

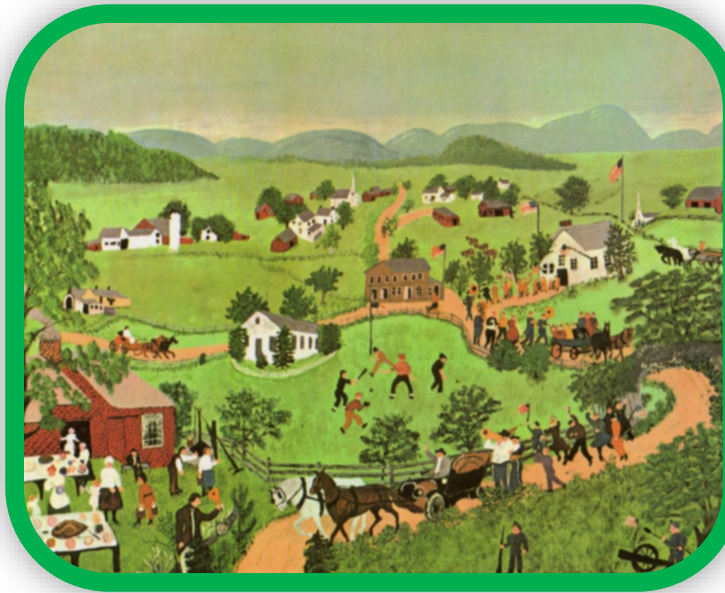
# Grandma Moses

Anna Mary Robertson Moses (September 7, 1860 – December 13, 1961), known by her nickname Grandma Moses, was an American folk artist. She began painting in earnest at the age of 78 and is often cited as an example of an individual who successfully began a career in the arts at an advanced age. Her works have been shown and sold in the United States and abroad and have been marketed on greeting cards and other merchandise. Moses' paintings are displayed in the collections of many museums. *Sugaring Off* was sold for US\$1.2 million in 2006.

Moses appeared on magazine covers, television, and in a documentary of her life. She wrote an autobiography (*My Life's History*), won numerous awards, and was awarded two honorary doctoral degrees.

The *New York Times* said of her: "The simple realism, nostalgic atmosphere and luminous color with which Grandma Moses portrayed simple farm life and rural countryside won her a wide following. She was able to capture the excitement of winter's first snow, Thanksgiving preparations and the new, young green of oncoming spring... In person, Grandma Moses charmed wherever she went. A tiny, lively woman with mischievous gray eyes and a quick wit, she could be sharp-tongued with a sycophant and stern with an errant grandchild."

She was a live-in housekeeper for a total of 15 years, starting at 12 years of age. One of her employers noticed her appreciation for their prints made by Currier and Ives, and they supplied her with art materials to create drawings.



Moses and her husband began their married life in Virginia, where they worked on farms. In 1905, they returned to the Northeastern United States and settled in Eagle Bridge, New York. The couple had ten children, five of whom survived infancy. She expressed an interest in art throughout her life, including embroidery of pictures with yarn, until arthritis made this pursuit too painful.

She was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and Daughters of the American Revolution. Her 100th birthday was proclaimed "Grandma Moses Day" by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. LIFE magazine celebrated her birthday by featuring her on its September 19, 1960, cover. The children's book *Grandma Moses Story Book* was published in 1961.

Grandma Moses died at age 101 on December 13, 1961 at the Health Center in Hoosick Falls, New York. She is buried there at the Maple Grove Cemetery. President John F. Kennedy memorialized her: "The death of Grandma Moses removed a beloved figure from American life. The directness and vividness of her paintings restored a primitive freshness to our perception of the American scene. Both her work and her life helped our nation renew its pioneer heritage and recall its roots in the countryside and on the frontier. All Americans mourn her loss."



***This 1969  
U.S. postage stamp  
honored  
Grandma Moses.  
It re-created her 1951  
painting Fourth of July,  
which is owned by the  
White House.***

After her death, her work was exhibited in several large traveling exhibitions in the United States and abroad.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandma\\_Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandma_Moses)

# Republic of The Gambia

The Gambia (/ˈɡæmbiə) officially the Republic of The Gambia, is a country in West Africa. It is the smallest country within mainland Africa, and is surrounded by Senegal, except for its western coast on the Atlantic Ocean. The Gambia is situated on both sides of the lower reaches of the Gambia River, the nation's namesake, which flows through the center of The Gambia and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 4,127 sq mi with a population of 1,857,181 as of the April 2013 census. Banjul is the Gambian capital and the country's largest metropolitan area. The largest cities are Serekunda and Brikama.

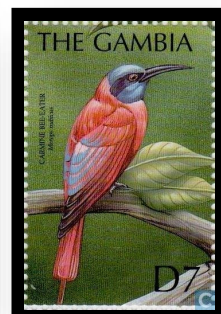
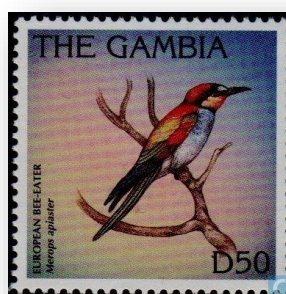
The Gambia shares historical roots with many other West African nations in the slave trade, which was the key factor in the placing and keeping of a colony on the Gambia River, first by the Portuguese, during which era it was known as *A Gâmbia*. Later, on 25 May 1765, The Gambia was made a part of the British Empire when the government formally assumed control, establishing the Gambia Colony and Protectorate.



In 1965, The Gambia gained independence under the leadership of Dawda Jawara, who ruled until Yahya Jammeh seized power in a bloodless 1994 coup. Adama Barrow became The Gambia's third president in January 2017, after defeating Jammeh in the December 2016 elections. Jammeh initially accepted the results, then refused to accept them, which triggered a constitutional crisis and military intervention

by the Economic Community of West African States, resulting in his exile.

The Gambia's economy is dominated by farming, fishing and, especially, tourism. In 2015, 48.6% of the population lived in poverty.





Georgia is the 24th-largest in area and 8th-most populous of the United States. 2019 estimated population was 10,617,423, according to the Census Bureau. Atlanta, is both the state's capital and its largest city with an estimated population of 6 million people in 2019. Atlanta is the 9th most populous metropolitan area in the U.S. with about 57% of Georgia's entire population.

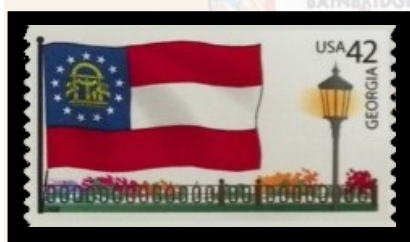
Founded in 1733 as a British colony, Georgia was the last and southernmost of the original Thirteen Colonies to be established and was named after King George II.

On January 2, 1788, Georgia became the fourth state to ratify the United States Constitution. From 1802 to 1804, western Georgia was split to form the Mississippi Territory.

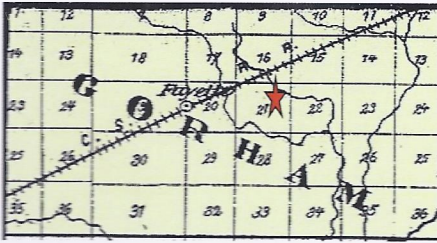
Georgia declared its secession from the Union on January 19, 1861, and was one of the original seven Confederate States. Following the Civil War, it was the last state to be restored to the Union, on July 15, 1870. In the post-Reconstruction era, Georgia's economy was transformed as a group of prominent politicians, businessmen, and journalists, led by Henry W. Grady, espoused the "New South" philosophy of sectional reconciliation, industrialization, and white supremacy.

During the 20th century, several Georgians, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., were prominent leaders during the civil rights movement. Since 1945, Georgia has seen substantial population growth as part of the broader Sun Belt phenomenon. From 2007 to 2008, 14 of Georgia's counties ranked among the nation's 100 fastest-growing.<sup>[9]</sup>

Georgia is defined by a diversity of landscapes, flora, and fauna. The state's northernmost regions include the Blue Ridge Mountains, part of the larger Appalachian Mountain system. The Piedmont plateau extends from the foothills of the Blue Ridge south to the Fall Line, an escarpment to the coastal plain defining the state's southern region. Georgia's highest point is Brasstown Bald at 4,784 feet above sea level; the lowest is the Atlantic Ocean. With the exception of some high-altitude areas in the Blue Ridge, the entirety of the state has a humid subtropical climate. Of the states entirely east of the Mississippi River, Georgia is the largest in land area.



# GORHAM, OHIO



Gorham - The Gorham post office was established **January 24, 1837** at the home of Erastus Cottrell in the northeast quarter of section 21 of Gorham Township. The office was first located in Williams and then annexed to Lucas County and finally became a Fulton County office with the formation of the county February 28, 1850. Gorham was named after Elisha Gorham one of the first settlers in 1835. The office was closed **January 19, 1873** when mail service was moved to Fayette.

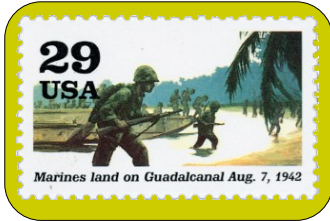
This Stampless letter was posted at Gorham May 12, 1851. A manuscript "Gorham May 12th" appears across the top and a manuscript "10" shows payment of the rate for a 1/2 once letter over 300 miles.



By 1861 Gorham was using a 28mm CDS and a target killer as seen on this December 8th example.

An 1861 issue 3 cent Washington is used to pay the first class postage.

# Marines Land on Guadalcanal



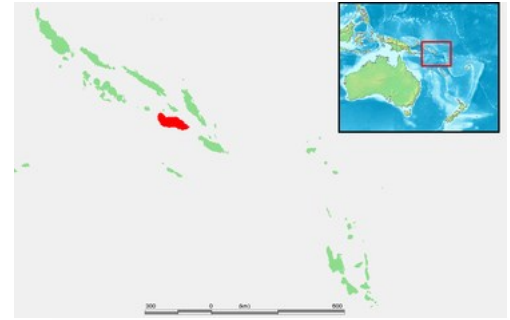
**Guadalcanal**, the principal island in Guadalcanal Province, Solomon Islands, is northeast of Australia. By area it's the largest island in the Solomon Islands and second by population (after Malaita).

Guadalcanal's discovery was under the Spanish expedition of Álvaro de Mendaña in 1568. It's named for the village of Guadalcanal, in the province of Seville, in Andalusia, Spain, birthplace of Pedro de Ortega Valencia, member of Mendaña's expedition.

In 1942-43, it saw bitter fighting between Japanese and US troops.

Following Pearl Harbor, the Japanese drove the Americans out of the Philippines, the British out of British Malaya, and Dutch from the East Indies.

The Japanese then began to expand into the Western Pacific, building a defensive ring around their conquests and threatening communication lines from the U.S. to Australia and New Zealand. The Japanese reached Guadalcanal in May 1942.



## 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL



An American reconnaissance mission spotted construction of a Japanese airfield at Lunga Point making the situation critical. This Japanese airfield represented a threat to Australia, so the United States, as a matter of urgency, despite not being adequately prepared, conducted its first amphibious landing of the war.

Initial landings of the 1st Marine Division on 7 August

1942 secured the airfield without too much difficulty. Holding the airfield for six months was one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the war.

Guadalcanal became a major turning point in the war as it stopped Japanese expansion. After six months of fighting, the Japanese evacuated the island in February 1943.

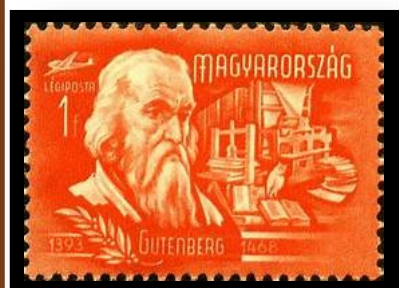
US Navy Seabees finished the airfield naming it Henderson Field after a Marine aviator killed during the Battle of Midway. The Battle of Cape Esperance was fought on 11 October 1942 off the northwest coast of Guadalcanal. Navy ships intercepted a Japanese formation on their way to reinforce and resupply troops on the island. The Naval Battle of Guadalcanal in November marked the turning point in which Allied Naval forces took on the extremely experienced Japanese surface forces at night and forced them to withdraw.



Guadalcanal American Memorial

# The Gutenberg Bible

The Gutenberg Bible (also known as the 42-line Bible, the Mazarin Bible or the B42) was among the earliest major books printed using mass-produced movable metal type in Europe. It marked the start of the "Gutenberg Revolution" and the age of printed books in the West. The book is valued and revered for its high aesthetic and artistic qualities<sup>[1]</sup> as well as its historic significance. It is an edition of the Latin Vulgate printed in the 1450s by Johannes Gutenberg in Mainz, in present-day Germany. Forty-nine copies (or substantial portions of copies) have survived. They are thought to be among the world's most valuable books, although no complete copy has been sold since 1978. In March 1455, the future Pope Pius II wrote that he had seen pages from the Gutenberg Bible displayed in Frankfurt to promote the edition, and that either 158 or 180 copies had been printed (he cited sources for both numbers). Preparation of the Bible probably began soon after 1450, and the first finished copies were available in 1454 or 1455. It is not known exactly how long the Bible took to print. The first precisely datable printing is the Gutenberg's 31-line Indulgence which is known to already exist on 22 October 1454.



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Gutenberg made three significant changes during the printing process. The first sheets were rubricated by being passed twice through the printing press, using black and then red ink. This was soon abandoned, with spaces being left for rubrication to be added by hand.



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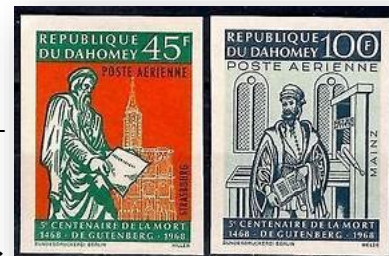
Some time later, after more sheets had been printed, the number of lines per page was increased from 40 to 42, presumably to save paper. Therefore, pages 1 to 9 and pages 256 to 265, presumably the first ones printed, have 40 lines each. Page 10 has 41, and from there on the 42 lines appear. The increase in line number was achieved by decreasing the interline spacing, rather than increasing the printed area of the page. Finally, the print run was increased, necessitating resetting those pages which had already been printed. The new sheets were all reset to 42 lines per page. Consequently, there are two distinct settings in folios 1–32 and 129–158 of volume I and folios 1–16 and 162 of volume II.



The most reliable information about the Bible's date comes from a letter. In March 1455, the future Pope Pius II wrote that he had seen pages from the Gutenberg Bible, being displayed to promote the edition, in Frankfurt. It is not known how many copies were printed, with the 1455 letter citing sources for both 158 and 180 copies. Scholars today think that examination of surviving copies suggests that somewhere between 160 and 185 copies were printed, with about three-quarters on paper and the others on vellum.



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# GOATS

The **domestic goat** or simply **goat** (*Capra aegagrus hircus*) is a subspecies of *C. aegagrus* domesticated from the wild goat of Southwest Asia and Eastern Europe. The goat is a member of the animal family Bovidae and subfamily Caprinae, meaning it is closely related to the sheep. There are over 300 distinct breeds of goat. It is one of the oldest domesticated species of animal, according to archaeological evidence that its earliest domestication occurred in Iran at 10,000 calibrated calendar years ago.

Goats have been used for milk, meat, fur, and skins across much of the world. Milk from goats is often turned into goat cheese.

Female goats are referred to as does or nannies, intact males are called bucks or billies, and juvenile goats of both sexes are called kids. Castrated males are called wethers. While the words hircine and caprine both refer to anything having a goat-like quality, hircine is used most often to emphasize the distinct smell of domestic goats.

In 2011, there were more than 924 million goats living in the world, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.





# GREECE



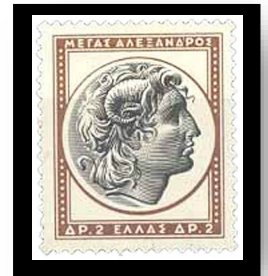
Greece, also known as **Hellas**, and officially the **Hellenic Republic**, is a country located in Southeast Europe. Its population is approximately 10.7 million as of 2018; Athens is its largest and capital city. Situated at the southern tip of the Balkans, Greece is the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa.



Greece has the longest coastline on the Mediterranean Basin and the 11th longest coastline in the world at 8,498 mi in length, featuring many islands, of which 227 are inhabited. Eighty per cent of Greece is mountainous, with Mount Olympus being the highest peak.



The country consists of nine traditional geographic regions: Macedonia, Central Greece, the Peloponnese, Thessaly, Epirus, the Aegean Islands (including the Dodecanese and Cyclades), Thrace, Crete, and the Ionian Islands.



Greece is considered the cradle of Western civilization, being the birthplace of democracy, Western philosophy,



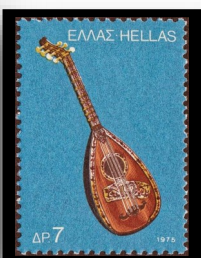
Western literature, historiography, political science, major scientific and mathematical principles, Western drama and the Olympic Games. From the eighth century BC, the Greeks were organized into various independent city-states, known as poleis, which spanned the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.



Philip II of Macedon united most of present-day Greece in the fourth century BC, with his son Alexander the Great rapidly conquering much of the ancient world, from the eastern Mediterranean to India. The subsequent Hellenistic period saw the height of Greek culture and influence in antiquity. Greece was annexed by Rome in the second century BC, becoming an integral part of the Roman Empire and its successor, the Byzantine Empire, which adopted the Greek language and culture. The Greek Orthodox Church, which emerged in the first century AD, helped shape modern Greek identity and transmitted Greek traditions to the wider Orthodox world. After falling under Ottoman dominion in the mid-15th century, Greece emerged as a modern nation state in 1830 following a war of independence.



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# Ulysses Simpson Grant



Born Hiram Ulysses Grant, April 27, 1822 he was an soldier and politician who served as the 18th president of the United States from 1869 to 1877. Grant led the Union Army as U.S. Army during the Civil War. As president, Grant was a civil rights executive who worked during Reconstruction to protect African Americans and reestablish the public credit. He is credited with rebuilding the U.S. Navy, which at the time lagged behind other world-power navies, such as those of Great Britain and Spain.

Raised in Ohio, he was admitted to West Point and graduated in 1843 and served with distinction in the Mexican–American War. In 1848, he married Julia Dent, and together they had four children. Grant resigned his commission in 1854 returning to his family, and lived in poverty for seven years.

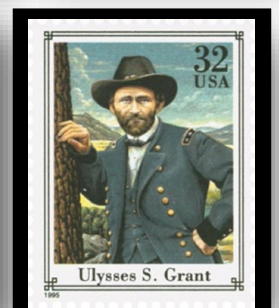
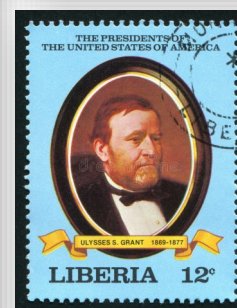
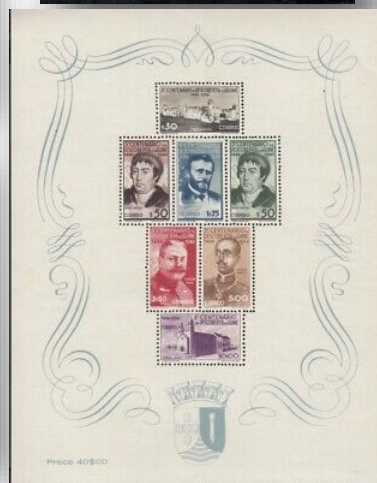
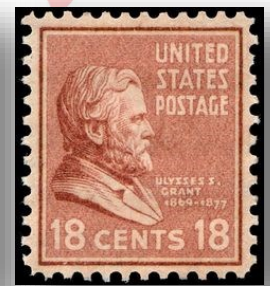
He joined the Union Army in 1861, and led the Vicksburg campaign, gaining control of the Mississippi River in 1863. After Grant's victory at Chattanooga, President Lincoln promoted him to Lieutenant General. For thirteen months, Grant fought Robert E. Lee during the Overland Campaign and at Petersburg. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. President Andrew Johnson, promoted Grant to General of the Army in 1866. Grant openly opposed Johnson over Reconstruction policies; Grant used the Reconstruction Acts, passed over Johnson's veto, to enforce civil rights for freed African Americans.

Grant was unanimously nominated and was elected president in 1868. Grant stabilized the post-war economy, created the Department of Justice, and crushed the Ku Klux Klan. He appointed African Americans and Jewish Americans to prominent federal offices. In 1871, Grant created the first Civil Service Commission. Grant was handily re-elected in 1872. Grant's Native American policy had both successes and failures.

In retirement, Grant was the first president to circumnavigate the world. on his tour. In 1880, Grant was unsuccessful in obtaining the Republican presidential nomination for a third term.

In the final year of his life, facing severe financial reversals and dying of throat cancer, he wrote his memoirs, which proved to be a major critical and financial success.

Historical assessments of Grant's presidency ranked him ranked him 21st in 2018. In 1872, Grant created Yellowstone, the world's first national park. After a year-long struggle with throat cancer, surrounded by his family, Grant died July 23, 1885, at the age of 63.



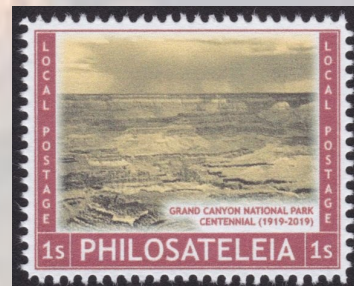
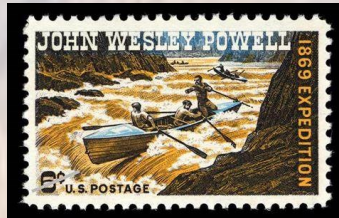
# THE GRAND CANYON

The Grand is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in Arizona. Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of 6,093 feet.

The canyon and adjacent rim are contained within Grand Canyon National Park, the Kaibab National Forest, Grand Canyon–Parashant National Monument, the Hualapai Indian Reservation, the Havasupai Indian Reservation and the Navajo Nation. President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of preservation of the Grand Canyon area and visited it on numerous occasions to hunt and enjoy the scenery.

Nearly two billion years of Earth's geological history have been exposed as the Colorado River and its tributaries cut their channels through layer after layer of rock while the Colorado Plateau was uplifted. While some aspects about the history of incision of the canyon are debated by geologists, several recent studies support the hypothesis that the Colorado River established its course through the area about 5 to 6 million years ago. Since that time, the Colorado River has driven the down-cutting of the tributaries and retreat of the cliffs, simultaneously deepening and widening the canyon.

For thousands of years, the area has been continuously inhabited by Native Americans, who built settlements within the canyon and its many caves. The Pueblo people considered the Grand Canyon a holy site, and made pilgrimages to it. The first European known to have viewed the Grand Canyon was García López de Cárdenas from Spain, who arrived in 1540.





# GIRL SCOUTS

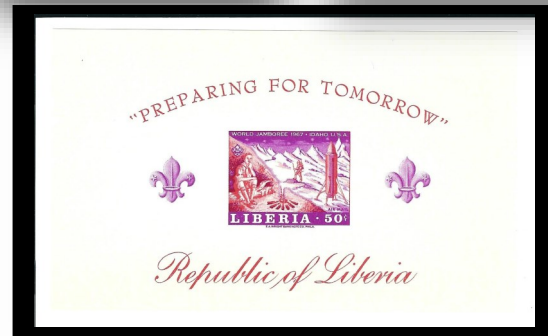


**Girl Scouts** is a youth organization for girls founded by Juliette Gordon Low in 1912, it was organized after Low met Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, in 1911. Upon returning to Savannah, Georgia, she telephoned a distant cousin, saying, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight!"

Girl Scouts prepares girls to empower themselves and promotes compassion, courage, confidence, character, leadership, entrepreneurship, and active citizenship through activities involving camping, community service, learning first aid, and earning badges by acquiring practical skills. Girl Scouts' achievements are recognized with various special awards, including the Girl Scout Gold, Silver, and Bronze Awards.

Girl Scout membership is organized according to grade, with activities designed for each level. GSUSA is a member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and accepts girls of all backgrounds.

A 1994 *Chronicle of Philanthropy* poll showed Girl Scouts ranked by the public as the eighth "most popular charity/non-profit in America" among more than 100 charities. It describes itself as "the world's preeminent organization dedicated solely to girls."



# GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

The Golden Gate Bridge spans the Golden Gate, a one-mile-wide strait connecting San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The structure links San Francisco to Marin County, carrying both U.S. 101 and California Route 1 across the strait.

One of the most internationally recognized symbols of San Francisco it was initially designed by Joseph Strauss in 1917. It has been declared one of the Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

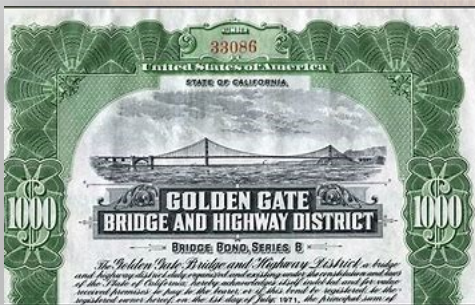
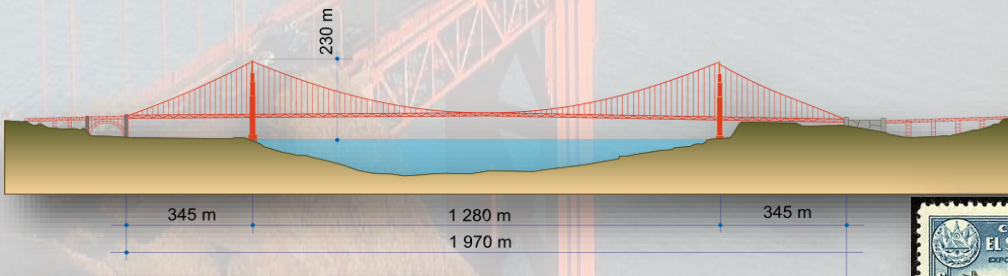
Frommer's travel guide describes the Golden Gate Bridge as "possibly the most beautiful, certainly the most photographed, bridge in the world." At the time of its opening in 1937, it was both the longest and the tallest suspension bridge in the world, with a main span of 4,200 feet and a total height of 746 feet.

Construction began on January 5, 1933 and cost more than \$35 million (\$523 million 2019 dollars). It was completed ahead of schedule and \$1.3 million under budget. The project was carried out by the McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. and Strauss remained head of the project.

Of eleven men killed from falls during construction, ten were killed on February 17, 1937, when the bridge was near completion and the net failed under the stress of a scaffold that had fallen. Two out of the twelve workers survived the 200-foot fall into the icy waters, including the 37-year-old foreman, Slim Lambert. Nineteen others who were saved by the net over the course of construction became members of the Half Way to Hell Club.

The project was finished and the bridge opened May 27, 1937.

During the bridge work, the Assistant Civil Engineer of California Alfred Finnila had overseen the entire iron work of the bridge as well as half of the bridge's road work. With the death of Jack Balestreri in April 2012, all workers involved in the original construction are now deceased. On December 1, 1951, a windstorm revealed swaying and rolling instabilities of the bridge, resulting in its closure. In 1953 and 1954, the bridge was retrofitted with lateral and diagonal bracing that connected the lower chords of the two side trusses.



# Graf Zeppelin

Certainly the most successful zeppelin ever built, LZ-127 was christened "Graf Zeppelin" by the daughter of Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin on July 8, 1928, which would have been the late count's 90th birthday.

By the time of Graf Zeppelin's last flight, nine years later, the ship had flown over a million miles, on 590 flights, carrying thousands of passengers and hundreds of thousands of pounds of freight and mail, with safety and speed. Graf Zeppelin circled the globe and was famous throughout the world, and inspired an international zeppelin fever in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Graf Zeppelin made its first flight on September 18, 1928, under command of Hugo Eckener.

The ship lifted off at 3:32 PM and flew a little over three hours before returning to its base in Friedrichshafen.

A series of successful test flights followed, including a 34-1/2 hour endurance flight during which the new German ship was shown off to the residents of Ulm, Nuremberg, Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Bremen, Hugo Eckener's hometown of Flensburg, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden.

Graf Zeppelin's first commercial passenger flight across the Atlantic departed Friedrichshafen at 7:54 AM on October 11, 1928, landing at Lakehurst, New Jersey on October 15, 1928, after a flight of 111 hours and 44 minutes. The ship carried 40 crew members and 20 passengers.

The trip almost ended in disaster when it encountered a strong squall line on the morning of October 13th. Captain Eckener had uncharacteristically entered the storm at full power — he was known to reduce speed in bad weather — and the ship pitched up violently in the hands of an inexperienced elevatorman; the airships R-38 and USS Shenandoah had broken up under similar circumstances.



Christening of LZ-127 on July 8, 1928



# Great Americans Series

A 64 stamp set of definitive stamps issued starting on December 27, 1980 with the 19¢ stamp depicting Sequoyah, and continuing through 1999, the final stamp being the 55¢ Justin S. Morrill self-adhesive stamp.

Noted for its simplicity and elegance, this series is a favorite of stamp collectors. The basic design of the stamps consisted only of portrait, name, "USA", and denomination, in a single color on a white background. The range of subjects was much broader than the previous Prominent Americans series or Liberty Issue of which fifteen appear among the Great Americans. This was the first definitive series to offer stamps devoted to Native Americans. The series gave no increased recognition to African-Americans.

Stamps of the series, ordered by denomination:

- 1¢ Dorothea Dix (September 23, 1983)
- 1¢ Margaret Mitchell (June 30, 1986)
- 2¢ Igor Stravinsky (November 18, 1982)
- 2¢ Mary Lyon (February 28, 1987)
- 3¢ Henry Clay (July 13, 1983)
- 3¢ Paul Dudley White, M.D. (September 15, 1986)
- 4¢ Carl Schurz (June 3, 1983)
- 4¢ Father Flanagan (July 14, 1986)
- 5¢ Pearl S. Buck (June 25, 1983)
- 5¢ Hugo Black (February 27, 1986)
- 5¢ Luis Muñoz Marín (February 18, 1990)
- 6¢ Walter Lippmann (September 19, 1985)
- 7¢ Abraham Baldwin (January 25, 1985)
- 8¢ Henry Knox (July 25, 1985)
- 9¢ Sylvanus Thayer (June 7, 1985)
- 10¢ Richard Russell (May 31, 1984)
- 10¢ Red Cloud (August 15, 1987)
- 11¢ Alden Partridge (February 12, 1985)
- 13¢ Crazy Horse (January 15, 1982)
- 14¢ Sinclair Lewis (March 21, 1985)
- 14¢ Julia Ward Howe (February 12, 1987)
- 15¢ Buffalo Bill Cody (June 6, 1988)
- 17¢ Rachel Carson (May 28, 1981)
- 17¢ Belva Lockwood (June 18, 1986)
- 18¢ George Mason (May 7, 1981)
- 19¢ Sequoyah (December 27, 1980)
- 20¢ Ralph Bunche (January 12, 1982)
- 20¢ Thomas H. Gallaudet (June 10, 1983)
- 20¢ Harry Truman (January 26, 1984)
- 20¢ Virginia Apgar (October 24, 1994)
- 21¢ Chester Carlson (October 21, 1988)
- 22¢ John J. Audubon (April 23, 1985)
- 23¢ Mary Cassatt (November 4, 1988)
- 25¢ Jack London (January 11, 1986)
- 28¢ Sitting Bull (September 14, 1989)
- 29¢ Earl Warren (March 9, 1992)
- 29¢ Thomas Jefferson (April 13, 1993)
- 30¢ Frank C. Laubach (September 2, 1984)
- 32¢ Milton Hershey (September 13, 1995)
- 32¢ Cal Farley (April 26, 1996)
- 32¢ Henry R. Luce (April 3, 1998)
- 32¢ Lila & DeWitt Wallace (July 16, 1998)
- 35¢ Charles Drew (June 3, 1981)
- 35¢ Dennis Chavez (April 3, 1991)
- 37¢ Robert Millikan (January 26, 1982)
- 39¢ Grenville Clark (March 20, 1985)
- 40¢ Lillian Gilbreth (February 24, 1984)
- 40¢ Claire Chennault (September 6, 1990)
- 45¢ Harvey Cushing, M.D. (June 17, 1988)
- 46¢ Ruth Benedict (October 20, 1995)
- 50¢ Chester W. Nimitz (February 22, 1985)
- 52¢ Hubert Humphrey (June 3, 1991)
- 55¢ Alice Hamilton, M.D. (July 11, 1995)
- 55¢ Justin S. Morrill (July 17, 1999)
- 56¢ John Harvard (September 3, 1986)
- 65¢ H. H. "Hap" Arnold (November 5, 1988)
- 75¢ Wendell Willkie (February 16, 1992)
- 77¢ Mary Breckinridge (November 9, 1998)
- 78¢ Alice Paul (August 18, 1995)
- \$1.00 Bernard Revel (September 23, 1986)
- \$1.00 Johns Hopkins (June 7, 1989)
- \$2.00 William Jennings Bryan (March 19, 1986)
- \$5.00 Bret Harte (August 25, 1987)

