**10¢ Brown, Thomas Jefferson**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 217 million. Used for foreign rates – often to the Caribbean. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; ABC 1879 and 1881 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1873 10¢ CBC No Grill)***
Design 42	**12¢ Violet, Henry Clay**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 6.3 million sold. Used for multiple and foreign rates. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1873 12¢ Blackish Violet, CBC No Grill)***
Design 43	**15¢ Orange, Daniel Webster**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 23 million. Paid the domestic registry rate and single rare to South Africa. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; CBC Secret Marks; ABC 1879 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1879 15¢ Red Orange, ABC No Grill)***
Design 44	**24¢ Purple, Gen. Winfield Scott**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 1.2 million. Used for multiple foreign rates. Variations include NBC H and No Grills; 1873 CBC; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. The unique 1873 CBC No Grill is valued at $357,000. ***(R: 1870 24¢ NBC No Grill)***
Design 45	**30¢ Black, Alexander Hamilton**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 5.7 million. Used to pay high foreign. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; 1873 CBC; ABC 1879 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1874 30¢ Gray Black, CBC No Grill)***
Design 46	**90¢ Carmine, Comm. Oliver Perry**, Perforated 12. 1870. Est. Qty. 691,000. Used to pay high multiple and foreign rates. Variations include NBC H, I and No Grills; 1873 CBC; ABC 1879 No Grills; 1875 and 1880 Reprints. ***(R: 1875 90¢ CBC Rose Carmine, No Grill) 100 Greatest #43.***

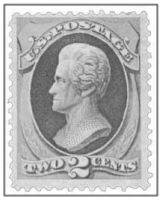
1875 and 1880 Reprints and Special Printings. In 1875 the Continental Bank Note Co., and in 1880 the American Bank Note Co. produced reprints of all denominations, Perforated 12, without grills. Quantities produced were low and values are high. While valid for postage, the 1880 Reprints are not known used.

1870 DEFINITIVES

LARGE BANK NOTE ISSUES – FIRST DESIGNS

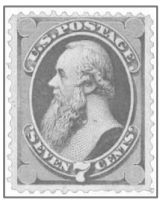
Franklin, Jackson, Washington, Lincoln, Edward Stanton, Jefferson, Henry Clay,
Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott, Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Perry



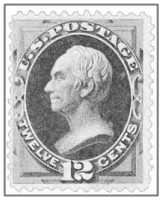






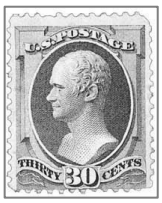














1875 DEFINITIVES

LARGE BANK NOTE ISSUES – INTERIM DESIGNS

Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Garfield, Washington
Designs 47-51

Between 1875 and 1886, one mandatory color change and four new stamp designs were made to the Large Bank Notes designs. In 1875 the color of the 2¢ was changed from brown to vermilion to avoid confusion between the 2¢ brown and the 10¢ brown. Vermilion was now available, as the 7¢ vermilion first design stamp had been withdrawn after the 7¢ rate to certain European countries was eliminated.

Also, in 1875, a new 5¢ denomination, featuring Zachary Taylor, was added to meet new rates resulting from the Treaty of Bern, which established the General Postal Union. The 1874 Treaty of Bern succeeded in unifying a confusing international maze of postal services and regulations into a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of letters. The barriers and frontiers that had impeded the free flow and growth of international mail had finally been pulled down. Membership in the GPU grew so fast during the following three years, that it changed its name to the Universal Postal Union in 1878.

In 1882, the 5¢ Zachary Taylor stamp was replaced with a new 5¢ design to honor President Garfield, who had been assassinated the year before. Originally planned as a mourning stamp in black, Mrs. Garfield objected to the black color and requested brown instead. This request was followed and the stamp is found in yellow brown, brown, and gray brown shades – all production variations, not intentional color changes.

The following year, the first-class mail rate was reduced from 3¢ to 2¢ and redesigned 2¢ and 4¢ stamps were introduced. The 2¢ red brown stamp, featuring George Washington is the most common of all 19th Century stamps and is a favorite of cancellation and plate variety collectors. The 4¢ blue green stamp, again featuring Andrew Jackson, was introduced to pay the postage on double weight letters.

The Continental Bank Note Co. (CBC) produced 1875 stamps and the American Bank Note Co. (ABC) produced 1879, 1882, and 1883 printings of interim design stamps. In addition, CBC produced 1875 Reprints and ABC produced 1882 Reprints. All stamps were produced without grills, which had been abandoned as a production practice in early 1875.

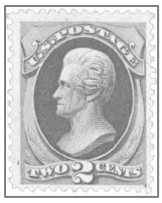
Design 47	**2¢ Vermilion, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1875. Est. Qty. 660 million. Used for local first-class mail. Four variations include CBC 1875 No Grills; ABC 1879 No Grill; 1875 CBC and 1882 ABC Reprints. ***(R: 1875 2¢ CBC No Grill)***
Design 48	**5¢ Blue, Zachary Taylor**, Perforated 12. 1875. Est. Qty. 57 million. Paid the basic foreign rate to UPU destinations. Four variations include CBC 1875 No Grills; ABC 1879 No Grill; 1875 CBC and 1882 ABC Reprints. ***(R: 1875 2¢ CBC No Grill)***
Design 49	**5¢ Brown, James A. Garfield**, Perforated 12. 1882. Est. 171 million. Paid the basic foreign rate to UPU destinations. Two variations include ABC 1882 No Grill and ABC 1883 Reprint. ***(R: 1882 5¢ ABC No Grill)***
Design 50	**2¢ Red Brown, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1883. Est. Qty. 4.5 billion. Paid regular first-class rate for domestic mail. Two variations include ABC 1883 No Grill and ABC 1883 Reprint. ***(R: 1883 2c ABC No Grill)***
Design 51	**4c Blue Green, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1883. Est. Qty. 76 million. Paid double first-class domestic mail rate. Paid regular first-class rate for domestic mail. Two variations include ABC 1883 No Grill and ABC 1883 Reprint. ***(R: 1883 4¢ ABC No Grill)***

1875 and 1880 Reprints and Special Printings. In 1875 the Continental Bank Note Co., and in 1882-1883 the American Bank Note Co. collectively produced reprints of all denominations, Perforated 12, without grills. Quantities produced were low and catalog values today are very high.

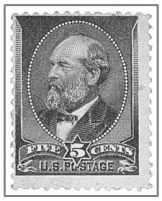
LARGE BANK NOTE ISSUES – INTERIM DESIGNS

Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Garfield, Washington

Color changed from Brown to Vermilion











1885 SPECIAL DELIVERY

First Special Delivery Issues

Running Messenger
Designs SD1-SD3

The United States Post Office Department, in conjunction with the Universal Postal Union, established a basis for a special service for speedier delivery of mail for an extra fee beginning in 1885. Special Delivery at first was limited to post offices that operated in townships with populations of 4,000 people or more. In 1886 Congress revised Special Delivery service to all United States post offices. Special Delivery service was in operation from 1885 to 1997 whereby the letter would be dispatched immediately and directly from the receiving post office to the recipient rather than being put in mail for distribution on the regular delivery route. The first Special delivery stamp was issued on October 1, 1885. The first three designs featured a messenger running.

Though not printed expressly for the Columbian Exposition, the third design 1893 orange Special Delivery stamp was certainly connected with that issue. It was printed and released in orange at the beginning of the Columbian Exposition in January 1893, and sold until the stock on hand was exhausted on May 19, 1894. The decision to print the existing blue design in orange occurred because the existing blue Special Delivery stamp was easily confused with the 1¢ blue Columbian commemorative postage stamp. For the duration of the Columbian Exposition, the blue stamp was not issued; however, on January 5, 1894, printing of the stamp in blue resumed after the Columbian Exposition had ended.

The third variety of the second design, which features the 'Line Under Ten Cents,' was printed on watermarked paper in 1895, which is year watermarked paper was introduced.

WATERMARKS

Watermarks were used on United States postage stamps from 1895-1916 as an anti-counterfeiting measure and consisted of the letters USPS, which stood for "United States Postage Stamp." For the years 1895-1910, a Double-Line USPS Watermark was used. For the years 1910-1916, a Single-Line USPS Watermark was used. Watermarks on stamps have been found normal, reversed, inverted, inverted reversed, and sideways, when viewed from the back of the stamp.





Design SD1	**10¢ Blue, Messenger Running "at Special Delivery Office,"** Perforated 12, Unwatermarked. 1885. Issued: 6.6 million. ***100 Greatest #34.***
Design SD2	**10¢ Blue, Messenger Running "at any Post Office,"** Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 57 million. Three variations include 1888 10¢ Blue, Unwatermarked, Perforated 12; 1894 10¢ Blue, Unwatermarked, Perforated 12, 'Line Under Ten Cents'; 1895 10¢ Blue, Double-lined Watermark, Perforated 12 'Line Under Ten Cents'.
Design SD3	**10¢ Orange, Messenger Running**, Perforated 12, Unwatermarked. 1893.

First Special Delivery Issues

Running Messenger







1887 DEFINITIVES

LARGE BANK NOTE ISSUES – FINAL DESIGNS

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Garfield, Hamilton, Perry
Designs 52-58

In 1887 the United States Post Office Department announced a number of changes to the Large Bank Note designs. A new frame design changed the 1¢ Franklin stamp. The red brown 2¢ Washington stamp was changed to green and the green 3¢ Washington denomination changed to vermilion.

In 1888 the colors of four more stamps were changed. The blue green 4¢ Jackson stamp was changed to carmine, the brown 5¢ Garfield stamp was changed to indigo, the black 30¢ Hamilton stamp was changed to orange brown, and the carmine 90¢ Perry stamp was changed to purple.

Unlike the Large Bank Note Issues first and interim designs, all final designs were printed by a single company, the American Bank Note Co. (ABC). They have no variations; and, there were no reprint special printings. All stamps are without grills.

Design 52	**1¢ Ultramarine, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 12. 1887. Est. Qty. 1.6 billion. Used for third-class and drop mail.
Design 53	**2¢ Green, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1887. Est. Qty. 4.5 billion. Paid the domestic first-class rate.
Design 54	**3¢ Vermilion, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1887. Est. Qty. 20 million. General use for unusual rates.
Design 55	**4¢ Carmine, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 28 million. Paid double the first-class rate.
Design 56	**5¢ Indigo, James A. Garfield**, Perforated 12. Est. Qty. 59 million. Paid the basic rate to UPU destinations.
Design 57	**30¢ Orange Brown, Alexander Hamilton**, Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 710,720. Used for multiple foreign rates.
Design 58	**90¢ Purple, Comm. Oliver Perry**, Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 103,130. Used for high multiple and foreign rates.

1887 DEFINITIVES

Large Bank Note Issues – Final Designs

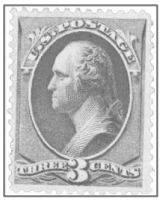
Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Garfield, Hamilton, Perry



Color changed from Red Brown to Green



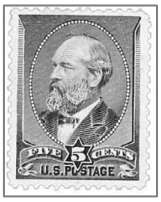
Color changed from Green to Vermilion



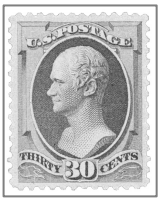
Color changed from Blue Green to Carmine



Color changed from Brown to Indigo



Color changed from Black to Orange Brown



Color changed from Carmine to Purple



1890 DEFINITIVES

SMALL BANK NOTE ISSUE

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant,
Garfield, William T. Sherman, Webster, Clay, Jefferson, Perry
Designs 59-70

In 1890, after considerable delays and bid-wrangling, a new contract was awarded to the American Bank Note Co. to produce the complete line of regular-issue U.S. postage stamps, including this issue. The sized was reduced from the Large Bank Note dimensions, which reduced costs. Five of the eleven denominations bore classic sculpture-profile designs similar to the Large Bank Notes, five featured new portrait-like three-quarter profiles, and the 8¢ denomination featured a front-facing portrait-like design.

None of the difficulties that complicate the study of the Large Bank Note issues are present in the 1890 Small Bank Note stamps. All were printed by the same company, on the same type paper, and there are few variations of any nature that should confuse the collector.

The 1¢ blue Franklin stamp has an interesting printing (not design) variety - known as the "candle flame," where the ornately designed numeral "1" show a white "flame-like" area extending above the ball-like sides at the base of the numeral. The "candle flame" effect can exist on a single side of the numeral base, both sides, and all combinations for both the left and right numerals, totaling twenty-four possible combinations. This is an example of what printers call "scooped color," which means the wiping process removed too much ink from this portion of the plate due to heavy pressure on the wiping roller or poor workmanship on the plates.

Interestingly, the sole design variation within this series occurred through public outcry, resulting in an intentional change in color by the U.S. government. Soon after the 2¢ Lake colored stamp was issued, the *New York Sun* stated that the Hon. John Wanamaker had "brought to bear on the selection of colors a taste educated in the hosiery department of his emporium, and the bargain counter instinct impelled him to impose upon the people an ink which is not only too florid, but is also too gummy. It rubs off. It won't wash. It isn't a fast color." Following this complaint, and many others about both the color and the ink running when moistened, the color of the 2¢ design was changed from lake to carmine in May 1890.

In addition, plate variations occur on the 2¢ carmine (but not the 2¢ lake) stamp called the "cap on left 2" and "cap on both 2's." These variations occur where an area touching and extending above the numeral "2" is white in a shape that is similar to a cap. The "cap on 2" occurs on the left numeral, both left and right numerals together, but never on the right numeral alone. Each of the variations can rarely occur together on adjacent stamps.

Design 59	**1¢ Dull Blue, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 2.2 billion. Used for third-class and drop mail.
Design 60	**2¢ Lake, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 6.2 billion. Paid the domestic first-class rate.
Design 61	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 6.2 billion. Paid the domestic first-class rate. Color change due to public complaints to U.S. Post Office Department.
Design 62	**3¢ Purple, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 47 million. General use for unusual rates.
Design 63	**4¢ Dark Brown, Abraham Lincoln**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 67 million. Paid double the first-class rate.
Design 64	**5¢ Chocolate, Ulysses S. Grant**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 152 million. Paid the basic rate to UPU destinations.
Design 65	**6¢ Brown Red, James A. Garfield**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 9.3 million. Used to pay multiple domestic and makeup rates.
Design 66	**8¢ Lilac, William T. Sherman**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 12 million. Used to pay multiple domestic and makeup rates.
Design 67	**10¢ Green, Daniel Webster**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 73 million. Used to pay multiple domestic rates.
Design 68	**15¢ Indigo, Henry Clay**, Perforated 12. 1890. Est. Qty. 5.5 million. Used to pay multiple domestic rates.
Design 69	**30¢ Black, Thomas Jefferson**, Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 1.5 million. Used for multiple foreign rates.
Design 70	**90¢ Orange, Comm. Oliver Perry**, Perforated 12. 1888. Est. Qty. 220,000. Used for high multiple and foreign rates.

1890 DEFINITIVES

Small Bank Note Issue

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant,
Garfield, William T. Sherman, Webster, Clay, Jefferson, Perry

Color changed from Lake to Carmine



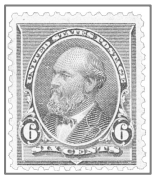


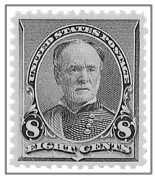


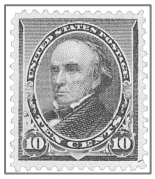


















1893 COMMEMORATIVES

Columbian Exposition Issue

World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893
Designs C1-C6

On May 1, 1893, the gates opened at the World's Columbian Exposition, also known as the Chicago World's Fair. Over the next six months, more than 26 million visitors would flock to the 600-acre fairgrounds and 200-plus buildings full of art, food, entertainment and technological gadgets. The fair, ostensibly meant to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the New World, served as a showcase for a fully rebuilt and vibrant Chicago, just two decades removed from its devastating fire.

The fair produced a number of firsts. It was the first exposition to have national pavilions, representing 50 foreign countries and 43 states and territories. It introduced the Ferris wheel, which saved the fair from financial ruin. Commercial products that debuted at the fair were Cream of Wheat, Juicy Fruit gum and Pabst Blue Ribbon beer. Technological products that would soon find their way into homes, such as the dishwasher and fluorescent light bulbs, had early prototype versions on display in Chicago as well. The U.S. government also got in on the act, issuing the country's first commemorative postal cards, commemorative stamps, and two new commemorative coins – a quarter and half dollar. The half dollar featured the same image of Christopher Columbus as the $5 stamp, while the quarter depicted Queen Isabella of Spain, who had funded Columbus' voyages—making it the first United States coin to honor a woman.

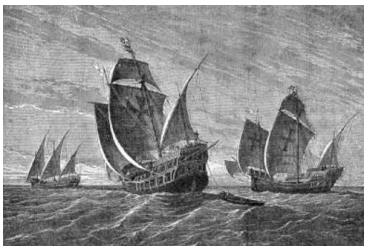
The Columbian Exposition Issue is a set of 16 postage stamps issued by the United States to commemorate the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago. The finely-engraved stamps were the first commemorative stamps issued by the United States. They depict various events during the career of Christopher Columbus and are highly prized by collectors. This was a larger number of stamps than the United States Post Office had ever offered, thanks to the unprecedented inclusion of stamps denominated $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5. The face value of the complete set was $16.34, a substantial sum of money in 1893. In today's dollars, the set would cost almost $400. As a result, only a small number of the most expensive dollar values were sold. Unsold stamps were destroyed after the Columbian Issue was removed from sale on April 12, 1894. All stamps are perforated 12; and, except for the 8¢ stamp issued March 1893, were all issued on January 1, 1893.



William Powell painting



John Vanderlyn painting



Gustav Adolf Closs painting

Design C1	**1¢ Blue, "Columbus in Sight of Land,"** based on a painting by William Powell and engraved by Alfred Jones. Used to pay postage on third-class mail. Because images in this series were based on the works of several artists, Columbus's appearance changes dramatically between this 1¢ stamp, where he is clean-shaven, and the 2¢ value, where he sports a full beard, despite the depicted events occurring only a day apart. Issued: 449 million. ***100 Greatest #46.***
Design C2	**2¢ Brown Violet, "The Landing of Columbus,"** a John Vanderlyn's painting, originally commissioned by Congress, and already used on $5 banknotes and the 15¢ stamp from the 1869 Pictorial Issue, was again pressed into service. Paid the first-class rate for domestic mail. Damage to one transfer roll resulted in a chevron-shaped notch in the hat of the third man on Columbus' right on some copies of this stamp. This variety is known as the "broken hat." Issued: 1.5 billion.
Design C3	**3¢ Green, "Flag Ship of Columbus,"** depicts the Santa Maria. It is generally believed that a Spanish engraving was the model for this stamp, but the source remains unknown. This stamp also did not pay any standard postal rate in 1893. Instead it was considered a "make-up" stamp, meant to be used in combination with other small denomination stamps to pay higher rates. Issued: 11.5 million.
Design C4	**4¢ Ultramarine, "Fleet of Columbus,"** The inspiration for the design came from Gustav Adolf Closs's 1892 painting named *The Ships of Columbus*. Paid the first-class rate for double-weight mail. Issued: 19 million.
Design C5	**5¢ Chocolate, "Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella,"** based off an 1884 painting by Václav Brožík called *Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella*. This value was primarily used to pay the half-ounce UPU international rate. Issued: 35 million.
Design C6	**6¢ Purple, "Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona,"** was taken from one a Randolph Rogers door panels, commissioned in 1857 and hung at the United States Capitol building. Used to pay multiple domestic and makeup rates. Issued: 4.7 million.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

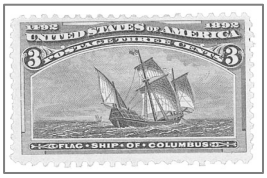
World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893



Columbus in Sight of Land



Landing of Columbus



"Santa Maria" Flagship



Fleet of Columbus



Columbus Soliciting Aid from Queen Isabella



Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona

1893 COMMEMORATIVES

Columbian Exposition Issue

World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893
Designs C7-C12

The 1893 Columbian Exposition stamp series was like nothing before it. The Columbians were the first U.S. commemorative stamps, and they created a worldwide phenomenon. Expertly engraved and generous in size, the Columbians are among the most sought-after of all U.S. stamps. Its impact on stamp collecting was so great that the series' degree of completion is often the "yardstick by which a U.S. collection is measured."



Francisco Jover y Casanova painting



Luigi Gregori painting

Design C7 **8¢ Magenta, "Columbus Restored to Favor"** was added in March, 1893 to accommodate the new 8¢ registry fee rate. Based upon a painting by Francisco Jover y Casanova, this was the first U.S. 8¢ stamp. Issued: 10.6 million.

Design C8 **10¢ Black Brown, "Columbus Presenting Natives"** was modeled after a Luigi Gregori painting. Originally intended to pay the fee for registered mail. However, the change in registered mail fees that necessitated the introduction of the 8¢ Columbian also changed the most common purpose of this value. Instead, it paid the full postage for registered first-class mail, rather than just the additional fee. Issued: 16.5 million.



Ricardo Baloca y Cancico



Felipe Maso painting



A.G. Heaton painting

Design C9 **15¢ Green, "Columbus Announcing His Discovery"** depicts his return to court from his first voyage. The Ricardo Baloca y Cancico painting was believed destroyed during the Spanish Civil War. Originally intended to pay postage for international registered letters, the change in the registered mail fee left this stamp with few direct uses. Although it would pay the cost for a triple-rate international letter, it was most commonly combined with other stamps to meet more expensive heavyweight charges. Issued: 1.6 million.

Design C10 **30¢ Orange Brown, "Columbus at La Rabida"** derived from painter Felipe Maso's *Columbus before the Franciscans at La Rabida*. This value was most commonly used to pay for mail to expensive foreign destinations. Issued: 671,250.

Design C11 **50¢ Slate Blue, "Recall of Columbus"** from a painting by A. G. Heaton was the first 50¢ stamp issued in the United States. Like all high-value Columbians, it was used for heavyweight or international shipments. Issued: 243,750.



Antonio Muñoz Degrain painting

Design C12 **$1 Salmon, "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels."** This design was based on a painting by Antonio Muñoz Degrain, and, like many others in the Columbian Issue, engraving for this design was done by Robert Savage. Prior to this design, no United States postage stamp had been issued with a value above 90¢ . This stamp, like all stamps equal to or greater than a dollar in value in the set, paid no specific rate at all. Although all five are known to have been used for heavy international shipments, there is speculation that they were primarily intended as Exposition advertising and as revenue for the Post Office Department. Most uses of the dollar-value Columbians were on philatelic covers. Issued: 55,000. ***100 Greatest #24.***

Columbian Exposition Issue

World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893



Columbus Restored to Favor



Columbus Presenting Natives



Columbus Announcing His Discovery



Columbus at Rabida



Recall of Columbus



Queen Isabella Pledging Her Jewels

1893 COMMEMORATIVES

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893
Designs C13-C16

The Columbian series was a milestone in American history and stamp collecting. Each of the dollar-values Columbian stamps are ranked among the 100 Greatest American Stamps. If the Columbian Series is the yardstick by which a stamp collection is measured, the $5 Columbian is the highest point of that measure for most United States stamp collections.



Emanuel Leutz painting



Francisco Jover y Casanova painting



Bartolomé Barmejo



Lorenzo Lotto

Design C13 **$2 Brown Red, "Columbus in Chains."** Its image, derived from a painting by Emanuel Leutze, is one of only two stamps in the series to depict Columbus on land in the New World (along with the 2-cent). Here, he is shown facing charges of administrative misconduct after his arrest in San Domingo by Don Francisco de Bobadilla. Issued: 46,000. ***100 Greatest #48.***

Design C14 **$3 Green, "Columbus Describing Third Voyage"** was one of five designs engraved by Robert Savage. All of these were his sole work, engraved without collaboration with either of the other two engravers working on the Columbian Issue. The engraving was based on a painting by Francisco Jover y Casanova, the same artist whose work was adapted for the 8¢ stamp's design. The three highest value Columbians were printed in much smaller quantities than less expensive members of the set; 27,650 in the case of the $3 value. ***100 Greatest #36.***

Design C15 **$4 Crimson, "Isabella and Columbus"** was the first United States stamp to bear the portrait of a woman, featuring Queen Isabella, and that would not occur again until Martha Washington was depicted on a 1902 definitive. The portrait of Isabella was inspired by portraits by Bartolomé Bermejo and Columbus was adapted from a portrait by Lorenzo Lotto. Only 26,350 stamps were printed, the least of any of the Columbians. ***100 Greatest #40.***



First United States Commemorative Coin

Design C16 **$5 Black, "Portrait of Columbus"** was engraved by Alfred Jones, based upon a medal struck in Madrid. This image of Columbus is the one most associated with the 1893 World's Fair. The Treasury Department made a cast, from which both the $5 stamp and the Columbian Commemorative Half Dollar were made. On the $5 stamp, Columbus faces left; on the Half Dollar, he faces right. In 1893, the $5 face value was equal to several hundred dollars in today's wages. The issue quantity was low to meet the predicted demand – only 27,350 $5 Columbian stamps were issued. Only 21,844 of them were sold. The unsold stamps were destroyed. ***100 Greatest #4.***

It was not only in design and commemorative purpose that this issue proved a watershed in U. S. stamp history. The Columbians, like all previous U. S. stamps, had been produced by private security printers on limited-term contracts periodically put out for bidding. They proved, however, to be the last U. S. stamps printed by a private company for many years. From this point forward, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would take over substantially all United States postage stamp production.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, Ill., May 1 – October 30, 1893



Columbus in Chains



Columbus Describing His Third Voyage



Queen Isabella and Columbus



Columbus

1894 DEFINITIVES

FIRST BUREAU ISSUES

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Sherman,
Webster, Clay, Jefferson, Perry, James Madison, John Marshall
Designs 71-83

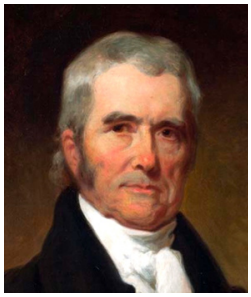
After nearly fifty years of being privately printed by various companies, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an official government agency, took over the production of United States stamps in 1894. Designs remained similar to the Small Bank Note issues of 1890, with the exception of some minor color variations and the addition of triangles in the two upper corners. Several new high denominations were also added. In 1895, the Bureau switched to watermarked paper as an anti-counterfeiting measure. Single-line and double-line USPS watermarks would generally continue for the next twenty-one years.



Perry - William Walcutt sculpture



Madison - Gilbert Stuart portrait



Marshall - Henry Inman portrait

Design 71	**1¢ Blue, Benjamin Franklin**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 2.4 billion. Paid the local letter rate. Three variations include 1894 Unwmk. Ultramarine; 1894 Unwmk. Blue; 1895 Double-line Wmk. Blue. ***(R: 1895 1¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 72	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 9.1 billion. Paid the first-class postage rate. Eight variations include 1894 Unwmk. Pink-Type 1, Carmine Lake-Type I, Carmine-Type I, Carmine-Type II, Carmine-Type III; 1895 Double-Line Wmk. Carmine -Type I, Carmine-Type I, Carmine-Type II, Carmine-Type III; ***(R: 1895 2¢ Double-line Watermark Carmine-Type I)***
Design 73	**3¢ Purple, Andrew Jackson**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 223 million. Make up for other rates. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 3¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 74	**4¢ Dark Brown, Abraham Lincoln**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 95 million. Paid double the first-class rate. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 4¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 75	**5¢ Chocolate, Ulysses S. Grant**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 59 million. Paid the basic rate for UPU foreign mail. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 5¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 76	**6¢ Brown, James A. Garfield**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 710,720. Make up for other rates. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 6¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 77	**8¢ Violet Brown, William T. Sherman**, Perforated 12. 1895. Est. Qty. 99 million. Paid the 8¢ registry fee. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 8¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 78	**10¢ Green, Daniel Webster**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 72 million. Paid regular 2¢ first-class rate plus 8¢ registry fee. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 10¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 79	**15¢ Blue, Henry Clay**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 8.6 million. Paid triple the UPU rate and other multiple rates. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 15¢ Double-line Watermark)***
Design 80	**50¢ Orange, Thomas Jefferson**, Perforated 12. 1894. Est. Qty. 1.2 million. Paid parcel and high-value rates. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 50¢ Double-line Watermark). 100 Greatest #89.***
Design 81	**$1 Black, Comm. Oliver H. Perry**, Perforated 12. 1894. The design was inspired by the William Walcutt sculpture, originally located in Cleveland, Ohio. Est. Qty. 291,300. Paid high multiple rates, parcel rates, philatelic covers. Four variations include 1894 Unwmk Type I and Type II; 1895 Double-line Wmk. Type I and Type II. ***(R: 1895 $1 Double-line Watermark Type I). 100 Greatest #50.***
Design 82	**$2 Blue, James Madison**, Perforated 12. 1894. The design was derived from the Gilbert Stuart portrait. Est. Qty. 41,700. Paid high multiple rates, parcel rates. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 $2 Double-line Watermark)***
Design 83	**$5 Green, John Marshall**, Perforated 12. 1894. The design was derived from the Henry Inman portrait. Est. Qty. 33,200. Paid high multiple rates, parcel rates, philatelic covers. Two variations include 1894 Unwmk.; 1895 Double-line Wmk. ***(R: 1895 $5 Double-line Watermark). 100 Greatest #59.***

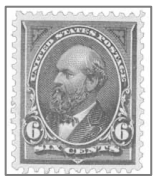
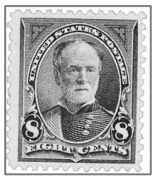
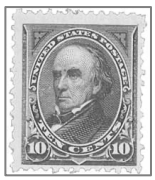
1894 DEFINITIVES

First Bureau Issues

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Sherman,
Webster, Clay, Jefferson, Perry, James Madison, John Marshall










FIRST BUREAU - UPU COLORS ISSUE

Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Sherman, Webster
Designs 84-90

In 1863, President Lincoln's Postmaster General Montgomery Blair suggested an international conference be held to discuss common postal problems. A conference was held in Paris, and fifteen nations attempted to establish guidelines for an international postal service. Until this time, mail had been regulated by a number of different agreements that were binding only to signing members.

Although Blair did not intend to create a permanent organization, another conference was held 11 years later in Bern, Switzerland. Twenty-two nations, comprising the International Postal congress, drafted and signed the Bern Treaty, which established the General Postal Union. Under this treaty, member nations, including Europe, Britain, and the United States, standardized postal rates and units of weight. They also set forth procedures for transporting ordinary mail. Ordinary mail included letters, postcards, and small packages. Separate rules govern the transportation of items, such as parcel post, newspapers, magazines, and money orders.

Under this agreement, known as the International Postal Convention, a simpler accounting system was devised as well. Previously, countries could vary the international rate. Any mail traveling across a country's border was charged this rate. In addition, many countries charged a 1¢ surtax for mail being transported by sea for more than 300 miles. Using the basic idea that every letter generates a reply, the Convention allowed each country to keep the postage it collected on international mail. However, that country would then reimburse other members for transporting mail across their borders. The benefits to member nations included lower postal rates, better service, and a more efficient accounting system.

In 1878, at the second conference, the name was changed to the Universal Postal Union (UPU). It wasn't until the 1880s that the organization became truly universal. By the 1890s, nearly every nation had become a member. In 1947, the UPU became a specialized agency of the United Nations. Today, it continues to organize and improve postal service throughout the world. It's the oldest international organization existing and claims to be the only one that really works.

In 1898, the Universal Postal Union standardized the colors of certain stamps in order to make international mailing easier and more efficient. They proposed that member nations use the same colors for stamps of the same value. In order to conform to the UPU's regulations, the 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ stamps underwent color changes. Later that same year, the 4¢, 6¢, 10¢, and 15¢ stamps were changed to avoid confusion with current issues printed in similar colors.

Design 84	**1¢ Deep Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1898. Issued: 5.2 billion.
Design 85	**2¢ Red, George Washington, 1898**. Issued: 12 billion.
Design 86	**4¢ Rose Brown, Abraham Lincoln**, 1898. Issued: 154 million.
Design 87	**5¢ Dark Blue, Andrew Jackson**, 1898. Issued: 280 million.
Design 88	**6¢ Lake, James A. Garfield**, 1898. Issued: 46 million.
Design 89	**10¢ Brown, Daniel Webster**, 1898. Issued: 107 million. Two variations include Brown, Type I; Orange-Brown, Type II ***(R: 1898 Double-line Watermark Orange-Brown, Type II)***
Design 90	**15¢ Olive Green, Henry Clay**, 1898. Issued: 16 million.

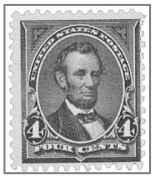
1898 DEFINITIVES

First Bureau - UPU Colors Issue

Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Sherman, Webster















1898 COMMEMORATIVES

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION ISSUE

Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held in Omaha, Nebr., June 1 – November 1, 1898
Designs C17-C21

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition Issue is a set of nine postage stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department to commemorate the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha, Nebraska. The finely engraved stamps depict various scenes of the West and are highly prized by collectors. As the Department's second commemorative issue, it closely followed the pattern of its predecessor, the Columbian Exposition Issue of 1893: both sets appeared in conjunction with important international world's fairs; both offered a wide range of stamp denominations; both adopted the double-width stamp format to accommodate the pictorial tableaus.

All designs were perforated 12 and included double-lined USPS watermarks.



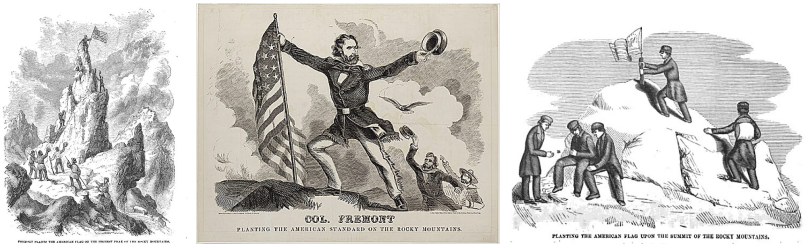
William Lamprech painting



North Dakota photograph



Captain Eastman book drawing



Three Fremont on Mountain inspirations for the design



Frederich Remington painting

Design C17	**1¢ Green, "Marquette on the Mississippi,"** 1898. The central design, taken from a painting by William Lamprech, showed Father Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit priest, preaching from his canoe, to a group of Native Americans. Issued: 65 million.
Design C18	**2¢ Brown Red, "Farming in the West,"** 1898. The design for the 2¢ stamp was originally intended for use on the $2 stamp; however, as this scene was so representative of the West, it was decided to use this on the wider circulation of the 2¢. The photograph inspiring the design was taken in 1893 on the Amenia & Sharon Land Company's Fargo, North Dakota 'bonanza farm'. The men depicted in the photograph are the first living men to be shown on a postage stamp. In the foreground, Ed Nybakken is seated on a two-bottom plow drawn by four mules. His hand is in the air, touching the brim of his hat, and blocking his face. Behind him seated in a two-wheel buggy with a dog beside him, is Arthur John DeLance. Behind DeLance, is foreman Sam White. He is standing in a buggy hitched to two horses, and is looking away from the camera. The team photographed included 61 horses and their drivers. Many farmers, on seeing this stamp, were incredulous as to the amount of equipment; however, this was the practice of the bonanza farms of North Dakota. It was hoped the stamp would attract the business of agriculture to the West. Issued: 160 million.
Design C19	**4¢ Orange, "Indian Hunting Buffalo,"** 1898. The design was derived from a drawing from Captain S. Eastman 1854 *Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, titled, *Buffalo Chase*. Issued: 4.2 million.
Design C20	**5¢ Bright Blue, "Fremont on Rocky Mountains,"** 1898. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was determined to depict Fremont in the Rocky Mountains. The engravers referred to three renditions of Fremont in the Rocky Mountains. Issued: 7.7 million.
Design C21	**8¢ Violet Brown, "Troops Guarding Train,"** 1898. Frederich Remington's *Protecting a Wagon Train* was the inspiration for this design. Issued: 2.9 million.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION ISSUE

Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held in Omaha, Nebr., June 1 – November 1, 1898



Marquette on the Mississippi



Farming in the West



Indian Hunting Buffalo



Fremont on the Rocky Mountains



Troops Guarding Wagon Train

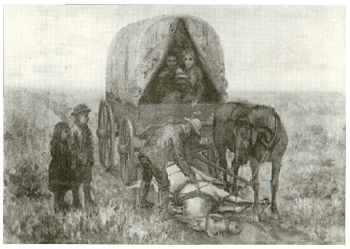
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION ISSUE

Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held in Omaha, Nebr., June 1 – November 1, 1898
Designs C22-C25

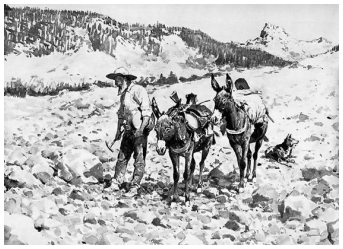
Officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing deemed it imperative for their institutional reputation to produce a series of unquestioned artistic distinction, given that their only previous stamp release, the definitive issue of 1894, had merely been a utilitarian revamping of the 1890 Small Bank Note series designed by the American Banknote Company. The new set would have to compare favorably with—or even outstrip—the preceding, privately produced Columbian commemoratives.

The resulting plan—more ambitious than the Columbians in one respect—was to print the Trans-Mississippi stamps with colored frames and black centers, which would have required two separate stages of printing. The Columbians had all been mono-colored. However, the Spanish–American War broke out in April 1898 and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, now required to produce large numbers of revenue stamps, chose to save labor and press time by printing the Trans-Mississippi designs in single colors. This meant that the dies already designed for two-toned production had to be retooled and white space surrounding the vignettes had to be filled in with shading that reached the edge of the frames – a process that delayed the release of the stamps until June 17, over two weeks after the Exposition opened.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition stamps were favorably received by the general public. They went off sale at the end of the year, and postmasters were directed to return unsold stock, which was then incinerated. Although the numbers printed are known, the numbers returned were not recorded, and so the numbers of existing stamps are unknown.



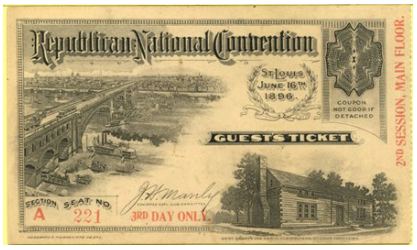
print of Augustus G. Heaton painting



Frederich Remington painting



James McWhirter painting



Republican National convention admission ticket

Design C22	**10¢ Blackish Violet, "Hardships of Emigration,"** 1898. Based upon a painting by A.G. Heaton, which was damaged by fire and destroyed in 1931 by his heirs. The design was engraved from a retouched print which, long thought lost, was discovered in 1992 in a desk drawer at the BEP. Issued: 4.6 million.
Design C23	**50¢ Sage Green, "Western Mining Prospector,"** 1898. Frederich Remington painting *The Gold Bug* inspired the design. Issued: 530,400.
Design C24	**$1 Black, "Western Cattle in Storm,"** 1898. Designed inspired from James McWhirter painting *The Vanguard*. Considered by many to be the most beautiful American stamp ever issued, it occupies a special place in the hearts of most serious collectors. Issued: 57,000. ***100 Greatest #6.***
Design C25	**$2 Orange Brown, "Mississippi River Bridge,"** 1898. The design was taken from the 1896 Republican National Convention admission ticket. Issued: 25,000. ***100 Greatest #8.***

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION ISSUE

Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held in Omaha, Nebr., June 1 – November 1, 1898



Hardships of Emigration



Western Mining Prospector



Western Cattle in Storm



Bridge Over Mississippi

1901 COMMEMORATIVES

Pan-American Exposition Issue

Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N.Y., May 1 – November 1, 1901
Designs C26-C31

The 1901 Pan-American Exposition showcased a breathtaking display of American advances in transportation and technology. In honor of the occasion, the United States Postal Department issued the first bi-color U.S. commemorative stamp series and the first commemorative stamps of the Twentieth Century.

The Pan-American Exposition—to promote "commercial wellbeing and good understanding among the American Republics"—was conceived in 1897, but due to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the opening was delayed until May 1, 1901. From May to November, the 350-acre exposition grounds featured a wide variety of exhibits and attractions in more than a dozen faux marble buildings specially constructed for the event. The buildings and grounds were illuminated using Tesla's recently invented alternating-current system for transferring electricity across long distances.

The designs for the Pan-American Issue were based upon contemporary photographs and illustrations. Each was selected to represent technological advancement in transportation, ranging from fast Great Lakes navigation, electric automobiles, an engineering marvel bridge, the world's largest and first electric-powered locks, and fast ocean steamships. All six stamps in the Pan-America Issue are included in ***The 100 Greatest American Stamps.***



photo of "City of Alpena"



photo of "Locomotive 999"



Electric Cab



photo of Niagara "Honeymoon

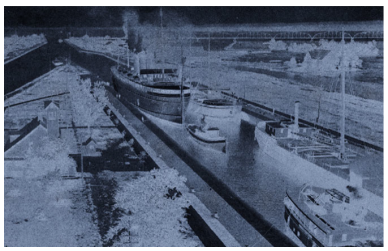


photo of Sault Ste. Marie Locks

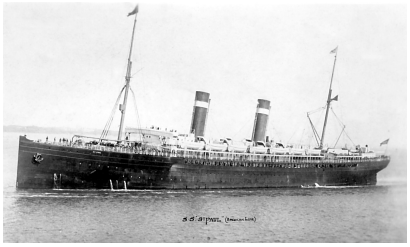


photo of steamer "S.S. St. Paul"

Design C26	**1¢ Green & Black, Fast Lake Navigation**, 1901. Issued: 91 million. ***100 Greatest #33.***
Design C27	**2¢ Carmine & Black, Fast Express Train**, 1901. Issued: 210 million. ***100 Greatest #31.***
Design C28	**4¢ Brown & Black, Electric Automobile in Washington**, 1901. Issued: 5.7 million. ***100 Greatest #23.***
Design C29	**5¢ Ultramarine & Black, Bridge at Niagara Falls**, 1901. Issued: 7.2 million. ***100 Greatest #28.***
Design C30	**8¢ Violet & Black, Canal Locks at Sault Ste. Marie**, 1901. Issued: 4.9 million. ***100 Greatest #44.***
Design C31	**10¢ Yellow Brown & Black, Fast Ocean Navigation**, 1901. Issued: 5 million. ***100 Greatest #21.***

Shortly after the Pan-American bi-color series was issued, inverted frame errors were discovered in the 1¢ and 2¢ denominations. To worsen matters, 400 inverted stamps were ordered printed to document the error, including the 4¢ stamp, which was not discovered inverted. Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden took delivery of the intentionally created "error" stamps and distributed them among his acquaintances, causing a major public outrage. Some 4¢ "errors" were destroyed, but approximately 270 were not, with about half of those marked "specimen" and most have made it into the hands of collectors. The inverted 1¢ and 2¢ are also included in ***The 100 Greatest American Stamps***.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N.Y., May 1 – November 1, 1901



Fast Lake Navigation



Empire State Express



Electric Automobile in Washington



Bridge at Niagara Falls



Canal Locks at Sault Saint Marie



Fast Ocean Navigation

SECOND SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES

Messenger on Bicycle, Helmet of Mercury
Designs SD4-SD5

Beginning in 1902 and continuing for 20 years, Special Delivery messengers were issued bicycles to deliver the mail and correspondingly a stamp was issued that year which depicted a messenger riding a bicycle and delivering the mail.

This period of Messengers on Bicycles was broken for a six-month period, beginning December 12, 1908, by the controversial Helmet of Mercury stamp. Records show it was the most disliked stamp issued by the United States Post Office Department up to that date. Americans of the era were extremely practical and many felt the stamp's design was frivolous. Even worse, this stamp was often mistaken for the 1¢ Capt. John Smith commemorative, so customers didn't get the special delivery service they had paid for. The stamp quickly earned the nickname "The Merry Widow," after a Broadway play running at the time.

Today, many experts consider this to be one of the most artistic stamp ever produced by the United States. It features the winged hat of the ancient Roman god Mercury – a messenger who wore a winged hat and sandals and carried a snake-entwined staff. Mortal messengers in ancient times wore hats similar to Mercury's and carried staffs as identification guaranteeing freedom of passage. So the Helmet of Mercury stamp bore the perfect symbol for modern Special Delivery workers for whom speed was essential.

On June 9, 1909, the bicycle design was reinstated and continued with subsequent issues having differences in perforations and watermarks. This design series ended in 1922 when a messenger riding a motorcycle was introduced.

Design SD4	**10¢ Blue, Messenger on Bicycle**, 1902. Issued: 91 million. Five variations include 1902 10¢ Ultramarine, Perf. 12, Unwmk.; 1911 10¢ Blue, Perf. 12, Single-Line Watermark; 1914 10¢ Ultramarine, Perf. 10, Unwmk.; 1914 10¢ Ultramarine, Perf. 10, Single-Line Watermark.
Design SD5	**10¢ Green, Helmet of Mercury**, 1908. Issued: 3,876,551.

SECOND SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES

Messenger on Bicycle, Helmet of Mercury





1902 DEFINITIVES

SECOND BUREAU ISSUES

Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Grant, Lincoln, Garfield, Martha Washington,
Webster, Benjamin Harrison, Clay, Jefferson, David G. Farragut, Madison, Marshall
Designs 91-105

Impressed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's workmanship on the 1901 Pan-American series, the Post Office Department decided to inaugurate a new general issue to replace the then-current definitive issues, which had been in use with only minor changes for more than ten years. Criticized by art critics as well as stamp experts, the 1¢ Franklin stamp received numerous unfavorable comments. Many felt the portrait looked like a caricature, while the overall design was unbecoming. The portrait of Franklin is based on a painting by J. B. Longacre, which hung in Pennsylvania's State Capitol. On the side of the portrait is a nude child, seated with flowing drapery around its loins. The child's head and arm support an Ionic capital with the U.S. Shield. The child's other arm is outstretched and holds an electric light bulb.

The ornate new designs, however, were not the only addition to the 1902 series. The 13¢ denomination was added, and two new faces were introduced – Benjamin Harrison and Admiral David Farragut. For the first time in postal history, an American woman was honored. A slight change was also made in the format. Each stamp in this series bears the inscription, "Series 1902." This caused some concern abroad, as many European philatelists wondered whether the U.S. was planning on issuing new stamps each year. Many of the stamps, however, did not even reach post offices until 1903, and the next general issues were not produced until 1908.

This series also saw the nation's first coil stamps, as well as the first imperforate issues in almost fifty years. All designs were perforated 12 with double-line USPS watermarks. This series is also an example of officials deliberately using postage stamps as learning tools. Included within the ornate frames of each stamp are symbols relating to the honored American's legacy, along with biographical information about him or her. These design details were added to help new immigrants learn American history easily – an important lesson carried throughout the mail system.

Design 91	**1¢ Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1903. Issued: 11.2 billion. Four variations include 1903 Green, Perf 12; 1906 Blue-Green, Imperf.; 1908 Blue Green, Perf. 12 Horiz. Coil; 1908 Blue Green, Perf. 12 Vert. Coil. ***(R: 1903 1¢ Green, Perforated 12)***
Design 92	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1901. Issued: 2.9 billion.
Design 93	**3¢ Violet, Andrew Jackson**, 1903. Issued: 276 million.
Design 94	**4¢ Brown, Ulysses S. Grant**, 1903. Issued: 347 million. Two variations include 1903 Brown, Perf. 12; 1906 Brown, Imperf. ***(R: 1903 4¢ Brown, Perforated 12)***
Design 95	**5¢ Blue, Abraham Lincoln**, 1903. Issued: 550 million. Three variations include 1903 Blue, Perf. 12; 1906 Blue, Imperf.; 1908 Perf. 12, Horiz. Coil. ***(R: 1903 5¢ Blue, Perforated 12). 100 Greatest #87.***
Design 96	**6¢ Claret, James A. Garfield**, 1903. Issued: 118 million.
Design 97	**8¢ Violet Black, Martha Washington**, 1903. Issued: 177 million. ***100 Greatest #86.***
Design 98	**10¢ Red Brown, Daniel Webster**, 1903. Issued: 260 million.
Design 99	**13¢ Purple Black, Benjamin Harrison**, 1903. Issued: 31 million.
Design 100	**15¢ Olive Green, Henry Clay**, 1903. Issued: 41 million.
Design 101	**50¢ Orange, Thomas Jefferson**, 1903. Issued: 2.7 million.
Design 102	**$1 Black, Admiral David Farragut**, 1903. Issued: 504,000.
Design 103	**$2 Blue, James Madison**, 1903. Issued: 343,000. Two variations include 1903 $2 Blue, Perf 12; 1917 $2 Dark Blue, Perf 10, Unwmk. ***(R: 1917 $2 Dark Blue, Perforated 10, Unwmk.) 100 Greatest #80.***
Design 104	**$5 Green, John Marshall, 1901**. Issued: 266,000. Two variations include 1903 $5 Green, Perf 12; 1917 $5 Light Green, Perf 10, Unwmk. ***(R: 1917 $5 Light Green, Perforated 10, Unwmk.) 100 Greatest #32 and #74.***
Design 105	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1903. Issued: 21.8 billion. Four variations include 1903 2¢ Carmine, Perf 12; 1906 2¢ Carmine, Imperf.; 1098 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12, Horiz. Coil; 1908 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12, Vert. Coil. ***(R: 1903 2¢ Carmine, Perforated 12)***

1902 DEFINITIVES

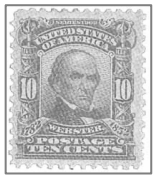
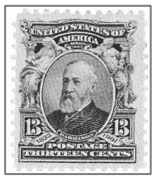
Second Bureau Issues

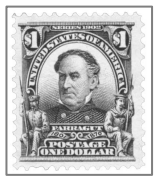
Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Grant, Lincoln, Garfield, Martha Washington,
Webster, Benjamin Harrison, Clay, Jefferson, David G. Farragut, Madison, Marshall










1904 COMMEMORATIVES

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION ISSUE

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis, Mo. April 30 – December 1, 1904
Designs C32-C36

The 100th Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase was commemorated by a magnificent World's Fair in St. Louis as well as a five-stamp commemorative series by the United States Post Office Department. Purchased from France for $15 million, the Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States and extended its western border from Illinois to Montana.

Various philatelic papers carried suggestions as to the designs to be used on these stamps. The reception accorded the Pan American series of 1901 had been enthusiastic and collectors generally welcomed the idea of a new series of commemorative stamps. Among the subjects suggested were Napoleon and Louis XIV, for whom Louisiana was named, but it was finally decided to limit the vignettes to three Americans who had been identified with the Purchase and the Exposition.

In 1904 the new series was reported as follows: "The famous diplomat, Robert R. Livingston, who as Minister to France during the period of negotiations, and who in fact was the prime mover in bringing about the sale, will appear on the One Cent. Thomas Jefferson, who as President in 1803 and who officially approved the sale, is scheduled for the Two Cent. James Monroe, who as party to the transaction in Paris along with Livingston, is to be on the Three Cents. William McKinley, as President, signed the bill that interested the Government in the Exposition, will appear on the Five cent. The 10¢ design showed a map of the United States - the territory embraced in the Purchase is crosshatched so as to cause it to stand out in relief."



Livingston portrait by Gilbert Stuart



Monroe portrait by J. Vanderlyn



McKinley photo by Courtney

The designs were not as pleasing as other commemoratives that had been introduced by the Bureau, and this, plus the large size, l 3/8 x 3l/32 of an inch, caused them to be rather frowned upon by the public. Their sales finally became so small that the Department notified various Postmasters to push them as strongly as possible, though not necessarily to force them upon anyone who might object to their size.

Whereas the Pan American series won the attention of even non-collectors by their beauty and many copies were saved, this group was generally unpopular with philatelists and the users of postage stamps. This attitude on the part of collectors, coupled with the limited quantity issued, has made this series very desirable to modern philatelists and blocks of four are much sought after.

Design C32	**1¢ Green, Robert R. Livingston**, 1904. Issued: 80 million.
Design C33	**2¢ Carmine, Thomas Jefferson**, 1904. Issued: 193 million.
Design C34	**3¢ Violet, James Monroe**, 1904. Issued: 4.5 million.
Design C35	**5¢ Blue, William McKinley**, 1904. Issued: 6.9 million.
Design C36	**10¢ Red Brown, Map of the Louisiana Purchase**, 1904. Issued: 4 million. ***100 Greatest #68.***

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION ISSUE

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis, Mo. April 30 – December 1, 1904



Robert R. Livingston



Thomas Jefferson



James Monroe



William McKinley



Map of Louisiana Purchase

1907 COMMEMORATIVES

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ISSUE

Jamestown Exposition, held in Hampton Roads, Va., April 26 – December 1, 1907
Designs C37-C39

The settlement of Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America and was founded on May 14, 1607. It was there that the first representative government of the American continent was established. The cultivation of tobacco began there and Jamestown is also where kidnapped Africans were first brought into the 13 colonies as slaves. The 1907 Jamestown commemorative stamps honor the 300th anniversary of the settlement's founding, which was a historic chapter in our nation's development.

Early in 1903 the Virginia Historical society petitioned the United States Post Office Department to issue stamps to commemorate the founding of Jamestown, the tercentenary of which was to be held in 1907. The society's request was rather broad, as it asked for a complete set from 1¢ to $1, similar to the Omaha issue, and suggested the various subjects to be used, one of which was to be King James of England for whom the colony was named. Plans for the series changed a few times, from a set of 10 stamps to only two stamps, which would not include Pocahontas. Historical societies petitioned for her inclusion, and she was ultimately pictured on the 5¢ denomination. The decision was wise, and the 5¢ stamp paid the international rate for foreign visitors wishing to send letters home, and was needed to make a complete series.

John Smith is pictured on the 1¢ Jamestown commemorative stamp. Smith is the best known of the early settlers of Virginia and the tale of the beautiful daughter of Powhatan was only one incident in his interesting and varied career. At age 26, while on an expedition in Virginia, he and his men were attacked by Indians. The daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan, Pocahontas is the heroine of one of the best-known traditions connected with American history. When John Smith was sentenced to death, he was but seconds away from being beaten with heavy clubs. Pocahontas ran to his aid and begged and pleaded with her father not to kill him. Smith was spared his life.

Because this episode had an intimate connection with the Jamestown settlement, it was most fitting that the portraits of both Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, as well as a picture of the founding of the colony, should have been selected for the three stamps of this series. While many of the events in Smith's life have been debated, he's credited with making an accurate map of the northeastern coast from Penobscot, Maine, to Cape Cod. And it was Smith who called the area "New England."



Smith drawing by Robert Clark



Pocahontas painting by unknown

Design C37	**1¢ Green, Captain John Smith**, 1907. Issued: 78 million.
Design C38	**2¢ Carmine, The Founding of Jamestown**, 1907. Issued: 149 million.
Design C39	**5¢ Blue, Pocahontas**, 1907. Issued: 8 million. ***100 Greatest #72.***

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ISSUE

Jamestown Exposition, held in Hampton Roads, Va., April 26 – December 1, 1907



Captain John Smith



Founding of Jamestown



Pocahontas

1908 DEFINITIVES

THIRD BUREAU ISSUES – FIRST DESIGNS

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington
Designs 106-117

The Third Bureau Issues, commonly called the "Washington-Franklins" are a series of definitive U.S. Postage stamps depicting George Washington and Benjamin Franklin issued by the United States Post Office Department between 1908 and 1922. The distinctive feature of this issue is that it employs only two engraved heads set in ovals—Washington and Franklin in full profile—and replicates one or another of these portraits on every stamp denomination in the series. This is a significant departure from previous definitive issues, which had featured pantheons of famous Americans, with each portrait-image confined to a single denomination. The first designs of the Washington-Franklin issues (1908–1912) incorporated a pair of olive branches surrounding one or the other of the two profiles on every design, comprising 12 denominations and 94 separate stamp variations.

The series of the Washington-Franklins were issued in denominations ranging from 1¢ to $5, each value printed in a different color. The engravings of either Washington or Franklin were employed in two broad series encompassing five design themes which in turn were used to print more than 204 separate and distinct stamp variations over a fourteen-year period. During this time seven separate series of the Washington-Franklins appeared in succession, each series differing somewhat from its predecessor in physical characteristics (i.e., paper type, perforation size, etc.), while some series would also introduce new denominations printed with new colors. The entire group of issues survived for almost fifteen years, longer than any previous United States Postage Stamp series produced by a single printing organization.

The stamps were generally printed by the flat-plate process, but several issues employed new and experimental printing methods, including use of the revolutionary rotary printing press and the offset printing process. In addition to different printing methods, watermarks, perforation patterns, and paper types, the Washington-Franklin issues were also printed as imperforate stamps, horizontal and vertical coil stamps, and a number of booklet panes.

Due to the complexity of these issues, Scott catalog numbers have been noted for assistance to collectors.

Design 106	**1¢ Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 12.4 billion. 11 variations, 2 booklets. (Scott Nos. 331, 343, 348, 352, 357, 374, 383, 385, 387, 390, 392) ***(R: Scott #374) 100 Greatest #91.***
Design 107	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 16.8 billion. 12 variations, 2 booklets. (Scott Nos. 332, 344, 349, 353, 358, 375, 384, 386, 388, 391, 393, 519) ***(R: Scott #332)***
Design 108	**3¢ Deep Violet, George Washington**, 1908. Type I, Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 10.5 billion. 21 variations, 2 booklets. (Scott Nos. 333, 345, 359, 376, 389, 394, 426, 445, 456, 464, 483, 484, 489, 493, 494, 501, 502, 529, 530, 535, 541) ***(R: Scott #530)***
Design 109	**4¢ Orange Brown, George Washington**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 2 billion. 13 variations. (Scott Nos. 334, 346, 350, 354, 360, 377, 395, 427, 446, 457, 465, 495, 503) ***(R: Scott #503)***
Design 110	**5¢ Blue, George Washington**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 2.6 billion. 17 variations. (Scott Nos. 335, 347, 351, 355, 361, 378, 396, 423C, 428, 447, 458, 466, 467, 485, 496, 504, 505) ***(R: Scott #504)***
Design 111	**6¢ Red Orange, George Washington**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 1.3 billion. 6 variations. (Scott Nos. 336, 362, 379, 429, 468, 506) ***(R: Scott #506)***
Design 112	**8¢ Olive Green, George Washington**, 1908. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 103 million. 3 variations. (Scott 337, 363, 380) ***(R: Scott #337)***
Design 113	**10¢ Yellow, George Washington**, 1909. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 220 million. 4 variations. (Scott 338, 356, 364, 381) ***(R: Scott #338)***
Design 114	**13¢ Blue Green, George Washington**, 1909. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 2.9 million. 3 variations. (Scott Nos. 339, 365)) ***(R: Scott #339)***
Design 115	**15¢ Pale Ultramarine, George Washington**, 1909. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Collectively Issued: 41 million. 3 variations. (Scott Nos. 340, 366, 382) ***(R: Scott #340)***
Design 116	**50¢ Violet, Benjamin Franklin**, 1909. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Issued: 1.8 million. 1 variation. (Scott No. 341) ***(R: Scott #341)***
Design 117	$1 Violet Brown, George Washington, 1909. Perf. 12, Double-Line Wmk., Flat Press. Issued: 313,590. 1 variation. (Scott No. 342) ***(R: Scott #342) 100 Greatest #83.***

1908 DEFINITIVES

THIRD BUREAU ISSUES – FIRST DESIGNS

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington

























MEMORIAL AND ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C40-C42

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ISSUE

Three stamps of the same design, honoring the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, were created by a joint resolution of Congress. The memorial stamps were the first issued by the United States Post Office Department that commemorated something other than a current event. The design was based on a sculpture by Augustus St. Gaudens. This was the first memorial commemorative issued in perforate and imperforate form – imperforate stamps were issued for use in private coil vending and stamp-affixing machines. Printers were having trouble with stamp papers shrinking during the printing process, resulting in perforations that cut into designs. In an effort to stop shrinkage, rag stock was added to the paper resulting in the creation of a bluish paper stamp, which is the rarest of the three stamps.

ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC ISSUE

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held in Seattle, Washington in 1909 to publicize the development of the Pacific Northwest. Organizers urged the Post Office Department to issue commemorative stamps to promote the event as they had done for several world's fairs. Only one was issued. Several designs were considered, including one picturing a seal on a block of ice, but were eliminated because they failed to portray Alaska's temperate summers in a way that would attract tourists.

In the end, officials decided to picture William Seward, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. Seward was a statesman and New York Senator. He served as Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson and had already been profiled extensively on the Department of State Official Stamps. During the Civil War, it was his difficult task to see that foreign nations did not give the Confederacy official recognition. He was successful in this and is recognized for the accomplishment. However, his greatest work was the purchase of Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million in 1867.

HUDSON-FULTON ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

In 1609 Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River aboard his ship the Half Moon. Just 200 years later, in 1807, Robert Fulton navigated the Hudson River in his steamship the Clermont. In a joint celebration of both events the Post Office Department issued this variety to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the 100th Anniversary of Robert Fulton's steamship. Interestingly, the stamp inscription only specifies the discovery of the Hudson River. Fulton's achievement is represented by the appearance of the steamboat Clermont in the central design.

The stamp was issued to coincide with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration which was organized by a group of influential New Yorkers that included financial titans J.P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie. The festivities included a grand naval parade focusing on U.S. naval supremacy, public flights by Wilbur Wright, and a visit by the RMS Lusitania. The Hudson-Fulton Celebration commemorative stamp was issued perforate and imperforate, although it was a poor fit for private vending machines.

Design C40	**2¢ Carmine, Lincoln Birth Centenary**, 1909. Issued: 149 million. Three variations include 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12; 2¢ Carmine, Imperf.; 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12 Bluish Paper. ***(R: 2¢ Carmine, Perforated 12)***
Design C41	**2¢ Carmine, Alaska-Yukon Pacific – William H. Seward**, 1909. Issued: 153 million. Two variations include 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12; 2¢ Carmine, Imperf. ***(R: 2¢ Carmine, Perforated 12)***
Design C42	**2¢ Carmine, Hudson-Fulton Territory**, 1909. Issued: 73 million. Two variations include 2¢ Carmine, Perf. 12; 2¢ Carmine, Imperf. ***(R: 2¢ Carmine, Perforated 12)***

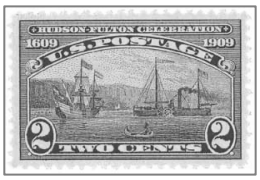
MEMORIAL AND ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birth



Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Wash.



300th Anniversary of the Hudson River and Centenary of Robert Fulton's Steamship, the "Clermont"

REGISTRATION ISSUE

Design R1

The Registered Mail system was introduced in the United States on July 1, 1855, promising special care and handling in exchange for an extra fee. However, a special 10¢ Registry stamp indicating prepayment for this extra service wasn't issued until December 1, 1911.

Placed alongside a definitive or commemorative United States postage stamp the Registry stamp was intended to guarantee that Registered Mail was carefully tracked and recorded along its route. The special service was a convenient and inexpensive way to guarantee safe delivery of valuable letters, documents, and materials. In spite of the dramatic American Eagle design printed in bold ink, confusion and misuse of the Registration stamp was widespread. Ten months after it was issued, the postmaster general announced that the use of the Registration stamps would be limited to the existing supply.

However the need for the service continued to play out in the daily headlines. Pockets of untamed frontier still existed in the West and electronic fund transfers were decades away. Cash was frequently mailed to cover payrolls, transfers from the Federal Reserve to local banks, and other financial institutions.

Design R1 **10¢ Blue, Eagle**, 1911. ***100 Greatest #64.***

REGISTRATION ISSUE

Eagle



1912 DEFINITIVES

THIRD BUREAU ISSUES – SECOND DESIGNS

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington
Designs 118-133

The Washington-Franklin designs were modified, beginning in 1912, with George Washington replacing Benjamin Franklin on the 1¢ denomination; adoption of a new design of George Washington on both the 1¢ and 2¢ denominations; substitution of Benjamin Franklin for George Washington on stamps with values above 7¢; and the addition of new 13¢, 12¢, 20¢, 30¢, $2, and $5 denominations - all featuring Benjamin Franklin. The designs of the 3¢ through 6¢ denominations remained unchanged from 1908. The Franklin-head issues from 1912 on appeared with Oak leaves near the bottom of the oval in the image. Olive branches and Oak leaves are often used as symbols for peace (Olive branches) and strength (Oak leaves), though no significance was officially acknowledged in their use here.

In addition to different printing methods, watermarks, perforation patterns, and paper types, the Third Bureau - second designs were also printed as imperforate stamps, horizontal and vertical coil stamps, and a number of booklet panes, totaling 111 major stamp catalog numbers. The 2¢ design exhibits 38 major catalog number variations, with current catalog values ranging from $0.25 to $175,000 each. This is the greatest number of variations of any United States stamp design.

Due to the complexity of these issues, Scott catalog numbers have been noted for assistance to collectors.

Design 118	**1¢ Green, George Washington**, 1912. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 45.5 billion. 29 variations, 5 booklets. (Scott Nos. 405, 408, 410, 412, 423A, 423D, 424, 441, 443, 448, 452, 462, 481, 486, 490, 498, 525, 531, 536, 538, 542, 543, 544, 545) ***(R: Scott #405)***
Design 119	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1912. Type I, Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 73.2 billion. 42 variations, 5 booklets. (Scott Nos. 406, 409, 411, 413, 423B, 423E, 425, 442, 444, 449, 450, 453, 454, 455, 459, 461, 463, 482, 482A, 487, 488, 491, 492, 499, 500, 526, 527, 528, 528A, 528B, 532, 533, 534, 534A, 534B, 539, 540, 546) ***(R: Scott #406)***
Design 120	**7¢ Black, George Washington**, 1914. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 558 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 407, 430, 469, 507) ***(R: Scott #507)***
Design 121	**8¢ Olive Bister, Benjamin Franklin**, 1912. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 825 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 414, 431, 470, 508) ***(R: Scott #508)***
Design 122	**9¢ Salmon Red, Benjamin Franklin**, 1914. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 312 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 415, 432, 471, 509) ***(R: Scott #509)***
Design 123	**10¢ Orange Yellow, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 1.9 billion. 5 variations. (Scott 416, 433, 472, 497, 510) ***(R: Scott #510)***
Design 124	**11¢ Dark Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 169 million. 3 variations. (Scott Nos. 434, 473, 511) ***(R: Scott #511)***
Design 125	**12¢ Claret Brown, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 383 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 417, 435, 474, 512) ***(R: Scott #512)***
Design 126	**13¢ Apple Green, Benjamin Franklin,** 1919. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 32 million. 1 variation. (Scott No. 513) ***(R: Scott #513)***
Design 127	**15¢ Gray, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 383 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 418, 437, 475, 514) ***(R: Scott #514)***
Design 128	**20¢ Light Ultramarine, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 467 million. 4 variations. (Scott 419, 438, 476, 515) ***(R: Scott #515)***
Design 129	**30¢ Orange Red, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 181 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 439, 420, 476A, 516) ***(R: Scott #516)***
Design 130	**50¢ Red Violet, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 126 million. 5 variations. (Scott 421, 422, 440, 477, 517) ***(R: Scott #517)***
Design 131	**$1 Violet Brown, Benjamin Franklin**, 1917. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: 22 million. 4 variations. (Scott Nos. 423, 460, 478, 518)) ***(R: Scott #518)***
Design 132	**$2 Carmine & Black, Benjamin Franklin**, 1920. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Rotary Press. Issued: Issued: 810,000. 2 variations. (Scott Nos. 523, 547) ***(R: Scott #547) 100 Greatest #49 and #70 for 1920 variation.***
Design 133	**$5 Deep Green & Black, Benjamin Franklin**, 1918. Perf. 11, Unwmk., Flat Press. Issued: Issued: 296,653. 1 variation. (Scott No. 524) ***(R: Scott #524) 100 Greatest #35.***

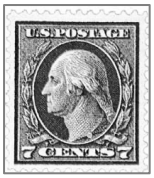
1912 DEFINITIVES

THIRD BUREAU ISSUES – SECOND DESIGNS

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington

































PARCEL POST ISSUE

Designs PP1-PP12

Sending packages through the mail is known as "Parcel Post." Introduced in the United States in 1913, parcel post greatly improved life for rural Americans and nurtured America's mail-order industry. Parcel post was actually an extension of existing fourth-class mail service and the service expanded the size and weight limits for packages. Together with the free rural-delivery service introduced in 1896, parcel post provided an inexpensive method to send packages weighing up to 70 pounds to the most isolated areas of the country. The service was an instant success, with more than four million parcel post packages handled in the first five days of service. More than 300 million were sent in the first six months.

The impact was enormous. Farmers were able to save time and money by sending produce through the mail. Rural Americans, who comprised 54% of the nation, were able to receive a wide array of commodities including seeds, books, baby chicks, and clothing. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck and Company grew into retail giants. Mail-order catalogs, affectionately known as "the Bible," were the primary sources of goods for many Americans. Box manufacturers thrived as they developed new packaging to ship the variety of materials.

A new regulation was introduced in 1914 to forbid the mailing of humans. At least three people had been sent through the service, including a five-year old girl, May Pierstorff, whose parents attached 53¢ in parcel post stamps to her coat and mailed her from her home in Grangeville, Idaho to her grandmother in Lewiston, for a visit. May traveled the short distance with a Railway Post Office clerk in the mail train car. Her story is told in a children's book titled, "Mailing May." The postal fee was a fraction of the train fare.

The 1913 $1 Parcel Post stamp is the highest denomination issued and the key to owning a complete set. The 20¢ stamp was the first government-issued postage stamp of any country to show an airplane. All stamps were Perforated 12 and printed on single-line USPS watermarked paper.

Design PP1	**1¢ Carmine Rose, Post Office Clerk**, 1913. Issued: 210 million.
Design PP2	**2¢ Carmine Rose, City Carrier**, 1913. Issued: 206 million.
Design PP3	**3¢ Carmine Rose, Railway Postal Clerk**, 1913. Issued: 29 million.
Design PP4	**4¢ Carmine Rose, Rural Carrier**, 1913. Issued: 76.7 million.
Design PP5	**5¢ Carmine Rose, Mail Train & Bag**, 1913. Issued: 108,153,993.
Design PP6	**10¢ Carmine Rose, Steamship & Mail Tender**, 1913. Issued: 56.9 million.
Design PP7	**15¢ Carmine Rose, Automobile Service**, 1913. Issued: 21.1 million.
Design PP8	**20¢ Carmine Rose, Airplane Carrying Mail**, 1913. Issued: 17.4 million.
Design PP9	**25¢ Carmine Rose, Manufacturing**, 1913. Issued: 21.9 million.
Design PP10	**50¢ Carmine Rose, Dairying**, 1913. Issued: 2.1 million.
Design PP11	**75¢ Carmine Rose, Harvesting**, 1913. Issued: 2.8 million.
Design PP12	**$1 Carmine Rose, Fruit Growing**, 1913. Issued: 1.5 million. ***100 Greatest #76.***

1913 PARCEL POST

PARCEL POST ISSUE



Post Office Clerk



City Carrier



Railway Postal Clerk



Rural Carrier



Mail Train &
Mail Bag on Rack



Steamship and
Mail Tender



Automobile Service



Airplane Carrying Mail



Manufacturing



Dairying



Harvesting



Fruit Growing

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION ISSUE

Commemorating the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, Cal.
Designs C43-C47

This series of four stamps was issued in 1913 to commemorate both the opening of the Panama Canal and the discovery of the Pacific Ocean. The Panama-Pacific Exposition, a World's Fair major Exposition, was planned to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The 10¢ stamp was originally issued in a light orange yellow color. Very quickly complaints arose about the lightness of the color and the difficulty of making out the image. The Post Office Department quickly decided to change the color and issue the stamp in a much darker orange in 1913.

The new stamps were popular with the public. However, it wasn't long before the Post Office Department began hearing complaints that the stamp's paper was too brittle. In an effort to make the stamps stronger, perforating machines were altered from 12 perforations per two centimeters to 10 perforations per two centimeters in 1914-15. The Panama-Pacific commemoratives were among the first stamps to be reissued with the higher-gauge perforations.

The change in color of the 10¢ stamp is the last intentional color change made by the government for stamps issued during the first 100 years of United States postal history. While there are numerous unintentional printing variations that resulted in many color shades throughout the years, intentional color changes result in new designs. The other intentional color changes occurred in several of the 1875 Interim Designs and 1887 Final Designs of the Large Bank Note issues; the 2¢ stamp in the 1890 Small Bank Note issue; and, the 1898 First Bureau UPU Colors issues – which introduced the Universal Postal Union recommended color designations for certain denominations that guided definitive issue stamp colors for many succeeding years.

Design C43	**1¢ Green, Vasco Nunez de Balboa**, 1913. Issued: 335 million. Two variations include 1913 1¢, Perf. 12; 1915 1¢, Perf. 10. ***(R: 1913 1¢, Perforated 12)***
Design C44	**2¢ Carmine, The Panama Canal**, 1913. Issued: 504 million. Two variations include 1913 1¢, Perf. 12; 1915 2¢, Perf. 10. ***(R: 1913 2¢, Perforated 12)***
Design C45	**5¢ Blue, The Golden Gate,** 1913. Issued: 29 million. Two variations include 1913 1¢, Perf. 12; 1915 5¢, Perf. 10. ***(R: 1913 5¢, Perforated 12)***
Design C46	**10¢ Orange Yellow, Discovery of San Francisco Bay**, 1913, Perf 12. Issued: 17 million. ***100 Greatest #100.***
Design C47	**10¢ Orange, Discovery of San Francisco Bay**, 1913**.** Issued: 17 million. Two variations include 1913 10¢, Perf. 12; 1915 10¢, Perf. 10. ***(R: 1913 10¢, Perforated 12)***

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION ISSUE

Commemorating the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, Cal.



Vasco Nunez de Balboa



Panama Canal Locks



Golden Gate

Color changed from Orange Yellow to Orange



Discovery of San Francisco Bay



1918 AIR MAIL

FIRST AIR MAIL ISSUE

Curtis Jenny Biplane
Designs A1-A3

The first scheduled U.S. Air Mail service began on May 15, 1918, using U.S Army Curtiss JN-4HM "Jenny" biplanes flown by Army pilots operating on a route between Washington, D.C. (Washington Polo Grounds) and New York City (Belmont Park) with an intermediate stop in Philadelphia (Bustleton Field). Among those who were on hand for the departure of the first flight from Washington, D.C., were President Woodrow Wilson, U.S. Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Army Lt. George L. Boyle was selected to pilot aircraft #38262 on the first Northbound flight which, unfortunately, turned out to be a somewhat less than successful initial venture. Almost immediately after taking off at 11:47 a.m. Boyle became disoriented and started flying south when he followed the wrong set of railroad tracks out of the city. Realizing that he was lost, Boyle attempted to find out where he was by making an unscheduled landing just 18 minutes later at 12:05 p.m. in Waldorf, Maryland, about 25 miles south of the city. Unfortunately, he broke the prop on his airplane when he made a hard landing, so the 140 pounds of mail he was carrying had to be trucked back to Washington from where it was finally flown North to Philadelphia and New York the following day. The site of the first continuously scheduled air mail service is marked by a plaque in West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C.. The route was extended to Boston three weeks later on June 4.

After four months of the mail being flown by the Army, all flight operations were taken over by the USPOD's Aerial Mail Service on August 12, 1918, using a fleet of six purpose built mail biplanes designed and constructed by the Standard Aircraft Corporation of Elizabeth, NJ, and flown by civilian pilots hired by the Post Office Department. After a number of "pathfinder" flights made in September, November, and early December, the first flight providing scheduled east-west service between New York and Chicago occurred on December 17, 1918. Three air mail stamps were issued in 1918 for this new mail service category.

Design A1	6¢ Orange, Curtiss Jenny, 1918. Issued: 3.4 million.
Design A2	16¢ Green, Curtiss Jenny, 1918. Issued: 3.8 million.
Design A3	24¢ Carmine Rose & Black, Curtiss Jenny, 1918. Issued: 2.1 million. ***100 Greatest #27.***

Inverted Jenny Legendary "Upside-Down Airplane" Stamp



Known to collectors and non-collectors alike, the Inverted Jenny is the most-recognized stamp in the world. During World War I, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was given less than two weeks to product a new bi-colored air mail stamp to satisfy the 24¢ air mail rate. The overworked staff accidentally fed a few sheets of stamps through the printing press backwards, creating sheets of 100 stamps with the inverted center designs. One complete sheet of 100 inverted stamps slipped by inspectors and was distributed to a post office in Washington, D.C.

On the morning prior to the inaugural flight in 1918, William Robey withdrew $30.00 (more than $1,300 in today's wages) from his bank account to purchase a full sheet of the new stamps. Although he was an avid stamp collector, Robey's "heart stood still when the postal clerk handed him the full sheet of 100 24¢ air mail stamps with inverted centers. Other error sheets were discovered and destroyed, making Robey's error sheet the only one to slip by the bureau's inspectors.

Dealer Eugene Klein purchased the entire sheet from Robey for $15,000 and sold it intact to multi-millionaire Colonel Edward H.R. Green. Acting on Green's behalf, Klein lightly numbered each stamp and separated the sheet into single stamps and blocks. This simple act has allowed collectors to trace the provenance of the beloved Jenny Invert stamps through the years. The $450,000 market value of an Inverted Jenny far surpasses any other stamp with 100 known quantity, which, while rare, is not especially rare. However, extreme collector demand drives the relatively modest rarity into very high scarcity, resulting in the extremely high value for this error stamp. ***100 Greatest #3.***

First Air Mail Issue

Curtis Jenny Biplane







1919 COMMEMORATIVE

VICTORY ISSUE

Victory of the Allies in World War I
Design C48

Issued at the close of World War I, the 3¢ Victory Issue's rich symbolism captures many elements of the conflict, which saw nations around the globe drawn into war. When Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated on June 28, 1914, a complex web of international treaties drew several nations into the turmoil. Having agreed by treaty to defend one another, nations were forced to go to war in support of the Allied Powers (France, Italy, Russia, the British Empire, and the U.S.) or the Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, the German and Ottoman empires, and Bulgaria). President Woodrow Wilson ignored intense pressure and rejected U.S. involvement for over three years, until increased German U-boat attacks on American merchant ships prompted a U.S. declaration of war. American troops then poured into Europe at the rate of 10,000 per day. The war raged for about 18 more months, until the Allies were victorious and the conflict officially ended on November 11, 1918.

Issued four months later, the Victory Issue pictures the Goddess of Victory against a background of flags of the Allied Powers. The Russian flag is absent, perhaps because it withdrew from the war in the wake of the Russian Revolution.

Design C48	**3¢ Purple, Victory and Flags of Allies**, 1919. Issued: 100 million. ***100 Greatest #82.***

1920 COMMEMORATIVES

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY ISSUE

300th Anniversary of the Pilgrims Landing at Plymouth Rock
Designs C49-C51

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock was commemorated in 1920 by a three-stamp set. These stamps are unique in that they did not contain the words "United States" or "U.S." Critics complained the stamps were too small and the designs too crowded. The Assistant Postmaster General noted in a letter "Any additional lettering would have overcrowded designs which required all of the spaces assigned to them" - confirming the critics' complaints. Many thought these stamps would be recalled.

The 1¢ stamp illustrates the Mayflower, which carried 102 people originally bound for Virginia. They made landfall at Massachusetts and founded the Plymouth Plantation. The 2¢ stamp showed the Pilgrims landing at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The 5¢ stamp depicts the Signing of the Compact – forerunner of the U.S. Constitution and the hallmark of our democracy.

Contrary to early public opinion, stamp experts believe today that this issue illustrates fine detail and required extreme skill from the engraver. In fact, had the cloud background been left out of the design, philatelists feel the 1¢ stamp might rank as one of the outstanding United States stamps of the 20th century.

Design C49	**1¢ Green, The *"Mayflower,"*** 1920. Issued: 138 million.
Design C50	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock**, 1920. Issued: 196 million.
Design C51	**5¢ Blue, Signing of the Compact**, 1920. Issued: 11 million.

1919 COMMEMORATIVE

VICTORY ISSUE

Victory of the Allies in World War I



"Victory" and Flags of Allies

1920 COMMEMORATIVES

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY ISSUE

300th Anniversary of the Pilgrims Landing at Plymouth Rock



The "Mayflower"



Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock



Signing of the Compact

1922 DEFINITIVES

FOURTH BUREAU ISSUES

Nathan Hale. Franklin, Warren G. Harding, Washington,
Lincoln, M. Washington, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Garfield,
William McKinley, Grant, Jefferson, Monroe, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland
Designs 134-149

With the introduction of the Fourth Bureau Issue in late 1922 design variety returned to United States definitive stamps. In addition to the traditional figures, more recently deceased Presidents such as Warren Harding, Theodore Roosevelt, W. H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson were joined by a variety of national monuments and landmarks on the higher denominations. Produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington D.C., these issues were printed in two primary variations – the 1922-1925 printings, using the flat-plate process, and the 1930 printings, using the rotary press process. In addition, for a number of designs, vertical and horizontal coils were printed, as well as imperforates, resulting in 84 total variations for the Fourth Bureau Issues.

Design 134	**1/2¢ Olive Brown, Nathan Hale**, 1925. Issued: 1.4 billion. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1929 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 135	**1¢ Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1923. Issued: 16.9 billion. Nine variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Imperforate, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf. 11, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf. 11, Rotary Press COIL WASTE; 1923 Perf. 10, Vert. Coil, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Horiz. Coil, Rotary Press; 1926 Imperforate. Rotary Press; 1926 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 136	**1 1/2¢ Brown, Warren Harding**, 1925. Issued: 7.3 billion. Seven variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Imperforate, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf. 10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Horiz. Coil; 1926 Imperforate. Rotary Press; 1926 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 137	**1 1/2¢ Brown, Warren Harding**, 1930. Issued: 2.4 billion. Two variations - 1930 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press; 1930 Per 10 Vert. Coil. ***(R: 1930 Perforated 11x10 ½, Rotary Press)***
Design 138	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1923. Issued: 97 billion. Ten variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Imperforate, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf. 10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf. 11, Rotary Press; 1923 Type I, Perf. 10, Vert. Coil, Rotary Press; 1923 Type II, Perf. 10, Vert. Coil, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Horiz. Coil, Rotary Press; 1926 Type I, Imperforate. Rotary Press; 1926 Type II, Imperforate. Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 139	**3¢ Violet, Abraham Lincoln**, 1923. Issued: 2.9 billion. Four variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Vert. Coil; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 140	**4¢ Yellow Brown, Martha Washington**, 1923. Issued: 2.1 billion. Four variations -1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Vert. Coil; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 141	**4¢ Brown, William H. Taft**, 1930. Issued: 471 million. Two variations - 1930 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press; 1930 Per 10 Vert. Coil. ***(R: 1930 Perforated 11x10 ½, Rotary Press)***
Design 142	**5¢ Blue, Theodore Roosevelt**, 1922. Issued: 2.7 billion. Four variations -1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 143	**6¢ Red Orange, James A. Garfield**, 1922. Issued: 1.4 billion. Four variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1923 Perf 10 Vert. Coil; 1929 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press ; 1932 Deep Orange, Perf. 10, Vert. Coil. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 144	**7¢ Black, William McKinley**, 1923. Issued: 1 billion. Three variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 145	**8¢ Olive Green, Ulysses S. Grant**, 1923. Issued: 1.5 billion. Three variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 146	**9¢ Rose, Thomas Jefferson**, 1923. Issued: 750 million. Three variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 147	**10¢ Orange, James Monroe**, 1923. Issued: 3.1 billion. Four variations -1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1923 Perf. 11x10, Rotary Press; 1927 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 148	**11¢ Light Blue, Rutherford B. Hayes**, 1922. Issued: 400 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 149	**12¢ Brown Violet, Grover Cleveland**, 1923. Issued: 590 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***

1922 DEFINITIVES

FOURTH BUREAU ISSUES

Nathan Hale. Franklin, Warren G. Harding, Washington,
Lincoln, M. Washington, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Garfield,
William McKinley, Grant, Jefferson, Monroe, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland









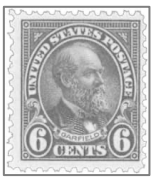
























1922 DEFINITIVES

FOURTH BUREAU ISSUES

Harrison, American Indian, Statue of Liberty, Golden Gate, Woodrow Wilson, Niagara Falls, American Buffalo, Arlington Amphitheater, Lincoln Memorial, United States Capital, Freedom Statue
Designs 150-160

The Fourth Bureau Issues were printed in two primary variations – the 1922-1925 printings, using the flat-plate process, and the 1930 printings, using the rotary press process. In addition, for a number of designs vertical and horizontal coils were printed as well as imperforates, resulting in 84 total variations for the Fourth Bureau Issues. All values above 10¢ had only the two primary printing variations. Like the Third Bureau Issues, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington were portrayed on the most commonly used stamps - the 1¢ and the 2¢ . Some other subjects in the series had also appeared on United States postage stamps. Boldly innovative, numerous stamps featured icons of American culture-an American Indian, the Statue of Liberty, California's Golden Gate (before the bridge), Niagara Falls, a buffalo, the newly-dedicated Arlington Amphitheater and Lincoln Memorial, the U.S. Capitol, and the head of the statue of 'Armed Freedom' atop the Capitol dome (mistakenly called 'America' on the stamp). The ½¢ through 15¢ have a vertical orientation, and values from 17¢ through $5 have a horizontal orientation.

The first stamp of the series, the 11¢ Rutherford B. Hayes stamp, was issued on October 4, 1922, the hundredth anniversary of Hayes's birth, in his hometown of Fremont, Ohio, and in the District of Columbia. Thus began the practice of issuing a new stamp on a specific day and in a particular city. Many collectors regard First Day Covers of the Hayes stamp as the beginning of modern First Day Cover collecting.

Attempts to economize produced a few unusual stamps in this series. Rotary press coil stamps web sections, not long enough to be made into coils, were made into sheets of stamps known as 'coil waste'. Similarly, some short sections of the rotary-printed web sheet stamps were salvaged and perforated with the gauge 11 perforation that was intended only for use on flat plate stamps. These 'sheet waste' stamps are exceedingly rare.

Design 150	**13¢ Green, Benjamin Harrison**, 1926. Issued: 190 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 151	**14¢ Blue, American Indian**, 1923. Issued: 200 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing). 100 Greatest #38.***
Design 152	**15¢ Gray, Statue of Liberty**, 1922. Issued: 850 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 153	**17¢ Black, Woodrow Wilson**, 1925. Issued: 175 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 154	**20¢ Carmine Rose, Golden Gate**, 1923. Issued: 1.3 billion. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 155	**25¢ Green, Niagara Falls**, 1922. Issued: 145 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 156	**30¢ Brown, American Buffalo**, 1930. Issued: 360 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 157	**50¢ Lilac, Arlington Amphitheater**, 1922. Issued: 280 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 158	**$1 Violet Brown, Lincoln Memorial**, 1923. Issued: 35 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 159	**$2 Deep Blue, U.S. Capital**, 1923. Issued: 1.9 million. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing)***
Design 160	**$5 Carmine & Blue, American Statue from Capital**, 1923. Issued: 545,000. Two variations - 1922 Perf. 11, Flat Plate; 1931 Perf. 11x10 ½, Rotary Press. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11, Flat Plate Printing). 100 Greatest #9.***

1922 DEFINITIVES

FOURTH BUREAU ISSUES

Harrison, American Indian, Statue of Liberty, Golden Gate, Woodrow Wilson, Niagara Falls,
American Buffalo, Arlington Amphitheater, Lincoln Memorial, United States Capital, Freedom Statue























THIRD SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES

Messenger on Motorcycle, Post Office Delivery Truck
Designs SD6-SD10

Early images on the Special Delivery Service issues were the running messenger (who was evocative of winged Mercury), used on stamps from 1885 until 1895, and the messenger on bicycle in 1902. In 1922 the Special Delivery stamp featured a letter carrier with motorcycle, a mode of transportation that suggested speed, efficiency, and growing modernity of the mail. It was also the first design in this class of stamps to actually show a carrier delivering a letter to a customer.

The motorcycle portrayed on the motorcycle issues is not a specific brand, but if a postmaster had a motorcycle at his disposal, it was probably either an Indian or Harley-Davidson. And, of course, his special delivery carriers were the cycle's intended users. Six issues of the Motorcycle Delivery stamp were released with five different denominations in a twenty-two year period. The 1922 Issue had a 10¢ denomination, and so did the 1927 Issue, but the stamp had 11 x 10.5 perforations. The 1925 Issue had an additional 5¢ fee for Special Delivery of parcel post mail, a total fee of fifteen cents. And between 1931 and 1944, the United States Post Office Department issued stamps in 13¢, 15¢, and 17¢ denominations.

Beginning in 1925, Special Delivery stamps introduced the image of a Post Office delivery truck. Both images reappeared as rates changed and various color, printing and perforation variations were created. Finally in 1954 a design featuring hands passing a letter went into use. The last image, instituted in 1969, portrayed arrows. On June 7, 1997, the United States Postal Service terminated Special Delivery mail service which left many unused Special Delivery stamps in circulation that were no longer valid for such postage.

Design SD6	**10¢ Gray Violet, Motorcycle Delivery**, 1922. Two variations include 1922 Perf. 11; 1927 Perf. 11 x 10½. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11).***
Design SD7	**13¢ Blue, Motorcycle Delivery**, 1944.
Design SD8	**15¢ Deep Orange, Motorcycle Delivery**, 1925. Two variations include 1925 Perf. 11; 1927 Perf. 11 x 10½. ***(R: 1922 Perforated 11).***
Design SD9	**17¢ Orange Yellow, Motorcycle Delivery**, 1925.
Design SD10	**20¢ Black, Post Office Truck**, 1925. Two variations include 1925 Perf. 11; 1951 Perf. 11 x 10½. ***(R: 1925 Perforated 11).***

1922 SPECIAL DELIVERY

Third Special Delivery Issues

Messenger on Motorcycle, Post Office Delivery Truck











1923 COMMEMORATIVE

HARDING MEMORIAL ISSUE

Tribute to the Memory of President Warren G. Harding, who Died August 2, 1923
Design C52

President Warren G. Harding was honored by this 2¢ commemorative stamp only one month after his death on August 2, 1923. The Harding Memorial Issue was a special stamp that was to be issued for a limited time of 60 to 90 days. The UPU consented to the use of black for this 2¢ memorial stamp. Of the 200,000 copies sent to Marion, Ohio (Harding's hometown), 180,000 were sold on the first day of issue. Demand for this stamp was far greater than for any previous special issue. It was impossible to meet the demand by printing from flat plates alone. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was finally authorized to supplement that printing with a rotary press version. This was the first commemorative or memorial stamp issued using two printing methods. An imperforate version was later printed, which primarily went to collectors. Eventually, over one billion stamps were issued, stretching the original 60-day limit to nearly 6 full months. Harding was beloved across the country when he died while still in office. An estimated three million mourners gathered to watch his funeral train pass by. The New York Times called it "the most remarkable demonstration in American history of affection, respect, and reverence for the dead.

In running for the presidency in 1920, Harding promised to return America "to normalcy" and healing from World War I and the policies of President Wilson. Harding conducted a front-porch campaign from his home in Marion, Ohio, while his opponent traveled over 20,000 miles. Over 600,000 people came to visit him. The results of November's election were the first in US history to be covered on the radio. Harding and his running mate Calvin Coolidge received 60 percent of the national vote, the highest percentage ever recorded up to that time.

Harding worked to make the Federal government smaller and more efficient. The Harding Administrations reduced government spending by 25 percent the first year and cut it in half after two years. The President felt lowering tax rates would help the country recover from the postwar depression it was experiencing. Under the guidance of Andrew Mellon, the top tax rate was reduced from 73 percent to 25 over the course of four years. Unemployment fell and tax revenue increased. Historians Schweikart and Allen wrote the economic policies "... produced the most vibrant eight year burst of manufacturing and innovation in the nation's history."

In 1923, scandals in Harding's administration were beginning to surface. He told a journalist, "I have no trouble with my enemies, but my friends, they're the ones that keep me walking the floor at nights!" The President's health was suffering, so he decided to take a tour to the West and Alaska to reconnect with the people and promote his agenda. Accompanied by his wife and trusted advisors, Harding's train left Washington on June 20. After giving speeches throughout the Midwest, he and his party traveled to Alaska. Harding was the first President to visit there.

On the way back to the lower 48 states, Harding toured British Columbia, the first sitting President to visit Canada. As the trip continued, Harding became progressively weaker. The train traveled to San Francisco. On August 2, Harding died in a hotel suite of an apparent heart attack. The President's body was transported by train across the country. Millions of Americans lined the track all along the route to pay their respects. His state funeral took place on August 8 in the Capitol building. Harding's term was the shortest of any President in the 20th century.

Design C52 **2¢ Black, Warren G. Harding,** 1923. Collectively Issued: 1.5 billion. Three variations – Flat Plate Perforated, Flat Plate Imperforate. Rotary Press Performated***(R:1923 Flat Plate Perforated)***

1923 COMMEMORATIVE

HARDING MEMORIAL ISSUE

Tribute to the Memory of President Warren G. Harding, who Died August 2, 1923



SECOND AIR MAIL ISSUE

Designs A4-A6

The first air mail routes between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York were successful. The Post Office Department decided to extend the routes to western cities. Because of accidents and frequent stops, mail traveling by air often took longer to reach its destination than mail sent by train. Many businesses stopped sending their letters by plane in favor of the less expensive and more efficient rail service. Second Assistant Postmaster General Irving Glover began making plans for the mail to travel by night as well as during daylight hours. The U.S. was divided into three zones and rates would be determined by distance flown. Air mail delivery for a one-ounce letter traveling from one zone to the next was 8¢. New air mail stamps were issued to meet the demand.

The design for the 8¢ air mail stamp was based on a photograph of the radiator and propeller of a De Haviland plane. The stamp design was approved August 1, 1923. Printing began on the 13th and they were available for sale at the American Philatelic Society annual convention two days later.

This 16¢ stamp illustrates the Air Service Emblem. It was issued to cover postage for an air mail letter of one ounce or less, for a distance covering two zones within the United States.

The DeHavilland Biplane is pictured on this 24¢ air mail issue. This aircraft eventually replaced the Jenny in carrying the mail. This particular stamp was issued to provide payment for night flights from New York all the way to the Pacific Coast.

REGULAR NIGHT FLYING

Before the air mail service can offer ... its full measure of value it will be necessary to operate the planes at night as well as in the daytime. —Postmaster General Harry S. New, 1923

To demonstrate the possible speed of airmail, the Post Office Department staged a flight from San Francisco to New York on February 22, 1921 — the first time mail was flown both day and night over the entire distance. Winter was not an ideal season for test flights, but the Department was pressed — Congress was deciding whether or not, and to what extent, to continue to fund airmail service. Despite bad weather, the flight was a success, largely through the heroic efforts of pilot Jack Knight. Congress was impressed. Instead of ending the service, Congress appropriated $1,250,000 for its expansion, and later increased the amount.

To prepare for night flying, the Post Office Department equipped its planes with luminescent instruments, navigational lights, and parachute flares. In 1923, it began building a lighted airway along the transcontinental route, to guide pilots at night. The first section completed was Chicago to Cheyenne, 885 miles. Emergency landing fields were created every 25 miles, between the 5 regular landing fields in that section. All the fields were marked by fifty-foot towers with revolving beacon lights. At the regular fields, the beacons were visible for up to 150 miles; beacons at the emergency fields were visible for up to 80 miles. Small white lights outlined the fields' boundaries. Between landing fields, 289 flashing gas beacons —visible for up to 9 miles — were installed every 3 miles from Chicago to Cheyenne. The Department extended the lighted airway eastward to Cleveland and westward to Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1924. In 1925, the lighted airway stretched from New York to Salt Lake City.

Regular cross-country through service, with night flying, began on July 1, 1924. In 1926, the trip from New York to San Francisco included 15 stops for service and the exchange of mail. Pilots and planes changed six times en route, at Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, and Reno. The longest leg was between Omaha and Cheyenne, 476 miles; the shortest, 184 miles, was between Reno and San Francisco.

Design A4	**8¢ Green, Radiator and Propeller**, 1923. Issued: 6.4 million.
Design A5	**16¢ Dark Blue, Air Service Emblem**, 1923. Issued: 5.3 million.
Design A6	**24¢ Carmine, DeHavilland Biplane**, 1923. Issued: 5.3 million.

SECOND AIR MAIL ISSUE



Airplane Radiator and Wooden Propeller



Air Service Emblem



DeHavilland Biplane

HUGUENOT-WALLOON ISSUE

300th Anniversary of the Settling of the Walloons and in Honor of the Huguenots
Designs C53-C55

The Huguenot-Walloon series of stamps commemorated the 300th anniversary of the first successful colony of Protestant immigrants in settling America. The Huguenots were French Protestants who, in the 16th century, established the first Presbyterian Church in France. After having their rights stripped by French King Louis XIV and Cardinal Richilieu, the Huguenots fled to other countries – and eventually America. The first Huguenot settlements in Florida were as early as 1562 and 1564, but those settlements soon failed.

The Walloons were Dutch Protestants who suffered similar oppression. A 1624 expedition funded by the Dutch West India Company was much more successful, establishing a settlement of about 30 Walloon families at Fort Orange, in what is now Albany, New York. The 1¢ stamp pictures their ship the Nieu Nederland, and the 2¢ stamp marks the 300th anniversary of Walloon immigration.

The 5¢ stamp commemorated the Huguenot attempts to settle in Florida and depicts the "Jean Ribaut Monument," which is near their original settlements of 1562 and 1564. Ribaut organized early Huguenot settlements, but the very small initial 1562 settlement, called Charlesfort on Parris Island failed to thrive. Upon moving to a new site in 1564 at Fort Caroline, Florida, Jean Ribault and 350 of his men were massacred by the Spanish in September 1565.

Design C53	**1¢ Green, The Ship "Nieu Nederland"**, 1924. Issued: 51 million.
Design C54	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Landing of the Walloons at Fort Orange (Albany)**, 1924. Issued: 78 million.
Design C55	**5¢ Blue, Jean Ribault Monument at Mayport, Florida**, 1924. Issued: 5.7 million.

HUGUENOT-WALLOON ISSUE

300th Anniversary of the Settling of the Walloons and in Honor of the Huguenots



Ship "Nieu Nederland"



Walloons Landing at Fort Orange



Jan Ribault Monument at Duval County, Fla.

LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington-Concord
Designs C56-C58

The Lexington-Concord Issue of 1925 was the first set of U.S. postage stamps to honor the War of Independence. These stamps honor the patriots who gave their lives – and the ideals of freedom and independence they died for. Although part of the Lexington-Concord issue, the 1¢ stamp pictures General George Washington leading colonial forces at Cambridge Common on July 2, 1775. This was two-and-a-half months after the battles at Lexington and Concord. A driving factor for this scene's inclusion was due to the famed "Washington Elm." According to legend, Washington stood under the elm tree as he took command of the Continental Army. Revolutionary War scholars debate the historical accuracy of the scene pictured on this stamp. Some protest that the army would have been too busy and not properly trained to assemble in the way shown. Whether the story is true or not, a plaque stands where the tree once did, according to the Cambridge Historical Commission, "not because Washington ever stood there, but as a monument to a belief." Over the years, the tree was badly damaged and was accidentally knocked over during repair attempts in 1923.

The 2¢ stamp was based on Henry Sandham's 1885 painting, *The Dawn of Liberty*. Painted more than 100 years after the actual revolutionary war battle, it pictures an idealized version of the event, rather than an accurate account. In reality, the two officers pictured – Major John Pitcairn on the far right and Captain Jonas Parker in the foreground with his arm raised – focused on preventing their men from firing, rather than encouraging them to shoot. Some historians question whether any of the Lexington men fired at all, as only one British soldier was wounded while 10 Lexington men were killed and eight wounded. The scene on this stamp serves as a symbol of the Colonists taking a stand for their rights and their commitment to the war for independence.

The 5¢ stamp design features the Concord *Minuteman* statue, which stands as a symbol of the universal American farmer, "ready to defend liberty on a moment's notice." On either side of the statue are tablets with lines from Ralph Waldo Emerson's 1836 poem, *Concord Hymn*. At the time of its issue, this was the wordiest U.S. stamp and was the first to include lines of poetry. Daniel Chester French created the sculpture for the 100th anniversary of the battles. The statue was French's first commission and established his career as a leading sculptor of public monuments.

The battles that took place at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 were the first military encounters between Great Britain and the 13 colonies of British North America. One reason for the battles was the secret order given to British Army forces to find and destroy military supplies held by the Massachusetts militia at Concord. Colonial Patriots received word of the impending theft and moved most of their supplies.

The first shots of the battle rang through the air as the sun rose over Lexington. The Colonial militia was outnumbered by more than 300 and fell back. In the meantime, the British forces moved on to Concord to search for supplies. As the British reached Concord's North Bridge, about 500 militiamen met them. This time the British were outnumbered and defeated, then forced to retreat. In all, 49 Patriot lives were lost versus 73 British.

Design C56	**1¢ Green, Washington at Cambridge**, 1925. Issued: 16 million.
Design C57	**2¢ Carmine Rose, "Birth of Liberty"**, 1925. Issued: 27 million.
Design C58	**5¢ Blue, The Minute Man**, 1925. Issued: 5.3 million.

LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington-Concord



Washington at Cambridge



Birth of Liberty



The Minute Man

NORSE-AMERICAN ISSUE

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the First Immigrants from Norway
Designs C59-C60

This short series was issued to commemorate Leif Ericson, the first European to reach North America and the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Norwegian immigrants to the United. These stamps were among the handful produced since the 1901 Pan-Americans to feature bi-color printing, a costly and time-consuming process. Because the stamps took so long to print, they were produced in much smaller quantities than other stamps of the day. Producing large quantities of the stamps was also difficult because they were printed in sheets of 100, rather than 400, like most stamps at that time.

The 2¢ stamp honors the first Norwegian immigrants in America, who arrived in New York on October 9, 1825 aboard the ship *Restaurationen*. Upon arrival in America, the captain was arrested for carrying 52 passengers, far too many for such a small ship. President John Quincy Adams pardoned him a month later. The passengers from the ship established their first settlement at Kendall, New York. With no known images of the actual *Restaurationen*, the design for this stamp was based on a sister ship of similar design, built at the same time and place as the one honored. The stamp's detailed frame pictures dragon heads and shields similar to those found on ancient Norse ships.

The 5¢ stamp commemorated the first Europeans to arrive in North America. Around 1000 A.D. Leif Ericson and his crew of 35 men became the first Europeans to reach North America. They sailed a ship similar to the one shown on the Viking ship stamp – which mistakenly pictures a U.S. flag. This design showed a replica sailed from Norway to America in 1893 for the World's Columbian Exposition.

When the stamps were released, they were in great demand, with post offices around the country receiving several calls for them daily. A second printing was suggested, but was far too costly. It has been estimated that less than 300 post offices received the stamps, with some only getting one or two sheets each, making them even more difficult to find today.

Design C59	**2¢ Carmine & Black, The Sloop "Restaurationen"**, 1925. Issued: 9.1 million.
Design C60	**5¢ Black & Blue, Viking Ship**, 1925. Issued: 1.9 million. ***100 Greatest #65.***

NORSE-AMERICAN ISSUE

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the First Immigrants from Norway



Sloop "Restaurationen"



Viking Ship

SPECIAL HANDLING ISSUE

Designs SH1-SH4

Special Handling originated as a service that secured accelerated processing of fourth class mail (mostly parcels), so that it would be delivered as promptly as first-class material. This was to protect perishable items, with specific mention of live animals, from loss in the mails. It was considered a separate service from Special Delivery.

The United States Post Office Department introduced this service in 1925 and provided a deep green 25¢ Special Handling stamp for it. As rates changed, three additional Special Handling stamps (10¢, 15¢ and 20¢) were produced in 1928. Except for the additional new values, the basic colors and designs of all the Special Handling stamps were identical.

While the stamps were withdrawn in 1959, today the United States Postal Service provides this expedited delivery of packages through first class parcel service and priority mail. Special Handling still exists, but is now more restrictively defined - it "provides preferential handling, but not preferential delivery, to the extent practicable in dispatch and transportation." This service is primarily recommended for the delivery of live poultry, bees and similar cargo versus the delivery of non-living goods. Postal employees will take care to ensure that the Special Handling package is not crushed or handled roughly during delivery.

Design SH1	**10¢ Yellow Green, Special Handling**, 1928. Issued: unknown.
Design SH2	**15¢ Yellow Green, Special Handling**, 1928. Issued: unknown.
Design SH3	**20¢ Yellow Green, Special Handling**, 1928. Issued: unknown.
Design SH4	**25¢ Deep Green, Special Handling**, 1928. Issued: unknown.

SPECIAL HANDLING ISSUE









MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C61-C63

SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

A 2¢ carmen rose stamp was issued to commemorate the 1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition, which was a World's fair held in Philadelphia. The event celebrated the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the 50th anniversary of the 1876 Centennial Exposition. In 1752 the Colonial province of Pennsylvania paid about $300 to have a bell cast in England. This bell bore the Biblical inscription "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The Old State House Bell, as it came to be known, was rung July 8, 1776 to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was rung on the anniversary of this event every year until 1835. That year the bell broke while being rung for the funeral of John Marshall, the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1839, abolitionists began to refer to the bell as the "Liberty Bell" and the name has been popular ever since. The Liberty Bell was housed in Independence Hall from 1753 until January 1, 1976, when it was moved to a special pavilion behind Independence Hall in preparation for the Bicentennial. It is now permanently housed there. No longer rung, the bell is sometimes ceremonially tapped.

ERICSSON MEMORIAL

The 5¢ gray lilac, Ericsson Memorial Issue honors John Ericsson, the inventor of the screw propeller and designer of the *Monitor*. Based upon a statue in Washington, D.C.'s Potomac Park, this was the tallest United States stamp issued to date. The statue pictured Ericsson seated in a chair with figures representing Vision, Labor, and Adventure standing around the memorial. The view on the stamp showed Vision directly above Ericsson. John Ericsson was born in Sweden in 1803. By the age of 14 he helped plan a canal. Ericsson moved to London in 1826 and spent 12 years patenting several inventions. The most significant was the screw propeller, which remains to this day the primary type of boat propulsion. He later moved to the United States and designed the *Princeton*, the first warship with the propeller and engines below the water line. After becoming a U.S. citizen in 1848, he designed a ship with a revolving gun turret. The first and most famous of these ships was the *Monitor*, which drastically changed the design of ships into the next century. The battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* during the Civil War was the first between two ironclad ships.

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS

The 2¢ carmine rose stamp commemorated the Battle of White Plains, a Revolutionary War battle fought on October 28, 1776. The design honors Alexander Hamilton, an outstanding artillery commander, and his men. A string of British victories forced George Washington's Continental Army to evacuate New York City and lower Manhattan. British forces and Hessian mercenaries followed as Washington moved his troops north. The two armies met at the Battle of White Plains on October 28, 1776. After a day of stiff resistance, Washington's troops were forced to retreat north. Alexander Hamilton positioned his canon strategically and held a large Hessian contingent at bay to allow an orderly retreat. A second German unit outflanked Washington's men, trapping them between Howe and the Hessians. However, Howe didn't advance and lost the opportunity to destroy Washington's army. As night fell, a powerful storm moved through the region. Howe ordered his troops to set up camp and artillery batteries. After two days of soaking rain and inactivity, Washington's men slipped away during the night.

Design C61	**2¢ Carmine Rose, U.S. Sesquicentennial**, 1926. Issued: 308 million.
Design C62	**5¢ Gray Lilac, John Ericsson Memorial**, 1926. Issued: 20 million.
Design C63	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Battle of White Plains**, 1926. Issued: 41 million.

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Sesquicentennial Exposition and 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence



Ericsson Memorial Issue honoring John Ericsson, builder of the "Monitor"



150th Anniversary Battle of White Plains, N.Y.

THIRD AIR MAIL ISSUES

Map of United States and Two Mail Planes
Designs A7-A9

AIR MAIL SERVICE CONTRACTED OUT

Government operated air mail lines were well established by 1925. In an effort to promote civil aviation, on February 2, 1925, Congress authorized the Postmaster General to contract with private enterprise for airmail service. The Post Office Department immediately invited bids from commercial aviation companies. On February 15, 1926, Ford Motor Company was the first contractor to fly mail. A new stamp was issued to fulfill the rate on contract air mail, which was 10¢ per ounce up to 1,000 miles. The 10¢ stamp was the first to bear the words Air Mail.

The expansion of the contract air mail system was slow. However, by the end of 1926, 11 out of 12 contracted airmail routes were operating and it became necessary to issue a new 15¢ stamp to pay for air mail flown over 1,000 miles.

In 1927, the air mail rate was changed to 10¢ per half ounce, regardless of distance. Because most air mail letters weighed more than one-half ounce, it was necessary to prepare a new 20¢ stamp. Like the 10¢ and 15¢ issues released before it, the new stamp was printed in a larger, more distinctive size than the earliest air mail issues. Post Office clerks were easily able to distinguish these from ordinary postal stamps.

As commercial airlines took over, the Post Office Department transferred its lights, airways, and radio service to the Department of Commerce, including 17 fully equipped stations, 89 emergency landing fields, and 405 beacons. Terminal airports, except government properties in Chicago, Omaha, and San Francisco, were transferred to the municipalities in which they were located. Some planes were sold to airmail contractors, while others were transferred to interested government departments. By September 1, 1927, all airmail was carried under contract.

Although the first airmail contracts yielded little or no profit to the carriers, changes to federal law in 1928 granted carriers both increased compensation and the potential for 10-year exclusive rights to the routes they carried.

The Airmail Act of 1930 provided for compensation to carriers based on carrying capacity, versus mail actually carried, and continued the Postmaster General's authority to grant 10-year exclusive rights to successful performers. The act also gave Postmaster General Walter Brown (1929–1933) broad authority to re-shape airmail contracts and routes — authority he was later charged with exceeding. Charges of fraud and collusion in the award and extension of airmail contracts at the so-called "spoils conferences" of 1930 caused Brown's successor, James Farley, to cancel all domestic airmail contracts on February 9, 1934. On the same day, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered the Army to provide airmail service. For several months, from February 19 to June 1, 1934, the Army flew the mail. Unfortunately, the Army had inadequate equipment and took over during a particularly severe winter, leading to dozens of crashes and 12 pilots killed.

Airmail routes were reorganized and new contracts were signed with domestic carriers beginning in April 1934. In 1941, the United States Court of Claims found that there had been no fraud in how airmail contracts were awarded in 1930. Because he structured contracts to encourage the production of larger aircraft capable of carrying more passengers, Brown is often credited with spurring the development of the modern airline industry.

Design A7	**10¢ Blue, U.S. Map and Mail Planes**, 1926. Issued: 42 million.
Design A8	**15¢ Olive Brown, U.S. Map and Mail Planes**, 1926. Issued: 16 million.
Design A9	**20¢ Green, U.S. Map and Mail Planes**, 1927. Issued: 18 million.

THIRD AIR MAIL ISSUES

Map of United States and Two Mail Planes







ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C64-C65

VERMONT SESQUICENTENNIAL

A 2¢ carmine rose stamp commemorated Vermont's Sesquicentennial. The former hunting ground of the Algonquian Indians, before white settlement, France's Samuel de Champlain claimed all of Vermont for France in 1609. However, France did not settle the area and the first permanent settlement, British Fort Dummer, was built by colonists from Massachusetts in 1724. This fort was needed to protect western Massachusetts from attacks by the French and Indians. Vermont was a battleground during the 1754-1763 French and Indian War resulting in England's control of Vermont and most of North America.

The royal governors of New Hampshire and New York both made land grants to settlers in the Vermont area. Unfortunately, their claims often overlapped. This resulted in the formation of the Green Mountain Boys, a military force organized to protect land claims granted by New Hampshire. The Green Mountain Boys drove the New York settlers from Vermont. As the Revolutionary War continued, the land disputes remained unresolved. On January 15, 1777 Vermont settlers declared the area an independent republic named New Connecticut. In July 1777 Vermont adopted its first constitution and took its present name, which is taken from the French "vert mont," or "green mountain."

In 1783 George Washington wrote that he believed it would take force to end Vermont's independence. However, no efforts were ever made to do so. In 1790 Vermont paid New York $30,000 to resolve its land claims. New Hampshire relinquished its claims in Vermont. As a result, Vermont joined the Union on March 4, 1791. Vermont was the first state admitted to the Union after the 13 original colonies.

BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN

The 2¢ carmine rose stamp called "Burgoyne Campaign," showed British General Burgoyne handing his sword to General Horatio Gates of the Continental Army, and was based on John Trumbull's 1821 painting *Surrender of General Burgoyne*. General Burgoyne, commanding about 7,700 British troops, Indians, Germans, and American loyalists to Britain, planned to take control of New York's Hudson River and Mohawk Valley in May 1777. Burgoyne soon captured Fort Ticonderoga but he was slowed to only one mile a day by American forces who had cut down trees to slow his progress.

As Burgoyne and his men grew critically low on supplies, they knew where the Continental Army stored weapons and supplies. Burgoyne sent a raid. They were surprised to find more than 1,600 soldiers protecting the supplies. More than 200 British soldiers were killed with another 700 taken prisoner. Burgoyne continued to move toward Albany, losing another 600 men at Freeman's Farm on September 19, 1777. Less than a month later, Benedict Arnold led another successful campaign against Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, taking the lives of 600 more British soldiers. As his forces grew smaller and weaker, Burgoyne finally retreated north to Saratoga but was surrounded by American forces outnumbering him three to one. By October 17 he surrendered. The victories at these New York locations not only kept the British from taking control of New York, but they showed the doubtful French that the Colonists were capable of winning the war for their freedom. Shortly after Burgoyne's surrender, the French joined the American cause and helped win the war.

Design C64	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Vermont Sesquicentennial**, 1927. Issued: 40 million.
Design C65	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Surrender of Burgoyne**, 1927. Issued: 26 million.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Vermont Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and State independence



Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga

1926 SOUVENIR SHEET

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

First Souvenir Sheet, Battle of White Plains
Design SS1

The first international philatelic exhibition held in the United States occurred in New York City in 1913. There was no stamp issued for this show as there was no division within the United States Post Office Department for the promotion of stamp collecting. The second international show hosted by the United States was also held in New York in 1926. The Post Office Department was involved in this show, issuing a 2¢ stamp commemorating the Battle of White Plains, New York. In addition to the usual panes of one hundred, the stamp was issued in sheets of twenty-five. The words "International Philatelic Exhibition, Oct 16th to 23rd 1926, New York N.Y. U.S.A." were inscribed in the margin of the smaller sheets. This was the first souvenir sheet issued by the United States Post Office Department and was valid for postage, just like any stamp.

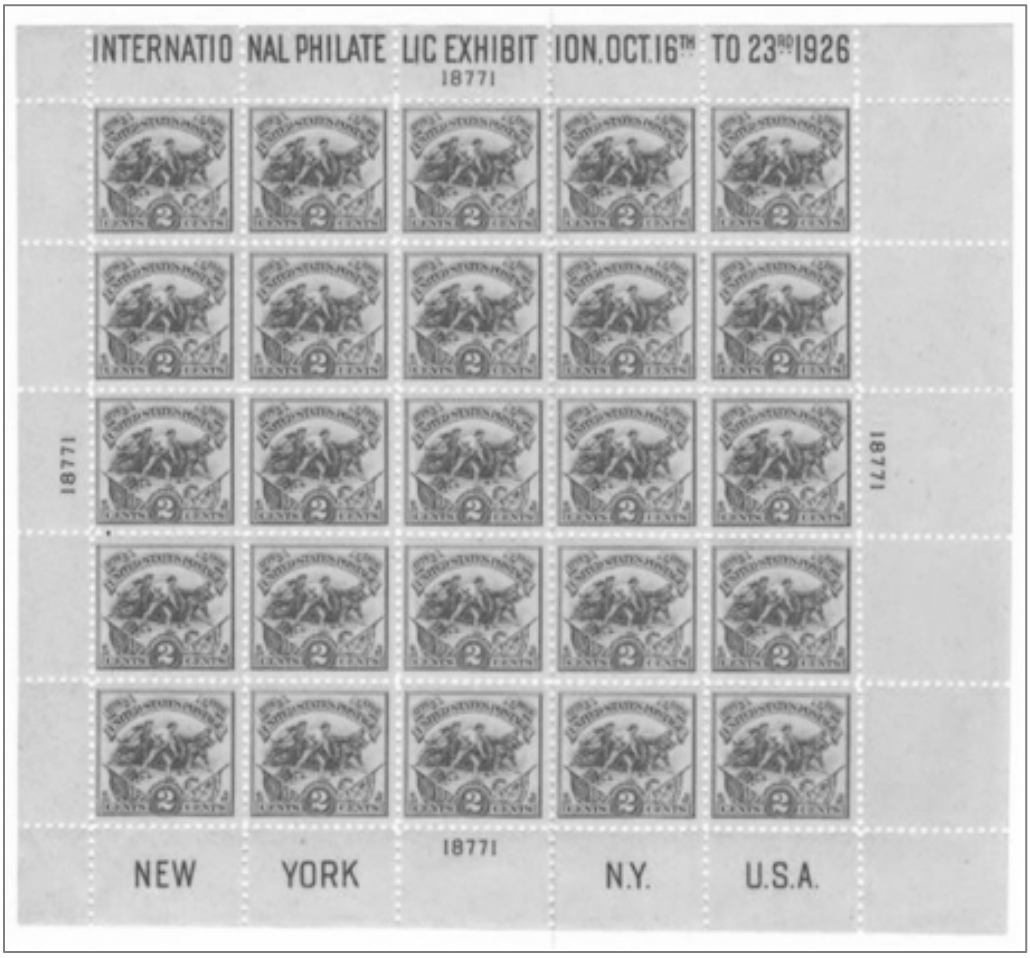
The White Plains Souvenir Sheet commemorated the Battle of White Plains, a Revolutionary War battle fought on October 28, 1776. The design is entitled "Hamilton's Battery" in honor of Alexander Hamilton, an outstanding artillery commander, and his men. Hamilton later served as the first Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Design SS1 **2¢ Carmine Rose, Battle of White Plains**, 1926. Issued: 107,398.

1926 SOUVENIR SHEET

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

Battle of White Plains
Design SS1



1927 AIR MAIL

LINDBERGH COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

Design A10

The Spirit of St. Louis (Registration: N-X-211) is the custom-built, single engine, single-seat monoplane that was flown solo by Charles Lindbergh on May 20–21, 1927, on the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris for which Lindbergh won the $25,000 Orteig Prize. Lindbergh took off in the Spirit from Roosevelt Airfield, Garden City (Long Island), New York and landed 33 hours, 30 minutes later at Aéroport Le Bourget in Paris, France, a distance of approximately 3,600 miles.

Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight made him an instant celebrity and media star. In winning the Orteig Prize, Lindbergh stirred the public's imagination. He wrote: "I was astonished at the effect my successful landing in France had on the nations of the world. It was like a match lighting a bonfire." Lindbergh subsequently flew the Spirit of St. Louis to Belgium and England before President Calvin Coolidge sent the light cruiser Memphis to bring them back to the United States. Arriving on June 11, Lindbergh and the Spirit were escorted up the Potomac River to Washington, D.C., by a fleet of warships, multiple flights of military pursuit aircraft, bombers, and the rigid airship Los Angeles where President Coolidge presented the 25-year-old U.S. Army Reserve aviator with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

On the same day, the United States Post Office Department issued a commemorative 10¢ "Lindbergh Air Mail" stamp depicting the Spirit over a map of its flight from New York to Paris, and which was also the first stamp issued by the post office that bore the name of a living person.

Design A10 **10¢ Dark Blue, Charles Lindbergh – The Spirit of St. Louis**, 1927. Issued: 20 million.

1928 AIR MAIL

FOURTH AIR MAIL ISSUE

Design A11

In an all-out effort to increase the use of air mail service, the Post Office Department reduced the rate to 5¢ per ounce. Beginning with this issue, air mail stamps were restricted to exclusive use on mail carried by air and could no longer be used as a substitute for ordinary postage. The design features the beacon light that is atop Sherman Hill in the Rocky Mountains.

Design A11 **5¢ Carmine & Blue, Beacon on the Rocky Mountains**, 1928. Issued: 106.9 million.

1927 AIR MAIL

LINDBERGH COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE



Charles Lindbergh's
"Spirit of St. Louis"

1928 AIR MAIL

FOURTH AIR MAIL ISSUE



Beacon on Rocky Mountains

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C66-C71

VALLEY FORGE

From December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778, the Continental Army, under the command of General George Washington, camped at Valley Forge. Valley Forge is located about 25 miles west of Philadelphia along the Schuylkill River. Washington took his army there after losing the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Washington chose to camp at Valley Forge due to its defendable location and proximity to farm supplies and trade routes. That winter proved to be unusually harsh. The troops were poorly clothed and supplied, and had only the rough log shelters they had built themselves. To make matters worse, there was a smallpox epidemic. Of the approximately 10,000 troops camped at Valley Forge, about 2,500 died. However, General Washington's determined leadership, as well as that of the officers under his command, such as the Marquis de Lafayette and Baron Frederick von Steuben, held the troops together. In fact, when a small group of officers attempted to stir sentiment against Washington, Lafayette was one of the general's staunchest supporters. The shared hardships toughened the American army and solidified its determination. The recently defeated, undisciplined troops that entered Valley Forge in December emerged a highly skilled fighting force in June.

Design C66 **2¢ Carmine Rose, Valley Forge**, 1928. Issued: 101 million.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

In 1928 New Jersey residents requested a stamp be issued honoring the fabled heroine Molly Pitcher. However, the Post Office Department claimed it had issued its quota of commemoratives and couldn't issue the stamp they wanted. New Jersey Congressman Harold G. Hoffman believed his state deserved a stamp for its role in the Revolution and continued to write letters to the Post Office Department. Finally, with support from Connecticut Congressman John Q. Tilson, the Department agreed to issue an overprinted 2¢ stamp. While New Jersey residents were happy to have their stamp, collectors and the general public were unimpressed with the stamp's lack of creativity, not even showing who or what Molly Pitcher was.

Design C67 **2¢ Carmine, Molly Pitcher - Battle of Monmouth (Washington Overprint)**, 1928. Issued: 9.8 million.

HAWAII SESQUICENTENNIAL

In 1928 efforts were made to issue a stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii. Although the Post Office Department initially refused, they eventually agreed to issue a pair of overprinted stamps, similar to what they did for the "Molly Pitcher" design, that would be much less costly than designing and printing new stamps. The Hawaiian Sesquicentennial stamps were overprinted versions of the Definitive Series of 1922-1926. However, when the stamps were issued, many post offices around the country were unaware of them and refused to accept them, claiming they were already canceled and not fit for postage. All in all, a quite unimpressive display, when such a beautiful locale could have hosted some wonderful stamps.

Design C68 **2¢ Carmine, Hawaii 150th Anniversary (Washington Overprint)**, 1928. Issued: 5.5 million.

Design C69 **5¢ Blue, Hawaii 150th Anniversary (Roosevelt Overprint)**, 1928. Issued: 1.5 million.

AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE

Two stamps were issued in conjunction with the International Civil Aeronautics Conference held at Washington, D.C. The first design showed the aircraft used by the Wright Brothers in the first successful flight of heavier than air, powered aircraft. The 1903 flight lasted exactly 12 seconds and covered a distance of 120 feet. The stamp commemorated the 25th anniversary of this first manned flight. The second stamp, a 5¢ issue, featured a modern airplane and the globe. Because the Civil Aeronautics stamps pictured airplanes, postmasters often confused them for air mail stamps, marking countless letters "postage due."

Design C70 **2¢ Carmine Rose, International Civil Aeronautics Conference – Wright Aeroplane**, 1928. Issued: 49 million. ***100 Greatest #93.***

Design C71 **5¢ Blue, International Civil Aeronautics Conference – Globe & Modern Aeroplane**, 1928. Issued: 10 million.

1928 COMMEMORATIVES

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150th Anniversary Washington's Encampment at Valley Forge



Molly Pitcher



Hawaii Anniversary



Hawaii Anniversary

International Aeronautics Conference and the 25th Anniversary of Flight



Wright Airplane



Globe and Airplane

1929 DEFINITIVES

KANSAS OVERPRINT ISSUE

Designs 161-171

During the 1920s, a rash of post office robberies baffled U.S. postal inspectors. Burglars were stealing stamps in one state and then selling them in another. As the Post Office Department searched for a solution to put an end to the problem, the robberies became more frequent and more widespread, especially in the Midwest.

In February 1929 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was authorized to apply special state overprints to the 1¢ through 10¢ denominations of the current definitive issues in an effort to put an end to the interstate sale of stolen postage stamps. Once the stamps had been produced, the name of the state where the stamps were to be used would be imprinted over the design. Such a move had been under consideration for some time and it was hoped that the overprints would make it difficult to sell or use stamps from another state.

Kansas and Nebraska were selected as trial states since the postal inspector who had made the suggestion was in charge of inspections in these two states and would be supervising the experiment. The overprints were abbreviations of the states (Kans. and Nebr.) and were applied in the same manner as precancels. Each state received a small supply of stamps for each of its post offices. If successful, it was decided that these overprints would be used in the other 46 states as well (Alaska and Hawaii didn't become states until 1959). Fortunately for collectors, problems arose and the idea was abandoned – otherwise there could have been 48 different varieties of each stamp issued, which would have been a nightmare for philatelists.

When the new Kansas/Nebraska overprints were released, the Post Office Department made the announcement that these stamps were valid as postage throughout the United States. However, these overprints were very similar to the current precancels, which were not valid for use outside the intended area. Numerous complaints were received because post offices in other states were not accepting the overprinted stamps as evidence of pre-payment.

Due to the ineffectiveness of the overprints, the idea was abandoned early on in the experiment. Consequently, not many of these stamps were produced. As early as June 1929 collectors were eagerly seeking this new and scarce variety. Various types surfaced, including the shifted overprints, which resulted in strips containing one stamp completely lacking the overprint.

Because there were so few stamps and such a great demand for them, these issues became a prime target for counterfeiters. The most common forgeries were known as the "California Fakes," since they were first discovered in San Francisco. Since the genuine overprints were printed using electrotype plates and the forgeries were done using a typewriter, the difference between the two is easy to distinguish. On a genuine overprint, the image was printed on the surface rather than impressed into the stamp. Thus, the ink lies flat on the surface and almost appears raised. Most importantly, if one turns the stamp over, the image doesn't appear impressed, and it never breaks the gum.

Design 161	**1¢ Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1929. Issued: 13.4 million.
Design 162	**1½¢ Brown, Warren Harding**, 1929. Issued: 8.2 million.
Design 163	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1929. Issued: 87.4 million.
Design 164	**3¢ Violet, Abraham Lincoln**, 1929. Issued: 2.5 million.
Design 165	**4¢ Yellow Brown, Martha Washington**, 1929. Issued: 2.3 million.
Design 166	**5¢ Blue, Theodore Roosevelt**, 1929. Issued: 2.7 million.
Design 167	**6¢ Red Orange, James A. Garfield**, 1929. Issued: 1.5 million.
Design 168	**7¢ Black, William McKinley**, 1929. Issued: 1.3 million.
Design 169	**8¢ Olive Green, Ulysses S. Grant**, 1929. Issued: 1.5 million.
Design 170	**9¢ Rose, Thomas Jefferson**, 1929. Issued: 1.1 million.
Design 171	**10¢ Orange, James Monroe**, 1929. Issued: 2.9 million.

KANSAS OVERPRINT ISSUE























NEBRASKA OVERPRINT ISSUE

Designs 172-182

When the new Kansas/Nebraska overprints were released, the Post Office Department made the announcement that these stamps were valid as postage throughout the United States. However, numerous complaints were received because post offices in other states were not accepting the overprinted stamps as evidence of pre-payment. Consequently, this idea was abandoned due very early in the process. Since not many of these stamps were produced, collectors were immediately seeking this new and scarce variety. Various types surfaced, including the shifted overprints, which resulted in strips containing one stamp completely lacking the overprint.

Because there were so few stamps and such a great demand for them, these issues became a prime target for counterfeiters. Since genuine overprints were printed using electrotype plates and forgeries were done using a typewriter, the difference between the two is easy to distinguish. On a genuine overprint, the image was printed on the surface rather than impressed into the stamp. Thus, the ink lies flat on the surface and almost appears raised. Most importantly, if one turns the stamp over, the image doesn't appear impressed, and it never breaks the gum.

Design 172	**1¢ Green, Benjamin Franklin**, 1929. Issued: 8.2 million.
Design 173	**1½¢ Brown, Warren Harding**, 1929. Issued: 9.0 million.
Design 174	**2¢ Carmine, George Washington**, 1929. Issued: 73.2 million.
Design 175	**3¢ Violet, Abraham Lincoln**, 1929. Issued: 2.1 million.
Design 176	**4¢ Yellow Brown, Martha Washington**, 1929. Issued: 1.6 million.
Design 177	**5¢ Blue, Theodore Roosevelt**, 1929. Issued: 1.9 million.
Design 178	**6¢ Red Orange, James A. Garfield**, 1929. Issued: 980,000.
Design 179	**7¢ Black, William McKinley**, 1929. Issued: 850,000.
Design 180	**8¢ Olive Green, Ulysses S. Grant**, 1929. Issued: 1.5 million.
Design 181	**9¢ Rose, Thomas Jefferson**, 1929. Issued: 530,000.
Design 182	**10¢ Orange, James Monroe**, 1929. Issued: 1.9 million.

NEBRASKA OVERPRINT ISSUE























1929 COMMEMORATIVES

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C72-C76

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

George Rogers Clark is honored in a striking 2¢ carmen rose & black stamp. In 1777, during the Revolutionary War, the British built Fort Sackville at Vincennes, Indiana. Frontiersman and soldier George Rogers Clark became a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia militia. He assembled a force of 175 men and began fighting in the Northwest Territory – the land north of the Ohio River, south of Canada, west of Pennsylvania, and east of the Mississippi River. In 1778, Clark took Fort Sackville, and with it, Vincennes. The British were soon able to recapture the fort, but Clark again attacked and forced them to surrender. Clark's victory at Vincennes and other settlements were key to the U.S. claim of ownership of the vast Northwest Territory at the end of the Revolutionary War.

ELECTRIC LIGHT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

A 2¢ stamp was issued in 1929 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first incandescent electric light, invented by Thomas Edison. Because of the Post Office Department policy never to portray a living person on a United States stamp, Edison's picture could not be shown on the stamp that honored him. From Edison's work in his office in Menlo Park, New Jersey, on October 19, 1879, Edison created the first electric light. People all over the world quickly learned of this astounding accomplishment and the "Wizard of Menlo Park."

SULLIVAN EXPEDITION

John Sullivan was honored on a 2¢ stamp in 1929. Sullivan joined the fight for American Independence in the early 1770s. Sullivan rose to the rank of major general, and took part in several prominent battles during the War of Independence. Sullivan led a controversial expedition against the Iroquois confederacy in 1779. His force of 4,500 troops sought to eliminate England's close allies by destroying their food supply. The Sullivan Expedition destroyed villages and crops across a broad swath of Pennsylvania and New York. Criticized for the brutality of the campaign, Sullivan resigned his commission in 1779. The citizens of New Hampshire considered Sullivan a hero, and he served as the state's attorney general, speaker of the house, governor, and the first judge of the Federal District Court in 1789.

BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS

A 2¢ carmine rose stamp honors the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The United States gained title to the massive Northwest Territory from the British during the Revolutionary War. However, hostile Indians, supplied and encouraged by the British, all but prevented white settlement. President George Washington sent military expeditions against the Indians in 1790 and 1791, but they met with defeat. Then, in 1792, Washington appointed Anthony Wayne head of the U.S. Army. This brilliant tactician had earned the name "Mad Anthony" Wayne through his acts of reckless courage during the Revolutionary War. On August 20, 1794, Wayne's forces defeated a large army of Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, Ohio. In 1795, Wayne forced the Indians to sign the Treaty of Greenville. This treaty made the Northwest Territory, which included all of Indiana, available for American settlement.

OHIO RIVER CANALIZATION

In 1929, the Corps of Engineers completed the Ohio River Canalization and a 2¢ stamp was issued to recognize that achievement. The project began in 1875 in an effort to tame the turbulent waters of the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers. Utilizing a system of dams and locks, the Ohio River Canalization turned the unruly rivers into a 967-mile chain of waterways that stretches from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Cairo, Illinois.

Design C72	**2¢ Carmine Rose, George Rogers Clark, Vincennes, Indiana** 1929. Issued: 17 million.
Design C73	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Edison Electric Light 50th Anniversary**, 1929. Issued: 375 million. Printings in flat, rotary press, rotary coil.
Design C74	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Sullivan Expedition**, 1929. Issued: 51 million.
Design C75	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Battle of Fallen Timbers**, 1929. Issued: 29 million.
Design C76	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Ohio River Canalization**, 1929. Issued: 33 million.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150th Anniversary Surrender of Fort Sackville to George Rogers Clark



50th Anniversary Edison's Electric Light



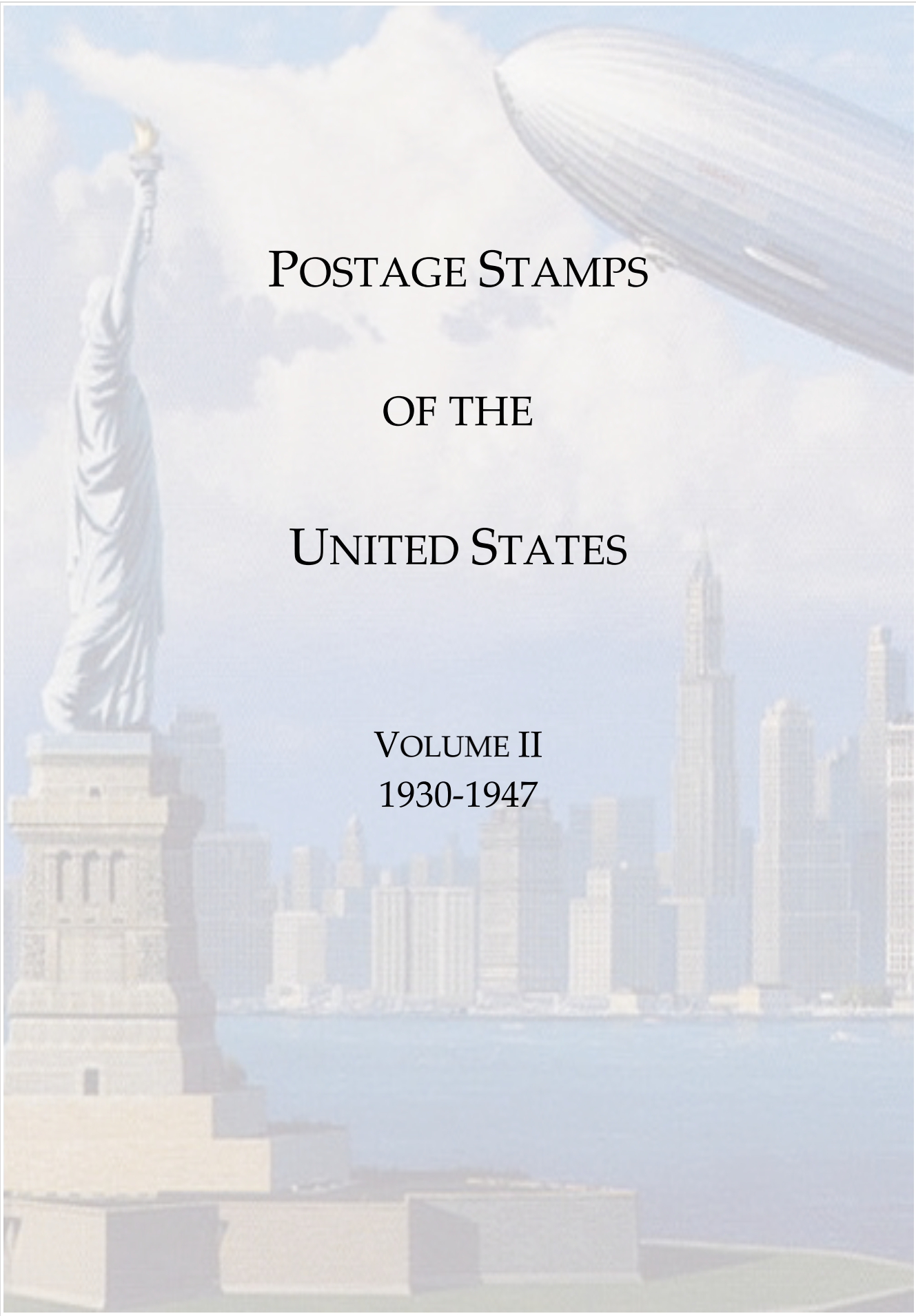
150th Anniversary Sullivan Expedition



135th Anniversary Battle of Fallen Timbers



Completion of the Ohio River Canalization



POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

VOLUME II
1930-1947

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
THE FIRST 100 YEARS
JULY 1, 1847 – JUNE 30, 1947

These albums include spaces for every United States government postage stamp design issued between July 1, 1847 and June 30, 1947 used on letters and parcels mailed by the general public throughout the United States. This period represents the First 100 Years of United States Federal Postage Stamps. A design-type is defined as a face different design, generally in combination with a denomination, government mandated color, or government mandated overprint. Stamps are presented by their first year of issue in chronological order. The 535 design-type stamps, categorized by type of postal issue or usage used on letter and parcels mailed by the general public, are listed below.

Definitives (also called Regular Issues)	Designs 1-215
Commemoratives	Designs C1-C247
Special Delivery	Designs SD1-SD10
Parcel Post	Designs PP1-PP12
Registration	Design R1
Special Handling	Designs SH1-SH4
Air Mail	Designs A1-A35
Air Mail Special Delivery	Designs SA1-SA2
Souvenir Sheets	Designs SS1-SS9

Not included in this album are the "variations" of each design. Those variations include production variations in shades of color, reprints and special printings, additional printings over years, die type variations, perforation differences, booklets, coil stamps, paper differences, and watermark differences, as none of these bear a different design, denomination or government mandated color change from designs in this album. Errors are not included. Also not included are non-postal stamps, such as Revenues, Postal Notes and Postal Savings stamps, as well as stamps that were not used by the general public for postage, such as Official, Postage Dues and Newspapers & Periodicals stamps.

The one exception to the design-type rules is that, even though the 1851 Imperforate Issue and the 1857 First Perforated Issue share common design-types, they are presented as separate issues, due to the importance of the move from imperforate to perforated stamps in 1857.

Based upon purchasing at 40% of 2020 Retail Catalog Value, this album can be completed for less than $10,000 with recommended stamps in Used Very-Fine condition (with one exception - you should buy an unused, instead of used, 1857 90¢ Washington). And, for almost the same cost, you can complete this album in Unused Very-Fine condition, if you purchase plate card proofs of the issues from 1847–1893, and stamps for the remaining years 1894–1947. Plate card proofs are usually much rarer than their related stamps.

This is $11,000,000 less than the cost of collecting the additional 502 nuanced variations listed for these same designs. Unfortunately, even if one had the $11,000,000 needed to collect all known variations, a number of those stamps are not available to collectors as they reside only in museums. Therefore, every collection must have boundaries. The boundaries of this collection provide a design-complete United States classic stamp collection that is challenging and achievable by all collectors over a reasonable period of time and for a reasonable amount of money.

All stamp images are presented in reduced size to facilitate stamp mounting.
*A recommended stamp is indicated **(R:)** where multiple variations for a design exist.*

VOLUME II

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
1930 - 1947 STAMP ISSUES



The United States postage stamps from 1930-1947 began with Zeppelins and continued to show the increasing importance of air mail, traveled through the National Parks and into Farley's Follies, provided a flurry of Souvenir Sheets, recognized the Presidents and Famous Americans, commemorated many people, events, States and Territories, and carried the nation through World War II.

Throughout this period, possibly the most significant factor in many of these stamp issues was the influence and direct involvement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States, served an unprecedented four terms, from 1933 until his death in 1945. Elected during the Great Depression, he served into World War II, and died at 63, on the eve of complete military victory in Europe and within months of victory over Japan in the Pacific.

Roosevelt collected stamps for much of his life. As a child, he looked to stamps for knowledge about the world. As a polio-stricken adult, they offered solace. He spent time each day with his collection. The White House released numerous photographs of FDR working on his stamp collection. As international relations became chaotic, the image of a relaxed president metaphorically "putting the world in order" reassured the nation. Several countries—including the Cook Islands, Monaco, Philippines, Turks & Caicos, and Yemen—have used these images of FDR studying stamps with his magnifier for stamp designs. Over eighty nations honored FDR on postage stamps.

The time each day spent with his stamps relaxed President Roosevelt during those very tense times. He claimed, "I owe my life to my hobbies – especially stamp collecting." His son James recollected, "I have vivid memories of Father sitting at his desk when he had a half hour or hour with no appointments . . . with his stamp books and an expression of complete relaxation and enjoyment on his face." In addition to enjoying his stamps privately each day, FDR joined stamp clubs, bought stamps from dealers and in auction, and promoted the hobby by association with stamp shows such as the 1936 international exhibition TIPEX in New York City.

President Roosevelt enthusiastically brainstormed stamp designs, colors, and themes and had his hand in influencing approximately 200 new stamps during his four terms as President. He was heavily involved in the 1940 Famous Americans, Pan-American Anniversary, and Wyoming Statehood Issues. He sketched the 1940 three National Defense designs. He was instrumental in the designs of the 1942 Win the War Issue, and the 1943 Allegory of Freedom and the Four Freedoms stamps. He designed the concept of the 1943-1944 Overrun Countries Issue of thirteen stamps; and, then continued to provide input for each stamp series until his death. On the morning of the day he died, Roosevelt approved the design for "Towards United Nations" which was issued April 25, 1945.

Following FDR's death, his family sold his philatelic estate. Four FDR stamp auctions brought high prices as many philatelists wanted to own a piece of the nation's most famous stamp collection. Winning bidders could have their purchases marked with a rubber stamp to verify that they came from the president's collection. Stamp dealers bought many large lots of common stamps and mounted them on cards for sale as inexpensive souvenirs. Today, collectors still eagerly seek these ex-FDR philatelic items for their own collections.

1930 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE

Design A12

By 1930 air mail service had revolutionized the way U.S. mail was delivered. A new air mail stamp pictured a pilot's wing insignia and the globe in honor of their bravery and spirit of adventure. This universal symbol of flight was used on Air Mail stamps throughout the remainder of the decade.

The 1930 winged globe stamp was printed by the Flat Plate method. In 1931 that same stamp was produced by Rotary Press for reasons of economy. Although stamp collectors consider the Rotary Press version a new issue, no official first day of issue was announced. The Post Office Department simply considered the rotary press stamps to be a more economical way to produce the original 5¢ violet.

Design A12	**5¢ Violet, Winged Globe, 1930**. Issued 98 million. Two variations – 1930 Flat Plate and 1931 Rotary Press. ***(R: 1930 5¢ Violet, Flat Plate)***

1930 COMMEMORATIVES

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C77-C80

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

A 2¢ stamp celebrates the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. On September 16, 1620, 41 Separatists and 61 others seeking religious freedom became the first group from England to journey to America. These Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England, aboard the Mayflower. That November, they landed in what is now known as Provincetown Harbor. Before they set foot on land, the Pilgrims drew up the Mayflower Compact – the first agreement for self-government ever put into force in America.

CAROLINA-CHARLESTON

A 2¢ stamp commemorated the 260th anniversary of the founding of the Province of Carolina and the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the city of Charleston.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD

A 2¢ stamp commemorated the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Braddock's Field. During the struggle of the British to free the Northwestern Territory from French occupation (French and Indian War), General George Braddock ignored the advice of George Washington about Indian methods of fighting from ambush. At the Battle of Braddock, British troops were scared by war whoops and confused by Indians fighting from behind trees. General Braddock was killed and his troops defeated. The battle featured several commanders besides Washington who would become prominent in the American Revolution.

VON STEUBEN

A 2¢ stamp commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Prussian-born General Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, whose exceptional services to the Colonial Army greatly improved their militarily techniques during the Revolutionary War.

Design C77	**2¢ Carmine Rose, 300th Anniversary Massachusetts Bay Colony**, 1930. Issued: 74 million.
Design C78	**2¢ Carmine Rose, 260th Anniversary Founding of Charleston, S.C.**, 1930. Issued: 25 million.
Design C79	**2¢ Carmine Rose, 175th Anniversary Battle of Braddock's Field**, 1930. Issued: 26 million.
Design C80	**2¢ Carmine Rose, General Friedrich Von Steuben**, 1930. Issued: 66 million.

1930 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE



1930 COMMEMORATIVES

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



300th Anniversary Massachusetts Bay colony



260th Anniversary Founding of Charleston



175th Anniversary Battle of Braddock's Field

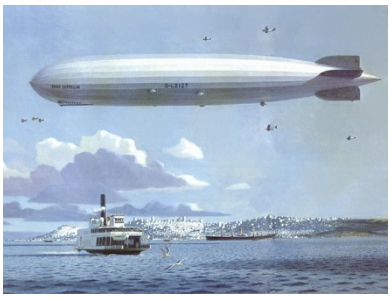


Barron Friedrich Von Steuben

1930 AIR MAIL

GRAF ZEPPELIN ISSUE

Designs A13-A15



The 1930 Graf Zeppelin stamps were a set of three air mail postage stamps, each depicting the image of the Graf Zeppelin airship, exclusively issued by the United States Post Office Department in 1930 for delivery of mail carried aboard that airship. Although the stamps were valid for postage shipped via the Zeppelin Pan American flight from Germany to the United States, via Brazil, the set was marketed to collectors and was largely intended to promote the route. 93.5% of the revenue generated by the sale of these stamps went to the Zeppelin Airship Works in Germany. The stamps were also issued as a gesture of good will toward Germany.

The three stamps were used briefly and then withdrawn from sale where the remainder of the stock was destroyed by the Post Office. Due to the great depression and the high cost of the stamps, most collectors and the general public could not afford to purchase or use them. Consequently, only about 227,000 of the stamps were sold, just 7% of the total made, making them relatively scarce and highly prized by collectors.

The 65¢ green issue (Zeppelin over the Atlantic) paid the postage for a post card traveling via Graf Zeppelin one way. The $1.30 brown issue (Zeppelin between Continents) paid the postage of a letter going one way. The $2.60 blue (Zeppelin passing Globe) paid the postage on a letter going full route. (This included a trip by steamer from New York to Germany, via Spain, to South America and North America.)



Graf Zeppelin Around the World Route

Today, each one of these stamps commands a high premium. There are several reasons for their value. They were intended to be used for one particular purpose, they were only issued for a limited amount of time, and all unsold quantities were destroyed. Each variety was minted in quantities over one million, but today less than 10% of the 65¢ issue is available. The percentage is even less with regard to the other two.

The $2.60 blue, Zeppelin Passing Globe stamp, is the rarest of all U.S. government issued Air mail stamps.

Design A13	**65¢ Green, Zeppelin Over Atlantic Ocean,** 1930. Issued: 1,000,000; Sold: 93,336. The green 65¢ Graf Zeppelin stamp depicts the Graf Zeppelin flying eastward over the Atlantic Ocean. Like the other two denominations of $1.30 and $2.60 its inscription along the top reads GRAF ZEPPELIN -- EUROPE PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT, and UNITED STATES POSTAGE along the bottom. The lowest of the three denominations, this issue paid the post card rate.
Design A14	**$1.30 Brown, Zeppelin Between Continents**, 1930. Issued: 1,000,000; Sold: 72,428. The $1.30 Graf Zeppelin stamp was first issued in Washington DC on April 19, 1930. The stamp was printed in brown and depicts the Graf Zeppelin flying westward, superimposed over a map of the continents of Europe and South and North America with the names of various cities depicted in it. This issue paid the postcard and letter rates on the May 1930 Pan American flight that departed from Germany, flying to Brazil and then the United States. Postage rates depended on the distance between points along the route.
Design A15	**$2.60 Blue, Zeppelin Passing Globe**, 1930. Issued: 1,000,000; Sold 61,296. The blue $2.60 Graf Zeppelin stamp of depicts the Graf Zeppelin in among clouds and superimposed over a globe and traveling in a westerly direction. This issue was designed by C.A. Huston and A.R. Meissner. ***100 Greatest #11.***

1930 AIR MAIL

GRAF ZEPPELIN ISSUE







ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C81-C83

PULASKI

The 1931 2¢ carmine rose, General Casmir Pulaski issue commemorated the 150th anniversary of the death of the Polish soldier who organized and led a corps of cavalry in the siege of Savannah in 1779. He was fatally wounded during that conflict. Benjamin Franklin recruited this Polish-born nobleman for the American cause when they met in Paris. Pulaski is considered the "father of the American cavalry." He earned this title through his daring service as a brigadier general both in battle, and as the principal organizer of the American cavalry system. Referring to "Pulaski's Legion," a British officer said they were "the best damned cavalry the rebels ever had." Pulaski served with great distinction under General Washington at the battle of Brandywine in September 1777.

RED CROSS

Clara Barton's work on the battlefields during the Civil War, and then behind the lines during the Franco-Prussian War, led to the establishment of the American Red Cross on May 21, 1881. The 1931 2¢ black & red issue commemorated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Red Cross. The stamp showed an allegory of "The Greatest Mother", a nurse with a world globe in front of her.

YORKTOWN

In 1931 a 2¢ stamp was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. The 2¢ carmine rose and black stamp pictures General George Washington and his French allies, Lieutenant General Jean Rochambeau and Admiral François De Grasse. The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolutionary War. At Yorktown, French and American forces worked together to crush the British army under General Charles Cornwallis.

In August 1781 Cornwallis' troops were stationed in a defensive position along the Virginia coast. De Grasse's fleet blocked the Chesapeake Bay, preventing Cornwallis from escaping by sea. At the same time, troops under Washington and Rochambeau trapped Cornwallis on land. On October 19, 1781 Cornwallis surrendered. More than 8,000 British troops laid down their arms – about one-quarter of the total British forces in America. Although the surrender at Yorktown did not end the war, it was a major milestone, destroying the British will to fight.

Design C81	**2¢ Carmine Rose, General Casimir Pulaski**, 1931. Issued: 97 million.
Design C82	**2¢ Black & Red, 50th Anniversary American Red Cross**, 1931. Issued: 99 million.
Design C83	**2¢ Carmine Rose & Black, Yorktown Sesquicentennial**, 1931. Issued: 25 million.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150th Anniversary
Death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski



50th Anniversary Founding
of the American Red Cross



Surrender of Cornwallis
at Yorktown

1932 COMMEMORATIVES

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

Commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington
Designs C84-C95

The Washington Bicentennial stamps of 1932 were issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of President George Washington's birth. Twelve stamps were issued as a collection, with each one depicting the President in a different period in his life. The Post Office Department announced definite plans for the series in November 1930. These soon took on grandiose proportions, with the projected series comprising no fewer than eighteen stamps covering all values between ½¢ and $5. By comparison, the largest commemorative set previously offered by the Post Office—the landmark Columbian Exposition issue of 1893—had consisted of sixteen stamps.

Indeed, the wide format of the Columbians was initially chosen for the Washington Bicentennial stamps and, like the Columbians, they were to survey their subject's entire career, presenting tableaux and portraits from all periods of Washington's life. In January 1931 a congressman went so far as to introduce a bill (never enacted) proposing that during the whole of 1932 "all postage stamps offered for sale through the United States..., of whatever color or denomination, shall bear the portrait of George Washington."

The numerous preparatory wide-format designs produced by the post office, including tableaux for 14¢, 17¢ and 25¢ denominations, were intended to be printed in two colors. Among the subjects depicted were Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Washington's 1793 Inaugural, Washington's Home Life, Washington's Birthplace, Washington Resigning his Commission, a double portrait of George and Martha Washington, and the Washington Monument.

Ultimately, however, the Post Office Department elected to avoid historical tableaux altogether, on the grounds that the public would expect these to replicate famous paintings rife with historical inaccuracies. Instead, the series would consist of single-width, single-color issues devoted exclusively to portraits, and would be reduced to twelve denominations ranging no higher than 10¢.

The series was designed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing designers Clair Aubrey Huston and Alvin Meissner. The ½¢ through 10¢ values present portraits of Washington derived from paintings, engravings or sculptures made during his lifetime. Huston designed seven stamps of the series—the ½¢, 1½¢, 2¢, 3¢, 6¢, 8¢ and 9¢ values. Meissner designed the remaining five. The selections were made based on recommendations made by the Washington Bicentennial Commission, The United States Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Design C84	**½¢ Green, George Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale,** 1932. Issued: 88 million.
Design C85	**1¢ Green, George Washington, from Bust by Jean Antoine Houdon,** 932. Issued: 88 million.
Design C86	**1½¢ Brown, George Washington by Charles Wilson Peale,** 1932. Issued: 305 million.
Design C87	**2¢ Carmine Rose, George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart,** 1932. Issued: 4.2 billion.
Design C88	**3¢ Deep Violet, George Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale,** 1932. Issued: 456 million.
Design C89	**4¢ Light Brown, George Washington, by Charles Peale Polk,** 1932. Issued: 151million.
Design C90	**5¢ Blue, George Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale,** 1932. Issued: 171 million.
Design C91	**6¢ red Orange, George Washington, by John Trumbull,** 1932. Issued: 112 million.
Design C92	**7¢ Black, George Washington, by John Trumbull,** 1932. Issued: 83 million.
Design C93	**8¢ Olive Blister, George Washington, by Charles Saint Memin,** 1932. Issued: 97 million.
Design C94	**9¢ Pale Red, George Washington, by W. Williams,** 1932. Issued: 76 million.
Design C95	**10¢ Orange Yellow, George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart,** 1932. Issued: 147 million.

1932 COMMEMORATIVES

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

Commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

























1932 COMMEMORATIVES

OLYMPIC GAMES & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C96-C101

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

The 1932 2¢ Winter Olympic Games stamp commemorated the first time the games were held in the United States. The games were held in Lake Placid, a small town in upstate New York that was home to less than 3,000 year round residents. The 2¢ Winter Olympic Games stamp was issued just days before the opening ceremonies and sold only in Lake Placid and Washington, D.C. Demand for the stamp was heavy from the moment the Lake Placid Post Office opened at 7 a.m. until mid-morning, when its entire supply of 400,000 stamps was exhausted. State police were called in to control the crowd. Postal officials were soon embarrassed to learn the stamp design contained an error. Ski jumpers don't use poles, but the athlete pictured on the 2¢ stamp was clearly grasping a pair as he flies mid-air.

ARBOR DAY

The 1932 2¢ Arbor Day stamp was issued to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Arbor Day and the 100th anniversary of the birth of its founder, J. Sterling Morton. A newspaper editor, Morton advocated planting trees for soil conservation. Today, most U.S. states celebrate Arbor Day.

SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

The 1932 Summer Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles. Both 3¢ domestic rate and 5¢ international rate stamps were issued to honor the Olympic Games. Although the worldwide Great Depression prevented many nations from participating, 37 countries fielded Olympic teams. A total of 1,408 athletes competed in 116 events. The United States dominated the events and won a total of 103 medals. Italy placed second with 36, followed by Finland with 25 medals. The Games were notable for a number of "firsts." An Olympic Village was erected for the first time to accommodate athletes participating in the 1932 Summer Olympic Games. The U.S. President didn't attend the Games, becoming the first sitting head of government to not appear at an Olympics hosted in that country. And it was the first time a victory podium was used.

WILLIAM PENN

A 3¢ stamp featuring William Penn was issued to commemorate Pennsylvania's 250th anniversary. Penn (1644-1718) was born in London, England, the son of a prominent naval officer who was later knighted Admiral Sir William Penn. Penn became a member of a religious group whose members were known as "Quakers." In England at that time, Quakers were persecuted for their beliefs. In 1681, King Charles II granted the region that is now Pennsylvania to Penn to repay a debt to his father. Penn decided to call the region Sylvania, which means woods. King Charles II added Penn to the name in honor of Admiral Penn. In 1682, Penn arrived in the colony and enacted its first constitution, called the "Frame of Government."

DANIEL WEBSTER

The state of New Hampshire commemorated the 150th anniversary of Daniel Webster's birth in 1932, and requests were made to have a stamp issued in conjunction with the celebration. While Webster has faded into history somewhat today, he was held in very high regard at the time. This was the fifth stamp issued with his likeness.

Design C96	**2¢ Carmine, Lake Placid Winter Olympics,** 1932. Issued: 51 million. ***100 Greatest #92***
Design C97	**2¢ Carmine, 609th Anniversary Arbor Day,** 1932. Issued: 51 million.
Design C98	**3¢ Violet, Xth Olympiad – Los Angeles, Runner at Starting Mark,** 1932. Issued: 169 million.
Design C99	**5¢ Blue, Xth Olympiad – Los Angeles, Myron's Disco bolus,** 1932. Issued: 52 million.
Design C100	**3¢ Violet, William Penn 250th Anniversary of Birth,** 1932. Issued: 50 million.
Design C101	**3¢ Violet, Daniel Webster,** 1932. Issued: 50 million.

1932 COMMEMORATIVES

OLYMPIC GAMES & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



3rd Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid



60th Anniversary of Arbor Day

10th Olympic Games Issue, Los Angeles



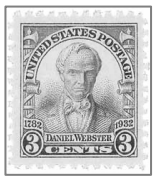
Runner at Starting Mark



Myron's Disco bolus



250th Anniversary Arrival of William Penn



Daniel Webster

1932 DEFINITIVE

GEORGE WASHINGTON ISSUE

Design 183

After nearly fifty years at 2¢, (with the exception of the World War I emergency rate) and only a few months after the 1932 Washington Bicentennial series appeared, in July 1932 the rate of a first-class domestic letter was increased to 3¢. This greatly increased demand for 3¢ stamps, and emergency reprintings of the existing 3¢ Washington Bicentennial issue and the 3¢ Lincoln regular issue were insufficient. Moreover, the new rate meant that the only Washington stamp available to the public for everyday use was one that offered a little-known and quite uncharacteristic image of Washington from the Bicentennial issue.

Accordingly, the Post Office Department rushed a new 3¢ definitive stamp for regular postage into production that offered a more familiar Washington portrait. Rather than taking the time to create a completely new design, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing transformed the existing 2¢ George Washington Bicentennial issue commemorative stamp into a 3¢ definitive stamp issue by eliminating the date ribbons flanking the portrait. This new definitive stamp was printed in the standard 3¢ violet color, and also issued as vertical and horizontal coil stamps. This adjustment to a 3¢ rate also resulted in the primary color for commemorative issues changing from red to violet for the remainder of the first 100 years of United States postage stamps.

Design 183	**3¢ Violet, George Washington,** 1932. Issued: 33 billion. Three varieties. Perf. 11x10½, vertical and horizontal coils. ***(R: Perforated 11x10 ½)***

1932 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE

Design A16

This new value air mail stamp was issued to cover the air mail rate of 8¢ per ounce, which became effective July 6, 1932. The design was not changed from the previous air mail issue, only the denomination.

Design A16	**8¢ Olive Bister, Winged Globe,** 1932. Issued: 77 million.

1932 DEFINITIVE

GEORGE WASHINGTON ISSUE



1932 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE



1933 COMMEMORATIVES

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C102-C108

GEORGIA BICENTENNIAL

A 3¢ stamp commemorated the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Georgia by General James Edward Oglethorpe and his nineteen associates. Together, they founded a colony that prohibited alcohol and slaves.

PEACE OF 1783

In 1783, General George Washington issued a proclamation of peace from his headquarters at the Hasbrouck House in Newburgh, New York. A 3¢ stamp commemorated the 150th anniversary of that proclamation which officially marked the end of hostilities of the Revolutionary War.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS

In 1933, during the Great Depression, Chicago held the Century of Progress Exposition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a village. The Exposition featured many outstanding exhibits on the latest advancements in science and technology. It brought an enormous amount of business to the city and was a huge relief from the woes of the Great Depression. Two of the main features on the Chicago Exposition grounds were meant to provide a contrast by which to measure the city's progress. A restoration of Fort Dearborn, the original site of Chicago, which had twice been destroyed, stood in sight of the towering Federal Building, which dominated the grounds. These concrete symbols of Chicago's progress were natural choices as stamp subjects for the two stamp that were issued for this event.

NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

A 3¢ stamp was issued to arouse support for the National Recovery Act, one of Franklin Roosevelt's first acts after he became President. It was a direct result of the general business decline in the United States beginning in 1929. The act provided for the expenditure of great sums of public money to carry out a recovery program. It was eventually declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Roosevelt personally requested the stamp, which he emphasized must be "issued at once to be most effective." The stamp was produced and placed on sale in just 13 working days. Look closely at the vignette and you'll notice four people walking side by side – a farmer, Roosevelt, a laborer and a female student. Roosevelt was pleased with the stamp, which he called "grand." However, a sharp-eyed stamp collector also noticed the size of the student's foot. Roosevelt declared, "But oh, heavens what a girl! She is wearing a No. 11 shoe, also a bustle, and if recovery is dependent on women like that I am agin recovery."

ADMIRAL BYRD

The 5¢ Admiral Byrd stamp was not distributed for public sale. It was issued for use on letters mailed through the Little America Post Office which was established at the base camp of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in the territory of the South Pole.

KOSCIUSZKO

A 5¢ stamp honored General Thaddeus Kosciusko on the 150th anniversary of his naturalization as an American citizen, bestowed upon him as a reward for his services during the American Revolution. This Polish patriot fought for freedom in America and in Poland. In 1776, he came to America and served with the Pennsylvania Committee of Defense in Philadelphia. There, Kosciuszko planned the fortifications for defense of Liberty Hall, the meeting place of the Continental Congress.

Design C102	**3¢ Violet, General James Oglethorpe,** 1933. Issued: 62 million.
Design C103	**3¢ Violet, 1783 Peace Sesquicentennial,** 1933. Issued: 73 million.
Design C104	**1¢ Yellow Green, Century of Progress – Fort Dearborn,** 1933. Issued: 348 million. Three versions.
Design C105	**3¢ Violet, Century of Progress – Federal Building,** 1933. Issued: 480 million. Three versions.
Design C106	**3¢ Violet, National Recovery Act,** 1933. Issued: 2 billion.
Design C107	**5¢ Dark Blue, Admiral Byrd Antarctic Expedition II,** 1933. Issued: 5.7 million. Three versions. ***100 Greatest #78.***
Design C108	5¢ **Blue, General T. Kosciusko,** 1933. Issued: 45 million.

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Georgia Bicentennial
Gen. James Oglethorpe

Century of Progress Issues



15th Anniversary
Peace of 1783



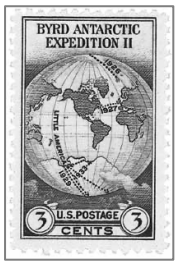
Fort Dearborn



Federal Building



National Recovery Act



Byrd Antarctic Issue



Gen. Tadeusz Kosciuszko

1933 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Fort Dearborn
Design SS2

In 1933 Chicago held the Century of Progress Exposition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a village. The Exposition was held on the lakefront and featured many outstanding exhibits on the latest advancements in science and technology. It brought an enormous amount of business to the city and was a huge relief from the woes of the Great Depression.



Fort Dearborn

Two 25-stamp imperforate souvenir sheets without gum were issued to commemorate the American Philatelic Society convention, held in Chicago's central business district, during the Century of Progress Exposition. The 1¢ souvenir sheet honored Fort Dearborn. A restoration of the original Fort Dearborn was in place at the Century of Progress Exhibition.

The history of the American Philatelic Society comes close to being a history of organized American philately. Although many other groups and individuals were part of the stamp collecting movement in the United States, the APS had emerged in the forefront of the hobby. Stamp collecting in some form began in Europe as early as 1850, with collecting in the United States beginning about the same time. By 1886 stamp enthusiasts were extremely active and a number of prominent businessmen who had been attracted to stamp collecting began to discuss the possibility of forming a national organization of philatelists.

In an article in the April 1886 issue of the Philatelic Journal of America, S.B. Bradt wrote, "And why should we not have a national organization, and a grand one too?" In the same month, The American Philatelist, an independent journal published in Altoona, Pennsylvania, by W.R. Fraser, printed an announcement of the possible formation of a national organization of philatelists. Four hundred collectors indicated their willingness to assist in founding such an organization.

Forty collectors attended a meeting held on September 13, 1886 in New York City. As noted in The American Philatelist (January 1986) "When one considers the distances involved and the means of transportation available at the time, to have attracted that many participants is no small indication of interest in the formation of a national organization." At this meeting a committee was chosen by interested local groups to form a national stamp society, the American Philatelic Association.

The following day, September 14, 1886, the new group adopted a constitution and bylaws and elected John K. Tiffany as president — the date that became the official birthday of the American Philatelic Association. Business included setting dues at $2 per year, to be pro-rated so that a new member paid only for the balance of the year remaining. A charter member paid an additional 25¢ a year and had to either directly vote or vote by proxy at meetings. One of the APS services provided to members — an annual convention — has been held every year in August (or September) since that first event held in New York City.

Design SS2 **1¢ Yellow Green, Century of Progress – Fort Dearborn,** 1933. Issued: 456,704.

1933 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Fort Dearborn



1933 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Federal Building
Design SS3

Two of the main features on the 1933 Chicago "Century of Progress" Exposition grounds were meant to provide a contrast by which to measure the city's progress. A restoration of Fort Dearborn, the original site of Chicago, which had twice been destroyed, stood in sight of the towering Federal Building, which dominated the grounds. These symbols of Chicago's progress were natural choices as stamp subjects.













Design SS3 **3¢ Violet, Century of Progress – Federal Building,** 1933. Issued: 451,172.

1933 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Federal Building



1933 AIR MAIL

BABY ZEPPELIN ISSUE

Design A17

In 1933, the city of Chicago hosted a World's Fair known as "Century of Progress." Exhibits from all over the world were shown. Germany decided to send the Graf Zeppelin on a "Century of Progress" flight to Chicago via South America. The rate was 50¢ per one-half ounce for letters or post cards carried on the flight. Collectors dubbed this stamp the "Baby Zepp." One of the most attractive U.S. air mail stamps ever, this stamp sold poorly at the time it was issued. Eventually 90% of the stamps were destroyed.



Design A17 **50¢ Green, Zeppelin at Chicago Exposition,** 1933. Issued: 324,070.

1934 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE

Designs A18

In June 1934 President Roosevelt signed a bill reducing the air mail rate to 6¢ per ounce. A new air mail stamp was ordered from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The winged globe design of the 1930-1932 issues was used again on the 1934 issue, but the color and denomination were changed.

Design A18 **6¢ Dull Orange, Winged Globe,** 1934. Issued: 30.2 million.

1933 AIR MAIL

BABY ZEPPELIN ISSUE



1934 AIR MAIL

WINGED GLOBE ISSUE

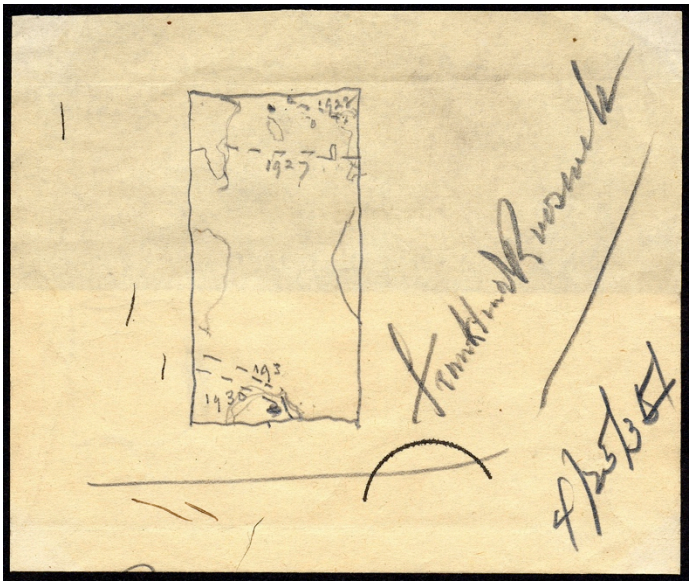


1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

Admiral Byrd
Design SS4

In 1933, Rear Admiral Richard Byrd made plans for a second expedition to the U.S. exploration station in Antarctica, nicknamed "Little America." When he paid a visit to Franklin Roosevelt before leaving, the President reportedly said, "Don't forget to send me a cover from Little America for my stamp collection." This led to the President's recommendation to the Postmaster General for a stamp honoring Byrd's achievements. It would pay the postage from Little America. The stamp's design was based on a rough sketch made by FDR. A souvenir sheet comprising six Admiral Byrd Expedition II stamps was printed at the National Stamp Exhibition. It was issued without gum or perforations. The sheet was only available at the exhibition while it was in progress. After February 19, it was placed on sale through the Philatelic Agency.



3¢ Byrd Antarctic Expedition Sketch by FDR, 1933
To help support Richard Byrd's second expedition to Antarctica, President Roosevelt approved a stamp as partial payment for mail to the special post office in Little America. After rejecting four designs, FDR sketched a map with routes of Byrd's expeditions.



Design SS4 **3¢ Dark Blue, Admiral Byrd Expedition II,** 1934. Issued: 811,404.

1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

Admiral Byrd



RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C109-C111

A pair of states celebrated their 300th anniversaries and a tribute to America's mothers provided the events for the 1934 commemoratives.

MARYLAND TERCENTENARY

A 3¢ carmine rose stamp was issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland by the second Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert. Calvert and some 200 colonists (including two Jesuit priests) established the first colony with religious freedom. The charter, granted by Charles I in 1632, allowed for the establishment of churches that were not Protestant. Spanish explorers became the first Europeans to reach the Maryland region when they explored the Chesapeake Bay in the 1500s. These explorers found Algonquian tribes, including the Choptank, Nanticoke, Patuxent, Portobago, and Wicomico, as well as some Susquehannock Indians living in the area. Although most of these Native Americans left the area during the early years of European settlement, many of Maryland's rivers, towns, and counties still bear their names.

MOTHERS OF AMERICA

A 3¢ stamp was issued for use on Mother's Day mail in tribute to the mothers of America. It illustrates a reproduction of the painting by James A. Whistler, *Portrait of My Mother*.

WISCONSIN TERCENTENARY

A 3¢ stamp commemorated the 300th anniversary of the landing of the French explorer Jean Nicolet on the shores of Green Bay. Nicolet had been seeking a short route to China, but instead became the first white man to set foot on what is now the state of Wisconsin.

Design C109	**3¢ Carmine Rose, Maryland Tercentenary,** 1934. Issued: 46 million.
Design C110	**3¢ Violet, Mothers of America,** 1934. Issued: 209 million. Three varieties. Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C111	**3¢ Violet, Wisconsin Territory,** 1934. Issued: 65 million. Two varieties. Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.

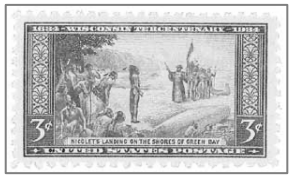
RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Maryland Tercentenary



Mothers of America



Wisconsin Tercentenary

1934 COMMEMORATIVES

NATIONAL PARKS YEAR ISSUE

Designs C112-C121

The idea of replacing men with scenery on our stamps dates back to 1912, when Lewis Hill, Chairman of the Great Northern Railroad made the suggestion at the 23rd Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. Thirteen years later, Steven Mather, the First Director of the National Parks Service echoed a similar sentiment. It would take another nine years and a President sympathetic to philately for this idea to finally become a reality.

Due to the complexity of these issues, Scott catalog numbers have been noted for assistance to collectors.

Design C112	**1¢ Green, El Capitan, Yosemite, California,** 1934. Issued: 85 million. (Scott Nos. 740, 756, 769) Also printed as both an imperforate sheet of 200 and an imperforate sheet of 20 panes of 6 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C113	**2¢ Red, Grand Canyon, Arizona,** 1934. Issued: 74 million. (Scott Nos. 741, 757) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C114	**3¢ Violet, Mount Rainier and Mirror Lake, Washington,** 1934. Issued: 95 million. (Scott Nos. 742, 758) Also printed as both an imperforate sheet of 200 and an imperforate sheet of 20 panes of 6 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C115	**4¢ Brown, Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde Park, Colorado,** 1934. Issued: 19 million. (Scott Nos. 743, 759) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C116	**5¢ Blue, Old Faithful, Yellowstone, Wyoming,** 1934. Issued: 31 million. (Scott Nos. 744, 760) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C117	6¢ **Dark Blue, Crater Lake, Oregon,** 1934. Issued: 17 million. (Scott Nos. 745, 761) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C118	**7¢ Black, Great Head, Acadia Park, Maine,** 1934. Issued: 16 million. (Scott Nos. 746, 762)) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C119	**8¢ Sage Green, Great White Throne, Zion Park, Utah,** 1934. Issued: 15 million. (Scott Nos. 747, 763) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C120	**9¢ Orange, Mt. Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana,** 1934. Issued: 17 million. (Scott Nos. 748, 764) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design C121	**10¢ Gray, Great Smokey Mountains, North Carolina and Tennessee,** 1934. Issued: 19 million. (Scott Nos. 749, 765, 770) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.

FARLEY'S FOLLIES

Designs C103-C105, C107, C110-C121, SA1)



The end of 1934 saw one of philately's largest scandals come to light and The National Parks Year Issue was right in the middle of it. The Postmaster General of the United States from 1933 to 1940 was James A. Farley (1888-1976), and as such, he was a Cabinet Member during President Franklin Roosevelt's administration. President Franklin Roosevelt (1882-1945) was himself an avid stamp collector, and he did much to promote his hobby to the American public, during his four terms in office.

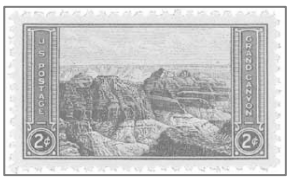
Postmaster General James Farley frequently bought imperforate, ungummed, printed sheets of stamps right off the press. Both Farley and President Roosevelt (FDR) signed sheets in the margins. Farley presented the first sheet off the press to FDR and frequently saved the second for his own family. Farley often presented other sheets as souvenirs or political favors to friends. He did this twenty times during his tenure. The practice angered the philatelic community and political opponents when exposed. Feeling deprived of access to these unique and invaluable sheets, critics lobbied Congress, demanding justice.

To quell the mounting tension, Farley ordered all twenty sheets reprinted in a special printing without gum or perforations and offered for sale to every American who desired the sheets. The special printings began on March 15, 1935 and were sold for a period of three months. Stamp collectors refer to the scandal and the reprinted sheets as "Farley's Follies." The production of these special printings began March 1935 and comprise Scott Catalog numbers 752-771.

1934 COMMEMORATIVES

NATIONAL PARKS YEAR ISSUE





















1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY EXHIBITION

Mount Rainier
Design SS5

On August 28, 1934, the Post Office Department issued a souvenir sheet in conjunction with the American Philatelic Society's Convention and Exhibition being held in Atlantic City. The sheet contained six 3¢ stamps featuring the breathtaking beauty of Mt. Rainier. This stamp was just one of ten printed by the postal service that year for its National Parks series.

Located in west-central Washington, majestic Mt. Rainier is an extinct volcano that rises 14,410 feet (over 2½ miles) above sea level. It is the highest mountain in the state of Washington and the largest single-peak glacier in the United States. More than 26 "rivers of ice" originate at its summit, while further down the mountainside, forests of Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western cedar cover its slopes.

In 1870, Hazard Stevens and P.B. Van Trump climbed to the top of Mt. Rainier by way of the Gibraltar Route. They became the first men to succeed in this. Today, various hiking trails allow visitors to view the mountain's spectacular scenery. The 90-mile Wonderland Trail encircles the entire mountain and can be hiked in about a week to ten days. Paradise Valley, a popular ski resort, is situated about a mile up the south side of the mountain. In 1899, the 241,992-acre Mount Rainier National Park was established.

Design SS5 **3¢ Violet, Mount Rainier and Mirror Lake, Washington**, 1934. Issued: 511,391.

1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY EXHIBITION

Mount Rainier



1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PHILATELIC EXPOSITION

El Capitan - Yosemite
Design SS6

On October 10, 1934, the Post Office Department issued a souvenir sheet in conjunction with the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention held in Omaha, Nebraska. The sheet contains six 1¢ stamps featuring the mountain known as El Capitan located within Yosemite National Park. The stamp's design was one of ten printed for the National Parks series.

America's first national park, Yosemite is located in the Sierra Nevada mountains, which lie in east-central California about 200 miles east of San Francisco. This national park was established in 1890 and expanded to its present size in 1906. Yosemite is famous for its towering granite mountain peaks, lush valleys, thundering waterfalls, and giant sequoia trees. Most notable among these attractions are: Yosemite Falls, with a drop of 2,425 feet in two segments, the largest falls in North America, and the majestic mountain peaks, Half Dome and El Capitan, which are among the world's largest monoliths of exposed granite. These attractions bring millions of people to Yosemite each year.

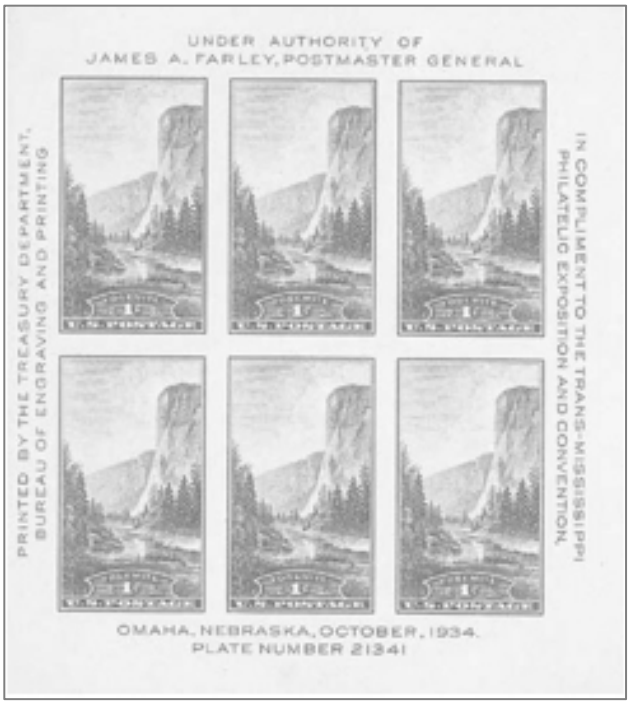
The naturalist John Muir called Yosemite "a landscape... that after all my wanderings still appears as the most beautiful I have ever beheld." This sentiment was shared by Theodore Roosevelt, who called Yosemite "The most beautiful place on Earth." The vast majority of Yosemite's 1,170 square miles remain pristine. Park officials proudly proclaim that 94.5% of this area remains wilderness.

Design SS6 **1¢ Green, El Capitan – Yosemite National Park**, 1934. Issued: 793,551.

1934 SOUVENIR SHEET

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PHILATELIC EXPOSITION

El Capitan - Yosemite



AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES

Designs SA1-SA2

In 1934, a 16¢ blue Air mail Special Delivery stamp was issued to prepay, with one stamp, the air postage and the special delivery fee. Mail with this stamp would travel by plane to its designated post office, where, upon arrival, a messenger would deliver it immediately to the recipient.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was particularly proud of the fact that he himself sketched the design for these two stamps featuring the majestic Great Seal of the United States that had been adopted by the Continental Congress on June 20, 1782. Its first day of sale was August 30th, at the convention of the American Air Mail Society in Chicago. Two years later, the stamp was reprinted using two colors – carmine and blue.

Design SA1	**16¢ Dark Blue, Great Seal of the United States,** 1934. Issued: 9.2 million. (Scott Nos. 771, CE1) Also printed as imperforate sheet of 200 in Farley Special Printing.
Design SA2	**16¢ Carmine & Blue, Great Seal of the United States,** 1934. Issued: 72.5 million.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES





RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C122-C125

State anniversaries, the California Pacific Exposition in San Diego and the dedication of Boulder Dam (later renamed Hoover Dam) were celebrated on U.S. stamps this year.

CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY

A 3¢ violet stamp honors the Charter Oak, a huge tree in Hartford, Connecticut that became famous through a tradition that Connecticut's original charter was hidden there to keep the English governor, Sir Edmund Andros, from seizing it. Andros had been sent by the newly crowned King James II to take control of the colony. When Andros reached the colony in 1687, he appeared at a legislative meeting and demanded that the charter be turned over to him. Members of the legislature debated with Andros, and then suddenly, the candles went out. When they were lit again, the charter had vanished. According to tradition, Joseph Wadsworth took the charter and hid it in a gigantic oak tree. Andros' rule as governor ended in 1689, after James II's fall from power. The charter remained the supreme law of Connecticut until a new constitution was adopted in 1818. The Charter Oak was destroyed during a windstorm in 1856. A granite shaft now marks the spot where the tree stood.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

A 3¢ purple stamp was issued in conjunction with the California Pacific Exposition. Held in San Diego in 1935, the Exposition celebrated the 400th anniversary of Coronado's discovery of the Pacific Southwest. Designed to help a California economy suffering from the Great Depression, the Exposition included exhibits featuring science, industry, and the arts. Odder attractions were also present, such as a recreation of an 1849 mining town called "Gold Gulch," and the Zoro Garden Nudist Colony.

BOULDER DAM (HOOVER DAM)

At 726 feet high and 1,244 feet long, the Hoover Dam is one of the highest concrete dams in the world. The Hoover Dam is 660 feet thick at its base and contains 4.5 million cubic yards of concrete. This massive dam is located on the Colorado River, about 25 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. Its reservoir, Lake Mead, is one of the world's largest man-made bodies of water. Lake Mead is 115 miles long and 589 feet deep. The dam controls floodwaters and provides water and hydroelectric power for much of the Southwestern U.S. The Hoover Dam was completed in 1936 at a cost of more than $175 million; however, the entire Boulder Canyon Project cost $385 million. Construction started in 1928, while President Herbert Hoover was in office. After Hoover left office in 1933, the Department of the Interior began calling the dam the Boulder Dam or Boulder Canyon Dam. Congress officially named it the Hoover Dam in 1947.

MICHIGAN CENTENARY

Michigan held a constitutional convention in 1835 and became the 26th state of the Union in 1837. A 3¢ purple stamp commemorated the centenary of these historic events. When the first Europeans arrived in Michigan, about 15,000 Indians lived in the region. The first permanent settlement was created by Father Jacques Marquette at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668. During the late 1600s, Father Marquette; Louis Jolliet; René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle; and many other French explorers explored Michigan, and mapped its lakes and rivers. By 1700, the French had built forts, missions, and trading posts in several locations in both the Upper and Lower peninsulas. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Fort Pontchartrain in 1701. This settlement grew to become the city of Detroit.

Design C122	**3¢ Violet, Connecticut Tercentenary - Charter Oak,** 1935. Issued: 71 million.
Design C123	**3¢ Purple, California Pacific Expo in San Diego,** 1935. Issued: 101 million.
Design C124	**3¢ Purple, Boulder Dam,** 1935. Issued: 74 million.
Design C125	**3¢ Purple, Michigan Centenary,** 1935. Issued: 76 million.

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Connecticut Tercentenary



California Pacific Exposition



Boulder Dam



Michigan Centenary

1935 AIR MAIL

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT ISSUES

China Clipper Over Pacific
Designs A19-A21

On November 22, 1935, air mail across the Pacific Ocean began. A 25¢ stamp was issued on the same day to mark the event. It pictures the four-engine Martin M-130 seaplane that flew the inaugural flight. As air travel was still in its early stages, there's no doubt this image was both powerful and amazing to many.

The stamp design included the inscription "November 1935," making this the first time the month and year of issue was featured on a U.S. stamp. The stamp also pictured the sun rising over the U.S., with an ocean view of a Chinese junk and an ocean liner. The Martin M-130, which departed San Francisco that day, was pictured flying west toward its destinations in Hawaii, Guam and Manila. Also depicted were the shields of the U.S. and the Philippines.

The 25¢ denomination satisfied the rate for mail sent on one leg of the trans-Pacific flight – from San Francisco to Hawaii, Hawaii to Guam, or Guam to Manila. A letter traveling the entire journey required 75¢ postage. Approximately 110,000 covers bearing 75¢ postage – or three stamps – were carried aboard that historic flight.

Two years later, the service was extended to Hong Kong and China. A green 20¢ and a carmine 50¢ stamp were issued for this service using the same design but minus the "November 1935 inscription. The addition of the China route resulted in the three stamps being nicknamed the "China Clippers."

Design A19	**25¢ Blue, China Clipper Trans-Pacific Flight,** 1935. Issued: 10.2 million.
Design A20	**20¢ Green, China Clipper Trans-Pacific Flight,** 1935. Issued: 12.8 million.
Design A21	**50¢ Carmine, China Clipper Trans-Pacific Flight,** 1935. Issued: 9.8 million.

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT ISSUES

China Clipper Over Pacific







RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C126-C130

As in prior years, state anniversaries continued to dominate the commemorative scene.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL

Nicknamed the "Lone Star State," Texas was the second-largest state in the Union. Settled by the Spanish in the late 1600s, Texas won its independence in 1836. In 1845, Texas became the 28th state to join the Union.

RHODE ISLAND TERCENTENARY

The smallest state in the Union, Rhode Island was also the most densely populated. In 1776, Rhode Island became the first colony to declare independence from Great Britain. In 1790, it became the last of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL

A 3¢ purple stamp commemorated the Centennial anniversary of Arkansas statehood. In 1686, the French established the first white settlement in Arkansas. In 1803, Arkansas was sold to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1836, it became the 25th state in the Union.

OREGON TERRITORY CENTENNIAL

A 3¢ purple stamp commemorated establishment of the Oregon Territory. Oregon settlers organized a provisional government in 1843 and adopted a set of laws patterned after those of Iowa. The territory grew fast after the attractive Donation Land Law of 1850 was passed. This law gave 320 acres of land to any U.S. citizen over 18. A settler's wife could also receive 320 acres. The settler had to cultivate the land for a minimum of four years to qualify for ownership. Starting December 1850, and until December 1855, settlers received 160 acres of land and had to be over 21 years old.

Oregon achieved statehood on February 14, 1859. Salem served as the capital city and John Whiteaker became the first governor. During the Civil War, Indian attacks intensified in the American West, as the Union Army was busy fighting the Confederacy. State volunteers protected Oregon from such attacks, which lasted for more than 15 years after the conclusion of the war. When the war ended, many soldiers moved west, looking for new opportunities. This movement was fostered by the completion of the transcontinental railroads in the 1880s. Oregon grew rapidly. In 1860, its population was about 52,000. By 1890, its population reached 300,000.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

In 1936, a group of women met with the Third Assistant Postmaster General to ask for a commemorative stamp honoring the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution that granted voting rights to women. The women were reportedly passionate in their commitment, with one allegedly shaking an umbrella in the gentleman's face and proclaiming, "We must have this stamp. We demand it." When President Franklin D. Roosevelt learned of the situation, he authorized the subject by saying, "By all means, authorize the stamp immediately before those ardent ladies reach the White House."

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was selected to be the subject of the women's rights commemorative stamp. Born the daughter of a Quaker abolitionist in Adams, Massachusetts, Susan B. Anthony devoted her life to the woman's suffrage movement. Her work paved the way for the passage of the 19th amendment to the Constitution, which finally occurred in 1920.

Design C126	**3¢ Purple, Texas Centennial,** 1936. Issued: 124 million.
Design C127	**3¢ Purple, Rhode Island Tercentenary,** 1936. Issued: 67 million.
Design C128	**3¢ Purple, Arkansas Centennial,** 1936. Issued: 73 million.
Design C129	**3¢ Purple, Oregon Territory Centennial,** 1936. Issued: 74 million.
Design C130	**3¢ Violet, Susan B. Anthony – Women's Suffrage,** 1936. Issued: 270 million.

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Texas Centenary



Rhode Island Tercentenary



Arkansas Centennial



Oregon Territory



Susan B. Anthony

1936 SOUVENIR SHEET

THIRD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION

Design SS7

On May 9, 1936 the Post Office Department issued a souvenir sheet for the Third International Philatelic Exhibition, held in New York City on May 9-17, 1936. The souvenir sheet included four different postage stamps, all of which had been issued individually during the past year. Each stamp carried a 3¢ denomination. The stamps commemorated the Connecticut Tercentenary, the California Pacific Exposition, the Michigan Centennial, and the Texas Centennial.

300th Anniversary of Connecticut Settlement. The Connecticut Tercentenary celebrated the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Connecticut. Dissatisfied colonists from Massachusetts left their original settlements and came to Connecticut in search of religious and political freedom. In 1636, the early settlements of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor united to form the Connecticut colony. King Charles II of England granted the colony its first charter in 1662. In 1687, after several attempts to gain control of the colony, Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of several other New England colonies, demanded Connecticut's charter, but the people refused. Supposedly, they had hidden it in the oak tree pictured on the 3¢ stamp.

California World's Fair. The California-Pacific International Exposition was a world's fair held in San Diego in 1935. The stamp commemorating this event depicts a view of the exposition. Many of the ornate buildings constructed specifically for the exposition still stand today in Balboa Park. The park, which lies in the heart of the city, houses various museums and cultural centers.

Michigan – A Century of Statehood. Michigan became the 26th state when it was admitted to the Union in 1837. This centennial issue honored the state's 100th anniversary. In the early 1900s, Michigan became the nation's leading producer of automobiles. It was in Detroit that Henry Ford built his first workable automobile in 1896. Three years later, Ransom E. Olds established the first automobile factory – Oldsmobile – in Detroit.

Texas Celebrates 100 Years of Independence. The Texas Centennial honored the 100th anniversary of Texas independence. Once part of Mexico, Texas was first colonized by Americans in 1821. Using land his father had received from the Mexican government, Stephen Austin brought 300 families to Texas and organized the San Felipe de Austin colony along the Brazos River. Other Americans obtained land grants from Mexico for colonies, and by 1830, the number of settlers had grown to 20,000.

Desiring a separate government, the American colonists revolted against Mexico in 1835. Under General Sam Houston, the Texans captured General Antonio López de Santa Ana and crushed his forces at the Battle of San Jacinto. The victory ended the war and guaranteed Texan independence. Established in 1836, the new Republic of Texas elected Sam Houston as its first president. It remained a republic for ten years, until it joined the Union in 1845 as its 28th state.

Design SS7 **3¢ Violet, Four Celebrations**, 1936. Issued: 2.8 million.

1936 SOUVENIR SHEET

THIRD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION

Connecticut, California, Michigan, Texas Celebrations



ARMY ISSUE

Designs C131-C135

Originally suggested by Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt during World War I, a series honoring the nation's military heroes finally appeared in late 1936. President Franklin Roosevelt, pleased with the results of the National Parks issue of 1934 suggested this series to help promote "intelligent patriotism."

The 1¢ stamp, first in a five-stamp series honoring Army heroes, pictured Revolutionary War Generals George Washington and Nathanael Greene, plus Mount Vernon.

The second stamp, a 2¢ carmine stamp, honored Generals Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott. After first achieving fame during the War of 1812, General Andrew Jackson became the seventh President of the United States. General Winfield Scott served as an Army officer for over 50 years. Even though he was a Virginian, Scott refused to fight for the Confederacy during the Civil War.

The third Army Issue stamp, a 3¢ purple stamp, honored William T. Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, and Philip Sheridan. Each of those Generals achieved fame as Union generals during the Civil War. After retiring from the Army, General Grant went on to become the 18th President of the United States.

The 4¢ stamp honored General Robert E. Lee. Shown in the background was Stratford Hall in northern Virginia – the birthplace of Robert E. Lee. Four generations of the Lee family lived in the plantation, including two signers of the Declaration of Independence (Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee). This stamp was issued during President Franklin Roosevelt's administration. Roosevelt was involved in the process of every stamp issued during his presidency and had a sharp eye for detail and accuracy. But this stamp was one time Roosevelt made an error.

The image of Lee on the stamp showed two stars on his shoulder (representing his rank). Lee was a three-star general. This drew numerous complaints from collectors in Southern states, who thought the error was on purpose in order to diminish Lee's legacy. The Post Office Department responded that the mistake had been only an accident, with the third star lost during the production process.

The 5¢ Army Issue stamp is one of two stamps (along with the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland) not featuring a military commander in the group. Founded by an act of Congress in 1802, the United States Military Academy is located in West Point, NY, on the bank of the Hudson River. This 5¢ denomination of the 1936-37 Commemoratives showcases a fort built during the American Revolution by the Colonial Army. It was a key defense design to prevent British warships from sailing up the Hudson River and into New York's interior. The fort was originally named after its first commander – Benedict Arnold. When Arnold switched his allegiance to the British, he offered to turn West Point over to the enemy. The capture of his British contact, Major John Andre, prevented the completion of the treachery, but Arnold fled to safety with the British Army. The fort later became the home of the U.S. military academy.

Design C131	**1¢ Green, General George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, and Mount Vernon,** 1936. Issued: 105 million.
Design C132	**2¢ Carmine, Generals Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott, and the Hermitage,** 1937. Issued: 94 million.
Design C133	**3¢ Purple, Generals W.T. Sherman, U.S. Grant, and Philip Sheridan,** 1937. Issued: 88 million.
Design C134	**4¢ Gray, Generals R.E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson,** 1937. Issued: 36 million.
Design C135	**5¢ Ultramarine, The U.S. Military Academy at West Point,** 1937. Issued: 37 million.

ARMY ISSUE



Gen, George Washington
Gen. Nathanael Greene



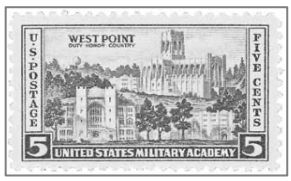
Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson
Gen. Winfield Scott



Generals Sherman,
Grant, Sheridan



Gen. Robert E Lee
Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson



U.S. Military Academy
West Point

NAVY ISSUE

Designs C136-C140

The 1¢ stamp honored Commodores John Paul Jones and John Barry. The U.S. Navy traces its origins to the Continental Navy, established on October 13, 1775. The Continental Navy numbered approximately 50 ships during the course of the Revolutionary War. John Paul Jones was among the original slate of Continental Navy officers. As First Lieutenant on the flagship *Alfred*, Jones was the first to unfurl the Grand Union flag on a Continental warship. On February 14, 1778, Jones and French Admiral La Motte Piquet exchanged gun salutes, marking the first time that the American flag was officially recognized by a foreign government. Jones is widely considered the father of the U.S. Navy for his spirited response, "I have not yet begun to fight," as he faced almost certain defeat during a sea battle.

Stephen Decatur and Thomas MacDonough, honored on the 2¢ stamp, were Naval officers during the War of 1812. During the War, Decatur gained fame for capturing the British frigate *Macedonian.* A decisive leader, he commanded U.S. battleships during the Tripolitan Wars. He was given responsibility for the flotilla in the Chesapeake, management of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and command of all U.S. Naval Forces on the Southeast coast.

3¢ stamp honorees, David Farragut and David Porter, were not only both Civil War Naval commanders, they were adopted brothers. Both served during the Civil War, with Farragut earning praise as the "hero of Mobile Bay." The Union victory in the Battle of Mobile Bay was a turning point in the American Civil War. A key component of the Union strategy was a naval blockade to limit the delivery of supplies to the South. Three years after the war began, all but two major ports had been effectively closed. Of the two, Mobile Bay in Alabama was protected by two forts, shallow channels, and submerged mines. At dawn on August 5, 1864, Union Admiral David Farragut sailed a fleet of four ironclad monitors and 14 wooden warships through the channel past the 47 cannons of Fort Morgan. At the end of an intense battle, Mobile Bay was closed to blockade runners, and the Confederate supply chain was broken.

The 4¢ gray stamp featured three naval heroes of the Spanish-American War – Admirals William Sampson, George Dewey, and Winfield Schley. Both officers were at the end of long and distinguished careers when they worked together to completely destroy the Spanish fleet in the Battle of Santiago de Cuba. All six Spanish ships were sunk or captured, while the American force lost only one sailor. Dewey also served in the war, but was fighting in the Philippines. His victory in the Battle of Manila Bay was so complete that a special medal was created in honor of the event.

The 5¢ stamp commemorated the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The US Naval Academy was opened on October 10, 1845 with a class of 50 midshipmen and seven professors. The school occupied a 10-acre Army post named Fort Severn in Annapolis, Maryland. During the Civil War, Annapolis was considered too close to the Confederacy, so the midshipmen were moved to Newport, Rhode Island. Initially, students attended for five years – spending the first and last years in the classroom and the others at sea. In 1850, the school was renamed the United States Naval Academy. Students now attend school for four years, spending their summers at sea.

Design C136	**1¢ Green, Commodores John Paul Jones and John Barry,** 1936. Issued: 105 million.
Design C137	**2¢ Carmine, Commanders Stephan Decatur and Thomas MacDonough,** 1937. Issued: 92 million.
Design C138	**3¢ Purple, Admirals David Farragut and David Porter,** 1937. Issued: 93 million.
Design C139	**4¢ Gray, Admirals William Sampson, George Dewey and Winfield Schley,** 1937. Issued: 35 million.
Design C140	**5¢ Ultramarine, The U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis,** 1937. Issued: 37 million.

NAVY ISSUE



John Paul Jones
John Barry



Stephen Decatur
Thomas MacDonough



Admiral David G. Farragut
Admiral David D. Porter



Admirals William T. Sampson,
George Dewey and Winfield S. Schley



Seal of U.S. Naval Academy and
Naval Midshipmen

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C141-C143

ORDINANCE OF 1787 SESQUICENTENNIAL

A 3¢ stamp commemorated the Northwest Ordinance. On July 13, 1787, the United States Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787, more popularly known as the Northwest Ordinance. Historians consider this law one of the most important ever passed in U.S. history, as it provided the model for the organized growth of the United States. The ordinance established government for the area north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania, and illustrated the steps a territory would need to take to achieve statehood. The Northwest Ordinance made settling the Northwest Territory very attractive. Soon after the law was passed, settlers founded the town of Marietta, Ohio. The territory was quickly settled and eventually became five U.S. states - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It also included part of Minnesota. The Northwest Ordinance laid the foundation for democracy in the American West. The law prohibited slavery, and guaranteed freedom of religion and trial by jury. It also called for the fair treatment of American Indians.

VIRGINIA DARE

A 5¢ gray blue stamp celebrated the 350th anniversary of the founding of the Colony of Roanoke Island in July 1587, as well as the birth of the first English child in the New World, Virginia Dare. She was born on August 18, 1587, and was named Virginia in what may have been the first christening ceremony in America. The Roanoke Island colony has become known as the "Lost Colony," as its members disappeared sometime before 1590. No one knows exactly what happened to its 117 members. Some historians believe the colonists may have joined American Indian tribes living in the region. The only clue as to the fate of the colonists was the word "CROATOAN" carved into the side of a large tree.

CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL

A 3¢ red violet stamp commemorated the Constitution Sesquicentennial. Based on the same principles as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States provides for a system of checks and balances among the three branches of the government. The Constitutional Convention was held in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The convention was supposed to open on May 4, 1787, but very few delegates had arrived by that time. On May 25th, the convention officially opened. Twelve states sent representatives – Rhode Island did not wish to have a national government. On September 17, 1787, 39 of the 55 delegates signed the United States Constitution. Less than three months later, Delaware became the first state to ratify the document, and other states soon followed. However, North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to approve the Constitution until amendments protecting the rights of all people were added. As a result, 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution on December 15, 1791.

The U.S. Constitution establishes our nation's fundamental laws. It creates the form of the national government, and defines the rights and liberties of the American people. It also determines the goals of the U.S. government and how they should be achieved.

Design C141	**3¢ Red Violet, Northwest Ordinance Sesquicentennial,** 1937. Issued: 85 million.
Design C142	**5¢ Gray Blue, Virginia Dare,** 1937. Issued: 25 million.
Design C143	**3¢ Red Violet, Constitution Sesquicentennial,** 1937. Issued: 100 million.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150th Anniversary
Ordinance of 1787
Creation of NW Territory



300th Anniversary
Virginia Dare
1st Child Born in America



150th Anniversary
Signing of the Constitution

1937 SOUVENIR SHEET

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

Great Smokey Mountains
Design SS8

In August 1937, the U.S issued a souvenir sheet to honor the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, held in Asheville, North Carolina from August 26-28, 1937. Founded as the Southern Philatelic Association in February 1894, the society was originally formed to provide young collectors in the South an alternative to membership in the American Philatelic Association, which was said to be dominated by "Yankee old fogies." For a time, membership was restricted to citizens of former Confederate states. However, over time, the society's scope grew, and the name was changed to reflect its national membership.

The Great Smoky Mountains, a range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, were named for the smoke-like mist or haze that often covers them. These mountains are among the most rugged, and have some of the highest peaks, in the Appalachian system. Some of the oldest mountains on Earth, they are estimated to be more than 500 million years old. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which lies in both North Carolina and Tennessee, includes 800 square miles of land; 95 percent of this land is forested. In fact, the park contains the most extensive virgin hardwood and red spruce forests found in the United States.

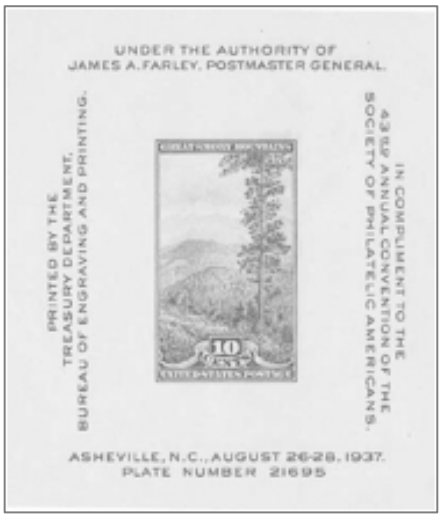
The stamp featured a scene of Mount Le Conte, one of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park's main attractions. This souvenir sheet – which featured the first U.S. stamp designed by a woman – had several ties to North Carolina.

Design SS5 **10¢ Green, Great Smoky Mountains National Park**, 1937. Issued: 5.2 million

1937 SOUVENIR SHEET

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

Great Smokey Mountains



TERRITORIAL ISSUES

Designs C144-C147

At the end of 1936, the Post Office Department announced a short four-stamp series honoring the island possessions of the U.S., plus Alaska. These were released at the end of 1937 following the Army-Navy series.

HAWAII

A 3¢ violet stamp pictures a statue of Kamehameha I – First King of Hawaii. Kamehameha was born into a family of great chiefs around 1758, when the Hawaiian Islands were ruled by several powerful chiefs. Using firearms and cannons purchased from European traders, Kamehameha began a struggle to unify the islands into a kingdom in 1782. By 1795, he had conquered all of the main islands except Kauai and Niihau. In 1810, Kaumualii, the ruler of Kauai and Niihau, peacefully accepted Kamehameha as king. Kamehameha I was an able ruler. He used chiefs as effective local rulers and preserved many of his people's customs and religion. However, he did institute changes when necessary. Under Kamehameha I's rule, trade increased greatly.

ALASKA

A 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the development of the Alaska Territory. Originally purchased by William H. Seward's negotiation in 1867, Alaska became a U.S. territory in 1912. Most scientists believe the first people to live in America walked across a land bridge that connected Asia to Alaska more than 20,000 years ago. When Russian explorers first reached the area, they found four groups of people living there. The Eskimos lived mainly in the Far North and West. They hunted whales, seals, and polar bears. The Aleuts, who are closely related to the Eskimos, lived in the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula. They hunted on the seas. Several Indian groups lived in Alaska. The largest were the Tlingit and Haida. Russia signed treaties with the United States (1824) and Great Britain (1825), recognizing proper boundaries in America. The treaties gave these nations trading rights along Alaska's extensive coastline. Russia attempted to build several industries in Alaska, including coal mining, ship building, and whaling. However, once the fur trade became less profitable, interest in the area declined. Russia's economy was damaged by the costly Crimean War (1853-56). As a result, Russia decided to sell Alaska in 1867. U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward agreed to buy Alaska for $7,200,000 – a cost of about 2¢ per acre. Today, with the perspective of history, Seward's purchase is seen as a stroke of genius. At the time, many Americans opposed the purchase. In fact, some called it Seward's Folly, and referred to Alaska as Seward's Icebox and Icebergia. However, not all Americans opposed the purchase, and Congress approved the treaty. On October 18, 1867, U.S. troops raised the American flag at Sitka.

PUERTO RICO

A 3¢ violet stamp was the third stamp issued to commemorate American territories. It showed La Fortaleza (the Fortress), located in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States in 1898. In 1952, it became an autonomous Commonwealth in association with the United States.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands, shown on a 3¢ violet stamp, were purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917, to prevent Germany from occupying the strategic location during World War I. U.S. Citizenship was granted to islanders in 1927 and the territory was governed by the U.S. under the administration of the U.S. Navy. The Organic Act of 1936 established two local councils -– one for St. Croix and the other for St. Thomas and St. John. A council for the entire territory was also established. This was revised in 1954, when the Act abolished the councils while setting up a central government. The islands gained more self-governance in 1968, when Congress passed a law allowing them to elect their own governor, effective in 1970.

Design C144	**3¢ Violet, Hawaii Issue – Statue of Kamehameha I,** 1937. Issued: 78 million.
Design C145	**3¢ Violet, Alaska Issue – Mt. McKinley,** 1937. Issued: 77 million.
Design C146	**3¢ Violet, Puerto Rico – Las Fortaleza,** 1937. Issued: 81 million.
Design C147	**3¢ Violet, Virgin Islands – Harbor at Charlotte Amalie,** 1937. Issued: 76 million.

TERRITORIAL ISSUES



Kamehameha I
Hawaii



Mt. McKinley
Alaska



La Fortaleza, San Juan
Puerto Rico



Charlotte Amalie Harbor
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

1938 DEFINITIVES

FIFTH BUREAU ISSUES - PRESIDENTS

Designs 184-199

Known affectionately as the "Prexies," the 1938 Presidential series is a favorite among stamp collectors. The series was issued in response to public clamoring for a new Definitive/Regular Issue series. The series that was current at the time had been in use for more than a decade. President Franklin D. Roosevelt agreed, and a contest was staged. The public was asked to submit original designs for a new series picturing all deceased U.S. Presidents. Over 1,100 sketches were submitted, many from veteran stamp collectors. Elaine Rawlinson, who had little knowledge of stamps, won the contest and collected the $500 prize. Rawlinson was the first stamp designer since the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began producing U.S. stamps who was not a government employee.

The U.S. Presidency was the focus of the fifth bureau issue, which was introduced in the Spring of 1938. The first 22 Presidents appeared on stamps whose denominations matched their exact order in office. The remaining non-living Presidents appeared on the higher denominations up to $5.00. In January 1939, coils were issued for most denominations of 10¢ and less.

Design 184	**½¢ Orange, Benjamin Franklin,** 1938. Issued: 2 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 185	**1¢ Green, George Washington,** 1938. Issued: 27.7 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as vertical and horizontal coils
Design 186	**1½¢ Brown, Martha Washington,** 1938. Issued: 23.9 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as vertical and horizontal coils
Design 187	**2¢ Carmine, John Adams,** 1938. Issued: 29.8 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as vertical and horizontal coils
Design 188	**3¢ Purple, Thomas Jefferson,** 1938. Issued: 130.6 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as vertical and horizontal coils
Design 189	**4¢ Red Violet, James Madison,** 1938. Issued: 946 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 190	**4½¢ Gray, the White House,** 1938. Issued: 292 million. Perf. 11x10½ as well as horizontal coils
Design 191	**5¢ Bright Blue, James Monroe,** 1938. Issued: 2.6 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as horizontal coils
Design 192	**6¢ Red Orange, John Quincy Adams,** 1938. Issued: 4.1 billion. Perf. 11x10½ as well as horizontal coils
Design 193	**7¢ Sepia, Andrew Jackson,** 1938. Issued: 907 million. Perf. 11x10½ as well as horizontal coils
Design 194	**8¢ Olive Green, Martin Van Buren,** 1938. Issued: 1.3 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 195	**9¢ Rose, William H. Harrison,** 1938. Issued: 1.7 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 196	**10¢ Brown Red, John Tyler,** 1938. Issued: 3.9 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 197	**11¢ Blue, James K. Polk, 1938.** Issued 619 million. Perf. 11x10½ as well as horizontal coils
Design 198	**12¢ Purple, Zachary Taylor,** 1938. Issued: 664 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 199	**13¢ Green, Millard Fillmore,** 1938. Issued: 294 million. Perf. 11x10½

1938 DEFINITIVES

FIFTH BUREAU ISSUES - PRESIDENTS



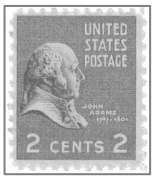
Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Martha Washington



John Adams



Thomas Jefferson



James Madison



The White House



James Monroe



John Quincy Adams



Andrew Jackson



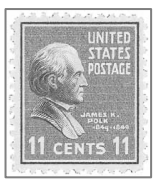
Martin Van Buren



William H. Harrison



John Tyler



James K. Polk



Zachary Taylor



Millard Filmore

1938 DEFINITIVES

FIFTH BUREAU ISSUES - PRESIDENTS

Designs 200-215

The U.S. Presidency was the focus of the fifth bureau issue, which was introduced in the Spring of 1938. The first 22 Presidents appeared on stamps whose denominations matched their exact order in office. The remaining non-living Presidents appeared on the higher denominations up to $5.00.

Design 200	**14¢ Blue, Franklin Pierce,** 1938. Issued: 290 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 201	**15¢ Gray, James Buchanan,** 1938. Issued: 1.9 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 202	**16¢ Black, Abraham Lincoln,** 1938. Issued: 101 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 203	**17¢ Rose Red, Andrew Johnson,** 1938. Issued: 314 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 204	**18¢ Brown Carmine, Ulysses S. Grant,** 1938. Issued: 170 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 205	**19¢ Violet, Rutherford B. Hayes,** 1938. Issued: 103 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 206	**20¢ Blue Green, James A. Garfield,** 1938. Issued: 2.7 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 207	**21¢ Dull Blue, Chester A. Arthur,** 1938. Issued: 119 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 208	**22¢ Vermilion, Grover Cleveland,** 1938. Issued: 50 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 209	**23¢ Gray, Benjamin Harrison,** 1938. Issued: 91 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 210	**25¢ Red Lilac, William McKinley,** 1938. Issued: 1.5 billion. Perf. 11x10½
Design 211	**30¢ Ultramarine, Theodore Roosevelt,** 1938. Issued: 717 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 212	**50¢ Light Violet, William Howard Taft,** 1938. Issued: 616 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 213	**$1 Purple & Black, Woodrow Wilson,** 1938. Issued: 309 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 214	**$2 Green & Black, Warren G. Harding,** 1938. Issued: 14 million. Perf. 11x10½
Design 215	**$5 Carmine & Black, Calvin Coolidge,** 1938. Issued: 9.3 million. Perf. 11x10½) ***100 Greatest #37***

1938 DEFINITIVES

FIFTH BUREAU ISSUES - PRESIDENTS



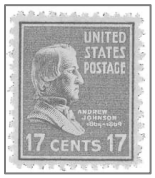
Franklin Pierce



James Buchanan



Abraham Lincoln



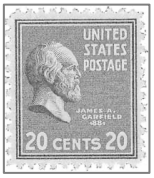
Andrew Jackson



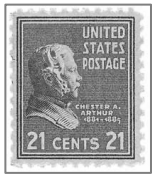
Ulysses S. Grant



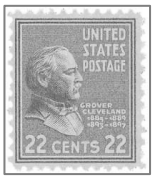
Rutherford B. Hayes



James A. Garfield



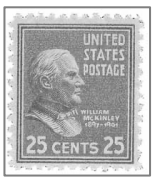
Chester A. Arthur



Grover Cleveland



Benjamin Harrison



William McKinley



Theodore Roosevelt



William Howard Taft



Woodrow Wilson



Warren G. Harding



Calvin Coolidge

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C148-C151

While the introduction of the new Presidential Series consumed much of the Bureau's press time in 1938, four commemorative issues appeared during the summer. Oddly, their subject matter resembled that of the prior year with both the Federal Constitution and the Northwest Territory receiving further recognition.

CONSTITUTION RATIFICATION

A 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution. Following the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia that created the new nation's Constitution, each state had to ratify (approve) it individually. At least nine of the 13 original states had to approve before it could be placed into effect. New Hampshire's vote on June 21, 1788, secured the Constitution as America's primary governing document.

Although all that was needed to approve the Constitution was nine states, four others argued that it provided too much power to the central government, which could easily abuse individual rights. They believed there should be a bill of rights to prevent such abuses. When Congress met again in 1789, they received more than 145 suggestions for amendments. Congress reduced this to 12 by the time they submitted the amendments to each state for their consideration. While the states were considering and voting on the amendments, the final states ratified the Constitution in 1790. The following year, the states selected the 10 amendments that were added, known as the Bill of Rights.

SWEDISH-FINNISH TERCENTENARY

A 3¢ red violet stamp commemorated the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Swedish and Finnish settlers in 1638 that established Delaware's first permanent settlement. The design selected by President Franklin Roosevelt was based on Stanley M. Arthur's painting of the arrival of those first settlers at present-day Wilmington. When the design was first shown to the President, he pointed out that the stamp should honor the Finnish settlers as well (as the original design simply mentioned the Swedish).

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

The 1938 Northwest Territory stamp was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Ordinance of 1787 that officially created the more than 260,000 square-mile territory. The stamp pictures the Gutzon Borglum (creator of Mount Rushmore) memorial statue, *Colonization of the West*, located in Marietta, Ohio. The Continental Congress officially established the Northwest Territory (known then as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio) on July 13, 1787. The territory was made of land west of Pennsylvania between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This territory was eventually divided into the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. The policies for the government and the sale of land in the territory set precedents for settling public lands across the country.

IOWA TERRITORY

Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Iowa Territory, a 3¢ violet stamp pictures the old state capitol building in Iowa City. Today, the old capitol building stands at the center of the University of Iowa and has been declared a national historic landmark. The current state capitol building was completed in 1886 and is located in Des Moines.

Design C148	**3¢ Violet, Constitution Ratification Sesquicentennial Old Courthouse – Williamsburg, Virginia**, 1938. Issued: 72 million.
Design C149	**3¢ Red Violet, Swedish-Finnish Tercentenary**, 1938. Issued: 59 million.
Design C150	**3¢ Rose Violet, Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial**, 1938. Issued: 66 million.
Design C151	**3¢ Violet, Iowa Territory Centennial,** 1938. Issued: 47 million.

1938 COMMEMORATIVES

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150TH Anniversary
Ratification of the Constitution



300th Anniversary
Swedish-Finnish Settlement
Wilmington, Delaware



150th Anniversary
Northwest Territory



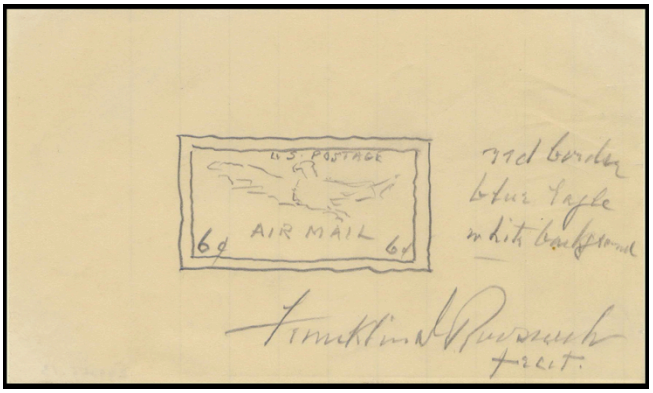
100th Anniversary
Iowa Territory

1938 AIR MAIL

NATIONAL AIR MAIL WEEK ISSUE

Design A22

This bi-colored 6¢ air mail stamp was issued in celebration of National Air mail Week, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the first government air mail flight. President Franklin Roosevelt, a stamp enthusiast, was presented with some possible designs for the new stamp, but sketched his own idea instead. His flying eagle became the picture on the new air mail stamp.



6¢ Eagle Air mail Sketch by FDR, 1938

To celebrate the anniversary, towns all over the U.S. prepared individual First Day Covers. Post covers were mailed on Thursday, May 19 to take part in special one-day-only flights. Towns with no airport cleared fields and closed roads so the planes could land and takeoff with the special envelopes.

President Roosevelt received hundreds of covers from all over America, each bearing the stamp that he had designed.

Design A22 – **6¢ Dark Blue & Carmine, Eagle,** 1938. Issued: 350 million.

1939 AIR MAIL

TRANS-ATLANTIC ISSUE

Design A23

The success of the first Trans-Pacific air mail flight in 1935 led to talk of service to Europe. On May 6, 1939, the postmaster announced that a 30¢ air mail stamp would be issued for the new service. The design would be the same winged globe but the phrase "Trans-Atlantic" would be added.

On May 20, 1939, Trans-Atlantic air mail service was inaugurated. At noon on that day, the Pan American Airways' "Yankee Clipper" took off from Port Washington, Long Island, on the first leg of its official first flight to Europe. The new Trans-Atlantic service prompted the issuance of this 30¢ Air mail stamp. The first Trans-Atlantic air mail flight was from New York to Marseilles, France.

Design A23 **30¢ Dull Blue, Winged Globe Trans-Atlantic Flight,** 1939. Issued: 20 million.

1938 AIR MAIL

NATIONAL AIR MAIL WEEK ISSUE



1939 AIR MAIL

TRANS-ATLANTIC ISSUE



RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C152-C158

A wide variety of events were celebrated on stamps in 1939 including Expositions on both coasts, and the anniversaries of Washington's inauguration, baseball, the Panama Canal, printing in the New World, and the statehood of four northwestern States.

GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Post Office Department issued a 3¢ violet stamp in conjunction with the Golden Gate International Exposition – and on the same day it opened. The Exposition was a World's Fair, celebrating two new bridges – the Golden Gate Bridge (opened in 1937) and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (opened in 1935). The stamp showed the "Tower of the Sun," which symbolized the "Pageant of the Pacific" theme. The tower rose 400 feet high and was surrounded by four statues representing Science, Agriculture, Industry, and Art.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The New York World's Fair, was the largest world's fair ever. A 3¢ purple stamp showcases the "Trylon" and "Perisphere," two of the most famous images of the Fair. Over 44 million people attended the fair. The Trylon was a 700-foot-tall spire that was connected to the Perisphere – a sphere with a diameter of 180 feet. The Perisphere housed a "world of tomorrow" model city that could be viewed by visitors on a moving walkway.

WASHINGTON INAUGURATION

A 3¢ red violet stamp commemorated the 150th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States. Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, on the balcony of the Senate Chamber at Federal Hall on Wall Street. Robert Livingston, the Chancellor of New York, administered the oath of office. New York City would serve as the nation's capital for a year, before moving to Philadelphia.

BASEBALL CENTENNIAL

A 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the 100-year anniversary of the beginning of baseball. The baseball stamp was issued in conjunction with the opening of the Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, also in Cooperstown.

PANAMA CANAL

A 3¢ 1939 commemorative marked the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Panama Canal. Theodore Roosevelt and Army officer and engineer George Washington Goethals are featured on the stamp. Also pictured is the "Gaillard Cut" – an artificial valley dug through the continental divide. It was vital in linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and was regarded as one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of its era.

PRINTING TERCENTENARY

A 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the 300th anniversary of the Stephen Daye Press – the first printing press used in Colonial America. Daye was a locksmith who journeyed to America in 1638. As repayment for the transport of him and his family, he built a printing press for the Reverend John Glover.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATEHOOD

A 3¢ rose violet stamp was one of nine stamps for which U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt drew the designs. It honored the 50th anniversary of the addition of four states – North Dakota and South Dakota on November 2nd, Montana on November 8th, and Washington on November 11th.

Design C152	**3¢ Violet, Golden Gate International Exposition – Tower of the Sun,** 1939. Issued: 114 million.
Design C153	**3¢ Purple, New York World's Fair – Trylon and Perisphere**, 1939. Issued: 102 million.
Design C154	**3¢ Red Violet, Washington Inauguration,** 1939. Issued: 73 million.
Design C155	**3¢ Violet, Baseball Centennial,** 1939. Issued: 81 million.
Design C156	**3¢ Red Violet, Panama Canal 25th Anniversary,** 1939. Issued: 68 million
Design C157	**3¢ Violet, Printing Tercentenary,** 1939. Issued: 71 million.
Design C158	**3¢ Rose Violet, 50th Anniversary of Statehood North & South Dakota, Montana, and Washington,** 1939. Issued: 67 million.

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Golden Gate Intl. Exposition



New York World's Fair



Washington Inauguration



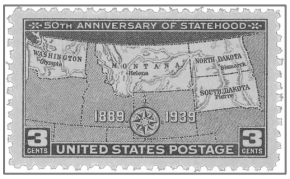
Baseball Centennial



Panama Canal



Printing Tercentenary



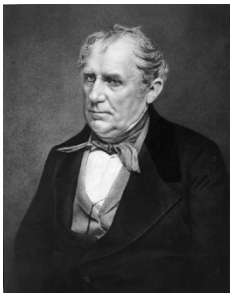
50th Anniversary of Statehood

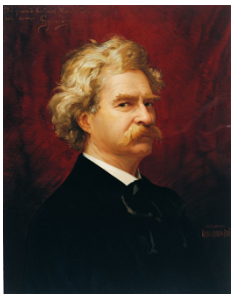
1940 COMMEMORTIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - AUTHORS

Designs C159-C163

In 1934, after stamp-collecting President Franklin Roosevelt's first year in office, the public began asking that certain people be honored on stamps. The result was the Famous Americans set – a direct link to F.D.R.'s presidency. F.D.R. took charge, choosing many of the honorees, approving sketches and selecting denominations for some stamps.

Washington Irving (1783-1859) - was most famous for writing "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle." The 1¢ stamp was issued in Tarrytown, New York – the community closest to Irving's story. Sleepy Hollow was not a town at the time – the story was set in Tarrytown. In 1996, the residents voted to change the name of North Tarrytown to Sleepy Hollow.

James Fenimore Cooper, featured on the 2¢ stamp, – wrote "The Last of the Mohicans," part of five historical novels of the frontier period known as the *Leatherstocking Tales*. His historical romances drew a picture of frontier and American Indian life in the early American days, which created a unique form of American literature.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) – wrote the "Concord Hymn," in dedication to the men who died at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. An American essayist, lecturer, philosopher, and poet, he led the transcendentalist movement of the mid-19th century. He was a champion of individualism and spread his thoughts through dozens of published essays and more than 1,500 public lectures across the United States.

Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888) – wrote *Little Women* and *Little Men*, set in the Alcott family home, Orchard House, in Concord, Massachusetts, and was loosely based on Alcott's childhood experiences with her three sisters. Alcott was an abolitionist and a feminist and remained unmarried throughout her life.

Mark Twain (1835-1910) was the pen name for Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer. He was lauded as the "greatest humorist this country has produced", and William Faulkner called him "the father of American literature". His novels include *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), the latter often called "The Great American Novel". Twain was born shortly after an appearance of Halley's Comet, and he predicted that he would "go out with it" as well. He died the day after the comet returned.

Design C159	**1¢ Green, Washington Irving**, Jan.29, 1940. Issued: 56,348,320.)
Design C160	**2¢ Red, James Fenimore Cooper**, Jan. 29, 1940. Issued: 53,177,110.
Design C161	**3¢ Violet, Ralph Waldo Emerson**, Feb. 5, 1940. Issued: 53,260,270.
Design C162	**5¢ Blue, Louisa May Alcott**, Feb. 5, 1940. Issued: 22,104,950.
Design C163	**10¢ Brown, Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens)**, Feb. 13, 1940. Issued: 13,201,270.

FAMOUS AMERICANS - AUTHORS



Washington Irving



James Fenimore Cooper



Ralph Waldo Emerson



Louisa May Alcott

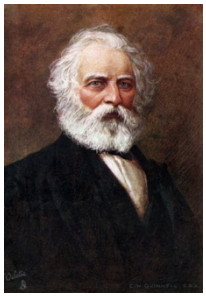
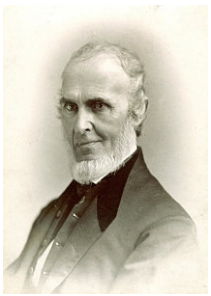
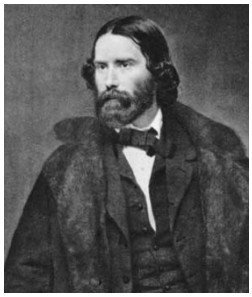
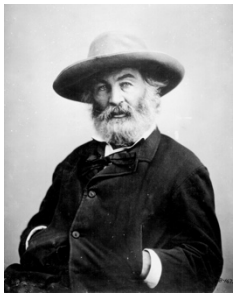


Mark Twain

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - POETS

Designs C164-C168


Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) – was an American poet and educator whose works include "Paul Revere's Ride", The Song of Hiawatha, and Evangeline. Longfellow lived in a former Revolutionary War headquarters of George Washington in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Longfellow wrote many lyric poems known for their musicality and often presenting stories of mythology and legend. After his second wife's death, in 1861, Longfellow had difficulty writing poetry and focused on translating works from foreign languages. He was the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy*.

Longfellow was one of the Fireside Poets, a group of New England writers, who also included William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.. The Fireside Group were the first American poets whose popularity rivaled that of British poets, both at home and abroad. They generally used conventional forms and meters in their poetry, making them suitable for families entertaining at their fireside.

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892) – was an American Quaker poet and advocate of the abolition of slavery in the United States. Whittier is remembered particularly for his anti-slavery writings and his book Snow-Bound.

James Russell Lowell (1819-1891) – wrote *A Year's Life and Under the Willows*. He was an American Romantic poet, critic, editor, and diplomat.

Walt Whitman (1819-1892) – wrote *O Captain! My Captain!* and *As I Pondered in Silence*. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse. His work was controversial in its time, particularly his poetry collection Leaves of Grass, which was described as obscene for its overt sensuality.

James Whitcomb Riley (1849-1916) – was an American writer, poet, and best-selling author. During his lifetime he was known as the "Hoosier Poet" and "Children's Poet" for his dialect works and his children's poetry. His poems tend to be humorous or sentimental. Of the approximately 1,000 poems Riley wrote, the majority are in dialect. His famous works include "Little Orphant Annie" and "The Raggedy Man".

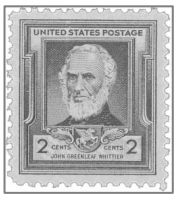
Design C164	**1¢ Green, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**, Feb.16, 1940. Issued: 51,603,580.
Design C165	**2¢ Red, John Greenleaf Whittier**, Feb. 16, 1940. Issued: 52,100,510.
Design C166	**3¢ Violet, James Russell Lowell**, Feb. 20, 1940. Issued: 51,666,580.
Design C167	**5¢ Blue, Walt Whitman**, Feb. 20, 1940. Issued: 22,207,780.
Design C168	**10¢ Brown, James Whitcomb Riley**, Feb. 24, 1940. Issued: 11,835,530.

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - POETS



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



John Greenleaf Whittier



James Russell Lowell



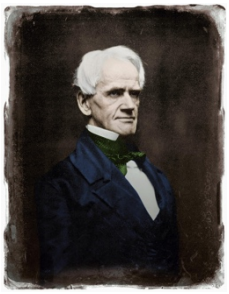
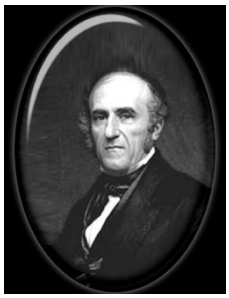
Walt Whitman

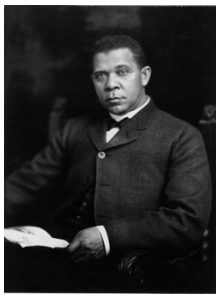


James Whitcomb Riley

FAMOUS AMERICANS - EDUCATORS

Designs C169-C173

Horace Mann (1796-1859) – helped establish the American elementary school system. Arguing that universal public education was the best way to turn unruly American children into disciplined, judicious republican citizens, Mann won widespread approval from modernizers for building public schools. Most states adopted a version of the system Mann established in Massachusetts, especially the program for normal schools to train professional teachers. Educational historians credit Horace Mann, along with Henry Barnard and Catherine Beecher as one of the major advocates of the Common School Movement.

Mark Hopkins (1802-1887) – one of the first teachers to encourage students to question what they're taught. An American educator and Congregationalist theologian, he was president of Williams College from 1836 to 1872. An epigram — widely attributed to President James A. Garfield, a student of Hopkins — defined an ideal college as "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other".

Charles William Elliot (1834-1926) – was an American academic who was selected as Harvard's president in 1869. He transformed the provincial college into the pre-eminent American research university. Eliot served until 1909, having the longest term as president in the university's history.

Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898) – was an American educator, temperance reformer, and women's suffragist. She helped establish the Woman's College of Northwestern University in 1873, leaving in 1874 to help form the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in 1874, where she served as President from 1879 until her death. Her influence continued for decades, as the Eighteenth (Prohibition) and Nineteenth (Women Suffrage) Amendments to the United States Constitution were adopted. Willard succeeded in raising the age of consent in many states, as well as passing labor reforms including the eight-hour work day.

Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) – was an educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. Until his death, Washington was the dominant leader in the African-American community and the leading voice of the former slaves and their descendants. His base was the Tuskegee Institute, a historically black college in Tuskegee, Alabama. As lynchings in the South reached a peak in 1895, Washington gave a speech, known as the "Atlanta compromise", which brought him national fame. He called for black progress through education and entrepreneurship, rather than trying to challenge directly Jim Crow segregation and disenfranchisement of black voters in the South.

Design C169	**1¢ Green, Horace Mann**, March 14, 1940. Issued: 52,471,160.
Design C170	**2¢ Red, Mark Hopkins**, March 14, 1940. Issued: 52,366,440.
Design C171	**3¢ Violet, Charles W. Eliot**, March 28, 1940. Issued: 51,636,270.
Design C172	**5¢ Blue, Frances E. Willard**, March 28, 1940. Issued: 20,729,030.
Design C173	**10¢ Brown, Booker T. Washington**, April 7, 1940. Issued: 14,125,580.

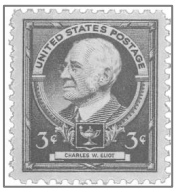
FAMOUS AMERICANS - EDUCATORS



Horace Mann



Mark Hopkins



Charles W. Eliot



Frances E, Willard

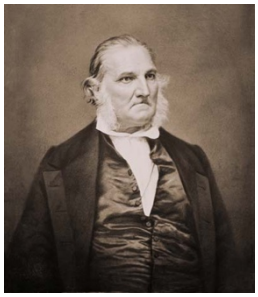
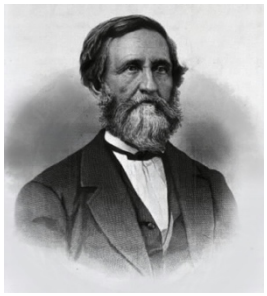


Booker t. Washington

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - SCIENTISTS

Designs C174-C178




John James Audubon (1785-1851) – was an American ornithologist, naturalist, and painter. He painted, cataloged and described over 700 North American bird species and was notable for his extensive studies documenting all types of American birds and for his detailed illustrations that depicted the birds in their natural habitats. His major work, a color-plate book entitled The Birds of America, is considered one of the finest ornithological works ever completed. Audubon identified 25 new species.

Dr. Crawford W. Long (1815-1878) – was an American surgeon and pharmacist best known for his first use of inhaled sulfuric ether as an anesthetic.

Luther Burbank (1849-1926) – was an American botanist, horticulturist and pioneer in agricultural science. He developed more than 800 strains and varieties of plants over his 55-year career. Burbank's varied creations included fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, and vegetables. He developed (but did not create) a spineless cactus (useful for cattle-feed) and the plumcot. He used cross-pollination to create new plants, such as the Burbank potato, primus berry and Shasta daisy.

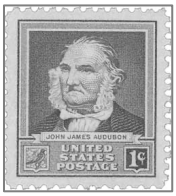
Walter Reed (1851-1902) – was a U.S. Army physician who in 1901 confirmed that yellow fever is transmitted by a particular mosquito species, rather than by direct contact. This insight led to the new fields of epidemiology and biomedicine, and most immediately allowed the resumption and completion of work on the Panama Canal (1904–1914) by the United States.

Jane Addams (1860-1935) – known as the mother of social work, was a pioneer American settlement activist, reformer, social worker, public philosopher, sociologist, public administrator, protester, author, and leader in women's suffrage and world peace. She co-founded Chicago's Hull House, one of America's most famous settlement houses. In 1920, she was a co-founder for the ACLU. In 1931, she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and is recognized as the founder of the social work profession in the United States. She is increasingly being recognized as a member of the American pragmatist school of philosophy, and is known by many as the first woman "public philosopher in the history of the United States."

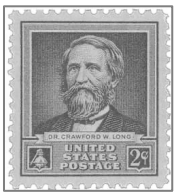
Design C174	**1¢ Green, John James Audubon**, April 8, 1940. Issued: 59,409,000.
Design C175	**2¢ Red, Dr. Crawford W. Long**, April 8, 1940. Issued: 57,888,600.
Design C176	**3¢ Violet, Luther Burbank**, April 17, 1940. Issued: 58,273,180.
Design C177	**5¢ Blue, Dr. Walter Reed**, April 17, 1940. Issued: 23,779,000.
Design C178	**10¢ Brown, Jane Adda**ms, April 26, 1940. Issued: 15,112,580.

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - SCIENTISTS



John James Audubon



Dr. Crawford W. Long



Luther Burbank



Dr. Walter Reed



Jane Adams

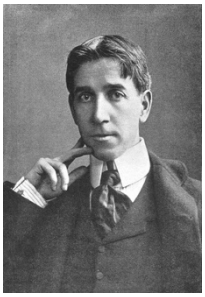
1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - COMPOSERS

Designs C179-C183







Stephen Foster (1826-1864) – known as "the father of American music", was an American songwriter known primarily for his parlor and minstrel music. He wrote more than 200 songs, including "Oh! Susanna", "Hard Times Come Again No More", "Camptown Races", "Old Folks at Home" ("Swanee River"), "My Old Kentucky Home", "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair", "Old Black Joe", and "Beautiful Dreamer", and many of his compositions remain popular today. He has been identified as "the most famous songwriter of the nineteenth century." His compositions are sometimes referred to as "childhood songs" because they have been included in the music curriculum of early education.

John Philip Sousa (1854-1932) – was an American composer and conductor known primarily for American military marches. He is known as "The American March King." Among his best-known marches are "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (National March of the United States of America), "Semper Fidelis" (official march of the United States Marine Corps), "The Liberty Bell", "The Thunderer", and "The Washington Post."

Victor Herbert (1859-1924) – was a composer, cellist and conductor, best known for composing many successful operettas that premiered on Broadway from the 1890s to World War I. Herbert produced two operas, a cantata, 43 operettas, music to 10 plays, 31 compositions for orchestra, nine band compositions, nine cello compositions, five violin compositions with piano or orchestra, 22 piano compositions and numerous songs, choral compositions and orchestrations of works by other composers. Among his works were "Babes in Toyland," "Wizard of the Nile" and "Madeline."

Edward MacDowell (1860-1908) – was an American composer and pianist of the late Romantic period. He was best known for his second piano concerto and his piano suites Woodland Sketches, Sea Pieces and New England Idylls. Woodland Sketches includes his most popular short piece, "To a Wild Rose". In 1904 he was one of the first seven Americans honored by membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Ethelbert Nevin (1862-1901) – was an American pianist and composer. He composed "Little Boy Blue," Venetian Love Song" and "The Rosary."

Design C179	**1¢ Green, Stephen Collins Foster**, May 3, 1940. Issued: 57,322,790.
Design C180	**2¢ Red, John Phillip Sousa**, May 3, 1940. Issued: 58,281,580.
Design C181	**3¢ Violet, Victor Herbert**, May 13, 1940. Issued: 56,398,700.
Design C182	**5¢ Blue, Edward A. MacDowell**, May 13, 1940. Issued: 21,147,000.
Design C183	**10¢ Brown, Ethelbert Nevin**, June 10, 1940. Issued: 13,328,000.

FAMOUS AMERICANS - COMPOSERS



Stephen Collins Foster



John Phillips Sousa



Victor Herbert



Edward A. MacDowell

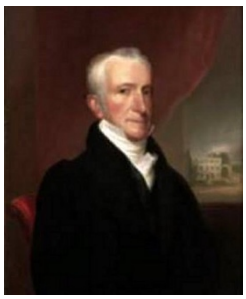


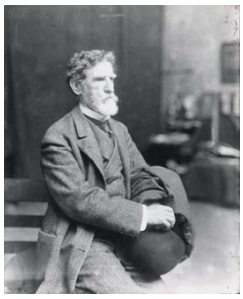
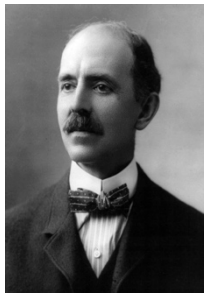
Ethelbert Nevin

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - ARTISTS

Designs C184-C188




Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) – is widely considered one of America's foremost portraitists. His best known work is the unfinished portrait of George Washington, begun in 1796. Stuart retained the portrait and used it to paint 130 copies, which he sold for $100 each. The image of George Washington featured in the painting has appeared on the United States $1 bill for more than a century and on various U.S. postage stamps of the 19th century and early 20th century. Stuart produced portraits of more than 1,000 people, including the first six Presidents.

James A. McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) – was active during the American Gilded Age. He was averse to sentimentality and moral allusion in painting, and was a leading proponent of the credo "art for art's sake". He found a parallel between painting and music and entitled many of his paintings "arrangements", "harmonies", and "nocturnes", emphasizing the primacy of tonal harmony. His most famous painting is *Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1*, commonly known as Whistler's Mother, the revered and often parodied portrait of motherhood.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) – was a sculptor who embodied the ideals of the American Renaissance. He achieved major critical success for his monuments commemorating heroes of the American Civil War through works such as the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial on Boston Common, the outstanding grand equestrian monuments to Civil War Generals, John A. Logan in Chicago's Grant Park, and the statues of William Tecumseh Sherman and Victory at the corner of New York's Central Park. He also designed the $20 “Double Eagle” gold piece, considered the most beautiful American coin as well as the $10 "Indian Head" gold coin.

Daniel C. French (1850-1931) – one of the most prolific and acclaimed American sculptors of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is best known for his design of the monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC as well as the Concord Minute Man in Concord, Massachusetts

Frederic Remington (1861-1909) – was a painter, illustrator, sculptor, and writer who specialized in depictions of the American Old West, featuring images of cowboys, American Indians, and the U.S. Cavalry, among other figures from Western culture. He painted “Cavalry Charge on the Southern Plains” and “The Last Stand.”

Design C184	**1¢ Green, Gilbert Charles Stuart**, Sept. 5, 1940. Issued: 54,389,510.
Design C185	**2¢ Red, James McNeill Whistler**, Sept. 5, 1940. Issued: 53,636,580.
Design C186	**3¢ Violet, Augustus Saint Gaudens**, Sept. 16, 1940. Issued: 55,313,230.
Design C187	**5¢ Blue, Daniel Chester French**, Sept. 16, 1940. Issued: 21,720,580.
Design C188	**10¢ Brown, Frederic Remington**, Sept. 30, 1940. Issued: 13,600,580.

FAMOUS AMERICANS - ARTISTS



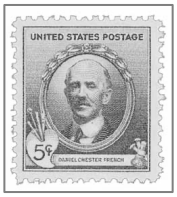
Gilbert Charles Stuart



James A. McNeill Whistler



Augustus Saint-Gaudens



Daniel Chester French

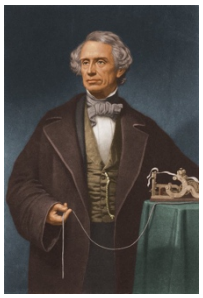


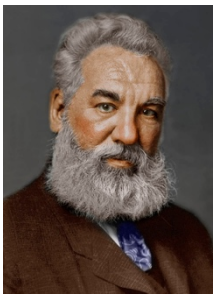
Frederic Remington

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

FAMOUS AMERICANS - INVENTORS

Designs C189-C193

Eli Whitney (1765-1825) – was an inventor best known for inventing the cotton gin. This was one of the key inventions of the Industrial Revolution and shaped the economy of the Antebellum South. Whitney's invention made upland short cotton into a profitable crop, which strengthened the economic foundation of slavery in the United States and benefited the South's economy immensely.

Samuel Morse (1791-1872) – was a painter and inventor. While Morse was away from home painting, a horse messenger delivered a letter from his father that read, "Your dear wife is convalescent". The next day he received a letter from his father detailing his wife's sudden death. Morse immediately left for his home at New Haven. By the time he arrived, his wife had already been buried. Heartbroken that for days he was unaware of his wife's failing health and her death, he decided to explore a means of rapid long distance communication. After having established his reputation as a portrait painter, in his middle age Morse contributed to the invention of a single-wire telegraph system based on European telegraphs. He was a co-developer of Morse code and helped to develop the commercial use of telegraphy.

Cyrus McCormick (1809-1884) – was an inventor and businessman who founded the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, which later became part of the International Harvester Company in 1902. Originally from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, he and many members of his family became prominent residents of Chicago. McCormick has been simplistically credited as the single inventor of the mechanical reaper. He was, however, one of several designing engineers who produced successful models in the 1830s. He also successfully developed a modern company, with manufacturing, marketing, and a sales force to market his products.

Elias Howe (1819-67) – perfected a sewing machine that could sew 250 lock stitches per minute. His machine contained the three essential features common to most modern machines: a needle with the eye at the point, a shuttle operating beneath the cloth to form the lock stitch, and an automatic feed.

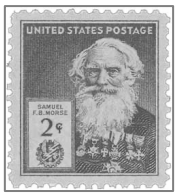
Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) – invented the metal detector, phonograph and telephone. He also founded the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) in 1885. Bell considered his invention an intrusion on his real work as a scientist and refused to have a telephone in his study. Many other inventions marked Bell's later life, including groundbreaking work in optical telecommunications, hydrofoils, and aeronautics.

Design C189	**1¢ Green, Eli Whitney, Oct. 7, 1940**. Issued: 47,599,580.
Design C190	**2¢ Red, Samuel F. B. Morse**, Oct. 7, 1940. Issued: 53,766,510.
Design C191	**3¢ Violet, Cyrus Hall McCormick**, Oct. 14, 1940. Issued: 54,193,580.
Design C192	**5¢ Blue, Elias Howe Spencer**, Oct. 14, 1940. Issued: 20,264,580.
Design C193	**10¢ Brown, Alexander Graham Bell**, Oct. 28, 1940. Issued: 13,726,580.

FAMOUS AMERICANS - INVENTORS



Eli Whitney



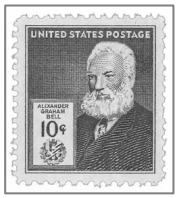
Samuel F. B. Morse



Cyrus Hall McCormick



Elias Howe



Alexander Graham Bell

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C194-C199

PONY EXPRESS, 80TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ henna brown stamp was issued to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Pony Express. It pictures a rider leaving a relay station with a parcel of mail. Immediately after the stamp was issued, a noted sculptor was quoted in a national newspaper claiming that a horse could not possibly run in the position shown on the stamp. Veterinarians, horse breeders, jockeys and horse enthusiasts agreed. Rumors claimed that the stamp was going to be re-issued due to the error, so collectors purchased large quantities of the stamp, expecting it to be removed from sale. In the end, the stamp was never re-issued, but sold out anyway, making it scarce today.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

A 3¢ light violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Pan-American Union. President Franklin Roosevelt specifically requested the stamp, which along with his own Good Neighbor Policy, promoted the closest bond ever made between the nations in the Western Hemisphere. Roosevelt suggested that the stamp picture The Three Graces from Italian Renaissance painter Sandro Botticelli's Spring. To FDR, the three women with joined hands represented the unification of North, South, and Central America. When the stamp was released, there was some controversy over the depiction of three scantily clad women, leaving some to call it the "Three Disgraces."

IDAHO STATEHOOD, 50TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Idaho's statehood. The stamp pictures the State Capitol at Boise, which was built in 1913.

WYOMING STATEHOOD, 50TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ brown violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Wyoming's statehood. Since the Idaho statehood stamp (issued just one week before) pictured that state's capitol building, President Franklin Roosevelt suggested that the Wyoming stamp should picture something else. The Wyoming State Seal was selected. The seal pictures a female statue draped with a banner reading "Equal Rights," representing the rights of women following the territorial suffrage amendment in 1869. The two men and their respective banners symbolize the state's long history in livestock and mining.

CORONADO EXPEDITION, 400TH ANNIVERSARY

The 1940 Coronado Expedition 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the 400th anniversary of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's two-year exploration of the American Southwest. The stamp features a reproduction of Gerald Cassidy's painting, Coronado and His Captains. The top right corner of the stamp features the Coronado coat of arms. This was the last postage stamp issued under Postmaster General James A. Farley (famous for his role in the Farley's Follies). He resigned because he disagreed with President Roosevelt's decision to run for an unprecedented third term.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

A 3¢ violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the 13th Amendment, which declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" would be allowed in the United States.

Design C194	**3¢ Henna Brown, Pony Express 80th Anniversary**, 1940. Issued: 46 million.
Design C195	**3¢ Red Violet, Pan American Union 50th Anniversary**, 1940. Issued: 48 million.
Design C196	**3¢ Violet, Idaho Statehood**, 1940. Issued: 51 million.
Design C197	**3¢ Brown Violet, Wyoming Statehood 50th Anniversary, State Seal of Wyoming**, 1940. Issued: 50 million.
Design C198	**3¢ Violet, Coronado Expedition 400th Anniversary**, 1940. Issued: 61 million.
Design C199	**3¢ Violet, 13th Amendment 75th Anniversary,** 1940. Issued: 44 million.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



50th Anniversary
Pan American Union



80th Anniversary Pony Express



50th Anniversary Idaho Statehood



50th Anniversary Wyoming Statehood



400th Anniversary Coronado Expedition



75th Anniversary
13th Amendment

1940 COMMEMORATIVES

NATIONAL DEFENSE ISSUE

Designs C200-C202



By the summer of 1940, Americans wanted nothing to do with the European conflicts overseas, holding tightly to their isolationist ideals. The only aid President Franklin Roosevelt could provide (as Congress refused to pass any military bills) was repealing the arms embargo to allow the US to sell arms to Great Britain. Britain was required to pay in advance and transport the material back on their own. However, German ships sank them almost as fast as the weapons were produced.

Roosevelt realized it was only a matter of time until Adolf Hitler would narrow his focus on the Western Hemisphere, and felt it was his duty to prepare the nation for when that time came. Roosevelt's first action to put an end to the American isolationism. He worked out a deal with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to trade 50 older American destroyers for 99-year leases on strategic bases throughout the Atlantic, which would protect American interests. This began to sway the American opinion on the situation.

The next step to Roosevelt's plan was to issue postage stamps to educate the public. He provided sketches of what he envisioned to the Post Office Department, and the final designs stayed true to the President's vision. The stamps were each labeled with their purpose "For Defense" and included inscriptions honoring Industry, Agriculture, Army, Navy, Security, Education, Conservation, and Health as important aspects of the national well being.

Though not a regular issue in the strict sense, many consider the National Defense Issue to be a hybrid at least. They were regularly distributed at post office windows and printed in quantities far above those of a typical "commemorative" issue. They helped stir the nation's patriotic fever as the war clouds gathered.



The new stamps were issued on October 16, 1940, which was also the first day of registration for America's first peacetime draft. When the stamps were issued many more Americans supported the importance of preparedness and the stamps served as a constant reminder of the importance of a strong national defense. These stamps would go on to be the workhorses of the American postal system during the war. Between the three issues, a total of 19,677,985,200 stamps were issued, more than any other US stamp series up to that time.

The 1¢ stamp pictures the Statue of Liberty that was placed on top of a fort built to defend New York against naval attacks. The 2¢ stamp pictures a 90-millimeter anti-aircraft gun. The third and final stamp in the series, was a 3¢ stamp that pictures a raised torch, representing enlightenment.

Design C200	**1¢ Green, Statue of Liberty**, 1940. Issued: 6.1 billion.
Design C201	**2¢ Carmine, 90 Millimeter Gun**, 1940. Issued: 5.2 billion.
Design C202	**3¢ Violet, Torch of Enlightenment**. Issued: 8.4 billion.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ISSUE



Statue of Liberty



Anti-Aircraft Gun

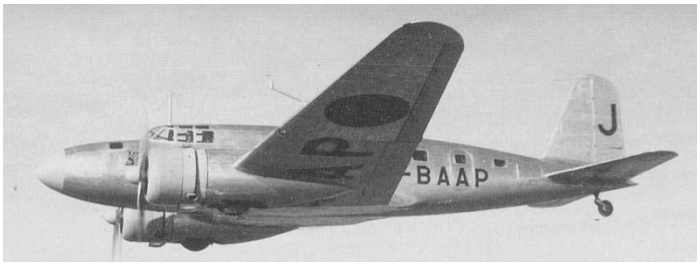


Torch of Enlightenment

1941 AIR MAIL

TWIN-MOTOR TRANSPORT ISSUE

Designs A24-A30



A new set of air mail stamps of the twin-motored transport plane design made their appearance beginning in 1941. These stamps were intended to cover the various rates in effect for both domestic and overseas air mail service. The 8¢ issue was required when postage rates were increased to help finance WW II.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 6¢ carmine. This covered domestic air mail service. The first day of issue was June 25, 1941, at Washington, D.C. 5,746,527,700 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 8¢ olive green. This was required when postage rates were increased to help finance WW II. It was first issued on March 12, 1944, at Washington, D.C. 1,744,878,650 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 10¢ violet. This covered air mail service to areas in the West Indies, as well as Central and South America. Its first issue date was on August 15, 1941, in Atlantic City, NJ. 67,117,400 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 15¢ brown carmine. This covered air mail service to areas in the West Indies as well as Central and South America. On August 19,1941, this stamp was first issued in Baltimore, MD. 78,434,800 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 20¢ bright green. This was intended for use on trans-oceanic air mail. First issued in Philadelphia, PA, this stamp was available on August 27, 1941. 42,359,850 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 30¢ blue. This was used on trans-oceanic air mail. Kansas City, MO was the place of first issue on September 25, 2941. 59,880,850 were issued.

Twin-Motored Transport Plane: 50¢ orange. Like the 20¢ issue, this stamp replaced the Trans-Pacific air mail issue of the same denomination. On October 29, 1941, this stamp was issued at St. Louis, MO. 11,160,600 were issued.

Design A24	**6¢ Carmine, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 5.7 million.
Design A25	**8¢ Olive Green, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 1.7 million.
Design A26	**10¢ Violet, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 67.1 million.
Design A27	**15¢ Brown Carmine, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 78.4 million.
Design A28	**20¢ Burnt Green, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 42.4 million.
Design A29	**30¢ Blue, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 59.9 million.
Design A30	**50¢ Orange, Twin Motor Transport**, 1941. Issued: 11.1 million.

1941 AIR MAIL

TWIN-MOTOR TRANSPORT ISSUE















PATRIOTIC & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C203-C208

VERMONT STATEHOOD, 150TH ANNIVERSARY

The outbreak of World War II greatly slowed the U.S. commemorative stamp program. While a few new issues appeared during the early war years, output was a trickle compared with prior years. The only U.S. commemorative stamp issued in 1941, commemorated the 150th anniversary of Vermont's statehood. Pictured on the stamp is the state capitol located in Montpelier. The capitol was built in 1857.

KENTUCKY STATEHOOD, 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Issued June 1, 1942, to commemorate Kentucky's 150th anniversary of statehood, a 3¢ violet stamp pictures a mural by Gilbert White from the capitol building in Frankfort. The stamp showed Daniel Boone and three others looking across the Kentucky River to the shore where Frankfort, the capitol city, is located.

WIN THE WAR

The 3¢ purple stamp, the "Win the War" stamp, was issued on the anniversary of American independence in order to bolster American support of the war effort. This stamp was honored in the 100 Greatest U.S. Stamps book. The selected design for the stamp was based on a poster by artist Mark O'Dea picturing the American eagle. When he received the early designs, President Roosevelt liked the stamp, but suggested that the eagle have very little engraving, to make it stand out from the background. Surprisingly, when the stamp was issued, it received such negative criticism, many speculated it would be removed from sale and reissued. The problem with the design lay in the direction of the eagle's gaze and arrows. Historically, depictions of the American eagle in wartime pictured the eagle facing the same direction his arrows pointed, so that both the eagle and weapons are directed toward their objectives. Some have speculated that President Roosevelt realized this, and deliberately accepted the printed design, so that the weapons point toward the enemy while the eagle looks the other way, toward peace. Despite criticisms over the design, the Win the War stamp was one of the most commonly used 3¢ stamps during the war, and was often sent on mail to U.S. soldiers fighting overseas.

CHINESE RESISTANCE

A 5¢ stamp was issued to commemorate the fifth anniversary of China's resistance against the Japanese Empire in the early days of World War II. The 5¢ denomination would have paid for a first-class letter to China.

ALLIED NATIONS

Following the harsh criticism of the "Win the War" stamp, several artists submitted more creative designs with similar war victory themes for the Allied Nations stamp design. President Roosevelt rejected them all, believing the stamp should represent world peace and cooperation in addition to victory. Roosevelt eventually found a drawing by Leon Helguera picturing an army of raised swords behind an uplifted palm branch of peace. This image perfectly illustrated the message the President wanted to convey. However, the public did not understand the stamp's meaning and many were also uncomfortable with the image of so many uplifted swords.

FOUR FREEDOMS

President Roosevelt also personally selected the image for the 1¢ stamp. He believed that the stamp should convey to the world the reasons the U.S. had joined the war – the Four Freedoms outlined in his 1941 State of the Union address. For the stamp design, Roosevelt selected Paul Manship's painting, Liberty Holding the Lighted Torch of Freedom and Enlightenment. Unlike the previous World War II issues, the Four Freedoms stamp was positively received by the public, who felt the stamp perfectly embodied the ideas it presented.

Design C203	**3¢ Violet, Vermont Statehood 150th Anniversary**, 1941. Issued: 55 million.
Design C204	**3¢ Violet, Kentucky Statehood 150th Anniversary**, 1942. Issued: 64 million.
Design C205	**3¢ Purple, Win The War**, 1942. Issued: 21 billion. ***100 Greatest #73.***
Design C206	**5¢ Blue, Free China**, 1942. Issued: 21 million.
Design C207	**2¢ Carmine, Allied Nations United For Victory**, 1943. Issued: 1.7 billion.
Design C208	1¢ **Green, Four Freedoms**, 1943. Issued: 1.2 billion.

PATRIOTIC & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



150th Anniversary
Vermont Statehood



150th Anniversary
Kentucky Statehood



Win the War



Chinese Resistance
Abraham Lincoln, Sun Yat-Sen



Allied Nations
Allegory of Victory



Four Freedoms

OVERRUN COUNTRIES ISSUE

Designs C209-C221

On June 22, 1943, a year before the Allied landing in Normandy, a set of 13 stamps, called the Overrun Countries Issue honored the many countries that had been occupied by the Axis Powers during the Second World War. A 5¢ denomination – the foreign rate for first class postage – was chosen so the stamps could be used on overseas mail. After receiving several designs, President Franklin Roosevelt began to consider the types of stamps he wanted to issue. He sought to show the world that America was in this war to achieve world peace, not military dominance. With this in mind, the President suggested the U.S. issue a series of stamps picturing the flags of all the overrun nations in Europe. In the border surrounding each flag, Roosevelt suggested picturing the Phoenix – an ancient symbol of rebirth. He believed "It might tell those suffering victims in Europe that we are struggling for their own regeneration." The other side of each flag pictured a kneeling woman "breaking the shackles of oppression." The stamps were issued as a reminder to Americans of the countries and peoples who were enslaved, and America's determination to liberate them.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was unable to print the multiple colors needed for each flag, so the American Bank Note Company received a special contract for this series, the first U. S. stamps to be printed by a private company since the 1893 Columbian commemoratives. The frames were printed first, followed by the printing of the flag and country name. All flag colors and the country name were printed in one pass through the press. Up to four colors were applied to the printing blanket from four different ink fountains. The process of aligning up to four different colors for simultaneous printing was no simple matter. The printer experimented with different order of colors in the ink fountains, trying to obtain the best-looking result. The different ordering of the ink colors resulted in "normal", "reverse", and "partial reverse" printings. All variations are collected. This issue has one major error. The letter "E" in Position 26 of the lower left pane of the Korea stamp printing looks like the letter "P", resulting in the KORPA Error. This occurs on 1 of every 200 Korea stamps. The stamps were printed in relatively small quantities and were in high demand as soon as they were issued, with stocks across the country running out almost as soon as they were released. This stamp issue has one feature unique among all United States stamps. The sheets lack the plate numbers usually printed on the selvage surrounding the stamps. In the places where the numbers normally appear on each sheet, the name of the country was substituted, engraved in capital letters, making this series of "Name Blocks" unique among all United States stamp issues.

Design C209	**5¢ Flag of Poland**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C210	**5¢ Flag of Czechoslovakia**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C211	**5¢ Flag of Norway**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C212	**5¢ Flag of Luxembourg**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C213	**5¢ Flag of the Netherlands**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C214	**5¢ Flag of Belgium**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C215	**5¢ Flag of France**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C216	**5¢ Flag of Greece**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C217	**5¢ Flag of Yugoslavia**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C218	**5¢ Flag of Albania**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C219	**5¢ Flag of Austria**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C220	**5¢ Flag of Denmark**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.
Design C220	**5¢ Flag of Korea**, 1943. Issued: 20 million.

1943 COMMEMORATIVES

OVERRUN COUNTRIES ISSUE



Poland



Czechoslovakia



Norway



Luxembourg



Netherlands



Belgium



France



Greece



Yugoslavia



Albania



Austria



Denmark



Korea

RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C222-C226

As the tide of the war began to turn, the Post Office Department began to release a few new commemorative issues. For 1944, transportation and communication themes dominated, celebrating anniversaries in these areas.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

A 3¢ violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. The stamp design selected by President Franklin Roosevelt pictures the ceremony that was held on May 10, 1869, at Promontory, Utah. Once the stamp was released, the public noticed an error in its design. The stamp pictured the flag blowing in a different direction than the smoke. Many expected the stamp to be recalled, but 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.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF STEAMSHIP CROSSING ATLANTIC

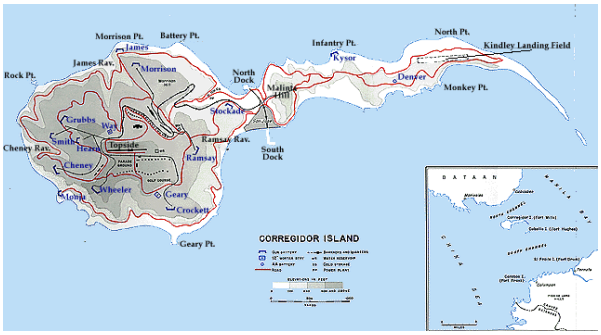
A 3¢ violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the steamship Savannah's crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in 1819. The first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean, the Savannah sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on May 22, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool, England, 29 days later.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF 1ST TELEGRAPH MESSAGE

A 3¢ violet stamp was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first official telegraph. Its inventor, Samuel F.B. Morse, sent the transmission on May 24, 1844. That day, Morse sat in the Supreme Court chamber of the Capitol and tapped out the message, "What hath God wrought!" This phrase was included in the stamp design among the telegraph wires.

PHILIPPINE RESISTANCE

Called the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," Corregidor, was the site of a World War II standoff between U.S. and Philippine troops and Japanese forces. Today, the entire island is a national shrine to the soldiers who died in its defense. President Franklin Roosevelt was instrumental in the design and issuance of the 3¢ violet stamp honoring this event.



50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOTION PICTURES

A 3¢ violet stamp commemorated the 50th anniversary of motion pictures. Debuting in 1895, the motion picture greatly enriched people's lives. Often, troops stationed overseas were shown currently released movies to help keep them in good spirits. The image of troops watching a film was selected for this stamp to show the impact motion pictures had on the nation during the war. Many movies of the era were produced to raise morale, while others served as informational films, educating the public and troops on the war.

Design C222	**3¢ Violet, Transcontinental Railroad**, 1944. Issued: 61 million.
Design C223	**3¢ Violet, First Atlantic Crossing by a Steamship – S.S. Savannah**, 1944. Issued: 61 million.
Design C224	**3¢ Violet, Telegraph Centenary**, 1944. Issued: 61 million.
Design C225	**3¢ Violet, Philippine Resistance – Corregidor, Manila Bay**, 1944. Issued: 50 million.
Design C226	**3¢ Violet, Motion Pictures 50th Anniversary**, 1944. Issued: 53 million.

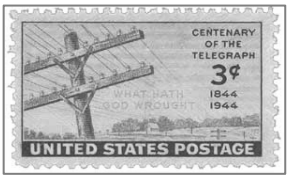
RECOGNITION & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Transcontinental Railroad



Steamship



Telegraph



Philippines



Motion Picture

RECOGNITION, MEMORIAL & CENTENNIAL ISSUES

Designs C227-C230

As the war drew to a close, commemorative issues began to return to normal with two States celebrating their centennials, an international peace conference and a tribute to a major American politician.

FLORIDA STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL

The Florida Centennial issue, a 3¢ red violet stamp, pictures the state seal, the Gates of St. Augustine, and the capitol at Tallahassee.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE CONFERENCE

President Franklin Roosevelt requested that the design of the stamp commemorating the United Nations Peace Conference, be as simple as possible. He suggested the wording "Toward United Nations." He also requested that the stamp have a 5¢ denomination so it could be used to send foreign first-class mail. Unfortunately, President Roosevelt, who for so long had worked for world peace and a United Nations, died just two weeks before the U.N. conference, making this the last stamp issued during his era.

ALFRED E. SMITH

A 3¢ purple stamp was issued to commemorate Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York, who had died the previous year.

TEXAS STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL

A 3¢ blue stamp commemorated the 100th anniversary of Texas' statehood. The stamp pictures the U.S. flag with a ray shining from the 28th star to the single star on the Texas state flag.

Design C227	**3¢ Red Violet, Florida Statehood Centenary**, 1945. Issued: 62 million.
Design C228	**5¢ Ultramarine, United Nations Peace Conference**, 1945. Issued: 75 million.
Design C229	**3¢ Purple, Alfred E. Smith**, 1945. Issued: 309 million.
Design C230	**3¢ Blue, Texas Statehood Centenary**, 1945. Issued: 171 million.

RECOGNITION, MEMORIAL & CENTENNIAL ISSUES



Florida Statehood



Alfred E. Smith



United Nations Conference



Texas Statehood

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ISSUE

Designs C231-C234

The death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in April 1945 prompted an almost immediate response from the Post Office Department with the release of a four-stamp series beginning in July 1945. Mrs. Roosevelt selected a 1935 portrait for use on the stamp, and three of Roosevelt's residences were used as backgrounds. Elected President four times, Franklin Delano Roosevelt served in the nation's highest office longer than any other chief executive – 12 years. He was born on January 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, New York, the only child of a wealthy family. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard in 1904, and then studied at Columbia Law School.

In 1910, Roosevelt was elected to the New York state senate. He was appointed assistant secretary of the navy in 1913. Roosevelt was stricken with polio in 1921. Although permanently disabled, he remained active in politics. In 1928, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York, and was re-elected in 1930. As the Great Depression ravaged America in 1932, he was elected President over Herbert Hoover. Roosevelt took office at a time of great economic turmoil in the United States. By 1933, the four-year-old Depression was taking a large toll on the country. Unemployed workers lost their homes. Thousands more were forced to stand in bread lines because they could not afford to pay for food. As the Depression progressed, anxious investors rushed to get their money from the banks. Many banks were unable to meet this demand and were run out of business. This, in turn, caused more investors to pull out of banks, causing more banks to fail. On March 6, 1933, just two days after taking office, President Roosevelt imposed a "bank holiday" and closed all the banks in the United States. When each bank was inspected by the Department of the Treasury and determined to be sound, it was re-opened. This increased the public's confidence, because of the belief that if a bank was re-opened, it was safe.

On March 9, 1933, President Roosevelt called a special session of Congress. During this session, called the "Hundred Days," Roosevelt introduced an aggressive package of reforms aimed at getting the economy back on track. "The New Deal" contained the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the National Industry Recovery Act, the Works Projects Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition, Congress passed the Social Security Act of 1935 and the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

As the election of 1940 approached, Europe was in the midst of a great war. Americans felt that the same President who was leading them out of the Depression should lead them through this time of international turmoil. President Roosevelt was elected for an unprecedented third term in office. Roosevelt intended to give the allied forces all aid short of joining in the war. However, on December 7, 1941, Japan bombed the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The following day the United States declared war on Japan. Three days after that, Germany and Italy, Japanese allies, declared war on the United States. World War II would become the most costly war in American history up to that time. Although Roosevelt did not want to run for President a fourth time, he felt it was his duty to run, thereby avoiding a wartime change in leadership. He was re-elected easily. However, Roosevelt would not live out his fourth term. On April 12, 1945, while sitting for a portrait at his retreat in Warm Springs, Georgia, the President complained of a terrible headache. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage a few hours later. Roosevelt is buried in the rose garden of his home in Hyde Park, New York.

Design C231	**1¢ Green, Roosevelt and Hyde Park Residence**, 1945. Issued: 128 million.
Design C232	**2¢ Carmine Rose, Roosevelt and "Little White House" Warm Springs, Georgia**, 1945. Issued: 67 million.
Design C233	**3¢ Red Violet, Roosevelt and the White House**, 1945. Issued: 134 million.
Design C234	**4¢ Blue, Roosevelt and Map of Western Hemisphere with "Four Freedoms"**, 1945. Issued: 76 million.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ISSUE



Roosevelt and
Hyde Park Residence



Roosevelt and
the "Little White House"



Roosevelt and White House



Roosevelt and Four Freedoms

1945 COMMEMORATIVES

ARMED FORCES ISSUE

Designs C235-C239

World War II killed more people, destroyed more property, disrupted more lives, and probably had more far-reaching consequences than any other war in history. It hastened the fall of Western Europe as the center of world power, and led to the rise of the Soviet Union. The development of the atomic bomb during the war opened the nuclear age.

World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939 and ended when Germany, and later Japan, surrendered in 1945. Military deaths as a result of World War II numbered about 17 million. Also, millions of civilians died because of starvation, bombing raids, massacres, epidemics, and other war-related causes. Battles were fought all over the world: Southeast Asian jungles, North African deserts, Pacific islands, Soviet battlefields, Atlantic beaches, and European streets. The war reshaped the map of Europe and changed the American way of life.

Following the end of World War II in the summer of 1945, the Post Office Department honored the contributions of the American military with five stamps paying tribute to various branches of the military.

When the 3¢ yellow green stamp honoring the U.S. Marines at Iwo Jima was first proposed, some people protested because it would picture living people - a violation of postal regulations. However, once it was issued, it became the most popular U.S. commemorative at that time.

A 3¢ olive stamp was issued to recognize the achievements of the U.S. Army during World War II. The stamp pictures a procession of troops in front of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris as six bombers pass overhead. The arc was constructed in the early 1800s to honor all those who fought for France, especially during the Napoleonic Wars. The arc has served as a popular place for French victory marches over the years, including the French with their American allies in 1944 and 1945.

A 3¢ blue stamp was issued to commemorate the important role of the U.S. Navy during World War II. The stamp pictures a group of sailors in their summer uniforms. The U.S. Navy was instrumental in the Allies victory, especially in the Pacific Theater. In the Pacific, the Navy took out several Japanese bases, weakened their defenses, and ultimately was significant in winning the war.

A 3¢ bright blue green stamp commemorated the role of the U.S. Coast Guard in World War II. The stamp pictures two coast guard landing crafts with a supply ship in the background. During World War II, the U.S. Coast Guard served as a specialized branch of the U.S. Navy. It was responsible for stowing dangerous cargo, protecting ships and ports, and establishing beach-landing methods.

A 3¢ blue green stamp commemorated the achievements of the Merchant Marines during World War II. The stamp pictures a liberty ship unloading cargo.

Design C235	**3¢ Yellow Green, U.S. Marines at Iwo Jima**, 1945. Issued: 137 million. ***100 Greatest #75.***
Design C236	**3¢ Olive, U.S. Army at the Arc de Triomphe**, 1945. Issued: 128 million.
Design C237	**3¢ Blue, U.S. Navy Sailors**, 1945. Issued: 139 million.
Design C238	**3¢ Bright Blue Green, U.S. Coast Guard Landing Craft and Supply Ship**, 1945. Issued: 112 million.
Design C239	**3¢ Blue Green, U.S. Merchant Marine "Liberty Ship"**, 1946. Issued: 136 million.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE



Iwo Jima (Marines)



Army



Navy



Coast Guard



Merchant Marines

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C240-C244

Commemorative issues for 1946 celebrated two Statehood anniversaries, the centennial of both the Smithsonian Institution and Kearny's expedition to Santa Fe, and a tribute to honorably discharged veterans of World War II.

VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

A 3¢ violet stamp honored all those who served in World War II and pictures the Honorable Discharge Emblem. The five stars surrounding the emblem honored those who died in each of the five services – Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and Merchant Marines. Honorable discharge is awarded to those members of the armed forces who receive a rating between good and excellent for their service. While honorable discharge is usually given to those who complete their term of service, those who don't complete their time can receive the honor as long as they're not discharged due to misconduct.

Some of the earliest plans for a multi-service honorable discharge patch originated in 1919 following World War I. The purpose was to allow honorably discharged individuals to wear their uniforms for a period of time after leaving the service if they couldn't afford civilian clothes. The original design was similar to the eagle on the Presidential Seal, but was changed in 1943 by Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Their new design pictured an eagle preparing for flight, called "The Eagle Has Flown." This was meant to coincide with the first major Allied offensives against the Axis Powers in the Pacific and Atlantic. The Army and Navy adopted the honorable discharge emblem on November 9, 1944. The emblem was worn above the right front pocket on all outer uniforms.

TENNESSEE STATEHOOD, 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Issued to commemorate 150 years of Tennessee statehood, a 3¢ dark violet stamp pictures the state capitol, President Andrew Jackson, and Governor John Sevier. France ceded "The Volunteer State" to the United States in 1763. In 1796, Tennessee was admitted as the 16th state of the Union, with John Sevier as its first governor.

IOWA STATEHOOD, 100TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ deep blue stamp commemorated the 100th anniversary of Iowa's addition to the Union. The stamp pictures an outline of Iowa with the state flag in the center and corn stalks on either side.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 100TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ violet brown stamp commemorated the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Smithsonian Institution. The stamp pictures the Smithsonian Institution and the words, "For the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Among Men."

KEARNY EXPEDITION, 100TH ANNIVERSARY

A 3¢ brown violet stamp commemorated the 100th anniversary of Stephen Watts Kearny into Santa Fe. The stamp pictures the raising of the American flag above the governor's palace in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1846. On August 18, 1846, General Stephen W. Kearny (1794-1848) used diplomatic finesse, rather than military might, to persuade more powerful Mexican forces to withdraw from Santa Fe during the Mexican War (1846-1848). General Kearny was able to take the city without firing a shot. After taking control of Santa Fe, Kearny established a civil government and promised a democratic administration of the area. These actions secured popular support for the U.S. government and its troops. The general went on to play a key role in the U.S. victory in the Mexican War.

Design C240	**3¢ Violet, Honorable Discharge of WWII Veterans**, 1946. Issued: 260 million.
Design C241	**3¢ Violet, Tennessee Statehood Sesquicentennial**, 1946. Issued: 132 million.
Design C242	**3¢ Violet, Iowa Statehood Centennial**, 1946. Issued: 132 million.
Design C243	**3¢ Brown Violet, Smithsonian Institution Centennial**, 1946. Issued: 139 million.
Design C244	**3¢ Brown Violet, Kearny Expedition – Capture of Santa Fe**, 1946. Issued: 115 million.

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



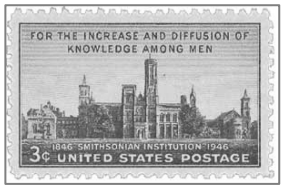
Veterans of World War II



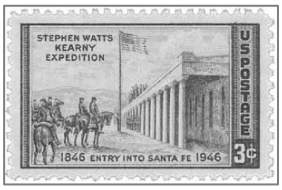
Tennessee Statehood



Iowa Statehood



Smithsonian Institution



Kearny Expedition

AIR MAIL ISSUES

Designs A31-A35

In August of 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed an Act of Congress, which reduced the domestic air mail rate from 8¢ per ounce to 5¢ per ounce. This included air mail sent to and from U.S. Territories including Hawaii, Guam, and the Canal Zone. This was a savings of up to 90¢ per ounce. The 1946 5¢ DC-4 Skymaster stamp was issued September 25, 1946 to fulfill this new rate.

On March 26, 1947 the 1947 5¢ DC-4 Skymaster stamp was issued to replace the previous air mail stamp of the same name. The Post Office Department wanted to provide a stamp in a smaller size more suitable for coils, stamp vending machines, and booklets of stamps.

The Pan-American Union Building of Washington, D.C., was selected as the design for a 10¢ air mail stamp issued primarily for use on air mail material destined for Central and South America. The Pan-American Union was formed in 1910 as a means for its members, the United States and the countries of Latin America, to exchange information and discuss matters of common interest. In 1948, it became the Organization of American States.



On August 20, 1947 a 15¢, bright blue green, stamp was issued primarily for use on air mail material destined for Europe and parts of North Africa. The subject of the design, the Statue of Liberty and the City of New York, was selected because New York was the major port of entry from these countries.

Design A31	**5¢ Carmine, DC-4 Skymaster**, 1946. 865 million issued.
Design A32	**5¢ Carmine, DC-4 Skymaster**, 1947. 971 million issued.
Design A33	**10¢ Black, Pan American Union Building and Martin 2-0-2**, 1947. 208 million issued.
Design A34	**15¢ Bright Blue Green, Statue of Liberty, New York Skyline and Lockheed Constellation**, 1947. 757 million issued.
Design A35	**25¢ Blue, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge**, 1947. 133 million issued.

AIR MAIL ISSUES



DC-4 Skymaster



DC-4 Skymaster



Pan American Union Building and Martin 2-0-2



Statue of Liberty, New York Skyline and Lockheed Constellation



San Francisco Bay Bridge and Boeing Stratocruiser

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

Designs C245-C247

Early in 1947, the Post Office Department marked the l00th anniversary of the births of Thomas Edison and Joseph Pulitzer. Then in May, the centennial of the U.S. postage stamp was marked by an issue that featured portraits of Franklin and Washington as they appeared on the first stamps, along with early and current mail-carrying vehicles.

THOMAS A. EDISON

The 3¢, bright red violet, Thomas A. Edison Issue commemorated the 100th anniversary of Thomas Alva Edison's birth. The stamp pictured the inventor and a cogwheel, wings, and lightning, which symbolized power, flight, and electricity. Inventor Thomas A. Edison's first patents were for improvements in telegraph technology. After selling these patents for a substantial amount of money, a 23-year-old Edison bought his first workshop in Newark, New Jersey. He made improvements to the design of the typewriter there in 1874. Before Edison's improvements, people had been able to write faster by hand than by typing. From 1876 to 1887, Edison worked in a workshop in Menlo Park, New Jersey. It was there on October 19, 1879, that Edison created the first practical electric light. People all over the world quickly learned of this astounding accomplishment and the "Wizard of Menlo Park." Edison also invented the phonograph, which he considered his favorite invention.

In 1887, Edison moved to a more modern laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey. There he perfected many of his inventions from the 1870s and organized companies to sell his inventions. He made improvements to the motion picture camera and created "talking pictures" by linking the phonograph and the motion picture camera. Edison's later inventions include the storage battery, a cement mixer, the Dictaphone, and a duplicating machine.

JOSEPH PULITZER

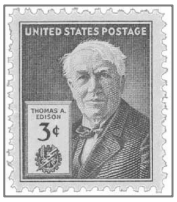
The 3¢ purple, Joseph Pulitzer Issue commemorated the 100th anniversary of Joseph Pulitzer's birth. The stamp featured a portrait of Pulitzer, the Statue of Liberty, and the words, "Our Republic and Its Press Will Rise or Fall Together." A Hungarian immigrant, Pulitzer became one of the greatest American newspaper publishers of all time. Although his initial success was achieved through sensationalism, with his paper the New York World, he established high journalistic standards. He founded the Columbia School of Journalism and the Pulitzer Prizes for achievement in journalism, literature, music, and art.

POSTAGE STAMP CENTENARY

The 3¢ blue 1847-1947 U.S. Postage Stamp Centenary issue commemorated America's first postage stamps and 100 years of United States postal history. The stamp pictured George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, a Pony Express rider, a steam locomotive, a 1940s locomotive, a modern steamship, and a four-motored plane. Issued May 17, 1947 in New York City.

Design C245	**3¢ Red Violet, Thomas Edison Centennial of Birth**, 1947. Issued: 157 million.
Design C246	**3¢ Purple, Joseph Pulitzer Centennial of Birth**, 1947. Issued: 120 million.
Design C247	**3¢ Blue, Centenary of U.S. Postage Stamps**, 1947. Issued: 127 million.

MEMORIAL & ANNIVERSARY ISSUES



Thomas A. Edison



Joseph Pulitzer



Postage Stamp Centenary

1947 SOUVENIR SHEET

CENTENARY INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of United States Postage Stamps
Design SS9



This souvenir sheet bears reproductions of America's first two postage stamps and commemorated the 100th anniversary of America's first postage stamps. Valid as U.S. postage, this souvenir sheet was sold at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition in Grand Central Palace in New York City from May 19 to 25, 1947. First day of issue was May 19, 1947, two days after the related 3¢ U.S. Postage Stamp Centenary stamp, and two days before the related 5¢ U.S. Postage Stamp Centenary Air Mail embossed envelope.



The first United States Postage Stamps, the 5¢ and 10¢ issues of 1847, began a new era in mail service. Before adhesive stamps revolutionized the U.S. postal system, letters were marked "Paid" by pen and ink, and by various hand-stamping devices and postage was typically paid by the recipient, not the sender. America's first postage stamps went on sale on July 1, 1847. As a nation, America was taking shape at that time, and these stamps played an important part in its growth.

This souvenir sheet completes the foundation collection of the First 100 Year of United States Postage Stamps.

Design SS9	**5¢ Blue and 10¢ Vermilion, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington – Commemorating 100th Anniversary of United States Postage Stamps,** 1947. Issued: 10,299,600.

1947 SOUVENIR SHEET

CENTENARY INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of United States Postage Stamps



Recommended Stamp Choice by Design Type

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
1	*1*	$ 400.00	*3P4*	$ 250.00
2	*2*	$ 850.00	*4P4*	$ 250.00
3	*9*	$ 130.00	*40P4*	$ 85.00
4	*11*	$ 15.00	*41P4*	$ 85.00
5	*12*	$ 700.00	*42P4*	$ 85.00
6	*15*	$ 160.00	*43P4*	$ 60.00
7	*17*	$ 250.00	*44P4*	$ 60.00
8	*24*	$ 40.00	*45P4*	$ 60.00
9	*26*	$ 9.00	*41P4*	$ 85.00
10	*30A*	$ 300.00	*42P4*	$ 85.00
11	*35*	$ 65.00	*43P4*	$ 60.00
12	*36B*	$ 275.00	*44P4*	$ 60.00
13	*37*	$ 400.00	*45P4*	$ 60.00
14	*38*	$ 425.00	*46P4*	$ 60.00
15	*39*	$ 1,100.00	*47P4*	$ 85.00
16	*63*	$ 50.00	*63P4*	$ 40.00
17	*73*	$ 65.00	*73P4*	$ 75.00
18	*65*	$ 3.00	*74P4*	$ 150.00
19	*76*	$ 120.00	*76P4*	$ 30.00
20	*68*	$ 60.00	*68P4*	$ 30.00
21	*69*	$ 100.00	*69P4*	$ 30.00
22	*77*	$ 180.00	*76P4*	$ 45.00
23	*78*	$ 350.00	*78P4*	$ 75.00
24	*71*	$ 190.00	*71P4*	$ 30.00
25	*72*	$ 600.00	*72P4*	$ 30.00
26	*112*	$ 150.00	*112P4*	$ 65.00
27	*113*	$ 85.00	*113P4*	$ 50.00
28	*114*	$ 17.50	*114P4*	$ 85.00
29	*115*	$ 225.00	*115P4*	$ 55.00
30	*116*	$ 125.00	*116P4*	$ 55.00
31	*117*	$ 125.00	*117P4*	$ 55.00
32	*119*	$ 210.00	*119P4*	$ 140.00
33	*120*	$ 650.00	*120P4*	$ 170.00
34	*121*	$ 450.00	*121P4*	$ 170.00
35	*122*	$ 1,900.00	*122P4*	$ 170.00
36	*156*	$ 6.00	*156*	$ 225.00
37	*157*	$ 25.00	*207P4*	$ 20.00
38	*158*	$ 1.00	*158*	$ 110.00
39	*159*	$ 20.00	*209P4*	$ 300.00
40	*160*	$ 90.00	*160P4*	$ 20.00
41	*161*	$ 27.50	*161P4*	$ 300.00
42	*162*	$ 145.00	*162P4*	$ 20.00
43	*189*	$ 30.00	*163P4*	$ 20.00
44	*153*	$ 230.00	*164P4*	$ 20.00
45	*165*	$ 140.00	*165P4*	$ 40.00
46	*166*	$ 300.00	*166P4*	$ 25.00
47	*178*	$ 15.00	*183P4*	$ 25.00
48	*179*	$ 25.00	*185P4*	$ 15.00
49	*205*	$ 12.00	*205P4*	$ 20.00
50	*210*	$ 0.75	*210P4*	$ 20.00
51	*211*	$ 27.50	*211P4*	$ 25.00
52	*212*	$ 2.50	*212*	$ 90.00
53	*213*	$ 0.60	*213P4*	$ 50.00
54	*214*	$ 55.00	*214P4*	$ 50.00
55	*215*	$ 27.50	*215P4*	$ 50.00
56	*216*	$ 17.50	*216P4*	$ 50.00
57	*217*	$ 100.00	*217P4*	$ 50.00
58	*218*	$ 250.00	*218P4*	$ 50.00

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
D1	*J1*	$ 14.00	*J1P4*	$ 15.00
D2	*J2*	$ 25.00	*J2P4*	$ 15.00
D3	*J3*	$ 6.00	*J3P4*	$ 15.00
D4	*J4*	$ 70.00	*J4P4*	$ 15.00
D5	*J5*	$ 70.00	*J5P4*	$ 15.00
D6	*J6*	$ 65.00	*J6P4*	$ 15.00
D7	*J7*	$ 90.00	*J7P4*	$ 15.00
S1	*E1*	$ 80.00	*E1P4*	$ 30.00
S2	*E5*	$ 12.50	*E2P4*	$ 30.00
S3	*E3*	$ 50.00	*E3P4*	$ 70.00
59	*219*	$ 0.75	*219P4*	$ 40.00
60	*219D*	$ 5.50	*220P4*	$ 200.00
61	*220*	$ 5.50	*220P4*	$ 200.00
62	*221*	$ 9.00	*221P4*	$ 25.00
63	*222*	$ 4.75	*222P4*	$ 25.00
64	*223*	$ 4.75	*223P4*	$ 25.00
65	*224*	$ 25.00	*224P4*	$ 110.00
66	*225*	$ 17.00	*225P4*	$ 40.00
67	*226*	$ 5.00	*226P4*	$ 40.00
68	*227*	$ 27.50	*227P4*	$ 40.00
69	*228*	$ 35.00	*228P4*	$ 45.00
70	*229*	$ 150.00	*229P4*	$ 50.00
C1	*230*	$ 0.40	*230P4*	$ 20.00
C2	*231*	$ 0.30	*231P4*	$ 45.00
C3	*232*	$ 17.50	*232P4*	$ 70.00
C4	*233*	$ 9.00	*233P4*	$ 70.00
C5	*234*	$ 9.50	*234P4*	$ 65.00
C6	*235*	$ 25.00	*235P4*	$ 70.00
C7	*236*	$ 12.00	*236P4*	$ 150.00
C8	*237*	$ 9.00	*237P4*	$ 70.00
C9	*238*	$ 82.50	*238P4*	$ 80.00
C10	*239*	$ 100.00	*239P4*	$ 100.00
C11	*240*	$ 200.00	*240P4*	$ 120.00
C12	*241*	$ 600.00	*241P4*	$ 200.00
C13	*242*	$ 600.00	*242P4*	$ 175.00
C14	*243*	$ 825.00	*243P4*	$ 225.00
C15	*244*	$ 1,050.00	*244P4*	$ 275.00
C16	*245*	$ 1,200.00	*245P4*	$ 375.00
D8	*J68*	$ 0.25	*J68*	$ 1.00
D9	*J61*	$ 0.25	*J61*	$ 2.75
D10	*J62*	$ 0.25	*J62*	$ 2.75
D11	*J63*	$ 0.80	*J63*	$ 13.50
D12	*J64*	$ 0.80	*J64*	$ 11.00
D13	*J65*	$ 1.00	*J65*	$ 22.50
D14	*J66*	$ 2.00	*J66*	$ 80.00
D15	*J67*	$ 1.00	*J67*	$ 140.00
71	*264*	$ 0.60	*264*	$ 6.00
72	*267*	$ 0.50	*267*	$ 5.50
73	*268*	$ 2.25	*268*	$ 37.50
74	*269*	$ 3.50	*269*	$ 42.50
75	*270*	$ 3.50	*270*	$ 35.00
76	*271*	$ 8.50	*271*	$ 120.00
77	*272*	$ 2.75	*272*	$ 70.00
78	*273*	$ 22.50	*273*	$ 95.00
79	*274*	$ 17.50	*274*	$ 210.00
80	*275*	$ 40.00	*275*	$ 260.00
81	*276*	$ 100.00	*276*	$ 600.00
82	*277*	$ 425.00	*277*	$ 900.00

RECOMMENDED STAMP CHOICE BY DESIGN TYPE

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
83	*278*	$ 625.00	*278*	$ 2,000.00
84	*279*	$ 0.50	*279*	$ 9.00
85	*279B*	$ 0.40	*279B*	$ 9.00
86	*280*	$ 3.25	*280*	$ 25.00
87	*281*	$ 2.25	*281*	$ 32.50
88	*282*	$ 6.50	*282*	$ 45.00
89	*282C*	$ 6.50	*282C*	$ 150.00
90	*284*	$ 13.00	*284*	$ 150.00
C17	*285*	$ 7.00	*285*	$ 25.00
C18	*286*	$ 2.75	*286*	$ 25.00
C19	*287*	$ 27.50	*287*	$ 110.00
C20	*288*	$ 25.00	*288*	$ 100.00
C21	*289*	$ 50.00	*289*	$ 150.00
C22	*290*	$ 35.00	*290*	$ 150.00
C23	*291*	$ 200.00	*291*	$ 600.00
C24	*292*	$ 725.00	*292*	$ 1,400.00
C25	*293*	$ 1,100.00	*293*	$ 1,900.00
C26	*294*	$ 3.00	*294*	$ 16.50
C27	*295*	$ 1.00	*295*	$ 15.50
C28	*296*	$ 19.00	*296*	$ 70.00
C29	*297*	$ 18.00	*297*	$ 75.00
C30	*298*	$ 55.00	*298*	$ 90.00
C31	*299*	$ 32.50	*299*	$ 115.00
91	*300*	$ 0.25	*300*	$ 11.00
92	*301*	$ 0.50	*301*	$ 15.00
93	*302*	$ 4.00	*302*	$ 50.00
94	*303*	$ 2.50	*303*	$ 55.00
95	*304*	$ 2.25	*304*	$ 60.00
96	*305*	$ 5.75	*305*	$ 60.00
97	*306*	$ 3.50	*306*	$ 40.00
98	*307*	$ 3.25	*307*	$ 60.00
99	*308*	$ 11.00	*308*	$ 40.00
100	*309*	$ 14.00	*309*	$ 180.00
101	*310*	$ 37.50	*310*	$ 375.00
102	*311*	$ 95.00	*311*	$ 600.00
103	*479*	$ 40.00	*479*	$ 210.00
104	*480*	$ 35.00	*480*	$ 170.00
105	*319*	$ 0.25	*319*	$ 6.00
S4	*E11*	$ 0.75	*E11*	$ 20.00
S5	*E7*	$ 50.00	*E7*	$ 65.00
C32	*323*	$ 5.00	*323*	$ 25.00
C33	*324*	$ 2.00	*324*	$ 25.00
C34	*325*	$ 30.00	*325*	$ 70.00
C35	*326*	$ 25.00	*326*	$ 75.00
C36	*327*	$ 30.00	*327*	$ 130.00
C37	*328*	$ 5.00	*328*	$ 22.50
C38	*329*	$ 4.50	*329*	$ 25.00
C39	*330*	$ 32.50	*330*	$ 115.00
106	*374*	$ 0.25	*374*	$ 6.50
107	*332*	$ 0.35	*332*	$ 6.25
108	*530*	$ 0.30	*530*	$ 2.00
109	*503*	$ 0.40	*503*	$ 9.00
110	*504*	$ 0.35	*504*	$ 8.00
111	*506*	$ 0.40	*506*	$ 12.00
112	*337*	$ 3.00	*337*	$ 45.00
113	*338*	$ 2.00	*338*	$ 67.50
114	*339*	$ 19.00	*339*	$ 37.50
115	*340*	$ 6.50	*340*	$ 65.00

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
116	*341*	$ 22.50	*341*	$ 300.00
117	*342*	$ 100.00	*342*	$ 475.00
C40	*367*	$ 2.00	*367*	$ 5.00
C41	*370*	$ 2.25	*370*	$ 7.50
C42	*372*	$ 4.75	*372*	$ 10.00
R1	*F1*	$ 15.00	*F1*	$ 80.00
P1	*Q1*	$ 1.75	*Q1*	$ 4.50
P2	*Q2*	$ 1.40	*Q2*	$ 5.25
P3	*Q3*	$ 6.50	*Q3*	$ 9.50
P4	*Q4*	$ 3.50	*Q4*	$ 30.00
P5	*Q5*	$ 2.50	*Q5*	$ 25.00
P6	*Q6*	$ 3.50	*Q6*	$ 42.50
P7	*Q7*	$ 15.00	*Q7*	$ 62.50
P8	*Q8*	$ 30.00	*Q8*	$ 120.00
P9	*Q9*	$ 8.50	*Q9*	$ 57.50
P10	*Q10*	$ 50.00	*Q10*	$ 235.00
P11	*Q11*	$ 40.00	*Q11*	$ 85.00
P12	*Q12*	$ 45.00	*Q12*	$ 280.00
DP1	*JQ1*	$ 4.25	*JQ1*	$ 8.50
DP2	*JQ2*	$ 18.00	*JQ2*	$ 65.00
DP3	*JQ3*	$ 5.00	*JQ3*	$ 10.00
DP4	*JQ4*	$ 45.00	*JQ4*	$ 120.00
DP5	*JQ5*	$ 4.75	*JQ5*	$ 75.00
C43	*397*	$ 2.00	*397*	$ 16.50
C44	*398*	$ 1.00	*398*	$ 18.00
C45	*399*	$ 10.00	*399*	$ 70.00
C46	*400*	$ 22.50	*400*	$ 120.00
C47	*400A*	$ 20.00	*400A*	$ 180.00
118	*405*	$ 0.25	*405*	$ 6.50
119	*406*	$ 0.25	*406*	$ 6.50
120	*507*	$ 1.25	*507*	$ 26.00
121	*508*	$ 0.65	*508*	$ 12.00
122	*509*	$ 1.75	*509*	$ 12.00
123	*510*	$ 0.25	*510*	$ 16.00
124	*511*	$ 2.50	*511*	$ 8.00
125	*512*	$ 0.40	*512*	$ 8.00
126	*513*	$ 6.00	*513*	$ 10.00
127	*514*	$ 1.50	*514*	$ 35.00
128	*515*	$ 0.45	*515*	$ 42.50
129	*516*	$ 1.50	*516*	$ 30.00
130	*517*	$ 0.75	*517*	$ 47.50
131	*518*	$ 1.50	*518*	$ 37.50
132	*547*	$ 40.00	*547*	$ 125.00
133	*524*	$ 35.00	*524*	$ 170.00
A1	*C1*	$ 30.00	*C1*	$ 60.00
A2	*C2*	$ 35.00	*C2*	$ 65.00
A3	*C3*	$ 35.00	*C3*	$ 70.00
C48	*537*	$ 3.25	*537*	$ 10.00
C49	*548*	$ 2.25	*548*	$ 4.00
C50	*549*	$ 1.60	*549*	$ 5.25
C51	*550*	$ 14.00	*550*	$ 35.00
134	*551*	$ 0.25	*551*	$ 0.25
135	*552*	$ 0.25	*552*	$ 1.40
136	*553*	$ 1.70	*553*	$ 2.00
137	*684*	$ 0.25	*684*	$ 0.40
138	*554*	$ 0.25	*554*	$ 1.30
139	*555*	$ 1.20	*555*	$ 14.00
140	*556*	$ 0.50	*556*	$ 17.50

RECOMMENDED STAMP CHOICE BY DESIGN TYPE

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
141	*687*	$ 1.00	*687*	$ 3.00
142	*557*	$ 0.30	*557*	$ 17.50
143	*558*	$ 1.00	*558*	$ 32.50
144	*559*	$ 0.75	*559*	$ 7.75
145	*560*	$ 1.00	*560*	$ 40.00
146	*561*	$ 1.25	*561*	$ 12.50
147	*562*	$ 0.35	*562*	$ 15.00
148	*563*	$ 0.60	*563*	$ 1.40
149	*564*	$ 0.35	*564*	$ 5.25
150	*622*	$ 0.75	*622*	$ 10.00
151	*565*	$ 0.90	*565*	$ 4.75
152	*566*	$ 0.30	*566*	$ 17.50
153	*623*	$ 0.30	*623*	$ 10.00
154	*567*	$ 0.30	*567*	$ 17.50
155	*568*	$ 0.75	*568*	$ 15.00
156	*569*	$ 0.60	*569*	$ 25.00
157	*570*	$ 0.40	*570*	$ 35.00
158	*571*	$ 0.80	*571*	$ 37.50
159	*572*	$ 9.00	*572*	$ 60.00
160	*573*	$ 15.00	*573*	$ 90.00
C52	*610*	$ 1.50	*610*	$ 0.20
A4	*C4*	$ 15.00	*C4*	$ 20.00
A5	*C5*	$ 30.00	*C5*	$ 65.00
A6	*C6*	$ 30.00	*C6*	$ 70.00
C53	*614*	$ 3.25	*614*	$ 2.40
C54	*615*	$ 2.25	*615*	$ 4.00
C55	*616*	$ 13.00	*616*	$ 16.00
C56	*617*	$ 2.50	*617*	$ 2.10
C57	*618*	$ 4.00	*618*	$ 3.75
C58	*619*	$ 13.00	*619*	$ 15.00
C59	*620*	$ 3.00	*620*	$ 3.25
C60	*621*	$ 10.00	*621*	$ 10.00
S6	*E14*	$ 1.00	*E14*	$ 2.00
S7	*E15*	$ 0.25	*E15*	$ 1.00
S8	*E16*	$ 0.25	*E16*	$ 0.60
S9	*E17*	$ 0.25	*E17*	$ 0.60
S10	*E18*	$ 2.50	*E18*	$ 3.50
H1	*QE1*	$ 1.00	*QE1*	$ 2.00
H2	*QE2*	$ 0.90	*QE2*	$ 2.25
H3	*QE3*	$ 1.50	*QE3*	$ 3.75
H4	*QE4*	$ 3.75	*QE4*	$ 20.00
A7	*C7*	$ 0.35	*C7*	$ 2.50
A8	*C8*	$ 1.25	*C8*	$ 2.75
A9	*C9*	$ 2.00	*C9*	$ 7.00
C61	*627*	$ 0.50	*627*	$ 2.25
C62	*628*	$ 3.25	*628*	$ 5.25
C63	*629*	$ 1.70	*629*	$ 1.75
C64	*643*	$ 0.80	*643*	$ 1.20
C65	*644*	$ 2.10	*644*	$ 3.10
SS1	*630*	$ 475.00	*630*	$ 350.00
A10	*C10*	$ 2.50	*C10*	$ 7.00
A11	*C11*	$ 0.75	*C11*	$ 5.00
A12	*C16*	$ 0.60	*C16*	$ 5.00
C66	*645*	$ 0.50	*645*	$ 1.20
C67	*646*	$ 1.00	*646*	$ 1.00
C68	*647*	$ 4.00	*647*	$ 4.00
C69	*648*	$ 11.00	*648*	$ 12.50
C70	*649*	$ 0.80	*649*	$ 1.10

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
C71	*650*	$ 3.25	*650*	$ 4.50
161	*658*	$ 2.00	*658*	$ 2.50
162	*659*	$ 2.90	*659*	$ 3.25
163	*660*	$ 1.00	*660*	$ 4.00
164	*661*	$ 15.00	*661*	$ 17.50
165	*662*	$ 9.00	*662*	$ 17.50
166	*663*	$ 9.75	*663*	$ 12.50
167	*664*	$ 18.00	*664*	$ 25.00
168	*665*	$ 27.50	*665*	$ 25.00
169	*666*	$ 65.00	*666*	$ 72.50
170	*667*	$ 11.50	*667*	$ 14.00
171	*668*	$ 12.50	*668*	$ 22.50
172	*669*	$ 2.25	*669*	$ 3.25
173	*670*	$ 2.50	*670*	$ 3.00
174	*671*	$ 1.30	*671*	$ 3.00
175	*672*	$ 12.00	*672*	$ 11.00
176	*673*	$ 15.00	*673*	$ 17.50
177	*674*	$ 15.00	*674*	$ 15.00
178	*675*	$ 24.00	*675*	$ 35.00
179	*676*	$ 18.00	*676*	$ 22.50
180	*677*	$ 25.00	*677*	$ 30.00
181	*678*	$ 27.50	*678*	$ 35.00
182	*679*	$ 22.50	*679*	$ 90.00
C72	*651*	$ 0.50	*651*	$ 0.75
C73	*654*	$ 0.65	*654*	$ 0.70
C74	*657*	$ 0.60	*657*	$ 0.60
C75	*680*	$ 0.70	*680*	$ 0.70
C76	*681*	$ 1.25	*681*	$ 0.60
C77	*682*	$ 0.70	*682*	$ 0.70
C78	*683*	$ 1.05	*683*	$ 1.05
C79	*688*	$ 0.85	*688*	$ 0.90
C80	*689*	$ 0.50	*689*	$ 0.50
A13	*C13*	$ 165.00	*C13*	$ 180.00
A14	*C14*	$ 375.00	*C14*	$ 400.00
A15	*C15*	$ 600.00	*C15*	$ 575.00
D16	*J79*	$ 0.25	*J79*	$ 1.00
D17	*J80*	$ 0.35	*J80*	$ 2.75
D18	*J81*	$ 0.35	*J81*	$ 3.75
D19	*J82*	$ 2.75	*J82*	$ 20.00
D20	*J83*	$ 5.00	*J83*	$ 18.00
D21	*J84*	$ 2.00	*J84*	$ 42.50
D22	*J85*	$ 4.00	*J85*	$ 125.00
D23	*J86*	$ 2.00	*J86*	$ 175.00
D24	*J87*	$ 0.35	*J87*	$ 32.50
D25	*J78*	$ 0.35	*J78*	$ 37.50
C81	*690*	$ 0.25	*690*	$ 0.30
C82	*702*	$ 0.25	*702*	$ 0.25
C83	*703*	$ 0.25	*703*	$ 0.35
C84	*704*	$ 0.25	*704*	$ 0.25
C85	*705*	$ 0.25	*705*	$ 0.25
C86	*706*	$ 0.25	*706*	$ 0.45
C87	*707*	$ 0.25	*707*	$ 0.30
C88	*708*	$ 0.25	*708*	$ 0.55
C89	*709*	$ 0.25	*709*	$ 0.60
C90	*710*	$ 0.50	*710*	$ 1.50
C91	*711*	$ 0.25	*711*	$ 3.00
C92	*712*	$ 0.25	*712*	$ 0.60
C93	*713*	$ 0.50	*713*	$ 2.75

RECOMMENDED STAMP CHOICE BY DESIGN TYPE

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
C94	*714*	$ 0.25	*714*	$ 2.25
C95	*715*	$ 0.25	*715*	$ 10.00
C96	*716*	$ 0.25	*716*	$ 0.40
C97	*717*	$ 0.25	*717*	$ 0.25
C98	*718*	$ 0.25	*718*	$ 1.50
C99	*719*	$ 0.25	*719*	$ 2.25
183	*721*	$ 0.25	*721*	$ 2.75
C100	*724*	$ 0.25	*724*	$ 1.50
C101	*725*	$ 0.25	*725*	$ 0.45
A16	*C17*	$ 0.40	*C17*	$ 2.25
A17	*C18*	$ 47.50	*C18*	$ 50.00
A18	*C19*	$ 0.25	*C19*	$ 3.50
C102	*726*	$ 0.25	*726*	$ 0.45
C103	*727*	$ 0.25	*727*	$ 0.25
C104	*728*	$ 0.50	*728*	$ 0.25
C105	*729*	$ 0.25	*729*	$ 0.25
C106	*732*	$ 0.25	*732*	$ 0.25
C107	*733*	$ 0.50	*733*	$ 0.50
C108	*734*	$ 0.25	*734*	$ 0.55
SS2	*730*	$ 25.00	*730*	$ 20.00
SS3	*731*	$ 22.50	*731*	$ 17.50
SS4	*735*	$ 9.00	*735*	$ 11.00
C109	*736*	$ 0.25	*736*	$ 0.30
C110	*738*	$ 0.25	*738*	$ 0.25
C111	*739*	$ 0.25	*739*	$ 0.25
C112	*740*	$ 0.25	*740*	$ 0.30
C113	*741*	$ 0.25	*741*	$ 0.30
C114	*742*	$ 0.25	*742*	$ 0.40
C115	*743*	$ 0.40	*743*	$ 0.50
C116	*744*	$ 0.80	*744*	$ 0.65
C117	*745*	$ 1.20	*745*	$ 0.85
C118	*746*	$ 0.80	*746*	$ 0.75
C119	*747*	$ 1.50	*747*	$ 1.75
C120	*748*	$ 0.65	*748*	$ 1.60
C121	*749*	$ 1.25	*749*	$ 3.25
SS5	*750*	$ 27.50	*750*	$ 22.50
SS6	*751*	$ 9.00	*751*	$ 11.00
SA1	*CE1*	$ 0.80	*CE1*	$ 0.70
SA2	*CE2*	$ 0.35	*CE2*	$ 0.40
A19	*C20*	$ 1.00	*C20*	$ 1.40
A20	*C21*	$ 1.75	*C21*	$ 11.00
A21	*C22*	$ 5.00	*C22*	$ 11.00
C122	*772*	$ 0.25	*772*	$ 0.35
C123	*773*	$ 0.25	*773*	$ 0.35
C124	*774*	$ 0.25	*774*	$ 0.35
C125	*775*	$ 0.25	*775*	$ 0.35
C126	*776*	$ 0.25	*776*	$ 0.35
C127	*777*	$ 0.25	*777*	$ 0.35
C128	*782*	$ 0.25	*782*	$ 0.35
C129	*783*	$ 0.25	*783*	$ 0.25
C130	*784*	$ 0.25	*784*	$ 0.25
SS7	*778*	$ 1.25	*778*	$ 1.75
C131	*785*	$ 0.25	*785*	$ 0.30
C132	*786*	$ 0.25	*786*	$ 0.30
C133	*787*	$ 0.25	*787*	$ 0.40
C134	*788*	$ 0.25	*788*	$ 0.60
C135	*789*	$ 0.25	*789*	$ 0.75
C136	*790*	$ 0.25	*790*	$ 0.30

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
C137	*791*	$ 0.25	*791*	$ 0.30
C138	*792*	$ 0.25	*792*	$ 0.40
C139	*793*	$ 0.25	*793*	$ 0.60
C140	*794*	$ 0.25	*794*	$ 0.75
C141	*795*	$ 0.25	*795*	$ 0.30
C142	*796*	$ 0.25	*796*	$ 0.35
C143	*798*	$ 0.25	*798*	$ 0.40
SS8	*797*	$ 0.40	*797*	$ 0.60
C144	*799*	$ 0.25	*799*	$ 0.35
C145	*800*	$ 0.25	*800*	$ 0.40
C146	*801*	$ 0.25	*801*	$ 0.40
C147	*802*	$ 0.25	*802*	$ 0.40
184	*803*	$ 0.25	*803*	$ 0.25
185	*804*	$ 0.25	*804*	$ 0.25
186	*805*	$ 0.25	*805*	$ 0.25
187	*806*	$ 0.25	*806*	$ 0.25
188	*807*	$ 0.25	*807*	$ 0.25
189	*808*	$ 0.25	*808*	$ 0.75
190	*809*	$ 0.25	*809*	$ 0.40
191	*810*	$ 0.25	*810*	$ 0.35
192	*811*	$ 0.25	*811*	$ 0.40
193	*812*	$ 0.25	*812*	$ 0.40
194	*813*	$ 0.25	*813*	$ 0.40
195	*814*	$ 0.25	*814*	$ 0.45
196	*815*	$ 0.25	*815*	$ 0.45
197	*816*	$ 0.25	*816*	$ 0.75
198	*817*	$ 0.25	*817*	$ 1.00
199	*818*	$ 0.25	*818*	$ 1.30
200	*819*	$ 0.25	*819*	$ 1.00
201	*820*	$ 0.25	*820*	$ 0.90
202	*821*	$ 0.25	*821*	$ 1.50
203	*822*	$ 0.25	*822*	$ 1.00
204	*823*	$ 0.25	*823*	$ 2.25
205	*824*	$ 0.35	*824*	$ 1.30
206	*825*	$ 0.25	*825*	$ 1.20
207	*826*	$ 0.25	*826*	$ 1.30
208	*827*	$ 0.25	*827*	$ 1.20
209	*828*	$ 0.25	*828*	$ 3.50
210	*829*	$ 0.25	*829*	$ 1.20
211	*830*	$ 0.25	*830*	$ 4.00
212	*831*	$ 0.25	*831*	$ 5.50
213	*832*	$ 0.25	*832*	$ 7.00
214	*833*	$ 3.75	*833*	$ 17.50
215	*834*	$ 3.00	*834*	$ 85.00
C148	*835*	$ 0.25	*835*	$ 0.35
C149	*836*	$ 0.25	*836*	$ 0.30
C150	*837*	$ 0.25	*837*	$ 0.40
C151	*838*	$ 0.25	*838*	$ 0.30
A22	*C23*	$ 0.25	*C23*	$ 0.70
A23	*C24*	$ 1.50	*C24*	$ 12.00
C152	*852*	$ 0.25	*852*	$ 0.30
C153	*853*	$ 0.25	*853*	$ 0.30
C154	*854*	$ 0.25	*854*	$ 0.60
C155	*855*	$ 0.25	*855*	$ 1.75
C156	*856*	$ 0.25	*856*	$ 0.40
C157	*857*	$ 0.25	*857*	$ 0.25
C158	*858*	$ 0.25	*858*	$ 0.35
C159	*859*	$ 0.25	*859*	$ 0.25

RECOMMENDED STAMP CHOICE BY DESIGN TYPE

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
C160	*860*	$ 0.25	*860*	$ 0.25
C161	*861*	$ 0.25	*861*	$ 0.25
C162	*862*	$ 0.35	*862*	$ 0.35
C163	*863*	$ 1.20	*863*	$ 1.75
C164	*864*	$ 0.25	*864*	$ 0.25
C165	*865*	$ 0.25	*865*	$ 0.25
C166	*866*	$ 0.25	*866*	$ 0.25
C167	*867*	$ 0.35	*867*	$ 0.50
C168	*868*	$ 1.25	*868*	$ 1.75
C169	*869*	$ 0.25	*869*	$ 0.25
C170	*870*	$ 0.25	*870*	$ 0.25
C171	*871*	$ 0.25	*871*	$ 0.25
C172	*872*	$ 0.25	*872*	$ 0.50
C173	*873*	$ 1.10	*873*	$ 2.25
C174	*874*	$ 0.25	*874*	$ 0.25
C175	*875*	$ 0.25	*875*	$ 0.25
C176	*876*	$ 0.25	*876*	$ 0.50
C177	*877*	$ 0.25	*877*	$ 1.50
C178	*878*	$ 0.85	*878*	$ 2.75
C179	*879*	$ 0.25	*879*	$ 0.25
C180	*880*	$ 0.25	*880*	$ 0.25
C181	*881*	$ 0.25	*881*	$ 0.25
C182	*882*	$ 0.25	*882*	$ 0.50
C183	*883*	$ 1.35	*883*	$ 3.75
C184	*884*	$ 0.25	*884*	$ 0.25
C185	*885*	$ 0.25	*885*	$ 0.25
C186	*886*	$ 0.25	*886*	$ 0.30
C187	*887*	$ 0.25	*887*	$ 0.50
C188	*888*	$ 1.25	*888*	$ 1.75
C189	*889*	$ 0.25	*889*	$ 0.25
C190	*890*	$ 0.25	*890*	$ 0.30
C191	*891*	$ 0.25	*891*	$ 0.30
C192	*892*	$ 0.30	*892*	$ 1.10
C193	*893*	$ 2.00	*893*	$ 11.00
C194	*894*	$ 0.25	*894*	$ 0.50
C195	*895*	$ 0.25	*895*	$ 0.30
C196	*896*	$ 0.25	*896*	$ 0.35
C197	*897*	$ 0.25	*897*	$ 0.35
C198	*898*	$ 0.25	*898*	$ 0.35
C199	*902*	$ 0.25	*902*	$ 0.25
C200	*899*	$ 0.25	*899*	$ 0.25
C201	*900*	$ 0.25	*900*	$ 0.25
C202	*901*	$ 0.25	*901*	$ 0.50
C203	*903*	$ 0.25	*903*	$ 0.45
C204	*904*	$ 0.25	*904*	$ 0.30
C205	*905*	$ 0.25	*905*	$ 0.25
C206	*906*	$ 0.50	*906*	$ 3.75
C207	*907*	$ 0.25	*907*	$ 0.25
C208	*908*	$ 0.25	*908*	$ 0.25
A24	*C25*	$ 0.25	*C25*	$ 0.25
A25	*C26*	$ 0.25	*C26*	$ 0.25
A26	*C27*	$ 0.25	*C27*	$ 1.25
A27	*C28*	$ 0.35	*C28*	$ 2.25
A28	*C29*	$ 0.30	*C29*	$ 2.25
A29	*C30*	$ 0.35	*C30*	$ 2.25
A30	*C31*	$ 3.25	*C31*	$ 11.00
C209	*909*	$ 0.25	*909*	$ 0.25
C210	*910*	$ 0.25	*910*	$ 0.25

Design #	Scott #	Used CV	Scott #	Mint CV
C211	*911*	$ 0.25	*911*	$ 0.25
C212	*912*	$ 0.25	*912*	$ 0.25
C213	*913*	$ 0.25	*913*	$ 0.25
C214	*914*	$ 0.25	*914*	$ 0.25
C215	*915*	$ 0.25	*915*	$ 0.25
C216	*916*	$ 0.25	*916*	$ 0.50
C217	*917*	$ 0.25	*917*	$ 0.40
C218	*918*	$ 0.25	*918*	$ 0.25
C219	*919*	$ 0.25	*919*	$ 0.30
C220	*920*	$ 0.25	*920*	$ 0.30
C221	*921*	$ 0.25	*921*	$ 0.25
C222	*922*	$ 0.25	*922*	$ 0.25
C223	*923*	$ 0.25	*923*	$ 0.25
C224	*924*	$ 0.25	*924*	$ 0.25
C225	*925*	$ 0.25	*925*	$ 0.25
C226	*926*	$ 0.25	*926*	$ 0.25
C227	*927*	$ 0.25	*927*	$ 0.25
C228	*928*	$ 0.25	*928*	$ 0.25
C229	*937*	$ 0.25	*937*	$ 0.30
C230	*938*	$ 0.25	*938*	$ 0.25
C231	*930*	$ 0.25	*930*	$ 0.25
C232	*931*	$ 0.25	*931*	$ 0.25
C233	*932*	$ 0.25	*932*	$ 0.25
C234	*933*	$ 0.25	*933*	$ 0.25
C235	*929*	$ 0.25	*929*	$ 0.30
C236	*934*	$ 0.25	*934*	$ 0.25
C237	*935*	$ 0.25	*935*	$ 0.25
C238	*936*	$ 0.25	*936*	$ 0.25
C239	*939*	$ 0.25	*939*	$ 0.25
C240	*940*	$ 0.25	*940*	$ 0.25
C241	*941*	$ 0.25	*941*	$ 0.25
C242	*942*	$ 0.25	*942*	$ 0.25
C243	*943*	$ 0.25	*943*	$ 0.25
C244	*944*	$ 0.25	*944*	$ 0.25
A31	*C32*	$ 0.25	*C32*	$ 0.25
A32	*C33*	$ 0.25	*C33*	$ 0.25
A33	*C34*	$ 0.25	*C34*	$ 0.25
A34	*C35*	$ 0.25	*C35*	$ 0.35
A35	*C36*	$ 0.50	*C36*	$ 0.90
C245	*945*	$ 0.25	*945*	$ 0.25
C246	*946*	$ 0.25	*946*	$ 0.25
C247	*947*	$ 0.25	*947*	$ 0.25
SS9	*948*	$ 0.45	*948*	$ 0.55