

Series of 1922-25

Flat Plate Printing
Perforated 11



Hale



Franklin



Harding



Washington



Lincoln



M. Washington



Roosevelt



Garfield



McKinley



Grant



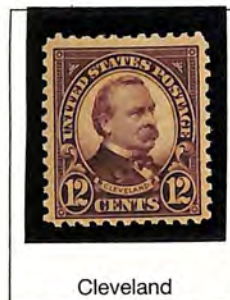
Jefferson



Monroe



Hayes



Cleveland

Series of 1922-25

American Indian: 14¢ Deep blue. Although the inscription beneath the portrait simply reads "American Indian," this stamp actually pictures Hollow Horn Bear, a Brule Sioux Indian chief. In 1889, as a spokesman for his people, he negotiated several agreements with General George Crook who was attempting to break up the large reservations. He is well-known among American Indians for trying to protect the Indian's basic rights. In 1905 he rode in Teddy Roosevelt's inaugural parade, proudly representing all Indians of the West.

Statue of Liberty: 15¢ Gray. The largest statue ever made, "Liberty Enlightening the World," was given to the U.S. by France as a gift of friendship. Commonly referred to as the Statue of Liberty, she represents the freedom citizens enjoy under a democratic government. The statue, which stands on Liberty Island overlooking New York Harbor, has greeted thousands of immigrants and has given them hope as they began their new lives in America.

Golden Gate: 20¢ Carmine rose. This stamp is considered a companion stamp to the 15¢ Statue of Liberty issue, since both show scenes from the East and West coasts. The Golden Gate, a channel four miles long and one mile wide, is the entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the San Francisco Bay. Fortyniners passing through the channel enroute to the gold mines considered it a goodluck symbol.

Niagara Falls: 25¢ Green. The Niagara River, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, also forms a natural boundary between the U.S. and Canada. Midway downstream, Goat Island separates the river into a series of rapids which then form the famous Niagara Falls. These awesome falls provide the greatest single natural source of water power in North America and their scenic beauty attracts thousands of tourists each year. The view on the stamp is one taken from Goat Island on the American shore.

Buffalo: 30¢ Olive brown. This stamp didn't serve any special rate but was used on packages which

required more than thirty cents postage. It's the only stamp in the series which doesn't have a title plate beneath the central design, since most people would know it was a picture of a buffalo.

Arlington Amphitheater: 50¢ Lilac. Located in the Arlington cemetery, the amphitheater was built as a memorial to honor all servicemen killed in battle. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which stands in front, honors the memory of those soldiers killed during World War I, World War II, and the Korean War whose bodies could not be identified.

Lincoln Memorial: \$1 Violet black. Erected in Washington, D.C., to honor Abraham Lincoln, this memorial is one of the most handsome. Surrounded by 36 columns, which represent the 36 states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's presidency, it has three sections. In the center hall is a massive statue of Lincoln. More than 2,500,000 tourists visit it each year.

U.S. Capitol: \$2 Deep blue. The capitol building is one of the most impressive as well as important buildings in Washington, D.C. President Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793. Today, the five story building covers more than three-and-a-half acres and is home to the U.S. Senate, Supreme Court, and House of Representatives.

"America": \$5 Carmine and blue. This stamp, picturing a replica of the statue which stands atop the capitol, is appropriately printed in all-American colors. Also known as "Columbia" or "Freedom," the statue represents the freedom our country enjoys. Because of the feather headdress, many think the figure represents an Indian. However, the sculptor originally intended for her to wear long, flowing robes and a "liberty cap" – a cap which freed Roman slaves wore, to signify their liberty. Because Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, who later became President of the Confederacy, strongly objected to anything which hinted at freeing the slaves, the statue was topped with feathers instead.



Series of 1922-25

Flat Plate Printing

Perforated 11



American Indian



Statue of Liberty



Golden Gate



Niagara Falls



Buffalo



Amphitheater



Lincoln Memorial



U.S. Capitol



"America"

1923-25 Imperforate Stamps



Franklin



Harding



Washington

1923 Rotary Stamps Perforated 11x10



Franklin



Washington

Series of 1923-26



Prior to 1923, the rotary press had been used in the production of coil stamps. It soon became apparent this was the fastest and most economical means of printing stamps. The rotary press could print 1000 stamps at a cost of .053 cents, compared to the conventional flat bed press cost of .08 cents. This difference of .027 cents doesn't seem significant, until one takes into consideration the fact that the Bureau printed millions of stamps each day.

Daily production rates jumped from 1,600,000 stamps on the flat bed press to 6,000,000 per day on the rotary press. Despite the increased production and lower costs, the Post Office Department was still a bit skeptical. They finally decided a few stamps should be printed experimentally. At first, only the 1¢ Franklin was produced and used on a trial basis for six months.

The results were successful, proving that quality was not sacrificed for higher production. Shortly thereafter, the 2¢ Washington was produced on rotary presses as well. Eventually, new equipment was developed to improve the process, which resulted in the 1¢ through 10¢ being printed on the rotary press.



Series of 1923-26

Perforated 10



Franklin



Harding



Washington



Lincoln



M. Washington



Roosevelt



Garfield



McKinley



Grant



Jefferson



Monroe

1923-29 Rotary Press Stamps

Perforated 11



Washington

Coils Perforated 10 Vertically



Franklin



Harding



Washington (I)



Washington (II)



Lincoln



M. Washington



T. Roosevelt



Monroe

Coils Perforated 10 Horizontally



Franklin



Harding



Washington

1923 Commemoratives

Harding Memorial Issue

Warren G. Harding: 2¢ Black. This was a special stamp which was to be issued for a limited time of about 60 days in memory of our 29th President. Of the 200,000 copies sent to Marion, Ohio (Harding's hometown), 180,000 were sold 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. Eventually, over one billion stamps were issued, stretching the original 60 day limit to nearly 6 full months!

Warren G. Harding: 2¢ Black. This is the imperforate flat plate variety, which stamp collectors wanted to mount and frame as a personal memorial.

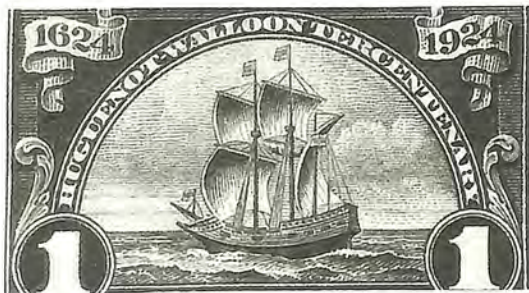
Warren G. Harding: 2¢ Black. Historians agree that Harding was a man of personal integrity; however, his administration was plagued by scandal. While on a transcontinental tour, news of corruption reached him and rendered him and affected him physically. He died only months later, amid conflicting rumors as to the cause. (#612 is the rotary press issue.)

Warren G. Harding: 2¢ Black. Rotary press sheet waste was used to produce #613.



1924 Commemoratives

Huguenot-Walloon Issue



Ship Nieu Nederland: 1¢ Dark green. Dispatched by the Dutch West India company, about 30 Walloon families sailed from Amsterdam to colonize the New World. This issue pictures their ship the *Nieu Nederland*.

Landing at Fort Orange: 2¢ Carmine rose. The Walloons settled up the Hudson River, and this issue shows the landing at Fort Orange (Albany). It marks the 300th anniversary of Walloon immigration, but also salutes the Huguenots who followed the Walloons in settling New England.

Ribault Memorial Monument: 5¢ Dark blue. This monument is located in Mayport, Florida, and marks another area where the Walloons settled. Although some did settle in Florida, the Walloons were primarily located in New York, where their culture began to die out as early as 1700.



1923 Commemoratives

Harding Memorial Issue

Flat Plate Press



W.G. Harding
Perforated 11



W.G. Harding
Imperforate



W.G. Harding
Perforated 10



W.G. Harding
Perforated 11

Rotary Press

1924 Commemoratives

Huguenot-Walloon Issue



Ship *Nieu Nederland*



Landing at Fort Orange



Ribault Memorial Monument

1925 Commemoratives

Lexington-Concord Issue



Washington at Cambridge



"Birth of Liberty"



The Minuteman

1925 Commemoratives

Norse-American Issue



Sloop Restaurationen



Viking Ship

Series of 1925-26

Harrison: 13¢ Green. When the 1922 Series was first issued, the 13¢ stamp was no longer needed, so it was discontinued. In 1925, the Post Office Department decided to reissue this value to prepay postage and insurance fees on insured parcels. The original design, picturing giant Sequoia trees, was changed to portray former President Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison grew up in the midst of several prominent political figures, including his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, our ninth President, and his father, John Scott Harrison, an influential Congressman. Following an illustrious political career, he was elected as our 23rd President in 1888.

Wilson: 17¢ Black. Following the death of Woodrow Wilson, the Post Office received numerous requests for a memorial stamp to honor the "war-time" President. However, the Harding memorial, which had been issued a short while ago, was still on sale in many post offices. It was felt that to release another stamp under similar conditions would minimize the significance of Harding's death and not give Wilson the honor he was due. It was decided that he would appear on one of the new upcoming values.



1926 Commemoratives

Independence Sesquicentennial: 2¢ Carmine rose. Issued in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial Exposition held in Philadelphia, this stamp celebrates 150 years of independence. Although freedom was not actually won until Cornwallis' surrender in 1783, America dates her independence from the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Ericsson Memorial: 5¢ Gray lilac. In honor of John Ericsson, the Swedish-born builder of the iron-clad turret ship *Monitor*. The battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* during the Civil War was the first between two iron-clad ships. This stamp was issued in connection with the unveiling of Ericsson's statue by the Crown Prince of Sweden at Washington, D.C.

Battle of White Plains: 2¢ Carmine rose. Commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, in which George Washington was confronted by Lord Howe. The British suffered 300 casualties to 200 American casualties, but Howe gained strategic ground. While Howe waited for reinforcements, Washington withdrew without being noticed.



Series of 1925-26



B. Harrison



Wilson

1926 Commemoratives



Liberty Bell



John Ericsson Statue



Hamilton's Battery

1926 White Plains Souvenir Sheet



Battle of White Plains

1926-28 Rotary Stamps



When the Bureau began printing sheets on the rotary press, they found 11 gauge perforations were too fine, causing the stamps to separate prematurely.

This resulted in the perforations being changed back to 10 gauge perforations, which had first been used in 1915. Once again, objections were raised, and the Bureau began looking for a way to perforate the stamps so they were strong enough to resist premature separation, yet fine enough to be separated without difficulty. The solution was found in a compromise which resulted in a new perforation – the 10 1/2 gauge.

On December 10, 1926, the stamps went on sale in Washington, D.C., and 20 million copies were sent to New York City for use by postal clerks and consumers. This perforation seemed to please everyone and was adopted as the new standard for rotary press sheets.

Washington: 2¢ Carmine. Type I. The hair lines are weak and do not appear separate and distinct.

Washington: 2¢ Carmine. Type II. In order to make the hair lines more well-defined, three of them were re-cut. Unlike many type differences, this one can be seen clearly without the aid of a magnifying glass.



1926-28 Rotary Stamps



Harding



Franklin



Harding



Washington (I)



Washington (II)



Lincoln



M. Washington



T. Roosevelt



Garfield



McKinley



Grant



Jefferson



Monroe

1927 Commemoratives



Green Mountain Boy

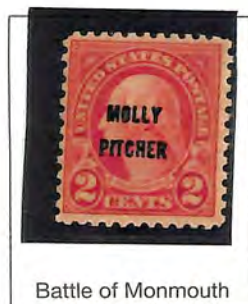


Surrender of Burgoyne

1928 Commemoratives



Washington at Prayer



Battle of Monmouth



Discovery of Hawaii



Discovery of Hawaii

International Civil Aeronautics Conference



Wright Airplane



Globe & Airplane

1929 Commemorative



Surrender of Fort Sackville

1929 Rotary Stamp



Hale

1929 Commemoratives



Edison's First Lamp
Flat Plate, Perf. 11



Edison's First Lamp
Rotary, Perf. 11 x 10.5



Edison's First Lamp
Rotary Press Coil



Major General J. Sullivan

Series of 1929



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 regular issues, in an effort to put an end to the interstate sale of stolen postage stamps. Once the stamp 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 48 states as well. Fortunately for collectors, problems arose and the idea was abandoned – otherwise there could have been 50 different varieties of each stamp issued, which would have been a nightmare for philatelists.



Series of 1929

Kansas Overprints



Franklin



Harding



Washington



Lincoln



M. Washington



T. Roosevelt



Garfield



McKinley



Grant



Jefferson



Monroe

Series of 1929 Nebraska Overprints



Franklin



Harding



Washington



Lincoln



M. Washington



T. Roosevelt



Garfield



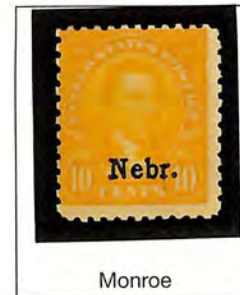
McKinley



Grant



Jefferson



Monroe

1929 Commemoratives



General Wayne Memorial



Ohio River Canal Lock #5

1930 Commemoratives



Seal of Mass. Bay Colony



Governor and Indian

1930 Rotary Stamps

Coil Stamps



Harding



Taft



Harding



Taft

1930-31 Commemoratives



Washington



von Steuben



Pulaski

1931 Rotary Stamps

Perforated 11 x 10 1/2



Hayes



Cleveland



B. Harrison

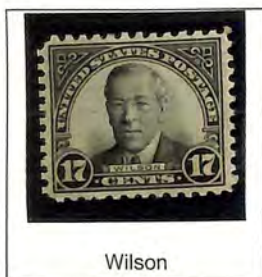


American Indian



Statue of Liberty

Perforated 10 1/2 x 11



Wilson



Golden Gate



Niagara Falls



Buffalo



Amphitheatre