
Lot nr.: L252057

Land/Typ: Amerika

Sammlung USA, von 1970 bis 1985, mit postfrisch Briefmarken, in 2 Alben.

Preis: 110 eur

[Gehen Sie auf die viel auf www.briefmarken-liste.com]



Foto nr.: 2



Foto nr.: 3





Foto nr.: 4





Foto nr.: 5



1970



Foto nr.: 6



1971



Foto nr.: 7





Foto nr.: 8





Foto nr.: 9





Foto nr.: 10



1971



Foto nr.: 11





Foto nr.: 12





Foto nr.: 13



1972

Foto nr.: 14





Foto nr.: 15





Foto nr.: 16





Foto nr.: 17



Foto nr.: 18





Foto nr.: 19





Foto nr.: 20





Foto nr.: 21



1974



Foto nr.: 22





Foto nr.: 23





Foto nr.: 24



1975



Foto nr.: 25



1975



Foto nr.: 26



Foto nr.: 27



1976



Foto nr.: 28



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
From a Painting by John Trumbull

1976



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Foto nr.: 29



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia
From a Painting by John Trumbull

1976



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Foto nr.: 30



Washington Crossing the Delaware
From a Painting by Emanuel Leutze / Eastman Johnson

1976

Foto nr.: 31



Washington Reviewing His Ragged Army at Valley Forge
From a Painting by William T. Rego

1976



Foto nr.: 32

Bicentennial Souvenir Sheets

AT INTERPHIL 76 the United States issued four large souvenir sheets with Bicentennial themes. Reproduced on the sheets are details from famous paintings portraying events of the Revolutionary period. Overprinting and perforations permit five portions of each sheet to be removed and used as postage stamps. Vincent Hoffman designed the souvenir sheets issued May 29, 1976, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Declaration of Independence. 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia

On the evening of July 4, John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress boldly signed the Declaration of Independence. This action marked the end of months of debate concerning the future of the American colonies and their position relative to independence from England. More importantly, Hancock's action signalled a beginning. The word "colony" was not to be used again.

Washington Crossing The Delaware

In a last ditch effort to keep America's hope of independence alive, General George Washington planned a surprise attack on England's Hessian mercenaries at Trenton in December 1776. On Christmas Day, Washington led his troops out of Pennsylvania and across the Delaware River that evening. Marching nine miles to Trenton, the American forces completely surprised and routed the Hessians on December 26. America's dream of independence was still alive.

Washington Reviewing His Ragged Army At Valley Forge

At Valley Forge, the Continental Army's 1777 winter quarters, General Washington helplessly watched his army begin to disintegrate. The troops were deserting or leaving as their enlistments expired. Fortunately, in early 1778, Major General Baron von Steuben of Prussia began drilling the troops despite the language barrier. The men responded enthusiastically and General Washington was able to break camp in the Spring with a well-trained force.

The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown

On October 19, 1781, General Washington wrote to Congress that "a Reduction of the British Army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, is most happily effected." General Washington and Rochambeau had begun their siege of Yorktown twenty-one days earlier. Because British reinforcements failed to arrive as Cornwallis had planned, his situation was hopeless by October 16; surrender was official three days later. The war for independence had been won.

Foto nr.: 33



1976

Foto nr.: 34





Foto nr.: 35





Foto nr.: 36



1977



Foto nr.: 37



1978

Foto nr.: 38





Foto nr.: 39





Foto nr.: 40



1978



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1978

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Foto nr.: 43



1978



Foto nr.: 44



1979

Foto nr.: 45



1979



Foto nr.: 46



1979



Foto nr.: 47



1979



Foto nr.: 48





Foto nr.: 49





Foto nr.: 50

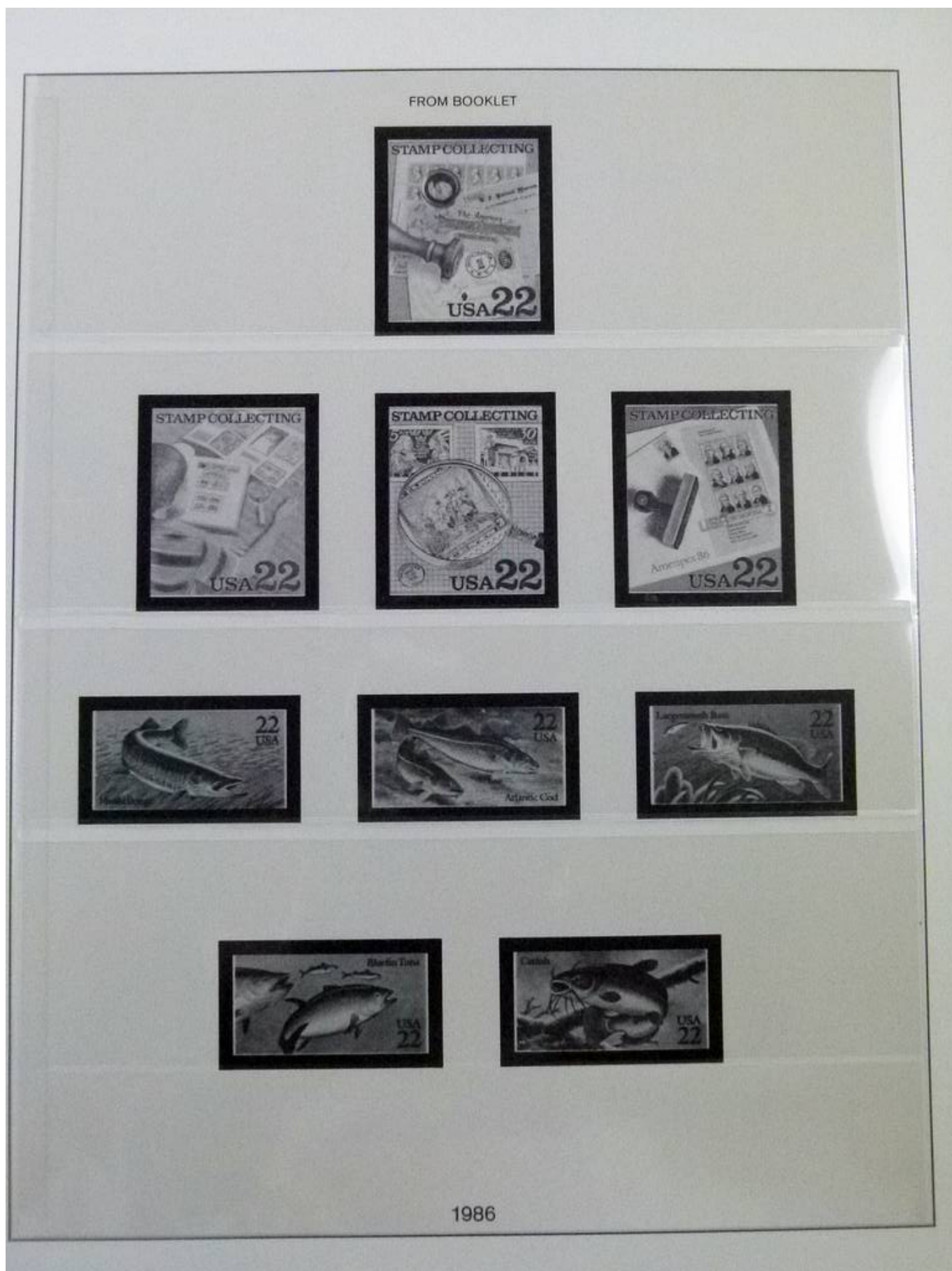




Foto nr.: 51



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Foto nr.: 53





Foto nr.: 54





Foto nr.: 55





Foto nr.: 56





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Foto nr.: 57



Foto nr.: 58





Foto nr.: 59





Foto nr.: 60



1980



Foto nr.: 61





Foto nr.: 62



1981

Foto nr.: 63





Foto nr.: 64



Foto nr.: 65



1981

Foto nr.: 66

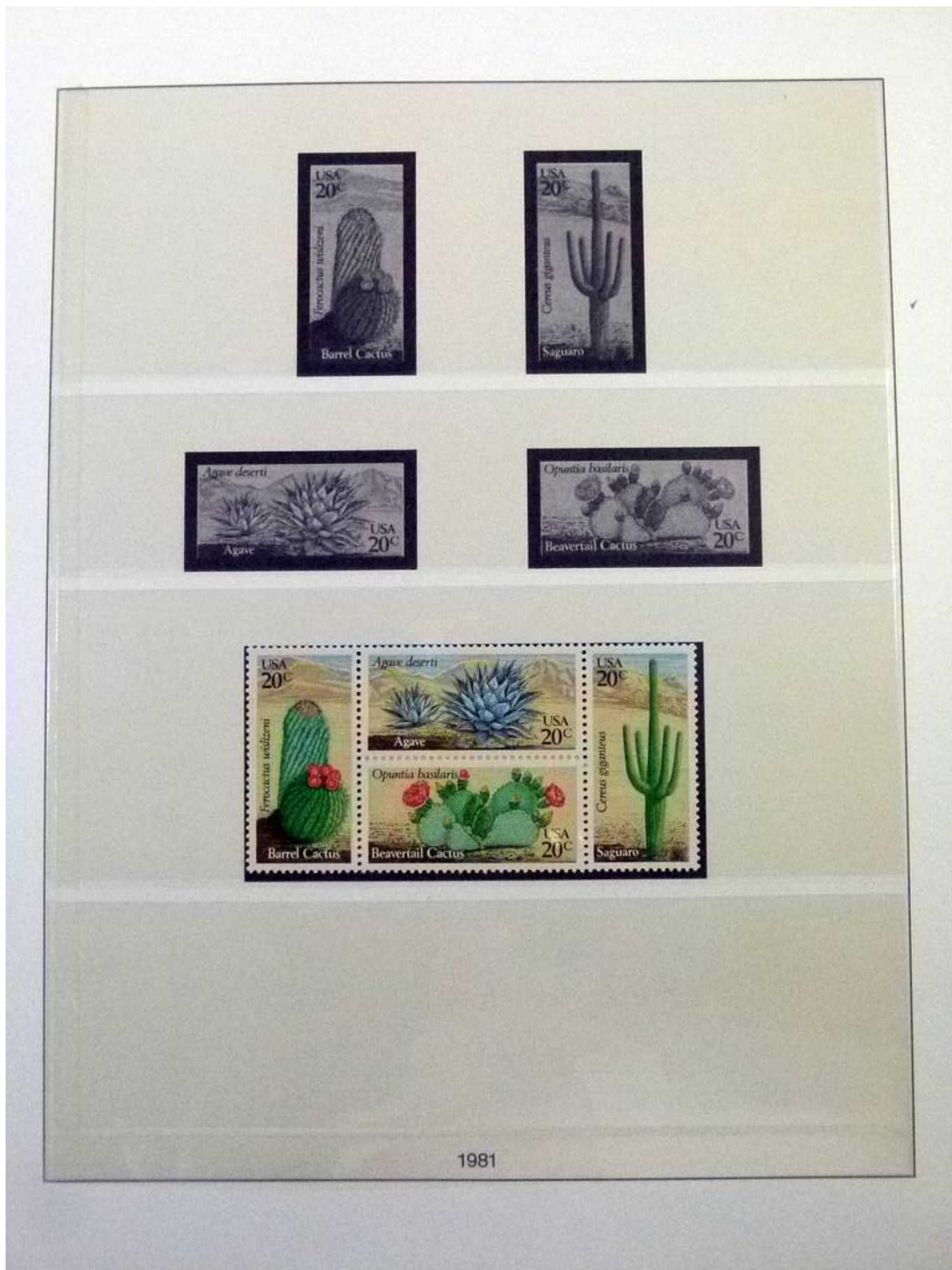




Foto nr.: 67





Foto nr.: 68





Foto nr.: 69





Foto nr.: 70



1982

Foto nr.: 71



Foto nr.: 72



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Each of the 50 State Bird and Flower stamps is a masterpiece in miniature.

Arthur and Alan Singer are the first known father and son team to design a stamp issue for the United States Postal Service.

It was an extremely difficult assignment. No one had ever done 50 such different stamp designs on a single pane before. (The nearest would be the 50 State Flag stamps issued in 1976.)

There were problems. Arthur Singer wanted each stamp to be different from every other one on the pane. And several states had duplications. For example, seven states have the cardinal as the state bird.

Arthur Singer, however, knows birds and understands the patterns of their feathers. In the 1960s, he did the "Birds of the World" book, and his "Guide to the Birds of North America" is the only bird guide book

of its kind in the country because it includes birds of both the east and the west.

"There are many illustrators who are only concerned about portraying birds—or other animals—accurately. While this is, of course, very important, I try to make my work artistically good as well as accurate," Singer emphasized.

Singer does have the power to portray birds and other animals beautifully as well as accurately, and this is why each of the 50 state birds seems to come alive on the pane of stamps.

When working on the stamp designs, Singer would begin early in the morning in his Jencho, New York, home studio, and work late in the night.

Most of the time, Arthur and his son, Alan, worked together, father on one board, son on the other. Singer would place the bird on a board first, indicating approximately where he wanted the flower to go. Then Alan would take the board for the flower design. It worked out well, according to Singer. While each knew what he wanted to see, there were no conflicts.

Both father and son would first sketch the drawings roughly and then in greater detail, sometimes doing them in pastels for color. After they were satisfied with the sketches, they would transfer the drawings to the board in paint. The paintings were four by eight inches, which is five to seven times the size of a stamp.

Singer said he welcomed the opportunity to do these stamps for the United States, and is eager to see them on the mail soon. (The issue date is April 14.) "I did not want them to be too fussy," he said, "but I did want them to be more than just a 'bird on a stick.' I had fun doing them."

While the work was not physically difficult, it took a great deal of intensity and endurance to create the fine details, graceful lines and brilliant colors that would reproduce well in stamp size and survive the required printing procedures for the production of several hundred million postage stamps.

Foto nr.: 73





Foto nr.: 74



1982



Foto nr.: 75

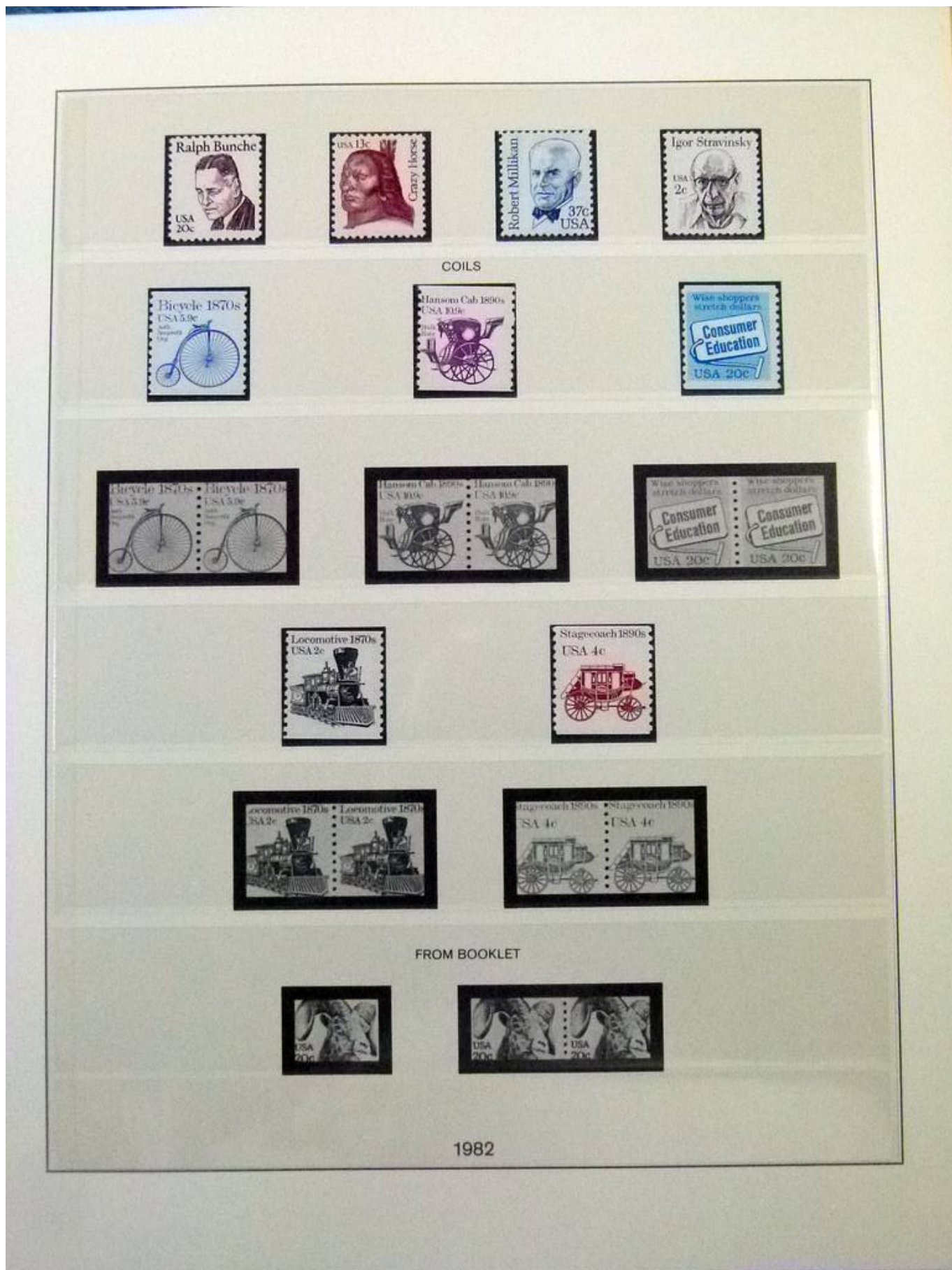




Foto nr.: 76



1983



Foto nr.: 77





Foto nr.: 78



1983



Foto nr.: 79

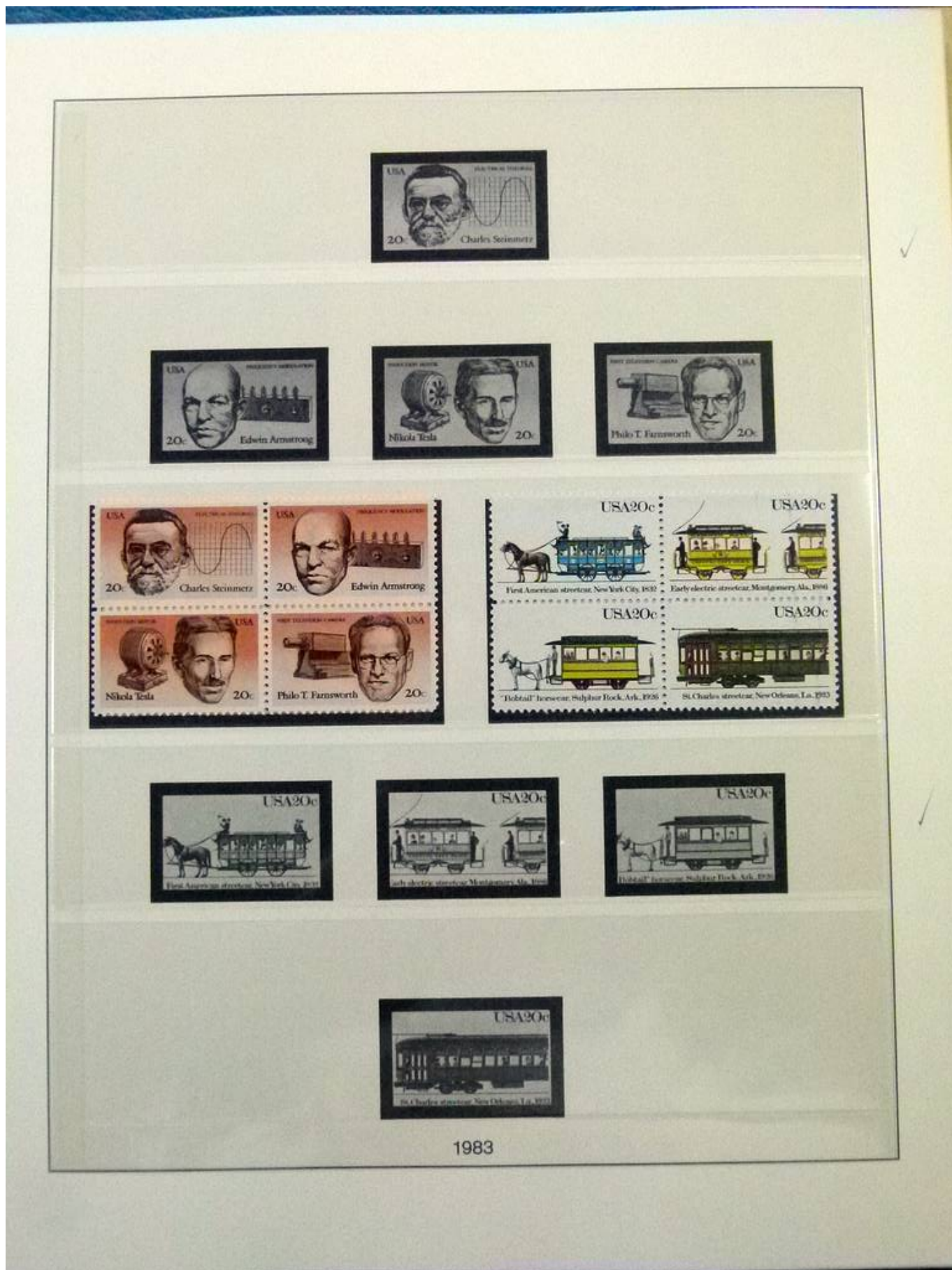




Foto nr.: 80





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Foto nr.: 82





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Foto nr.: 84





Foto nr.: 85

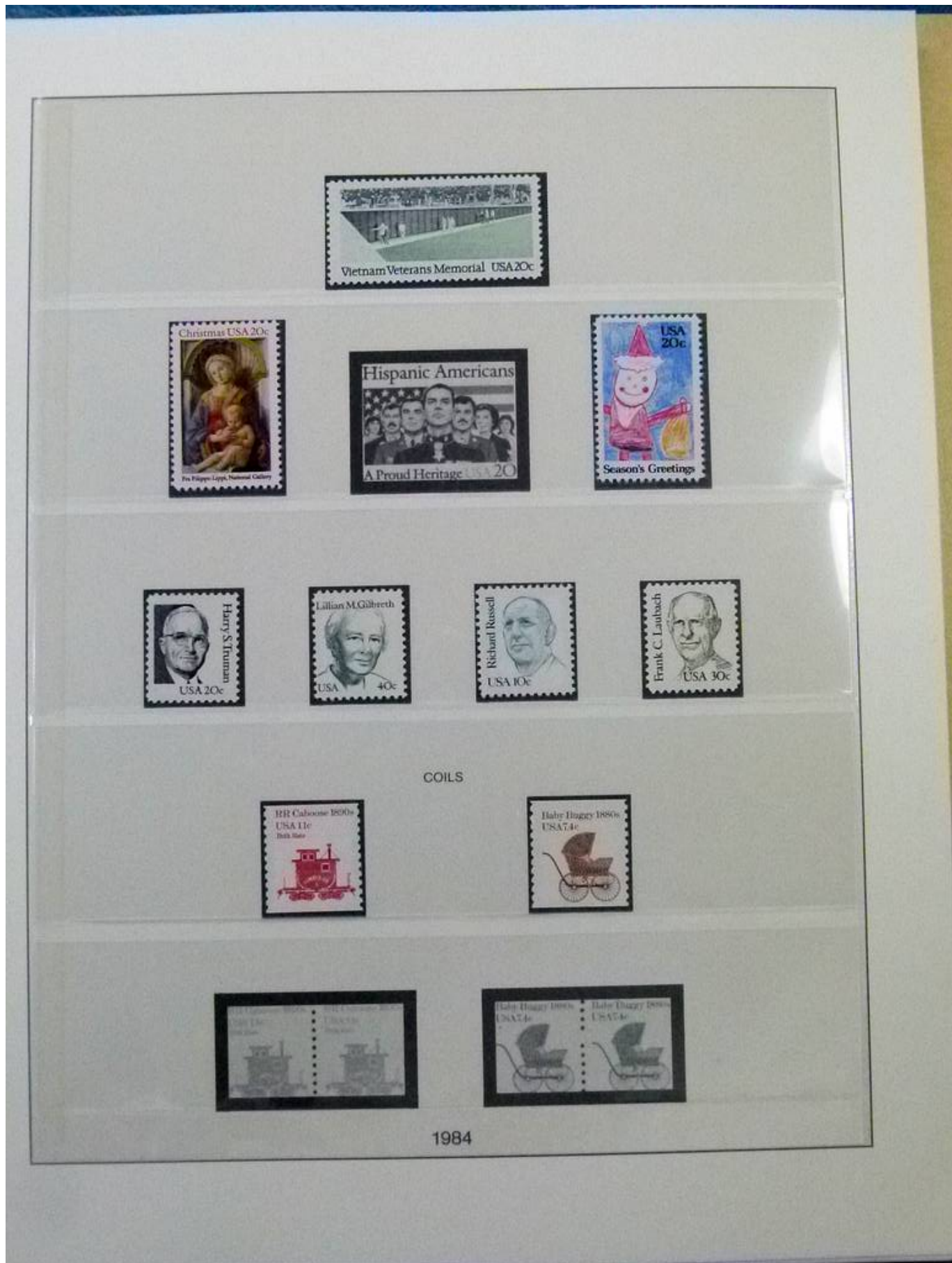




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Foto nr.: 88





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Foto nr.: 90





Foto nr.: 91

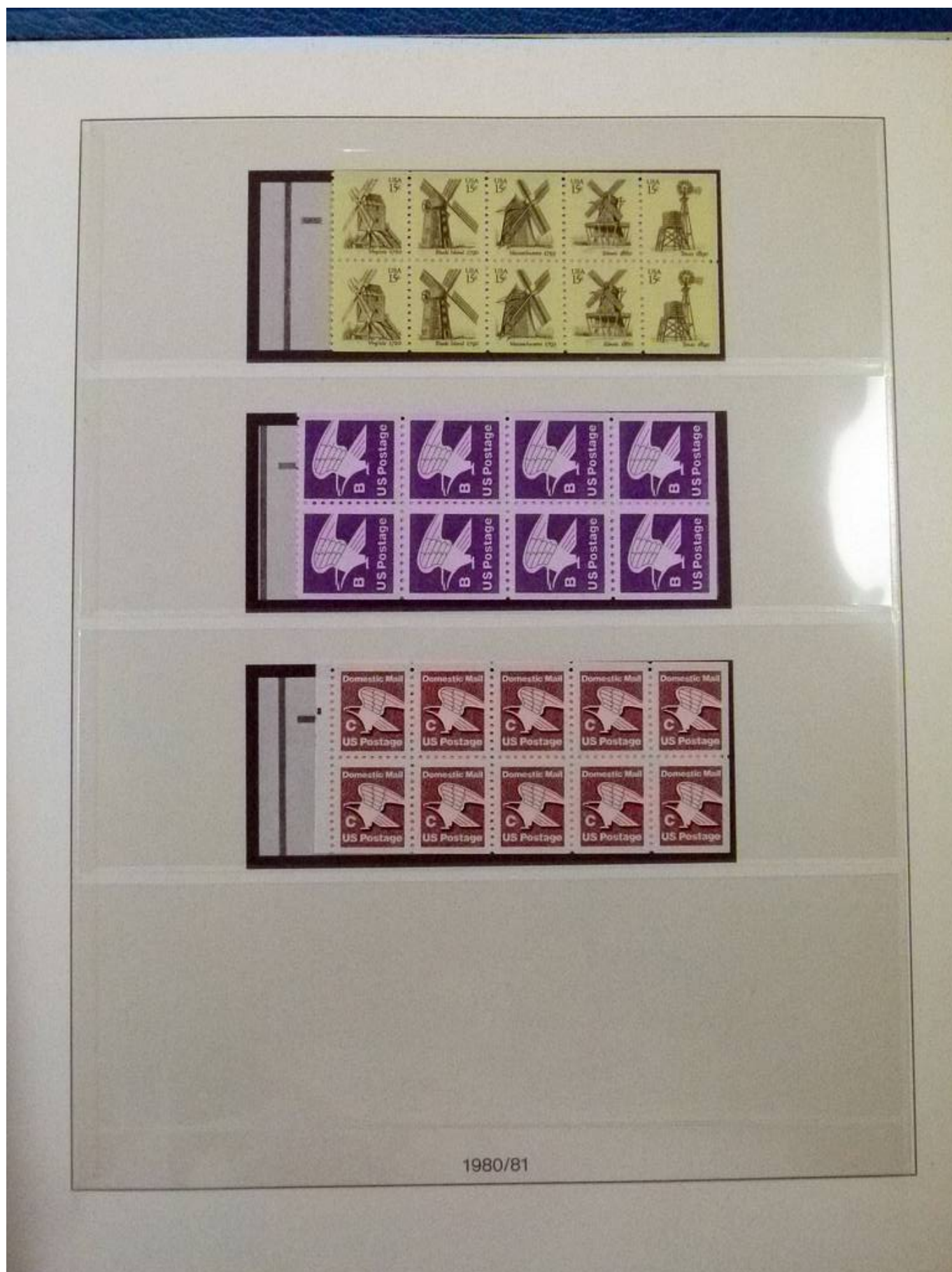




Foto nr.: 92



Foto nr.: 93





Foto nr.: 94



1985



Foto nr.: 95





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