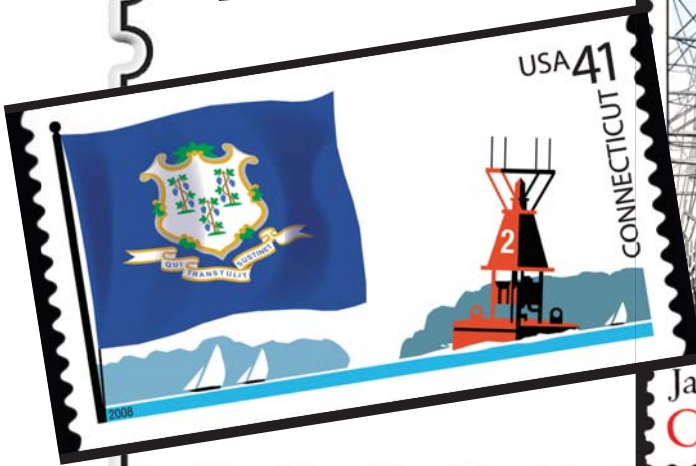


STAMPS of Connecticut



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EARLY CONNECTICUT HISTORY

1986 14c Settling of Connecticut, 1636 postal card
(Scott UX109)

Connecticut takes its name from *Quinnitukqut*, a Mohegan word meaning “place of the long tidal river.” Dutch navigator Adriaen Block was the first European explorer to reach the area in 1614. After the Dutch established a fort near what is now Hartford, the English challenged them for possession of the region. The first English settlers came in 1633-34, but the main body — Puritans led by Thomas Hooker — arrived from Massachusetts in 1636. A professor in England, Hooker helped draft the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*, which influenced the U.S. Constitution. Outnumbered by these English settlers, the Dutch abandoned their fort in 1654. This 14-cent postal card was issued on the 350th anniversary of the arrival of Hooker and the Hartford Congregation.

The Connecticut Charter
in a frame of wood salvaged from
Connecticut’s original Charter Oak

See it on display at
The Museum of Connecticut History
at the Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106
www.museumofcthistory.org

1982 20c America’s Libraries
(Scott 2015)

In 1656, the first municipal public library in America was established in Connecticut, a bequest to the “towne of New Haven.” On its shelves, you can find the oldest United States newspaper still being published: the *Hartford Courant*, established in 1764. Also in Hartford, the first cookbook written by an American — *American Cookery* by Amelia Simmons — was published in 1796. In 1803, the first tax-supported town library in the United States was organized in Salisbury, Connecticut.

1935 3c Connecticut Tercentenary
(Scott 772)

A commemorative issued to mark the 300th anniversary of Connecticut in 1935 depicts the Charter Oak — an unusually large white oak that grew from the 12th or 13th century until 1856 on what the English colonists named Wyllys Hill in Hartford. First described by Adriaen Block after he visited the area in 1614, the tree was reputed to have special significance to the natives of the region. However, the “Charter Oak” is named for an incident in 1687 in which a recess in the tree was used to hide the document that embodied the colony’s charter from a representative of King James II, who was seeking to claim the document so that the Crown might more tightly control the colony. After the tree fell in a severe storm on August 21, 1856, its wood was made into relics (including a frame in which the hidden charter is now displayed, depicted at left on the facing page), and new trees were planted from its acorns.

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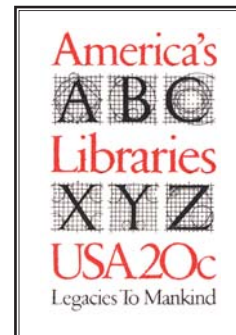
EARLY CONNECTICUT HISTORY



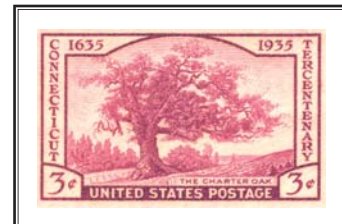
Settling of Connecticut, 1636

© USPS 1986

1986 14c Settling of
Connecticut, 1636
postal card
(Scott UX109)



1982 20c
America's Libraries
(Scott 2015)



1935 3c
Connecticut Tercentenary
(Scott 772)



CONNECTICUT AND THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

1922 1/2c Nathan Hale
(Scott 551)

1977 9c Nathan Hale
Patriot postal card (Scott UX72)

Born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1755 and educated at Yale University in New Haven, Nathan Hale was a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolution. In 1776, he volunteered for an intelligence-gathering mission, but was captured by the British. He is best remembered for his speech before being hanged, in which he reportedly said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Long considered an American hero, Hale was officially designated as the State Hero of Connecticut in 1985. He was pictured on 1/2-cent stamps in 1922 and 1929, and commemorated on a 9-cent Patriot postal card in 1977..

1955 3c Fort Ticonderoga
(Scott 1071)

Born in Lichfield, Connecticut in 1738, Ethan Allen was the oldest of eight children, and was left to care for his family when his father died at a young age. In 1769, he moved to the New Hampshire Land Grants (now Vermont), settled in Bennington and became involved in the struggle between New York and New Hampshire for control of the region. Because the governor of New York raised the taxes and sold land grants already owned by the original settlers, the citizens organized a vigilante militia called the Green Mountain Boys, which used threats, intimidation, and violence to keep the land grants from going to New York. In their first major battle in May 1775, at New York's Fort Ticonderoga, Allen and his men captured the fort and seized its cannon from the British in the Revolutionary War.

1975 8c Sybil Ludington
Contributors to the Cause
(Scott 1559)

The 16-year-old daughter of the local militia commander near what is now Kent, New York, Sybil Ludington was putting her younger siblings to bed when word came that British troops had begun burning nearby Danbury, Connecticut. Her route lit by the glow of the burning town, Sybil set out on horseback, on April 26, 1777, to muster her father's troops, riding 20 to 40 miles in heavy rain, shouting "Muster at Ludington's!" Four hundred troops did and, in the Battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, that followed, they drove General William Tryon, then governor of New York, and his men back to Long Island Sound. Sybil was congratulated for her heroism personally by General George Washington.

1980 10c Landing of Rochambeau, 1780 postal card
(Scott UX84)

Representing our nation's vital French allies during the American Revolution, Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, landed at Newport, Rhode Island, at the head of a fleet and 5,000 French troops on July 10, 1780. He first met General George Washington at Meeting House Square in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 21, 1780, and, in July 1781, Rochambeau's force marched across Connecticut to join Washington on the Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry, New York, for their advance to the decisive siege of Yorktown — the last major battle of the American Revolution.



CONNECTICUT AND THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE



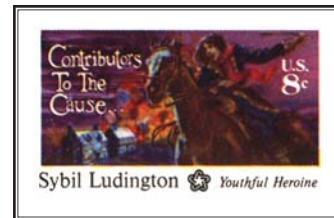
1922 1/2c
Nathan Hale
(Scott 551)



1977 9c Nathan Hale
Patriot postal card
(Scott UX72)



1955 3c
Fort Ticonderoga
(Scott 1071)



1975 8c
Sybil Ludington
(Scott 1559)



Landing of Rochambeau, 1780

1980 10c Landing of
Rochambeau, 1780
postal card
(Scott UX84)

© USPS 1980



JOHN TRUMBULL'S IMAGES OF THE REVOLUTION

1976 13c Declaration of Independence strip of four
(Scott 1691a)

In 1817, Congress commissioned John Trumbull to paint a series of four paintings for the rotunda of the Capitol: *Washington Resigning His Commission*, *The Surrender of Cornwallis*, *The Surrender of Burgoyne*, and, best known of all, *The Declaration of Independence*. These paintings, completed in 1824, were larger-scale versions of scenes Trumbull had painted in the 1780s and 1790s. Two versions of Trumbull's panoramic *Declaration of Independence*, which pictures 42 of the 56 signers of that founding document, were issued in stamp form to mark the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976. One (not shown) is a souvenir sheet of five 18-cent stamps showing a detail from the painting picturing the committee that drafted it — John Adams, Roger Sherman, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin — standing before John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress. The other, shown here, is a strip of four 13-cent stamps with much of the decorative background at the top and bottom of Trumbull's original painting cropped away. Four men with strong ties to Connecticut's Yale University took part in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and are pictured in the 13-cent stamp on the far left: Yale University Treasurer Roger Sherman; Philip Livingston (Class of 1737); Lewis Morris (Class of 1746); and Oliver Wolcott (Class of 1747).

"The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775" John Trumbull

1975 10c Battle of Bunker Hill
(Scott 1564)

A veteran of the French and Indian Wars and leader of the Connecticut force in the relief of Pontiac's siege of Detroit in 1758 and in the successful attack on Fort Ticonderoga, General Israel Putnam at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 uttered one of the most memorable phrases of the American Revolution to his men when ammunition ran low, giving the grim order, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" The image on this painting, as well as the 6-cent John Trumbull stamp, at right, are adapted from details of Trumbull's painting *The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775* — a battle in which Trumbull actually took part. The original painting now hangs in the Yale University Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut.

1968 6c John Trumbull
(Scott 1361)

Born in 1756 in Lebanon, Connecticut, John Trumbull's father was Jonathan Trumbull, who became Governor of Connecticut from 1769 to 1784. John entered Harvard at age 15 in 1771, graduating in 1773. A soldier in the Revolution, Trumbull served on the staff of George Washington and Horatio Gates, but resigned in 1777 to pursue art. His best-known works now hang in the U.S. Capitol. Many of these have been reproduced on U.S. stamps, beginning as early as 1869. In 1831, Trumbull signed an indenture to sell 28 paintings and 60 miniature portraits to Yale University, in return for which he received an annuity of \$1,000 and Yale established an art gallery, designed by Trumbull, to house his works. It opened in 1832.

1927 2c
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga
(Scott 644)

1977 13c
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga
(Scott 1728)

Separated by half a century in treatment and technique, these two stamps are adaptations of Trumbull's epic 12- by 18-foot painting of *The Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York, October 17th, 1777*, painted in 1822. The central figure is American General Horatio Gates, who refused to take the sword offered by British General Burgoyne, treating him as a gentleman.

1932 6c George Washington
(Scott 711)

The 6-cent orange Washington Bicentennial stamp is described as having been adapted "from a portrait painted from life by John Trumbull in 1792 when Washington was 60, but depicting him as he appeared 15 years earlier, in uniform, at the Battle of Trenton."

1932 7c George Washington
(Scott 712)

The 7-cent black Washington Bicentennial stamp shows the head and is adapted from a full-length portrait by Trumbull done from memory in 1780. Both these portraits of Washington are in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.



JOHN TRUMBULL'S IMAGES OF THE REVOLUTION



1976 13c Declaration of Independence strip of four
(Scott 1691a)



The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775

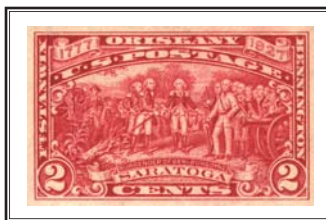


Bunker Hill 1775 by Trumbull
US Bicentennial IOc

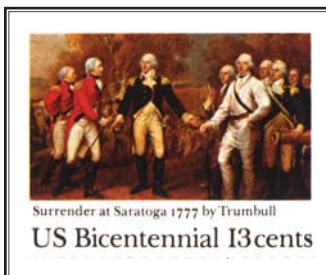
1975 10c
Battle of Bunker Hill
(Scott 1564)



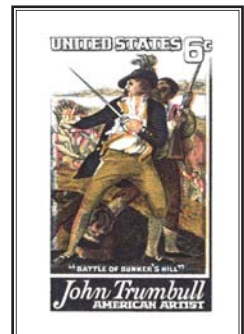
1932 6c
Washington
(Scott 711)



1927 2c
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga
(Scott 644)



1977 13c
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga
(Scott 1728)



1968 6c
John Trumbull
(Scott 1361)



1932 7c
Washington
(Scott 712)



CONNECTICUT LEADERS AND LEADERSHIP

1958 4c Noah Webster
(Scott 1121)

Born in 1758 in Hartford, the author of *An American Dictionary of the English Language* was a descendant of Connecticut Governor John Webster. His years at Yale overlapped with the Revolution, and he served in the Connecticut Militia. This author, editor, spelling reformer, and political writer, has been called the "Father of American Scholarship and Education."

1960 4c Boys' Clubs Movement
(Scott 1163)

In 1860, three ladies in Hartford invited street boys into their homes for tea, coffee, and cake. Their "Dashaway Club" began the Boys' Club Movement. Other U.S. communities followed, and today, 4,000 Boys & Girls Clubs serve 4.8 million young people between the ages of 6 and 18.

1962 4c Brien McMahon
(Scott 1200)

Born in Norwalk and educated at Yale, McMahon was Connecticut's U.S. Senator from 1945 to 1952. He was a major figure in the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission, through his authorship of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. In 1952, he proposed what later became the Peace Corps.

1998 32c Henry R. Luce
(Scott 2935)

Henry R. Luce, class of 1920, founded *Time* magazine in 1923 with a Yale classmate, and later went on to found *Fortune* (1930), *Life* (1936), and *Sports Illustrated* (1954). His magazines transformed journalism and photojournalism. A vigorous defender of big business, it was Luce who first referred to the 1900s as "the American century."

1930 4c William Howard Taft
(Scott 685)

President William Howard Taft was the first graduate of Yale (Class of 1878), to be elected president of the United States in 1908. His presidency was characterized by trust-busting, expanding civil service, establishing a better postal system, and promoting peace. Taft later became the tenth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

1999 33c Frederick Law Olmsted
(Scott 3338)

Born in Hartford in 1822, Olmsted was the founder of American landscape architecture. Its leading practitioner in the generation after the Civil War, Olmsted was one of the greatest champions of the City Beautiful movement, and is best known for New York City's Central Park.

1993 29c Dean Acheson
(Scott 2755)

Born in Middletown of a father who was the Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, Dean Acheson attended Yale and Harvard Law School. As U.S. Secretary of State under President Truman in 1949-1953, Acheson played a central role in America's Cold War foreign policy, aiding the creation of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. His most important decision was convincing the nation to intervene, in June 1950, in the Korean War.

1960 4c Robert A. Taft
(Scott 1161)

The son of President Taft, Robert A. Taft was governor and later senator for Ohio, and like his father another graduate of Yale University (Class of 1910). "Mr. Republican," Taft led his party's fight against the New Deal in the 1930s, but he failed in his quest to win the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party in 1940, 1948, and 1952.

1964 5c Amateur Radio
(Scott 1260)

Established in Hartford in 1914, Connecticut is the headquarters of the Amateur Radio Relay League — a national association for amateur radio. Like stamp collectors, amateur radio operators (or "hams") come from all walks of life, reaching out to interact with the wider world.

1988 36c Igor Sikorsky air mail
(Scott C119)

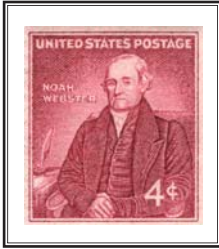
Born in Ukraine, Igor Sikorsky designed the first four-engine aircraft and first helicopter of the most common design still in use today. He emigrated to the United States in 1919, and in 1923 founded Sikorsky Aero Engineering Co. in Stratford, Connecticut (today a part of United Technologies).

1957 7c Abraham Baldwin
(Scott 1850)

Born at Guilford, Connecticut, Baldwin graduated from Yale University in 1772. He moved to Georgia as an education reformer at the invitation of the governor (another Connecticut-born transplant), won election to the legislature, and went on to represent the former colony in the Continental Congress, and later in the U.S. Senate.



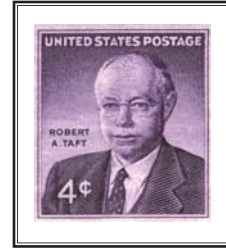
CONNECTICUT LEADERS AND LEADERSHIP



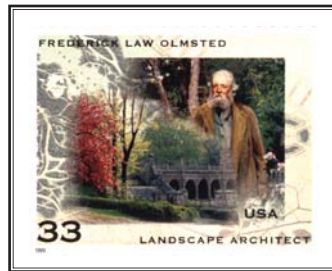
1958 4c
Noah Webster
(Scott 1121)



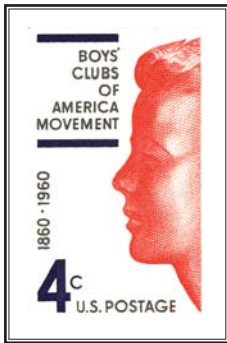
1930 4c
William Howard Taft
(Scott 685)



1960 4c
Robert A. Taft
(Scott 1161)



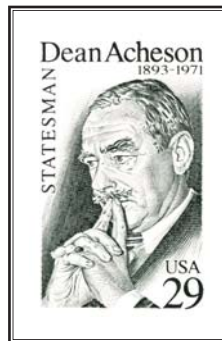
1999 33c
Frederick Law Olmsted
(Scott 3338)



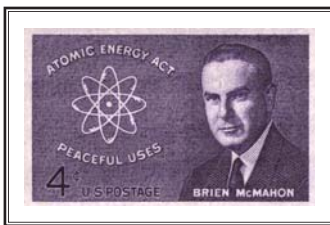
1960 4c
Boys' Clubs Movement
(Scott 1163)



1964 5c
Amateur Radio
(Scott 1260)



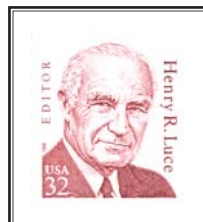
1993 29c
Dean Acheson, Statesman
(Scott 2755)



1962 4c
Brien McMahon
(Scott 1200)



1988 36c
Igor Sikorsky air mail
(Scott C119)



1998 32c
Henry R. Luce
(Scott 2935)



1985 7c
Abraham Baldwin
(Scott 1850)



YALE UNIVERSITY — “LIGHT AND TRUTH”

2001 20c Connecticut Hall
Yale University postal card
(Scott UX361)

Founded in 1701 as the Collegiate School in New Haven, Connecticut, Yale is the third-oldest institution of higher education in the United States and a member of the Ivy League. Its undergraduate school, Yale College, and the Yale Law School, have produced many U.S. presidents and foreign heads of state. Yale's assets include a \$22.5 billion endowment and more than a dozen libraries that hold a total of 12.5 million volumes. Yale alumni have been candidates in every U.S. Presidential election from 1972 to 2008. Built in 1752, Connecticut Hall is a Georgian-style building on the Old Campus. It is the oldest building on the Yale campus and one of the oldest buildings in Connecticut.

1940 1c Eli Whitney
(Scott 889)

Eli Whitney showed mechanical genius and business ability at an early age. He saved for his education at Yale, then went south to Georgia. Whitney's two most famous innovations — the cotton gin and firearms with interchangeable parts — played key roles in 19th-century America. He produced both in New Haven.

1937 3c Ordinance of 1787
Sesquicentennial (Scott 795)

Born in Killingly, Connecticut, and educated at Yale (Class of 1765), Reverend Manasseh Cutler was a prime mover behind the Ohio Company and the Ordinance of 1787 that purchased five million acres north of the Ohio River. The acquisition has been called “one of the great creative contributions of American government.”

1940 2c Samuel F.B. Morse
(Scott 890)

A Yale Class of 1810 graduate, recipient of an honorary degree in 1846 and the inspiration for Yale's Morse College, Samuel F.B. Morse invented and successfully tested the first practical telegraph and an alphabet for sending messages in the 1830s. It was as a student at Yale that Morse became interested in the new subject of electricity.

1970 6c Age of Reptiles
(Scott 1390)

Rudolph Zallinger's 1947 Age of Reptiles mural runs the full 110-foot length of its Great Hall in Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History above the gallery built in 1925 to display dinosaurs. Founded in 1866, the museum advances popular understanding of earth's history through displays, exhibitions, and education.

2007 41c Gerald R. Ford
(Scott 4199)

In 1935, when the man who would one day become the 38th president of the United States was a football star at the University of Michigan, he turned down offers to play professional football and instead came to Yale as assistant football coach and boxing coach, while pursuing the law degree that he received in 1941.

1990 25c Eddie Eagan
(Scott 2499)

Fictional Yale hero-athlete Frank Merriwell inspired Edward Francis Patrick “Eddie” Eagan — the only athlete ever to win gold medals at both Summer and Winter Olympics, as a boxer in 1920 and as a member of the four-man bobsled team in 1932. After he graduated from Yale in 1921, he became a prominent lawyer and a colonel.

1988 45c Harvey Cushing MD
(Scott 2188)

A professor at Yale, Harvey Cushing (Class of 1891) was the “father of neurosurgery.” His treatment of head wounds saved many lives during World War I, and he pioneered many key techniques in brain surgery and the use of X-rays. Yale's Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library honors his accomplishments.

1985 14c Sinclair Lewis
(Scott 1856)

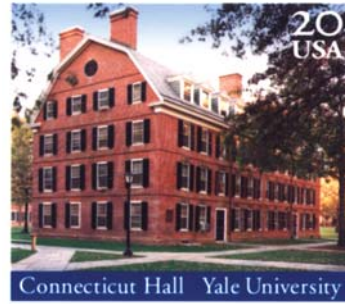
The earliest published work of Sinclair Lewis (Class of 1908) appeared in the *Yale Courant* and *Yale Literary Magazine*, of which he became an editor. A novelist, short story writer, and playwright, Lewis was the first American to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for works such as *Main Street*, *Babbitt*, and *Elmer Gantry*.

1983 20c Thomas H. Gallaudet
(Scott 1861)

Though he trained to become a preacher at Yale, Gallaudet resolved to learn to teach the deaf. After researching the subject in Europe, he traveled with a pioneer in sign language on a fund-raising tour in New England, and in Hartford in 1817 he founded the American Asylum for Deaf-Mutes (later the American School for the Deaf).



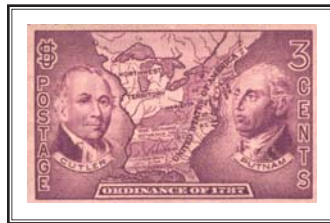
YALE UNIVERSITY — “LIGHT AND TRUTH”



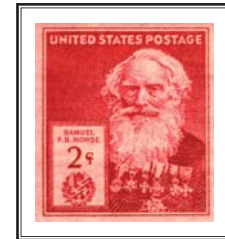
2001 20c Connecticut Hall
Yale University postal card
(Scott UX361)



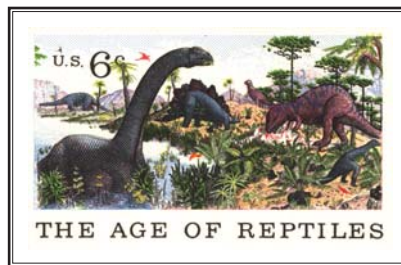
1940 1c Eli Whitney
(Scott 889)



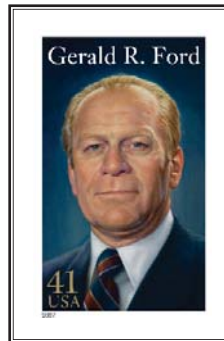
1937 3c Ordinance of 1787
Sesquicentennial (Scott 795)



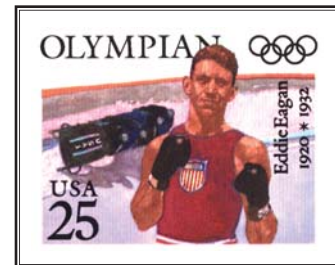
1940 2c Samuel F.B. Morse
(Scott 890)



1970 6c Age of Reptiles
(Scott 1390)



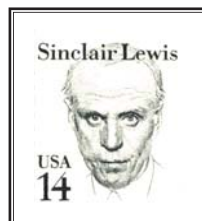
2007 41c Gerald R. Ford
(Scott 4199)



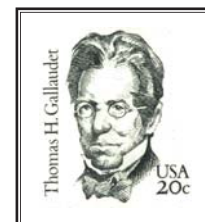
1990 25c Eddie Eagan
(Scott 2499)



1988 45c
Harvey Cushing MD
(Scott 2188)



1985 14c Sinclair Lewis
(Scott 1856)



1983 20c
Thomas H. Gallaudet
(Scott 1861)



CONNECTICUT AND THE ARTS

1992 19c Wadsworth Atheneum
Hartford Connecticut postal card
(Scott UX160)

Located in Hartford, the state capital of Connecticut, the Wadsworth Atheneum is the oldest public art museum in the United States. Named for the institution founded in ancient Rome by the Emperor Hadrian to promote literary and scientific study, the Atheneum was built on the site of the family home of Daniel Wadsworth and opened in 1844 with many of the artifacts that he donated. Today it is home to a significant collection of Italian Baroque old masters and post-impressionist modern art.

1940 10c Samuel L.
Clemens (Scott 863)

“Mark Twain” was an adopted son of Connecticut, who made his home in Hartford from 1874 to 1891, and later in Redding, Connecticut, from 1908 until his death in 1910. His adopted state is recalled in the title of one of his most popular works, *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*.

1980 15c Edith Wharton
(Scott 1832)

In 1923, Yale awarded Edith Wharton a doctorate for her humorous, incisive novels and short stories. After her death in 1937, her estate donated virtually all of her original works and writings to the Yale, the nucleus of the 50,000-item Edith Wharton Collection of the Yale Collection of American Literature.

1991 29c Cole Porter
(Scott 2550)

Cole Porter (Yale Class of 1913, recipient of an honorary degree in 1960) wrote musical comedies as well as 300 songs while at Yale. This master of the musical lives on in such timeless contributions to the national songbook as “Night and Day,” “I Get a Kick Out of You,” and “I’ve Got You Under My Skin.”

1940 10c Frederic
Remington (Scott 888)

An artist who brought the American West to life, Remington trained at the Yale School of Fine Arts. He also distinguished himself on the Yale football team of 1879, and as a heavyweight boxer, until the death of his father in 1880 forced him to leave New Haven, Connecticut.

1998 32c Stephen Vincent Benét
(Scott 3221)

A Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *John Brown's Body* and *The Devil and Daniel Webster*, Benét earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Yale, where he was a member of Wolf's Head Society and the power behind the then-influential *Yale Literary Magazine*, according to his contemporary Yalie Thornton Wilder. Benét is buried at Stonington, Connecticut.

1967 \$1 Eugene O'Neill
(Scott 1294)

Nobel prize-winning playwright Eugene O'Neill's life was connected to New London, Connecticut. Connecticut College maintains a collection of his work, but the principal collection of O'Neill papers is at Yale University. The Eugene O'Neill Theater Center in Waterford, Connecticut, continues to foster the development of new plays under his name.

1997 32c Thornton Wilder
(Scott 3134)

Born in a diplomat's family that traveled as far afield as California and China, Thornton Wilder first came to Connecticut as a student at Yale when they moved to New Haven in 1917. Perhaps best remembered for the 1938 Pulitzer Prize-winning play *Our Town*, the novelist and playwright returned to the Nutmeg State after World War II, and lived in Hamden, Connecticut, with his sister Isabel until his death in 1975.

1997 32c Charles Ives
(Scott 3164)

Born in Danbury, Connecticut, the son of a Civil War Army bandleader, Charles Ives was educated at Yale and went on to become widely regarded as one of the first American classical composers of international significance. Ives' works of modernist classical music were largely ignored during his life, and many of his works went unperformed for many years, but over time he came to be regarded as “an American Original.”

2007 75c Harriet Beecher Stowe
(Scott 3430)

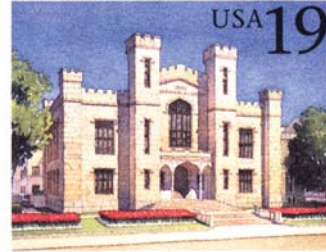
A preacher's seventh child, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, the first of this author's ten novels, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852, attacked the cruelty of slavery, energizing anti-slavery forces in the North and angering the South. Stowe drew on her personal experience with the antislavery movement and the underground railroad. The Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Hartford, Connecticut, is where she lived for the last 23 years of her life.

1997 32c Rosa Ponselle
(Scott 3157)

American soprano Rosa Ponselle was born in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1897. A precocious singer from early childhood, Rosa Ponselle made her Metropolitan Opera debut in 1918 opposite Caruso — an auspicious opening for what would become a memorable 21-year career. After retirement, she coached and taught young singers who later became renowned, including Beverly Sills, Plácido Domingo and James Morris.



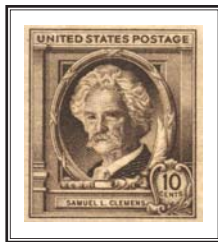
CONNECTICUT AND THE ARTS



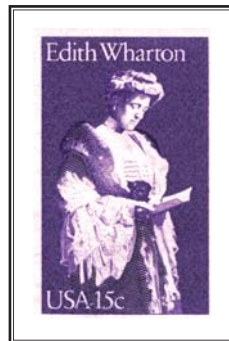
Wadsworth Atheneum
Hartford, Connecticut
150th Anniversary
1842-1992

©USPS 1991

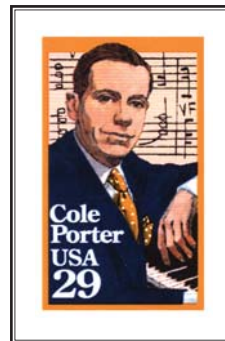
1992 19c Wadsworth Atheneum
Hartford, Connecticut postal card
(Scott UX160)



1940 10c Samuel L. Clemens
(Scott 863)



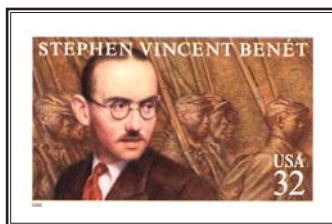
1980 15c Edith Wharton
(Scott 1832)



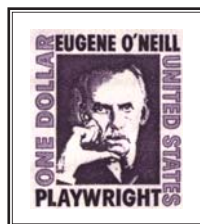
1991 29c Cole Porter
(Scott 2550)



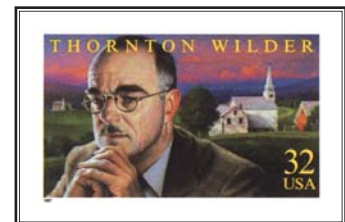
1940 10c Frederic Remington
(Scott 888)



1998 32c Stephen Vincent Benét
(Scott 3221)



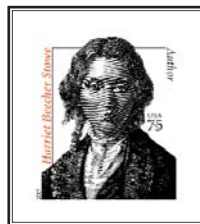
1967 \$1 Eugene O'Neill
(Scott 1294)



1997 32c Thornton Wilder
(Scott 3134)



1997 32c Charles Ives
(Scott 3164)



2007 75c Harriet Beecher Stowe
(Scott 3430)



1997 32c Rosa Ponselle
(Scott 3157)



CONNECTICUT SIGNS, SYMBOLS AND THE SEA

1978 U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Eagle* postal card (Scott UX76)

With its home port at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, the USCGC *Eagle* is a World War II prize vessel originally built in Germany in 1936 and honored on this 14-cent postal card in 1978. This handsome and speedy 295-foot barque — the only active commissioned sailing vessel in U.S. government service — is used as a training cutter. *Eagle* conducts extensive summer cruises with cadets from the United States Coast Guard Academy and candidates from the Officer Candidate School.

1959 4c Arctic Exploration (Scott 1128)

The world's first nuclear-powered submarine, USS *Nautilus*, was built at the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Connecticut, and launched in 1954. In 1958, it became the first vessel ever to sail under the North Pole. Decommissioned in 1980, it is now an exhibit at the Submarine Force Museum at Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton.

1997 32c Corsair (Scott 3142g)

The Chance Vought F4U Corsair, designed by Rex Beisel and Igor Sikorsky, saw service as a fighter in World War II and Korea. It was named the official aircraft of Connecticut due to its connection with Stratford, Connecticut-based Sikorsky Aircraft, in legislation sponsored by state senator George "Doc" Gunther, who organized a Corsair Celebration in 2006.

1976 13c Connecticut State Flag (Scott 1637)

"On a field of azure blue is an ornamental white shield with three grapevines, each bearing three bunches of purple grapes. The state motto 'Qui Transtulit Sustinet' (He Who Transplanted Sustains Us) is displayed on a white ribbon. The vines stand for the first settlements of English people who began to move from Massachusetts in the 1630s. These settlements were thought of as grapevines that had been transplanted."

1988 22c Connecticut Statehood (Scott 2340)

Issued on January 9 — 200 years to the day after Connecticut ratified the Constitution and became the fifth state to enter the Union — this commemorative designed by Connecticut native Christopher Calle depicts a scene based on the town of Mystic, home of the Seaport Museum, and features the *Charles W. Morgan*, a whaling ship launched in 1841 and docked on permanent display at the town's seaport.

1982 20c Connecticut State Bird and Flower (Scott 1959)

The Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was adopted as Connecticut's state bird in 1943. This migratory thrush was first called Robin by the early colonists, in remembrance of the beloved English bird of that name. Designated as state flower in 1907, the Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) is perhaps the most beautiful of native shrubs, its fragrance and the massed white and pink blossoms having attracted the attention of travelers since the earliest days of Connecticut's colonization.

1971 8c Whaling Ship

Charles W. Morgan (Scott 1441)

On display at the Museum of America and the Sea at Mystic Seaport, Connecticut, is the *Charles W. Morgan*, the last surviving wooden whaling ship from the great days of sail. Built in 1841 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the ship had a successful 80-year whaling career, making 37 voyages before retiring at last in 1921.

1945 3c U.S. Coast Guard (Scott 936)

New London, Connecticut, is the site of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Created in 1915, the Coast Guard is the smallest branch of the U.S. military, enforcing maritime law, mariner assistance, and homeland security, in international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways. This stamp honored its service during World War II.

2002 34c Greetings From Connecticut (Scott 3567)

A pair of familiar Connecticut icons — the whaling ship *Charles W. Morgan*, berthed at Mystic Seaport and a white-steepled New England church in autumn — appeared on this 34-cent stamp promoting tourism throughout the Nutmeg State. A 37-cent version utilizing this same colorful design was released later that year, when postal rates had increased.



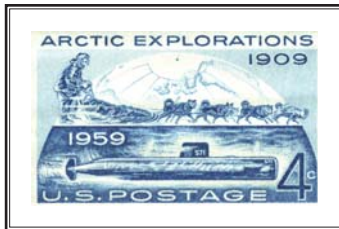
CONNECTICUT SIGNS, SYMBOLS AND THE SEA



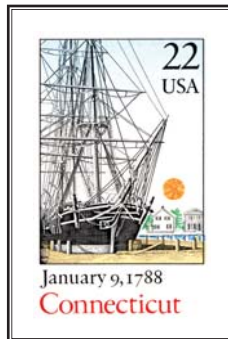
US Coast Guard Eagle USA 14c

1978 14c U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Eagle*
postal card
(Scott UX76)

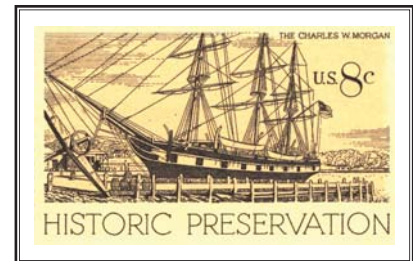
© USPS 1978



1959 4c Arctic Explorations
(Scott 1128)



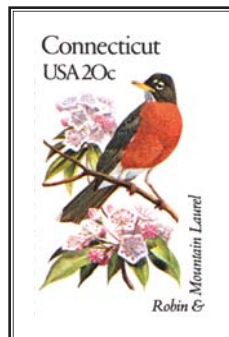
1988 22c
Connecticut Statehood
(Scott 2340)



1971 8c Whaling Ship *Charles W. Morgan*
(Scott 1441)



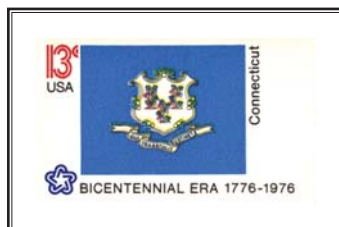
1997 32c Corsair
(Scott 3142g)



1982 20c Connecticut
State Bird and Flower
(Scott 1959)



1945 3c U.S. Coast Guard
(Scott 936)



1976 13c Connecticut State Flag
(Scott 1637)



2002 34c Greetings From Connecticut
(Scott 3567)



STAMP DESIGNERS OF CONNECTICUT AND YALE

Derry Noyes — Yale MFA, 1976

Trained at Yale, Derry Noyes served on the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee during 1981-83 and is a valued USPS design coordinator, having designed U.S. stamps since the 1990s. Her latest design — showing Albert Bierstadt's *Valley of the Yosemite* — will be issued at STAMPSHOW 2008 in Hartford.

Bernard Fuchs — Westport

The Illinois-born Fuchs was a commercial artist in Detroit until the late 1950s, when he moved to Westport, Connecticut, and began doing illustrations for the nation's leading magazines. Shown is his design for the 8c Emily Dickinson stamp issued in 1971 (Scott 1436).

Fred Otnes — West Redding

Kansas-born Fred Otnes studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and the American Academy before moving to Connecticut in 1953. His art has appeared on stamps over three decades, including this 1975 10-cent D.W. Griffith issue (Scott 1555).

Bob Peak — Westport

Described by Chris Calle as "a huge influence on countless illustrators," Denver native Bob Peak grew up in Kansas, but spent most of his career starting in the 1960s in Connecticut. He designed 26 1983-84 Olympics issues, including this 13-cent High Jump stamp (Scott 2049).

Richard Sparks — Norwalk

A talented commercial artist and book illustrator in Norwalk, Connecticut, Richard Sparks also designed many Great Americans stamps of the 1980s, including the widely used 25-cent Jack London stamp issued in 1986 (Scott 2182).

Chris Calle — Ridgefield

Chris Calle has designed more than 40 U.S. stamps, including many stamps in the Great Americans series. Best known are his 1994 29-cent (Scott 2841) and \$9.95 Express Mail stamps commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Moon Landing, which he jointly designed with his father Paul.

Bradbury Thompson — Riverside

A Yale faculty member, Bradbury Thompson (1911-1995) designed more than 90 U.S. stamps. Shown is his 1980 15-cent Education stamp (Scott 1833), featuring *Homage to the Square: Glow* by Josef Albers, former chairman of Yale's art school. Thompson served on the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee in the 1960s and 1970s.

Dennis Lyall — Norwalk

A native of Iowa and graduate of the University of Kansas, Dennis Lyall has designed 34 U.S. and one Irish postage stamp. Shown is one of his four 1986 22-cent stamps honoring U.S. Arctic Explorers (Scott 2223).

Stevan Dohanos — Westport

Stevan Dohanos (1907-1994) of Westport, Connecticut, designed 40 United States stamps beginning in 1959. Shown here is his 1967 13-cent Kennedy stamp (Scott 1287). Dohanos was a member the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee and its chairman during 1971-75.

Dolli Tingle Brackett — Westport

Dolli Tingle Brackett (1911-1993) — artist and designer of eight U.S. Christmas stamps — lived in Connecticut for 47 years. Shown here is the last of these designs, a 22-cent "Greetings" Village Scene, released in 1986 (Scott 2245).

Paul Calle — Stamford

Paul Calle, who shares a studio with his son Chris, was born in New York in 1928, studied art at Pratt Institute and was one of the official NASA artists in the 1960s. His more than 50 U.S. stamp designs include the 1988 and 1995 Carousel Animals and the 1969 10-cent First Man on the Moon air mail issue (Scott C76)

James Sharpe — Wilton

Born in Texas, this artist — who produced most of the early stamp designs in the U.S. Postal Service's Performing Arts series — lived for some time in Wilton, Connecticut. Shown here is his 1986 22-cent stamp design issued to honor jazz great Duke Ellington (Scott 2211).

Leonard E. Fisher — Yale MFA, 1950

Leonard Everett Fisher received his Master of Fine Arts at Yale in 1950, and designed a number of U.S. stamps during the 1970s. Shown is one of four 1972 8-cent Colonial American Craftsmen stamps he designed (Scott 1456-59).

Clarence Lee — Yale BFA, 1958

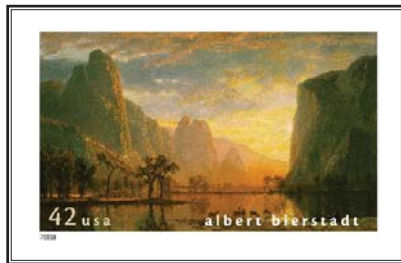
Clarence Lee studied art at Yale in New Haven, receiving his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree there in 1958. At the invitation of the Postal Service in 1990, Lee designed the 29-cent Year of the Rooster stamp shown (Scott 2720), and other U.S. Chinese New Year issues of 1993 to 2006.

Ward G. Brackett — Westport

Ward G. Brackett (1914-2006), Dolli's husband for 53 years, also lived in Westport for 59 years and designed stamps from the 1960s to the 1980s, including this 1983 4-cent Great Americans stamp portraying Carl Schurz (Scott 1847).



STAMP DESIGNERS OF CONNECTICUT AND YALE



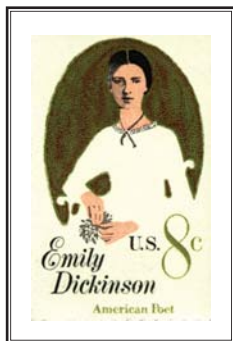
Derry Noyes — Yale MFA, 1976



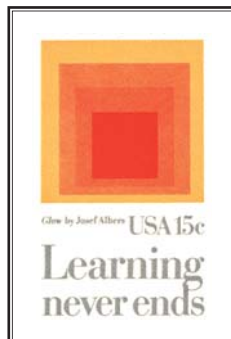
Chris Calle — Ridgefield



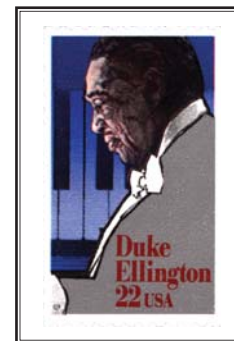
Paul Calle — Ridgefield



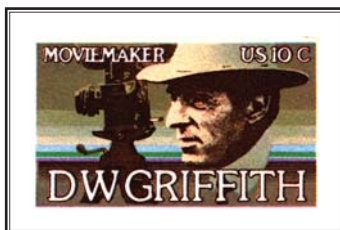
Bernard Fuchs — Westport



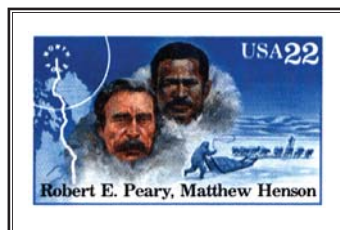
Bradbury Thompson — Riverside



James Sharpe — Wilton



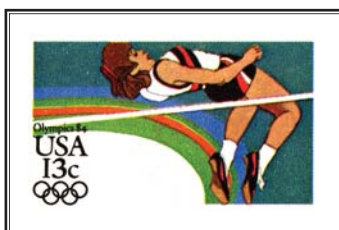
Fred Otnes — Redding



Dennis Lyall — Norwalk



Leonard Everett Fisher — Yale MFA, 1950



Bob Peak — Westport



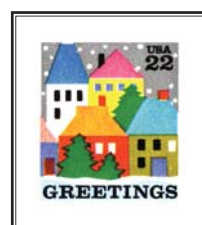
Stevan Dohanos — Westport



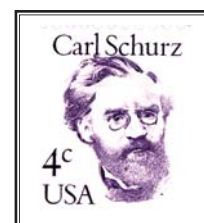
Clarence Lee — Yale BFA, 1958



Richard Sparks — Norwalk



Dollie Tingle Brackett — Westport



Ward G. Brackett — Westport



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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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