

# UNITED STATES of AMERICA

Act of Congress, March 3, 1847: "... and be it further enacted that, to facilitate the transportation of letters by mail, the Postmaster General be authorized to prepare postage stamps which when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of prepayment of the postage chargeable on such letter."

1847

Imperfector



When the first U.S. stamps were designed for issue July 1, 1847, it was decided to portray our first Postmaster General and Father of the American Postal Service—Benjamin Franklin; and our first President George Washington. Since then these patriots and statesmen have appeared on many other U.S. stamps.



These varieties were necessitated because of lower postal rates and increased use of the postal service. Each denomination had its own exact purpose from the 1c for local or drop mail, to the 12c to aid in paying rates on overseas mail. These stamps are complicated and intricate: seemingly identical designs can be distinguished only by minute differences. Consult the STAMP IDENTIFIER section (back of album) to properly classify these and other stamp types.



# UNITED STATES

1857-60  
Perforated 15



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
19 1a



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
20



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
22 7a mint



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
23 21



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
24



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
25



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
26



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
27



31



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
28



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
30



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
30a 72



29 71



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
32



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
33



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
34



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
35



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
36



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
37



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
38



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
39

These were the first perforated stamps! They were enthusiastically welcomed, because previous stamps were usually cut apart with scissors. This issue includes the identical 1851-56 denominations, plus the much-needed 24c, 30c and 90c values for foreign mail and large postage amounts.

1245  
+ cent  
- 1246 -  
See Cert.



# UNITED STATES

1861  
First Designs



wp 55 (2-10)



71 GEORGE WASHINGTON  
Gillen



72 GEORGE WASHINGTON  
Gillen



60 GEORGE WASHINGTON



67

1861-62  
Second Designs



63 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



69 GEORGE WASHINGTON



65 GEORGE WASHINGTON



66 GEORGE WASHINGTON



67 THOMAS JEFFERSON



68 GEORGE WASHINGTON



69 GEORGE WASHINGTON



70 GEORGE WASHINGTON



71 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



72 GEORGE WASHINGTON

1861-66



69 016



73 ANDREW JACKSON



74 GEORGE WASHINGTON



75 THOMAS JEFFERSON



76



68



76 THOMAS JEFFERSON



77 ABRAHAM LINCOLN



78 GEORGE WASHINGTON



78 SHIP



what else!



With the outbreak of the Civil War all previous U.S. postage issues were declared valueless, to prevent their use by Confederates. During the war the 1861-66 stamps were also used by Northerners as "small change," due to the lack of metal coins. These varieties include the famous "Black Jacks" honoring President Andrew Jackson; and the first Abraham Lincoln stamp marking the anniversary of his assassination.

dec 7

706



# GRILLS 1867



93  
check 1-830

C 13x16





# UNITED STATES

1869



8



112



113



114



color



GEORGE WASHINGTON

110-80+



SHIELD AND EAGLE

STRIKE

30+



S.S. "ADRIATIC"

117



119



LANDING OF COLUMBUS

118 T 220



LANDING OF COLUMBUS

105-119 T



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

120 395



SHIELD, EAGLE AND FLAGS

121 200



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

122 100+



117

STAR CANES



anchor

116



color

113

Because of their odd size and the few familiar portraits, these stamps originally were disliked by the general public. Today, however, all of them are very popular with philatelists. They are the first U.S. pictorials, the first adhesive bicolors, and the shortest-lived regular issue in U.S. postal history. Some of the 15c, 24c and 30c values were printed by error with inverted centers, and have become great rarities.



HARRY J. BUGEL  
200 HAVERFORD AVE.  
NASHVILLE, TN. 37205



Benjamin Rush was born on Jan 4, 1746 (Dec 24, 1745 oldstyle), at Byberry, Penn. He matriculated at the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1760. He was apprenticed to Dr John Redman, the leading physician in Philadelphia, and, in 1766, entered the University of Edinburgh, from which he received an MD degree two years later. He returned to Philadelphia, where he began the practice of medicine and became Professor of Chemistry at the College of Philadelphia, the first medical school in the 13 colonies. This school later became part of the University of Pennsylvania.

Rush introduced clinical instruction at Pennsylvania Hospital and initiated the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was a member of the Continental Congress from July 20, 1775, to March 1776 and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a surgeon with the Philadelphia militia and then a Surgeon-General in the Continental Army but deserted Washington at Valley Forge. He

became Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the College of Philadelphia and then Professor of the Institutes of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He continued to teach and practice medicine until he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint in 1797 by President John Adams.

He described dengue in 1780 and is well known for his account of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1793. He discussed the relationship of focal infection in the teeth and rheumatism. However, he considered inflammation an effect rather than a cause of disease. He also wrote about the effect of arsenic in cancer. Rush was interested in psychiatry and particularly in dream theory. His book *Medical Inquiries and Observations Upon the Diseases of the Mind* (1812) represented an important step in the rational treatment of mental disease.

Rush assisted in the founding of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Penn, and Dickinson College in Carlisle, Penn. He also fought for prison reform, higher education for women, and free public schools for the poor and urged the abolition of slavery. He favored the restriction of alcohol and tobacco and was active in founding a bible society.

He died of typhus in Philadelphia on April 19, 1813. Philatelically, he was honored as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence on a stamp issued in 1869 by the United States. The stamp is a painting by the American artist John Trumbull.—ROBERT A. KYLE, MD, MARC A. SHAMPO, PhD (Reprinted from the Sept 7, 1979, issue of *THE JOURNAL* [1979;242:1052].)



# UNITED STATES

1870-71

National Bank Note Co. Printing  
Embossed with Grill



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
134



ANDREW JACKSON  
135



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
136



ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
137



EDWIN M. STANTON  
138



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
139



HENRY CLAY  
140



DANIEL WEBSTER  
141



ALEXANDER HAMILTON  
143



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY  
144

1870-71

Without Grill



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
145



ANDREW JACKSON  
146



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
147



149



ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
148



EDWIN M. STANTON  
149



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
150



HENRY CLAY  
151



DANIEL WEBSTER  
152



Winfield Scott  
153



WINFIELD SCOTT  
153



ALEXANDER HAMILTON  
154



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY  
155



156 for comp.

You are now embarked on an exciting philatelic journey among the famous "Bank Note" issues. Fifty-nine major varieties were printed by three companies between 1870 and 1888: National, Continental, and American.



# UNITED STATES

1873

Continental Bank Note Co. Printing  
Types of 1870-71 with Secret Marks: Thin Hard Paper



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 162



ANDREW JACKSON 167



GEORGE WASHINGTON 158



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 159



EDWIN M. STANTON 160



THOMAS JEFFERSON 161



HENRY CLAY 162



164



DANIEL WEBSTER 163



ALEXANDER HAMILTON 165



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 166



163

On this page you see the classic stamps produced by Continental, which succeeded National. These issues are renowned for the "secret marks" which set apart Continental's work from that of National. (For more information on this subject, refer to the STAMP IDENTIFIER section.)

1875



Cancel



ANDREW JACKSON 178



ZACHARY TAYLOR 179



The 1873 design, honoring President Andrew Jackson, was now printed in vermilion; and a new blue 5c value, picturing President Zachary Taylor, was issued to comply with the rate set by the international Universal Postal Union for European mail.



# UNITED STATES

1879

American Bank Note Co. Printing  
Same as 1870-75 Issues: Soft Porous Paper



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1879



ANDREW JACKSON 1879



GEORGE WASHINGTON 1879



ZACHARY TAYLOR 1879



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1879



THOMAS JEFFERSON 1879



THOMAS JEFFERSON 1879



DANIEL WEBSTER 1879



ALEXANDER HAMILTON 1879



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 1879

In 1879 Continental merged with American Bank Note Co. For philatelists the greatest single change, resulting from the merger, was that all the stamps were printed on soft porous paper, instead of the hard paper previously used by National and Continental.

purple cancel

1882



JAMES A. GARFIELD 1882



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1882



GEORGE WASHINGTON 1882



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1882



THOMAS JEFFERSON 1882

1881-82

Re-engraved

1883-88



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1883-88



GEORGE WASHINGTON 1883-88



GEORGE WASHINGTON 1883-88



GEORGE WASHINGTON 1883-88



ANDREW JACKSON 1883-88



214



ANDREW JACKSON 1883-88



JAMES A. GARFIELD 1883-88



ALEXANDER HAMILTON 1883-88



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 1883-88



# UNITED STATES

1890-93



220c



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 219



GEORGE WASHINGTON 219D



GEORGE WASHINGTON 220



220a



ANDREW JACKSON 221



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 222



ULYSSES S. GRANT 223



JAMES A. GARFIELD 224



WILLIAM T. SHERMAN 225



DANIEL WEBSTER 226



color 223



HENRY CLAY 227



THOMAS JEFFERSON 228



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 229



227



228

Last regular issue of U.S. stamps to be printed by a private bank note company, these varieties are prized for their small size and simple design. Continuing an American tradition, these stamps honor U.S. presidents, military heroes, and political leaders. Of philatelic note and value are small white "caps" found on some of the 2c values.



# UNITED STATES

1893  
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



Columbus in sight of land from the deck of the Santa Maria, as pictured by artist William Powell. Columbus' face is clean-shaven. 230



Columbus landing at San Salvador in the Bahamas in 1492. The scene is one day after that on the 1c value, now he has a full beard! 231



The Santa Maria, Columbus' flagship, was copied from an engraving by a Spanish historian-artist and is recognized to be an exact replica. 232



The entire fleet of Columbus was an imposing sight in 1492, but all three ships could be put on the deck of any modern-day luxury ocean liner. 233



Columbus, at the Court of Spain, begs Queen Isabella to finance his courageous trip to the Indies, by contributing her precious jewels. 234



Columbus is welcomed in Barcelona after his discovery of America. The greatest hero of his day, he was received with pomp and honor. 235



Though undermined by political foes, Columbus regained the favor of Queen Isabella when she learned the truth about the attacks on him. 236



As a gift, Columbus offered a group of American Indians to Isabella. The Indians were taken to the Cathedral where they were baptized. 237



The platform where Columbus told of his discoveries and presented the Indians may still be seen as part of the Cathedral in Barcelona. 238



Columbus shown at the Monastery of Rabida explaining his radical theory of a round world. The first dog is pictured on a stamp design. 239



Queen Isabella recalled Columbus to Barcelona to reconsider the financing of his intended expedition to find a new route to the Indies. 240



Faced with a Treasury deficit, Queen Isabella pawned her jewels to buy the necessary ships and supplies for Columbus' westward voyage. 241



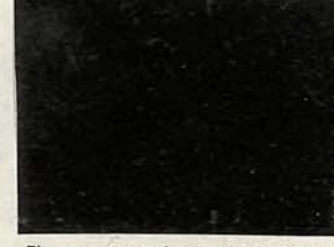
Powerful political enemies, who envied Columbus' popularity with the Queen, were successful in having him chained and imprisoned. 242



After his third trip to America, Columbus proudly returned to Spain. Here, he astounded the Spanish Court with tales of his new discoveries. 243



This picture of Queen Isabella and Columbus represents the first time a U.S. stamp carried the portrait either of a queen or a non-citizen. 244



The cast reproduced as the central design was taken from a commemorative half-dollar issued for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. 245





Progressive  
break

Broken frame  
line LR



Another break  
Started  
higher up

entire line  
C right

Double Transfer



Right frame

Broken frame line  
LR w/transfer @ R

Right frame  
lines closer together



Left frame

Lower right frame only





# UNITED STATES

1894

Same as 1890-93 Issue, but with Triangles in Upper Corners: Unwatermarked



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 246



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 247



GEORGE WASHINGTON 248



GEORGE WASHINGTON 249



GEORGE WASHINGTON 250



GEORGE WASHINGTON 251



GEORGE WASHINGTON 252



ANDREW JACKSON 253



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 254



ULYSSES S. GRANT 255



JAMES A. GARFIELD 256



WILLIAM T. SHERMAN 257



DANIEL WEBSTER 258



HENRY CLAY 259



THOMAS JEFFERSON 260



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 261



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 261A



JAMES MADISON 262



JOHN MARSHALL 263

These were the first U.S. postage stamps ever printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The addition of small delicate triangles to their upper corners, and the inclusion of one, two and five dollar denominations are the principal differences between these varieties and their 1890 counterparts.



# UNITED STATES

1895

Watermarked USPS



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 264



GEORGE WASHINGTON 265



GEORGE WASHINGTON 266



GEORGE WASHINGTON 267



ANDREW JACKSON 268



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 269



ULYSSES S. GRANT 270



JAMES A. GARFIELD 271



WILLIAM T. SHERMAN 272



DANIEL WEBSTER 273



HENRY CLAY 274



THOMAS JEFFERSON 275



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 276



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY 276A



JAMES MADISON 277



JOHN MARSHALL 278

These varieties have the same designs as the 1894 issue, but were printed on paper watermarked with the double-line letters USPS, so arranged that one letter or a portion of one appears on each stamp. This was the first time that stamps for postal use were watermarked, and it was done to prevent counterfeiting.

1898

Watermarked USPS



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 279



GEORGE WASHINGTON 279B



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 280



ULYSSES S. GRANT 281



JAMES A. GARFIELD 282



DANIEL WEBSTER 283



DANIEL WEBSTER 283



HENRY CLAY 284

color 282  
Coke

264-284



Engel - Extra -



150 +  
475 -



150 +  
475 -

60 -





150+

475+  
725+



# UNITED STATES

1898

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION



color 286



color 286



A scene from Father Marquette's explorations of the Mississippi River. 286



Grain harvesting with horse-drawn combines was slow and tedious. 286



Buffalo were prized by the Indians for food and clothing. 287



John Charles Frémont planted a U.S. flag on highest peak in Rocky Mts. 288



The U.S. Cavalry that protected settlers from fierce Indian attacks. 289



Death of a horse pulling a "Prairie Schooner" was a typical hardship. 290



Here is a typical gold-mining prospector with his burros and dog. 291



Western cattle were often killed by blizzards and howling winds. 292



A marvel of the 1890's: bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo. 293

1901

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION



294



295



296



297



298



299

The Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N. Y. in 1901, was a tribute to the economic and social progress of North, Central, and South America during the 19th Century. Stamps issued to commemorate the event carried pictures featuring this country's advances in transportation.



# UNITED STATES

1902-03

Watermarked USPS  
Perforated 12



*color*



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 300



GEORGE WASHINGTON 301



ANDREW JACKSON 302



ULYSSES S. GRANT 303



ABRAHAM LINCOLN 304



JAMES A. GARFIELD 305



MARTHA WASHINGTON 306



DANIEL WEBSTER 307



BENJAMIN HARRISON 308



HENRY CLAY 309



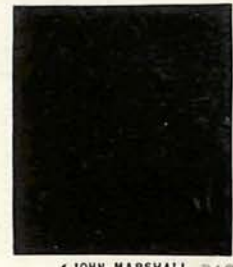
THOMAS JEFFERSON 310



DAVID G. FARRAGUT 311



JAMES MADISON 312



JOHN MARSHALL 315



*pro cancel* 303

The "Gay 90's" passed into nostalgic history, the new 20th Century dawned, and the Government issued stamps designed to conform to the baroque or "ginger-bread" style of the times. Portraits of American notables in the fields of law, politics, and war were set in decorative frames, biographical data was included. Martha Washington became the first white American woman to appear on a U. S. postage stamp!



*same intent*





# UNITED STATES

1908-09

Perforated 12

331-42



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

331



GEORGE WASHINGTON

332



333



334



335



336



337



338



339



340



341



342

Imperforate



343



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

343



GEORGE WASHINGTON

344



344



341



345



346



347

mint



341

These are the first 12 values of issues generally labelled, "The Third Bureau Series of 1908-22." The one and two cent values show the denomination in words instead of numerals. Though Washington is on 11 values, Franklin, never President, is also included; a glowing tribute to his spot in U.S. history.

could this be  
a us auto vending  
Ty I 6 85/75

coil!  
ges  
post cut



# UNITED STATES

1903

Perforated 12

1906

Imperfate

1906-08

Imperfate

Imperfate

30



P12 1/2  
318

scarce  
319a



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
319



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
320



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
314



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

316 (550-)

1904

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION



321



ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON

323



THOMAS JEFFERSON

324



322



JAMES MONROE

325



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

326



MAP OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

327

This set was issued to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase (827,987 sq. mi.), the first major acquisition west of the Mississippi. Pictured on the stamps are the notables who negotiated the vast transaction: Livingston and Monroe bargained with Napoleon; President Jefferson officially approved the deal. President McKinley authorized the St. Louis World's Fair celebrating the centennial of the Purchase.

1907

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

328



FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN

329



POCAHONTAS

330

for comparison



This set marked the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Jamestown Colony in Virginia. On the 1c value is a picture of Capt. John Smith, who led three ships and 105 settlers to this foreign shore. The 2c has as its illustration a painting showing the hardy settlers landing at Jamestown. Chief Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas, who saved Capt. Smith's life, is pictured on the 5c value.

for comparison





# UNITED STATES

1909  
ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION



382



370



371



370

In 1867 William Seward, astute Secretary of State, negotiated with Russia to buy Alaska for seven million two hundred thousand dollars. Called at the time "Seward's Folly," his prophetic good judgment is a fact of history today.

## HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION



375



372



373



Back of  
374/376

For the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in New York aboard the "Half-Moon," and the 100th anniversary of Robert Fulton's first trip in his steamboat "Clermont" a special stamp showing both vessels was issued.



375

1910-11

Watermarked USPS: Perforated 12



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
374



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
373



376



377



378



379



380



381



380

Imperforate



383



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
383



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
384



384



# UNITED STATES

1908-10

Coil Stamps: Watermarked USPS  
Perforated 12 Horizontally



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

348



GEORGE WASHINGTON

349



350



351

Perforated 12 Vertically



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

352



GEORGE WASHINGTON

353



354



355



356

Coil stamps were first designed in 1908 to meet a demand from manufacturers of vending and affixing machines. The first issues, using 1902-03 designs, were experimental and are now quite rare.

1909

Perforated 12: Bluish Gray Paper



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

357



GEORGE WASHINGTON

358



362



364



366

All values up to and including the 15c were printed on 30% rag stock. This resulted in the "Bluish Paper" varieties which are now philatelic gems.

1909

LINCOLN MEMORIAL



367



369



368



Sherman

To mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, 1809 in Kentucky, a special stamp was issued in three forms: perforated, imperforate, and perforated on "Bluish Paper."



# UNITED STATES

1909  
ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION



382



370



371



370

In 1867 William Seward, astute Secretary of State, negotiated with Russia to buy Alaska for seven million two hundred thousand dollars. Called at the time "Seward's Folly," his prophetic good judgment is a fact of history today.

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION



375



372



373



Back of  
374/376



375

For the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in New York aboard the "Half-Moon," and the 100th anniversary of Robert Fulton's first trip in his steamboat "Clermont" a special stamp showing both vessels was issued.

1910-11

Watermarked USPS: Perforated 12



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
377



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
378



376



377



378



379



380



381



380



383



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
383



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
384



384

Imperforate



# UNITED STATES

1909

LINCOLN MEMORIAL



To mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, 1809 in Kentucky, a special stamp was issued in three forms: perforated, imperforate, and perforated on "Bluish Paper."

1909

370 ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPEDITION

371



In 1867, William Seward, Secretary of State, negotiated with Russia to buy Alaska for \$7,200,000. Called "Seward's Folly," Alaska has proven its worth many hundreds of times over.

372

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

373



Commemorating the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in New York aboard the "Half-Moon," and the 100th anniversary of Robert Fulton's first voyage in his steamship the "Clermont."

1913

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Perforated 12



VASCO NÚÑEZ DE BALBOA 397



PANAMA CANAL 398



GOLDEN GATE 399



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY 400



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY 400A

This set of four designs was issued to mark the 400th anniversary of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513, also the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. The first set was perforated with gauge 12 holes; the second (1914-15) had gauge 10 perfs.

1914-15

Perforated 10



VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA 401



PANAMA CANAL 402



GOLDEN GATE 403



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY 404

The perforations were changed in 1914 from 12 to 10 to strengthen the sheets.



# UNITED STATES

1910-13

Coil Stamps: Watermarked USPS

Perforated 12 Horizontally



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

385



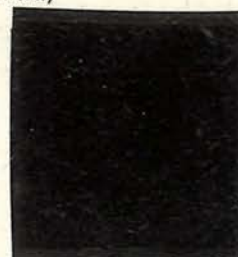
GEORGE WASHINGTON

386



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

387



GEORGE WASHINGTON

388

Perforated 8½ Horizontally



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

390



GEORGE WASHINGTON

391



389! P12  
NWM!

Perforated 8½ Vertically



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

392



GEORGE WASHINGTON

393



GEORGE WASHINGTON

394



395



396



393

From 1910 to 1914, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing experimented with coils to determine the best gauge for perforations. The perf. 12 separated too easily and perf. 8½ was not sufficient. In 1914 perf. 10 was tried and found ideal.



# UNITED STATES

1912-14

Watermarked USPS

Perforated 12

Imperforate



GEORGE WASHINGTON



COIL STAMPS

Perforated 8½ Horizontally

Perforated 8½ Vertically



Perforated 12



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



Watermarked USPS



The discontinuance of parcel post stamps made necessary five new denominations of ordinary stamps, 7c, 9c, 12c, 20c and 30c. The 7c value bears the head of Washington, the other four show the head of Franklin. The 1c and 2c varieties of this issue are printed with numerals instead of words.



# UNITED STATES

1913

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION  
Perforated 12



VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA



PANAMA CANAL



GOLDEN GATE



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

This set of four designs was issued to mark the 400th anniversary of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513, also the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. The first set was perforated with gauge 12 holes; the second (1914-15) had gauge 10 perfs.

1914-15

Perforated 10



VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA



PANAMA CANAL



GOLDEN GATE



DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

The perforations were changed in 1914 from 12 to 10 to strengthen the sheets.



# UNITED STATES

WATERMARKED USPS

1914

Flat Plate Printing: Coil Stamps: Perforated 10 Vertically



443



444



445



446



447

1914

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

Coil Stamps: Perforated 10 Horizontally



441



442



459



460



461

1914

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

Imperforate

1915

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

Perforated 10

Perforated 11

Rotary Press Coil Stamps: Perforated 10 Vertically



452



453



454



455



456



457



458

1915-16

Rotary Press Coil Stamps: Perforated 10 Horizontally



448



TYPE I

449



TYPE II

450

Rotary Press printing was used for the first time. It provided a faster and more economical method of stamp production as compared to the Flat Plate method.



# UNITED STATES

1914-15

Watermarked USPS  
Perforated 10



GEORGE WASHINGTON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



The continuing experiments to improve stamp separations resulted in changing the gauge of perforations to 10 for stamps in sheet form, thus quite incidentally creating a new set for collectors. It also became necessary to issue an 11c value for the first time in U.S. postal history.



493 1/10m

# UNITED STATES

1916-22

ROTARY PRESS COIL STAMPS

Perforated 10 Horizontally



GEORGE WASHINGTON

10



87  
300



88

150



89

100

Perforated 10 Vertically



490  
10



491

?



492

10



493  
11



494

11

3/2



495

350



496

100



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

497  
800

1917

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

5c Error from Sheet of 2c

Perforated 10

Perforated 11



490



467

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BARE



505



490



490



493

490

The famous "Five Cent Error" occurred during the printing of the 1916-17 and 1917-19 issues. The error occurred where 5c stamps appeared within sheets supposed to contain only 2c values.

pre came  
went a km oho

491

491

491

493





# UNITED STATES

1916-17

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

Unwatermarked: Perforated 10



140

GEORGE WASHINGTON

20

10

11

180

472



466

180

750

468

1350

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

675

15



110

1500

473

1200



11

6750

15

Imperforate

40

JAMES MADISON

JOHN MARSHALL

50

4250



47617 TIO NMM

GEORGE WASHINGTON

482

212

4591

181

475



An unexpected new demand for high value stamps necessitated adding to this regular issue the \$2 and \$5 denominations which were made from the old 1902 dies to save cost. When a new contract for paper was effected it was decided, for the sake of economy, to use unwatermarked paper.



485 is 5d carriage error

482(Sher) 48212 Tio

30c Perf. 10 unwatermarked OG, LH, Very Fine w/PFC Scott #476A, not priced Realized \$4,950

Shen 48217



493 NY 10M

# UNITED STATES

1916-22

ROTARY PRESS COIL STAMPS

Perforated 10 Horizontally



GEORGE WASHINGTON

10



87

300



88

150



89

100

Perforated 10 Vertically



490

10



491

?



492

16



493

100



494

11



495

350



496

100



497

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

800

1917

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

5c Error from Sheet of 2c

Perforated 10

Perforated 11



496

GEORGE WASHINGTON

RARE



505

Red  
11c  
a  
-27



490



490



493

490

The famous "Five Cent Error" occurred during the printing of the 1916-17 and 1917-19 issues. The error occurred where 5c stamps appeared within sheets supposed to contain only 2c values.

pre came  
went above this

491

491

491

493



# UNITED STATES

1918-20  
OFFSET PRINTING  
Unwatermarked: Perforated 11



GEORGE WASHINGTON



Imperforate



Perforated 12½



In an attempt to economize due to heavy World War I costs the Bureau tried using offset printing on these varieties, but the results were deemed unsatisfactory for stamps.

534A VI  
(H) 1-88

528 VA

II 532



# UNITED STATES

1917-19  
Unwatermarked  
Perforated 11



GEORGE WASHINGTON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



1918

1917

1918



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



GEORGE WASHINGTON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



Further experiments in perforating proved gauge 11 to be the most satisfactory for the type of paper used at this time. It seemed to make for a happy medium between the too fragile perf. 12 and the too strong perf. 10. The perf. 11 "Two Cent" design of 1908 was made from a left-over supply of imperforate sheets.



# UNITED STATES

1919-21

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

Unwatermarked: Perforated 11x10



538



539



540



541

Perforated 10x11



542

Perforated 10



543



547

Perforated 11



545



546



544  
19x22 1/2  
P11

In an attempt to be thrifty, the Post Office issued this assortment of varieties. Some were "coil waste" made from sheets intended to be used to create coil stamps. This issue completed the Washington-Franklin series.

1919

VICTORY



00/or

Hailing the allied victory in World War I, this stamp, showing "Freedom" with flags, was issued Mar. 3, 1919. 537

1920

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY



THE MAYFLOW 548



LANDING OF PILGRIMS 549



SIGNING OF COMPACT 550

This set marked the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Historians agree that while Plymouth Rock will always be featured in connection with the landing, it is an accepted fact that the first landing was at Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod and not at Plymouth.

547  
precancel  
color lake



547 Carmine above lake



# UNITED STATES

1924

HUGUENOT-WALLOON



"NEW NETHERLAND" 614



LANDING AT FORT ORANGE 615



MONUMENT AT MAYPORT, FLA. 616

Both the Huguenots (Protestants who lived in France) and Walloons (French-speaking Protestants who lived in northeastern France and southwestern Belgium), suffered from religious persecution. The Huguenots fled to Florida, started a settlement. A few years later it was destroyed by Spaniards. The Walloons fled to the "New World" and settled among several colonies located in New Amsterdam, Connecticut and Delaware.

1925

LEXINGTON-CONCORD



WASHINGTON AT CAMBRIDGE 617



BIRTH OF LIBERTY 618



THE MINUTE MAN 619

Although political action had been taken by the American colonies in 1774 to resist unfair taxation by England, the first military action was in 1775 at Lexington, Mass. where the Redcoats fired into a small group of Minutemen. A few hours later at Concord, Mass. the Minutemen fired "the shot heard 'round the world" and the British reeled back with heavy losses. Two months later George Washington assumed command of the Army.

1925

NORSE-AMERICAN



SLOOP "RESTAURATIONEN" 620



VIKING SHIP 621

Honoring the first group of Norwegians, who came to the United States in 1825. These hardy pioneers were followed by thousands of their countrymen who settled mainly in the mid-west.

1925-26

Flat Plate Printing: Perforated 11



The 13c value, carrying the picture of President Benjamin Harrison, and the 17c value portraying President Woodrow Wilson, met the fees for circulars, parcel post, registered mail.



WOODROW WILSON 623

1926

ERICSSON MEMORIAL

SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION



This variety commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was issued at the time of the celebration in Phila.

627



Ericsson invented the ship screw propeller; built the "Monitor," the U.S. Navy's first iron-clad ship. 628



Famous Revolutionary battle in which General George Washington, by brilliant strategy and tactics, escaped seemingly certain defeat. 629



# UNITED STATES

1926

ERICSSON MEMORIAL

SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION



This variety commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was issued at the time of the celebration in Phila.



Ericsson invented the ship screw propeller; built the "Monitor," the U.S. Navy's first iron-clad ship.

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS



Famous Revolutionary battle in which General George Washington, by brilliant strategy and tactics, escaped seemingly certain defeat.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION  
Souvenir Sheet



PART of BC

DOT OVER S LR

525