



America's
Medals

Medals
Commemorating Battles
of the
American Revolution



The National Museum of History and Technology

Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.

1973





Historic Stamps of America

A limited edition collection of U.S. stamps and commemorative Covers including 200 mint-condition historic U.S. stamps.



• • • HISTORIC STAMPS OF AMERICA • • •

Bullet Pendleton
771 South Hamline
Shawock, Texas 79079

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
JANUARY 25, 1980 - LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK



The III Olympic Winter Games Stamp Issue Date: January 25, 1980

The Historic Stamp

The 3¢ stamp presented in this limited edition collection for the III Winter Olympic Games held at Lake Placid, New York in February 1980. A popular winter sport, Lake Placid was chosen as the site of the 1980 United States Olympic Winter Games because of its superb facilities, beautiful scenery, excellent accommodations, and because it is a competition in speed and figure skating, skiing, ice hockey, and bobsledding.

A. E. Mowbray designed the stamp, which features a ski jumper in flight. In the background are the iconic Adirondack Mountains around Lake Placid.

The III Winter Olympic Games Stamp was printed in various sizes by steel engraving. It was first placed on sale at Lake Placid, New York.

The Subject of the Stamp

The III Winter Olympic Games, which began in February 1980, were held from February 13, 1980, through February 28, 1980, and were the last Olympics to be held in the United States. The Olympic Winter Games have been held in the United States only once before, in 1932, for the Winter and Summer Games.

American athletes excelled in speed skating and bobsledding, winning the most gold medals at Lake Placid. Soviet athletes dominated the skiing, and Canada won the gold medal in ice hockey.

Later in 1987, the United States also hosted the Summer Olympics, which were held in Los Angeles, California.



50TH ANNIVERSARY LINDBERGH'S SOLO TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

In May of 1919 a \$25,000 prize was offered by New Yorker Raymond Orteig, to the first pilot to fly the first nonstop trip from New York to Paris. Through 1927 several U.S. and French fliers had tried and failed.

On the morning of May 19, 1927, a tall young airmail pilot from the Midwest, Charles Augustus Lindbergh, was packing Curtiss Field, Long Island, under an overcast sky. He had come with his Ryan single-engine propeller monoplane, *Spirit of St. Louis*, to attempt the epic feat. Mechanics had inspected, tightened and tuned every part of the waiting aircraft. But rain was falling, and dense fogs were reported along the coast and over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, in addition to a storm area over the North Atlantic.

At 6 P.M. the New York Weather Bureau reported a favorable change. The plane was towed to adjoining Roosevelt Field, and Lindbergh returned for a dawn takeoff May 20. Rain delayed it, but at 7:40 A.M. the motor roared for the start, and at 7:52 "Lindy" raced his heavily loaded plane down the soft wet field, slowly gathering speed, just clearing a tractor by 15 feet — next stop Paris!

He flew 33 hours and 39 minutes, sometimes in sunlight, sometimes in fog or cloudburst, sometimes skimming storm clouds at 10,000 feet and sometimes barely skimming the Atlantic waves at 10 feet. Occasionally he saw a ship. Part of the flight was in the black of moonless night, with only instruments and his experience to trust.

After covering 3,600 miles, Lindbergh saw the lights of Paris a little before 10 P.M. (5 P.M. New York time), May 21, and soon brought the *Spirit* back to earth at Le Bourget Field. A mass of excited Frenchmen pulled him from the cabin and bore him overhead around the field until gendarmes rescued him. Thus began nights and days of ovations and celebrations — in Paris, Brussels, London, Washington and New York — such as no one had ever seen. Lindbergh became the world's first instant hero.

This U.S. 13¢ stamp, designed by Robert Cunningham of Fort Worth, Texas, was first placed on sale at Mineola, Long Island, New York to mark the 50th anniversary of Lindbergh's historic flight to Paris.

OFFICIAL FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Charles A. Lindbergh
Solo Transatlantic Flight

50th Anniversary
NEW YORK TO PARIS MAY 20-21, 1927



GEORGE WASHINGTON



George Washington



The New York Times

Philatelic History of the United States

DON KILLIAN

Postal Commemorative Society

Author



Famous Americans

Mrs. Beverly Kennell
7136 Glendora Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75230

Edgar Allan Poe
Born January 19, 1809

Artist



Famous Americans

Mrs. Beverly Kennell
7136 Glendora Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75230

Frederic Remington
Born October 4, 1861

Artist



Famous Americans

Mrs. Beverly Kennell
7136 Glendora Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75230

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Edgar Allan Poe

Born January 19, 1809, Boston, Massachusetts; Died January 19, 1849, Baltimore, Maryland.
Historical Postmark: The case was presented in Boston, Massachusetts about 1849. He was born here.

Edgar Allan Poe is undoubtedly one of America's greatest gifts to the world of world-renowned literature. Unlike any author of his time, he explored and artistically captured the inner soul of the novel and the darker side of the soul. Poe's journey into darkness, false illusions, and what were often these was madness, would lead the way for future authors to follow in their attempt to understand the deeper nature of man.

Born in 1809, in Boston, Massachusetts, he was orphaned and separated from his siblings by the age of three. From this embittered beginning, his life would be plagued by a continuing pattern of gambling, alcohol, and other problems. And yet, through every personal trauma, Poe's superb writing would emerge.

In his remarkable style, with his powerful use of language and his selection stories with words, Poe created some of the most memorable scenes and moments in all literature. The Murders in the Rue Morgue, The Raven, The Fall of the House of Usher, and The Tell-Tale Heart are only a few of Poe's stories and poems that have thrilled and delighted readers over two generations of readers.

While the circumstances of his untimely death, at the age of 40, are described in mystery, the brilliant contributions of Edgar Allan Poe's life are still celebrated today.

Frederic Remington

Born October 4, 1861, Canton, New York; Died December 26, 1909, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Historical Postmark: The case was presented in Canton, New York, when Frederic Remington was born.

The vibrant, romantic artistry of Frederic Remington brings to life the realism and romance of life on the frontier of the American West. Equally gifted as a painter and sculptor, Remington created the drama of men, animals, and their surroundings with accuracy and boldness.

Remington was born in Canton, New York, in 1861. At 20, drawn by a love of horses and the outdoor life, he found the West as an amateur cowboy and began sketching his impressions of the frontier. The drawings, later published by Harper's Weekly, earned him enough money to try his hand at sheep ranching and the salmon business. He soon had interest in those ventures, however, preferring instead to travel with the army, fighting Apaches in the Southwest.

Despite his success as an illustrator for Harper's and as a journalist during the Spanish-American War, Remington returned time and again to the Western plains that fascinated and inspired him. He created hundreds of fine sculptures of such action-packed scenes as The Brown Bear, The Wild Pony, and The Scalp.

The flesh of horses' hooves, the tension of an arched body, the deadly point of an aimed rifle — all were captured in Remington's work for future generations to admire. His paintings, glazes with golden and russet highlights, depict with accuracy and honesty the perfect combination of hardness and beauty that characterized the American West in the late 19th century.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Born March 1, 1848, Dublin, Ireland; Died August 2, 1907, Cornish, New Hampshire.
Historical Postmark: The case was presented in New York, New York when Augustus Saint-Gaudens arrived and studied.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's first world-renowned sculptor, created some of the best masterpieces in the world of art. His public monuments, portraits, and full-length symbolic figures revolutionized the waning art in the United States.

Saint-Gaudens was brought to the United States as an infant. His work as a cameo cutter financed his trip to Cooper Union and at the National Academy of Design in New York. Three years at Florida des Beau-A-Pain and a four-year stay in Rome instilled in the young artist a love of the delicate naturalism of neo-Renaissance traditions.

Returning to American soil, he gained wide attention with the now-destroyed relief, Admission of the Foreigner in New York's Madison Square established Saint-Gaudens as the nation's leading sculptor and popularity soared.

Saint-Gaudens produced masterpieces of the late 19th century.

Angelica Van Buren

When President Martin Van Buren's son, Abraham, married during his father's term of office, he gave the nation a lovely White House hostess, Angelica Van Buren.

Angelica Singleton was born on February 13, 1816, in Sumter, South Carolina. The daughter of an affluent planter, Angelica grew up on her father's plantation and was educated at a fashionable woman's seminary in Philadelphia. After finishing her schooling, she traveled to London and Washington, D.C., to visit relatives.

When Angelica arrived in America's capital, the President in office was Martin Van Buren. A widower for many years, Van Buren was living in the White House with his four sons. Although the men were excellent hosts, many observers felt the White House could benefit from the presence of a woman. One woman who shared this view was Dolley Madison. Although almost 70 years old, Dolley still reigned supreme as a Washington hostess. She lived on Lafayette Square, across the street from the White House, and was a friend of the President.

Deciding that Angelica would make a perfect wife for Van Buren's oldest son, Dolley introduced the two young people. Angelica was a lovely young woman who wore her dark hair in the cork-screw curls that were the style of the day. She was always elegantly dressed, and had a warm, appealing personality. The President's son was no doubt dazzled by this beautiful Southern belle, and took Angelica Singleton as his bride in 1838.

At the gala New Year's reception of 1839, the newly-wed Angelica joined the President in the Oval Room to greet the public.

As Washington society had expected, she added grace and charm to the formerly all-male Executive Mansion.

During the remaining years of Van Buren's term, Abraham served as his father's secretary and Angelica was the White House hostess. The *Boston Post* reported that she was a "lady of rare accomplishment, very modest and yet perfectly easy and graceful in her manners and free and vivacious in her conversation." She possessed all of the most admired qualities of a mid-19th century First Lady.

This Panel features the Martin Van Buren stamp from the 1986 Presidents Issue, and the 1970 South Carolina stamp, in honor of Angelica Van Buren's early life in this southern state.

