



Issue of 1847

IMPERFORATE

PRINTED BY RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington

On July 1, 1847 the first official United States stamps were issued featuring the portraits of our first postmaster and our first president. The 5¢ value paid for postal service up to a distance of 300 miles, and the 10¢ value paid for service beyond this point. These stamps were issued imperforate (unperforated) and had to be cut apart with scissors. The adoption of adhesive stamps paved the way to the remarkable development of the postal system of today.

Issue of 1851-57

IMPERFORATE

PRINTED BY TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & Co.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Thomas Jefferson



George Washington



George Washington

THE rapid expansion and popularity of the postal service soon made a greater flexibility in rates a necessity. Lower rates for all distances was deemed advisable and in 1851 a new set of stamps was issued for this purpose. If pre-paid, a 3¢ stamp was sufficient to cover charges up to a distance of 3,000 miles. 5¢ was required if not pre-paid. Beyond this point the rate was six or ten cents. 24¢, 30¢, and 90¢ values are known but it is believed that they were not regularly issued.



Issue of 1857-61

PERFORATED 15

PRINTED BY TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



28-32

Thomas Jefferson



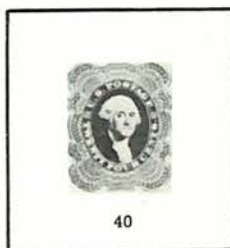
33-37

George Washington



38, 39

George Washington



40

George Washington



41

Benjamin Franklin



42

George Washington

THIS issue marked a great milestone in postal progress. Due to the pressing need for a faster method of dispensing stamps to the public the stamps were machine perforated so that instead of being cut apart by scissors stamps were now easily and quickly separated. This set employed the same designs as the previous issue. The 24¢, 30¢, and 90¢ values were now regularly issued.

Issue of 1861-66

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



Benjamin Franklin



Andrew Jackson



George Washington



Thomas Jefferson



George Washington



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



George Washington



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington

UPON the outbreak of war between the states in 1861, the postal authorities found it necessary to demonitize all of the United States stamps in order to prevent usage by the Confederate States. The issue of 1861 was created as a replacement. During the war, due to the scarcity of metal coins, these stamps were used as small change.



Issue of 1867

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

GRILLED



65, 70, 76

Benjamin Franklin



Andrew Jackson



George Washington



60, 79

Thomas Jefferson



George Washington



69, 74, 81

George Washington



75, 82

Abraham Lincoln



83

George Washington



61, 84

Benjamin Franklin



85

George Washington

THE removal of cancellations from used stamps for the purpose of reusing with intent to defraud the government caused the postal authorities to adopt the use of the grill. These metallic grills, which consisted of small square pyramids, were impressed on the stamp so that the fibers of the paper would be weakened and would completely absorb the cancelling ink and thus make cleaning for a second use impossible.



Grill



Issue of 1869

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

GRILLED



Benjamin Franklin



Pony Express Rider



Locomotive



George Washington



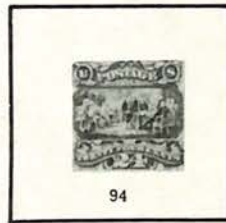
Eagle and Shield



S. S. Adriatic



Landing of Columbus



Declaration of Independence



Eagle, Shield and Flags



Abraham Lincoln

THE first pictorial issue of the United States was introduced in 1869 and is still considered one of our most beautifully engraved issues. The 15¢, 24¢ and the 30¢ values exist with the center inverted and are very scarce.



Issue of 1870-71

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



Edwin M. Stanton

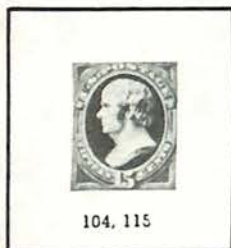


102, 113

Thomas Jefferson



Henry Clay



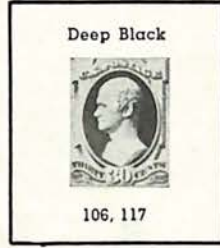
104, 115

Daniel Webster



105, 116

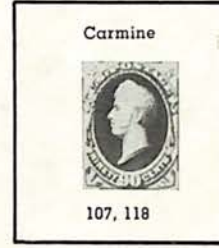
Gen. Winfield Scott



Deep Black

106, 117

Alexander Hamilton



Carmine

107, 118

Commodore Oliver Perry

THIS series of stamps could well be termed the first famous American set since it featured the portraits of our great leaders. This set is found both with and without the grill.



Issue of 1873

PERFORATED 12

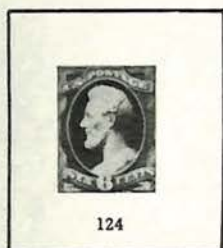
PRINTED BY THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



Edwin M. Stanton



Thomas Jefferson



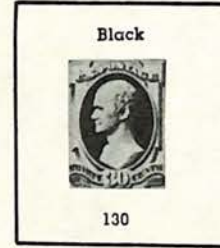
Henry Clay



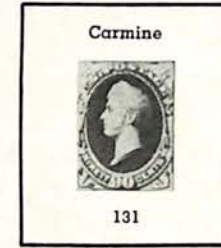
Daniel Webster



Gen. Winfield Scott



Alexander Hamilton



Commodore Oliver Perry

THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY was awarded the contract to continue producing this series of postage stamps. To identify its product from that of its predecessor (the National Bank Note Company) secret marks were added to the retained designs through the 15¢ denomination. The 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ values can only be distinguished by the shades.

These secret marks are illustrated below:



Franklin. Dash of color added in pearl left of 1



Jackson. Closed outline of ornament left of U.S.



Washington. Shading under upper ribbon under THREE heavier.



Lincoln. First 4 vertical lines of left ribbon heavier.



Stanton. Semi-circles added in ball at lower left.



Jefferson. Crescent added in scroll ornament.



Clay. Balls in 2 crescent shaped.



Webster. Worn lines of shading in triangles and below U.S. Postage.



Issue of 1875

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.



Andrew Jackson



Zachary Taylor

THE 5¢ stamp was created to meet the requirements for foreign mail following the establishment of the Universal Postal Union.

Issue of 1879

PERFORATED 12

SOFT POROUS PAPER

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



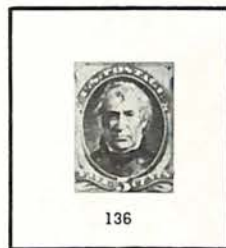
Benjamin Franklin



Andrew Jackson



George Washington



136

Zachary Taylor



Abraham Lincoln



Thomas Jefferson



Secret Mark

139

Thomas Jefferson



Daniel Webster



Black

141

Alexander Hamilton



Vermilion

143

Commodore Oliver Perry

THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, having consolidated itself with the Continental Bank Note Company printed this series. Added interest for the collector is found in this issue because of the soft, porous paper used in contrast to the hard, snappy, translucent paper of the previous issues.

*Issue of 1882*

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



James A. Garfield

Issued as a memorial to President Garfield.

Issue of 1881-82

PERFORATED 12

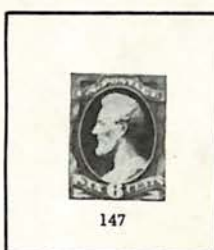
PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



DESIGNS of the 1881-1882 series at first glance appear to be a replica of the previous issue. Closer inspection will reveal a denser appearance in design which was due to the re-engraving of the plates. The characteristics of the recutting are shown:

Illustrations of the re-engraving characteristics

- 1¢—Lines of shading have been added to the upper arabesques, and vertical lines in the upper portion of the stamp have been deepened.
- 3¢—About 1mm. below the "ts" of cents a short horizontal dash has been etched. The width of the shading at the side of the central oval has been reduced.
- 6¢—Three lines can be counted from the edge of the panel to the outside of the stamp. Before re-engraving four lines were present.
- 10¢—Four lines can be counted between the left side of the oval and the edge of the shield. Before re-engraving five lines could be counted.

*Issue of 1883*

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



George Washington



Andrew Jackson

Issue of 1887

Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



George Washington

Issue of 1888

Andrew Jackson



James A. Garfield



Alexander Hamilton



Commodore Oliver Perry

Color and design changes feature these issues. The widow of President Garfield did not approve of the stamp issued in his memory and therefore the color was changed from brown to indigo.



Issue of 1890-93

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



George Washington



Andrew Jackson



Abraham Lincoln



Ulysses S. Grant



James A. Garfield



William T. Sherman



Daniel Webster



Henry Clay



Thomas Jefferson



Commodore Oliver Perry

THIS series of postage stamps was produced in the reduced size that is still used for regular issues and occasionally used for commemoratives. It features the portraits of several presidents, statesmen, and military heroes. The 2¢ value was originally issued in the lake shade but was changed to carmine on March 12, 1890.



Issue of 1894

PERFORATED 12

PRINTED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING



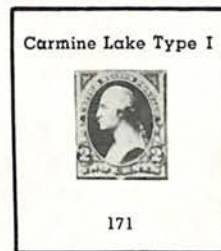
Benjamin Franklin



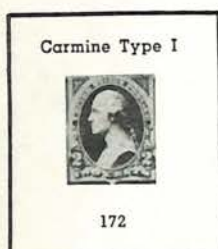
Benjamin Franklin



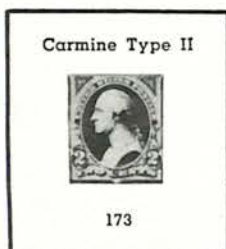
George Washington



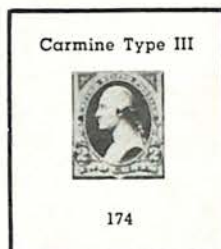
George Washington



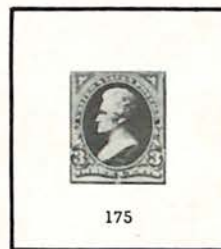
George Washington



George Washington



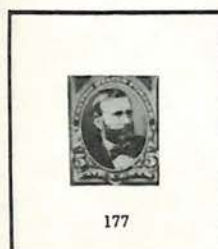
George Washington



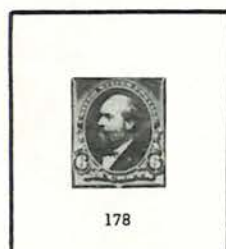
Andrew Jackson



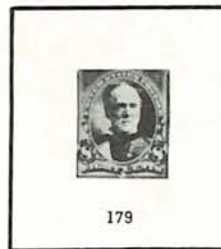
Abraham Lincoln



Ulysses S. Grant



James A. Garfield



William T. Sherman



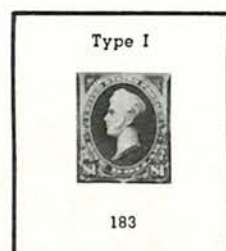
Daniel Webster



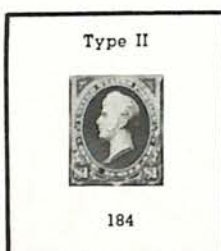
Henry Clay



Thomas Jefferson



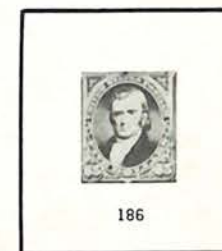
Commodore Perry



Commodore Perry



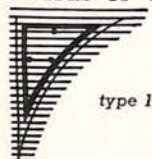
James Madison



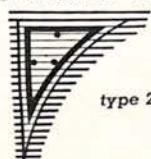
John Marshall

WITH this issue the task of printing United States postage stamps was turned over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D.C. This new postage series was similar in design to the issue of 1890-93 but small ornamental triangles were added to the upper corners. One, two and five dollar denominations were added.

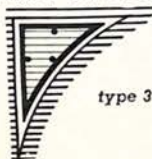
THREE TYPES OF THE 2¢ TRIANGLES ARE HEREWITH ILLUSTRATED:



type 1



type 2



type 3

TWO TYPES OF THE \$1.00 CIRCLES ARE HEREWITH ILLUSTRATED:



type 1



type 2



Issue of 1895

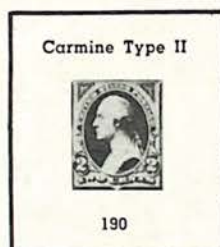
PERFORATED 12
DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



George Washington



George Washington



Andrew Jackson



Abraham Lincoln



Ulysses S. Grant



James A. Garfield



William T. Sherman



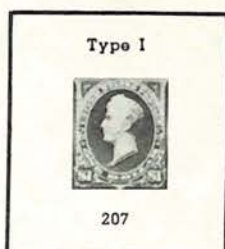
Daniel Webster



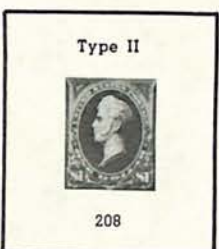
Henry Clay



Thomas Jefferson



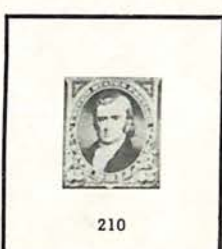
Commodore Perry



Commodore Perry



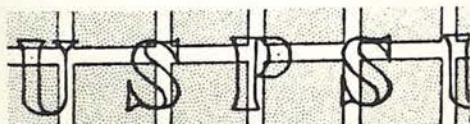
James Madison



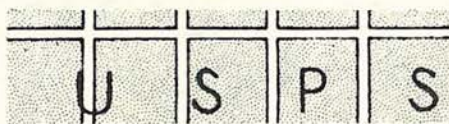
John Marshall

In printing this new issue watermarked paper was used for the first time on stamps intended for postage purposes. Watermarking had been used previously for revenue stamps and postcards. The watermark consisted of Double-line letters "U S P S" so distributed that each stamp on the sheet shows at least a part of the watermarking, as illustrated below. In 1910 a single-line watermark was used for the first time by the Bureau.

Double-line



Single-line





Issue of 1898

PERFORATED 12
DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK

Green



188

Benjamin Franklin

Red Type III



192

George Washington

Red Brown



195

Abraham Lincoln

Blue



197

Ulysses S. Grant



James A. Garfield



Daniel Webster

Light Brown Type II



203

Daniel Webster

Olive Green



205

Henry Clay

SIMILAR in design to the previous issue, the colors of the 1¢ and 5¢ stamps were changed to conform to the Universal Postal Union regulations. The colors of the 10¢ and 15¢ denominations were changed to avoid confusion. Two types of the 10¢ stamp are distinguished as indicated below:



type 1

Type II

A line of color appears in the white curve below "TS" of cents and "E" of Ten.



type 2



902-03

DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



Andrew Jackson



Ulysses S. Grant



Abraham Lincoln



James A. Garfield



Martha Washington



Daniel Webster



Benjamin Harrison



Henry Clay



Thomas Jefferson



David G. Farragut



James Madison



John Marshall

Issue of 1906-08

IMPERFORATE



Benjamin Franklin



Abraham Lincoln

Issue of 1903-06

PERFORATED 12

IMPERFORATE



George Washington



George Washington

THIS series of postage stamps featured elaborately engraved framed designs with the name of the person and the years of birth and death on each stamp directly under each portrait. For the first time in United States postal history an American woman, Martha Washington, graced a stamp, the 8¢ value.



Issue of 1908-09

PERFORATED 12

DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



237

Benjamin Franklin



238

George Washington



239



240



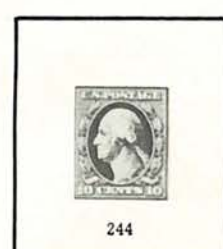
241



242



243



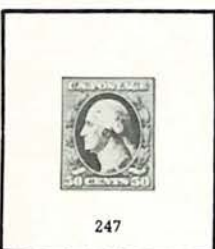
244



245



246



247



248

IMPERFORATE



THIS series for the sake of uniformity and artistic effect featured the head of George Washington on all of the denominations except the 1¢ which portrayed Benjamin Franklin. Part of this issue was printed on a stock which was made of 35 per cent rag and are known as "bluish paper", although they are actually grayish in appearance. Most of the denominations printed on this paper are rare.



Issue of 1908-10

COIL STAMPS

PERFORATED 12 HORIZONTALLY

DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



COIL STAMPS

PERFORATED 12 VERTICALLY



OFFICIALLY issued coil stamps came into being in 1908. As the name indicates, the stamps instead of being issued in sheet form, were made available in lengths which were coiled into rolls of five hundred and one thousand. Stamps in this form were found to be more convenient for handling large quantities of mail that called for the same stamp value. These coils were also made available to private companies who were licensed to perforate them and sell them in vending machines at neighborhood stores for the convenience of the public.



Issue of 1910-11

PERFORATED 12

SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK



Benjamin Franklin



George Washington



281



282

IMPERFORATE



This issue employed the same designs as the previous series. A single line style of watermark was used. (watermark illustrated on page 15)



Issue of 1910-13

COIL STAMPS

SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK

PERFORATED 12 HORIZONTALLY



PERFORATED 12 VERTICALLY



288

PERFORATED 8½ HORIZONTALLY



290



291

PERFORATED 8½ VERTICALLY



THIS series of coil stamps featured the designs of the previous regular issues. As an experiment the Bureau of Engraving and Printing used a 8½ perforation instead of the usual 12 in an effort to find a more suitable size. The 3¢ perforated 12 stamp of this series is the rarest coil only a few being used at Orangeburg, N. Y. and for that reason is omitted from this album.



Issue of 1912-14

PERFORATED 12

SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK



IMPERFORATE



COIL STAMPS

PERFORATED 8½ HORIZONTALLY

PERFORATED 8½ VERTICALLY



This series featured the portrait of George Washington with slight changes in the design-work from the previous issues. A 7¢ value was introduced for the first time during the 20th century.



Issue of 1912-14

PERFORATED 12

SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK



307



309



311



312

DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



313



314

THE portrait of Benjamin Franklin was featured on the entire set of this issue. The 50¢ denomination appeared with both types of watermark.

*Issue of 1914-15*

PERFORATED 10
SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK



315



316



318



319



320



321



322



323



324



325



326



327



328



329



330

THE portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were again used as the prominent part of the design on this issue. The larger-holed perforation 10 was placed in use to prevent sheets from falling apart due to the fineness of the perforation 12.

*Issue of 1914*

COIL STAMPS

PERFORATED 10 HORIZONTALLY

SINGLE-LINE WATERMARK



PERFORATED 10 VERTICALLY



336



337



338

*Issue of 1914-16*

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

PERFORATED 10 VERTICALLY



344



345



346

*Issue of 1915*

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

PERFORATED 10

PERFORATED 11

PERFORATED 10 HORIZONTALLY



331



332

DOUBLE-LINE

SINGLE-LINE

WATERMARK

WITH the coil issue of 1914-16 a rotary press was used for the first time in printing United States stamps. Rotary press stamps are printed from curved plates and are therefore slightly larger either vertically or horizontally than flat plate printings. This process of printing enabled the Bureau to produce stamps more quickly.



Issue of 1916-17

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

PERFORATED 10

UNWATERMARKED



354



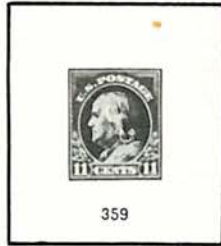
355



356



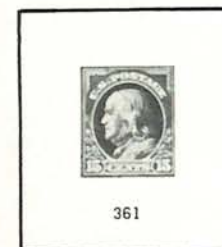
357



359



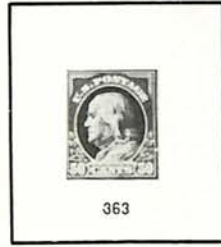
360



361



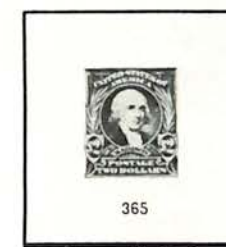
362



363

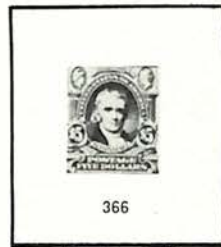


364



365

James Madison



366

John Marshall

THE stamps of this series were a repeat of previous issues but with differences discernable only to stamp collectors. They were printed on unwatermarked paper and the \$2 and \$5 values were previously issued perforated 12. One of the most spectacular errors occurred in the printing of this series. Sheets of the 2¢ value were found with one stamp being of the 5¢ denomination. This was found on the lower right sheet of plate number 7942. On the Upper left sheet of plate number 7942 a double error was found. These errors continued to appear in later printings of the 2¢ stamp imperforate and perforated 11 and are greatly desired by stamp collectors.



Issue of 1916-17

FLAT PLATE PRINTING
IMPERFORATE
UNWATERMARKED



Issue of 1916-22
ROTARY PRESS PRINTING
COILS PERFORATED 10 HORIZONTALLY
UNWATERMARKED



PERFORATED 10 VERTICALLY



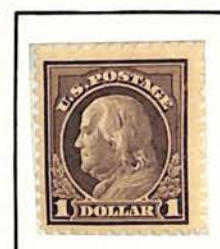


Issue of 1917-19

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

PERFORATED 11

UNWATERMARKED



THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING was still trying to find a more suitable size of perforation. Perforation 12 was found to be too fragile and perforation 10 was too strong, causing damage to stamps during separation. To remedy these defects perforation 11 was used for this series.

Issue of 1917

PERFORATED 11

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK



T HIS variety was created when a quantity of 1908 issue imperforate stamps were perforated 11. It was the last of the watermarked postage issues.

Issue of 1918

PERFORATED 11

UNWATERMARKED



Issue of 1918-20

OFFSET PRINTING

PERFORATED 11



IMPERFORATE



PERFORATED 12½



T HE BUREAU again experimenting tried with the 1918-20 issues to use the offset method of printing (a type of lithography). It was not successful and was soon discontinued.

*Issue of 1919- 21*

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

PERFORATED 11 x 10



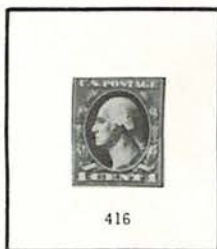
PERFORATED 10 x 11



PERFORATED 10



PERFORATED 11



PERFORATED 11



FLAT PLATE PRINTING

PERFORATED 11



STAMPS which were originally intended to be issued in coil form but were later perforated fully are known as coil waste, and some of the above issues were created in this manner.



Issue of 1922-25

FLAT PLATE PRINTING

PERFORATED 11



Nathan Hale



Benjamin Franklin



Warren G. Harding



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



Martha Washington



Theodore Roosevelt



James A. Garfield



William McKinley



Ulysses S. Grant



Thomas Jefferson



James Monroe



Ruthertora B. Hayes



Grover Cleveland



American Indian



Statue of Liberty



Issue of 1922-25

(continued)



Golden Gate



Niagara Falls



Bison



Arlington Amphitheatre



Lincoln Memorial



U. S. Capitol



America

IMPERFORATE



Benjamin Franklin



Warren G. Harding



George Washington

WITH this issue an entirely new series was made available to the American public. It featured presidents, famous Americans, and pictures of the American scene.

*Issue of 1923-26*

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

PERFORATED 11 x 10



PERFORATED 10



THE same designs used in the previous issue were used for this printing. In order to overcome the tendency of Rotary Press stamps to curl, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing used gum breaker bars. These bars which are colorless, raised, impressions may be seen on the gummed side of mint rotary press stamps.

UNITED STATES



POSTAL ISSUES

Issue of 1923-29

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

COIL STAMPS

PERFORATED 10 VERTICALLY



Issue of 1923-25

PERFORATED 10 HORIZONTALLY



*Issue of 1925-26*

FLAT PLATE PRINTING
PERFORATED 11



Benjamin Harrison



Woodrow Wilson

Issue of 1926

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING
IMPERFORATE



Warren G. Harding

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

Issue of 1926-34

PERFORATED 11 x 10½



AFTER much experimentation the Bureau of Engraving and Printing decided that the 11 by 10½ perforation was the most suitable for the rotary press printed stamps and is still in use in 1950.



Issue of 1929

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

PERFORATED 11 x 10½

OVERPRINTED KANS.



To prevent losses from Post Office burglaries in the mid-west the rotary press issue of 1926 was overprinted Kans. (for use in Kansas) and Nebr. (for use in Nebraska). The overprint was intended to prevent the sale of stolen stamps in other states and to make attempts of disposal difficult. The experiment was discontinued after a short trial period and for that reason the issue is a prized collectors item.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL ISSUES

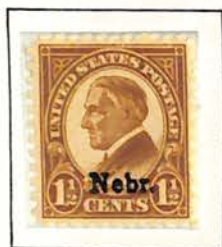


Issue of 1929

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING

PERFORATED 11 x 10½

OVERPRINTED NEBR.



To prevent losses from Post Office burglaries in the mid-west the rotary press issue of 1926 was overprinted Kans. (for use in Kansas) and Nebr. (for use in Nebraska). The overprint was intended to prevent the sale of stolen stamps in other states and to make attempts of disposal difficult. The experiment was discontinued after a short trial period and for that reason the issue is a prized collectors item.



Columbian Exposition

Chicago, Illinois, 1893



Columbus in Sight of Land



Landing of Columbus



Flagship of Columbus



Fleet of Columbus



Soliciting Aid from Isabella



Welcomed at Barcelona



Columbus Restored to Favor



Columbus Presenting Natives



Announcing His Discovery

Placed on sale at Post Offices throughout the nation on Monday, January 2, 1893, the Columbian series of postage stamps commemorated the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The eight cent stamp was not originally planned with the series and was not issued until March 3, 1893.

Columbian Exposition

(Continued)



CM10

Columbus at La Rabida



Recall of Columbus



CM12

Isabella Pledging Her Jewels



CM13

Columbus in Chains



CM14

Describing His Third Voyage



CM15

Isabella and Columbus



CM16

Christopher Columbus

Trans-Mississippi Exposition Omaha, Nebraska, 1898



Marquette on the Mississippi



Farming in the West



Indian Hunting Buffalo



Fremont on the Rocky Mountains



609



Hardships of Emigration



Western Mining Prospector



Western Cattle in Storm



Mississippi River Bridge

Issued in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898, the series was placed on sale June 10th and discontinued on December 31, 1898. The designs, many of which are considered to be among the world's most beautiful postage stamps, show the development of the great mid-west.

Pan-American Exposition

Buffalo, New York, 1901



Fast Lake Navigation



Fast Express



Automobile



Bridge at Niagara Falls



Canal Locks at Sault Ste. Marie



Fast Ocean Navigation

Placed on sale on May 1, 1901 and withdrawn from sale October 31, 1901, the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, N. Y. The 1c, 2c, and 4c Denominations are known with inverted centers and are extremely scarce.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

St. Louis, Missouri, 1904



Robert R. Livingston



Thomas Jefferson



James Monroe



William McKinley



Map of Louisiana Purchase

Placed on sale April 30, 1904 and withdrawn from sale on December 1, 1904. The stamps commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the designs picture the persons connected with the purchase and with the Exposition. Livingston, as minister to France, conducted the negotiations, Monroe as special ambassador to France in the matter of the purchase, President Jefferson during whose administration the purchase was made, and McKinley, who approved the acts of Congress connecting the government with the exposition.

Jamestown Exposition

Hampton Roads, Virginia, 1907



Captain John Smith



Founding of Jamestown



Pocahontas

Issued April 25, 1907 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. The leader of the founding colonists was Capt. John Smith, whose life was saved by Pocahontas when she threw herself between him and an Indian's axe. Stamps were in use during the Jamestown Exposition and withdrawn from sale when the Exposition closed, December 1, 1907. The figures in the upper corners of the 1c stamp are Pocahontas and Powhatan.

Lincoln Memorial

1909



Lincoln

Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The design is from St. Gaudens' statue of Lincoln. The stamps were issued both perforate and imperforate, and on the experimental "bluish" paper.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Seattle, Washington, 1909



William H. Seward



Issued on June 1, 1909, in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle, Washington, in that year, to celebrate the purchase from Russia of the Alaska territory. William H. Seward was Secretary of State and negotiated the purchase.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration

New York, N. Y. 1909



S.S. "Clermont" and the "Half Moon"

Issued on September 25, 1909 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centenary of Robert Fulton's steamship "Clermont."

Panama-Pacific Exposition

San Francisco, California, 1912-15

Perforated 12



Balboa



Panama Canal



Golden Gate



Discovery of San Francisco Bay

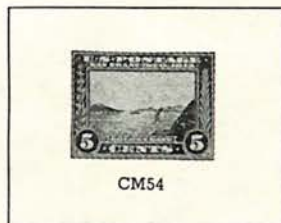
Perforated 10



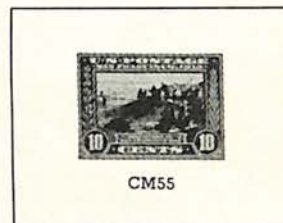
CM52



CM53



CM54



CM55

First issued in late 1912 (officially January 1, 1913) the stamps served the dual purpose of Commemorating the Panama Canal and, also, publicising the Panama-Pacific Exposition planned to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The original issue was perforated 12 and later, in 1915, appeared perforated 10. Original color of the 10c was an orange-yellow. Changed, officially, on August 25, 1913, to a darker shade known to philatelists as "orange".

Victory Stamp 1919



Victory and Flags of the Allies

Issued on March 3, 1919 to commemorate the successful conclusion of World War I. Flags depicted are United States (in center), British, Belgian, Italian and French.

Pilgrim Tercentenary 1920



The Mayflower



Landing of the Pilgrims



Signing the Compact

To commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in December 1620. First placed on sale December 21, 1920, at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass.

Harding Memorial 1923



Warren G. Harding

Issued in memory of President Warren G. Harding. First placed on sale (flat plate Perf. 11) on September 1, 1923 at Marion, Ohio and Washington, D.C. The imperforate stamps were first placed on sale November 15, 1923 at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D.C. and Rotary Press printings were issued September 12, 1923.

Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary

1924



Ship, New Netherlands



Landing at Fort Orange



Monument at Mayport, Fla.

ISSUED to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settling of the Walloons in New Netherlands, now the State of New York. First placed on sale on May 1, 1924.

Lexington-Concord

1925



Washington at Cambridge



Birth of Liberty



The Minute Man

ISSUED to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. First placed on sale on April 4, 1925.

Norse-American

1925



Sloop Restaurationen



Viking Ship

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival at New York, on October 9th, 1825, of the first immigrants to the United States from Norway. First placed on sale May 18, 1925. The 5c stamp features an exact copy of a Viking ship that was sailed to Chicago from Norway in 1893 by Capt. Magnus Anderson and a crew of twenty sailors.

Ericsson Memorial

1926



Statue of John Ericsson

Issued in connection with the unveiling of a statue erected, at Washington, D. C., in honor of John Ericsson, builder of the the *Monitor*, which engaged the Confederate vessel *Merrimac* during the Civil War.

Sesqui-Centennial Exposition

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1926



The Liberty Bell

Issued in connection with the Sesqui-centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia, in 1926, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of American Independence. First placed on sale May 10, 1926.

Battle Of White Plains

1926



Alexander Hamilton's Battery

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, N. Y. The stamp pays tribute to the glorious stand of the embattled American forces.

Vermont Sesqui-Centennial

1927



Green Mountain Boy

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the independence of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington. First placed on sale August 3, 1927.

Burgoyne Campaign

1927



Surrender of Burgoyne

To commemorate the Battles of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga. First placed on sale August 3, 1927.



International Philatelic Exhibition
New York, N. Y., 1926



A SPECIAL sheet of 25 of the White Plains stamp, with inscription reading "International Philatelic Exhibition, October 16 to 23, 1926, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.", appearing on the margins. Issued in compliment to the philatelic exhibition. First placed on sale October 18, 1926 at the special branch of the Philatelic Agency at the International Philatelic Exhibition. This was the first U. S. Souvenir Sheet.