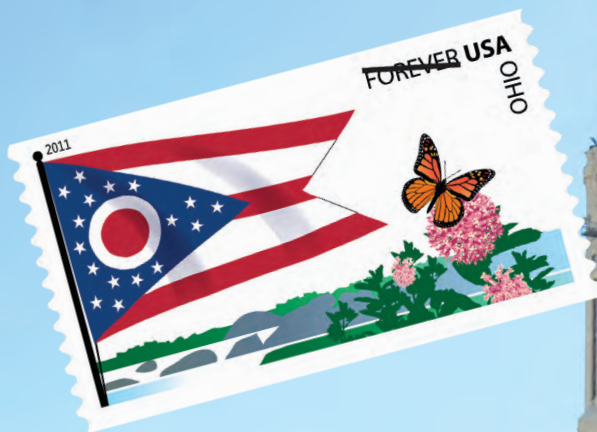


OHIO

The Heart of It All



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Before There Was an Ohio

Prehistoric Animals

Woolly Mammoth

1996 • Scott 3078

Prehistoric Animals

Mastodon

1996 • Scott 3079

Wildlife Conservation

Bison

1970 • Scott 1392

The Paleoindian Period began about 13,000 BC and people arrived sometime after that period while glaciers covered much of what became Ohio. They hunted woolly mammoth and mastodon as well as other food. The first clear evidence, though, is of people of the Clovis tradition who arrived about 8,000 after the glaciers had retreated and the warmer climate established smaller game such as bison that roamed the prairie. There were also nut trees and berries; while the rivers and lakes were filled with fish and muscles. As farming developed they grew corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, melons, turnips, cabbage, parsnips, sweet potatoes, yams, onions, and leeks.

Exploration of the Northwest Territory

Fort Recovery, Ohio

1997 • Scott UX284

In the late 1700s, settlers began to move westward into the Northwest Territory.

In 1787 General Josiah Harmer attempted to force the Indians out of the area north of Fort Washington (now Cincinnati.) However, his men were defeated by the Indians. Again in 1791, this time under the leadership of General Arthur St. Clair, the U.S. Army was attacked and defeated by the Indians at the same site.

In 1794, under the direction of General Anthony Wayne, Fort Recovery was built where the U.S. had twice been defeated. Later the same year, the U.S. army was again attacked by Indians. However, this time the army, with the protection of the fort, were able to defend themselves. It was this skirmish that led to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville.

Anthony Wayne wanted to show the Indians that the U.S. would recover from their attacks, thus the name "Fort Recovery."

Northwest Territory Ordinance and Rufus Putnam

(1738–1824)

1937 • Scott 795

Northwest Territory Susquicentennial

1938 • Scott 837

French nationals were the first to arrive in what became the Ohio Country of New France. They and other Europeans developed various relationships with the indigenous population. By the early 18th Century rivalries between French and British trappers and traders and the incursion of eastern indigenous peoples caused strife in the area and led to the French and Indian War. After the war the British considered the natives to be a conquered people and treated them as such. This led to uprisings, and thus to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which prevented settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains.

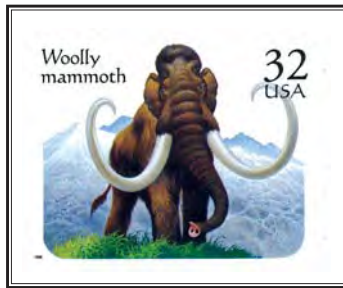
The territory was transferred to the United States after the Revolutionary War. In 1787 the Congress of the Confederation enacted "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio", which created the Northwest Territory. This territory contained the land between Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, and Canada. Rufus Putnam, a General in the Continental Army, was an author of the Newburgh Petition requesting land grants for those who had served. After approval of this request he formed the Ohio Company and with other veterans moved west and founded Marietta at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers. He later served as a Northwest Territory Supreme Court judge, delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and trustee of Ohio University.

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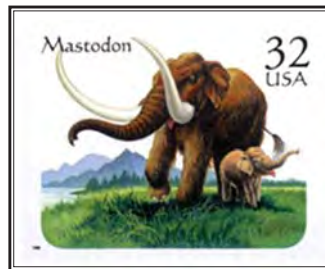
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Before There Was an Ohio



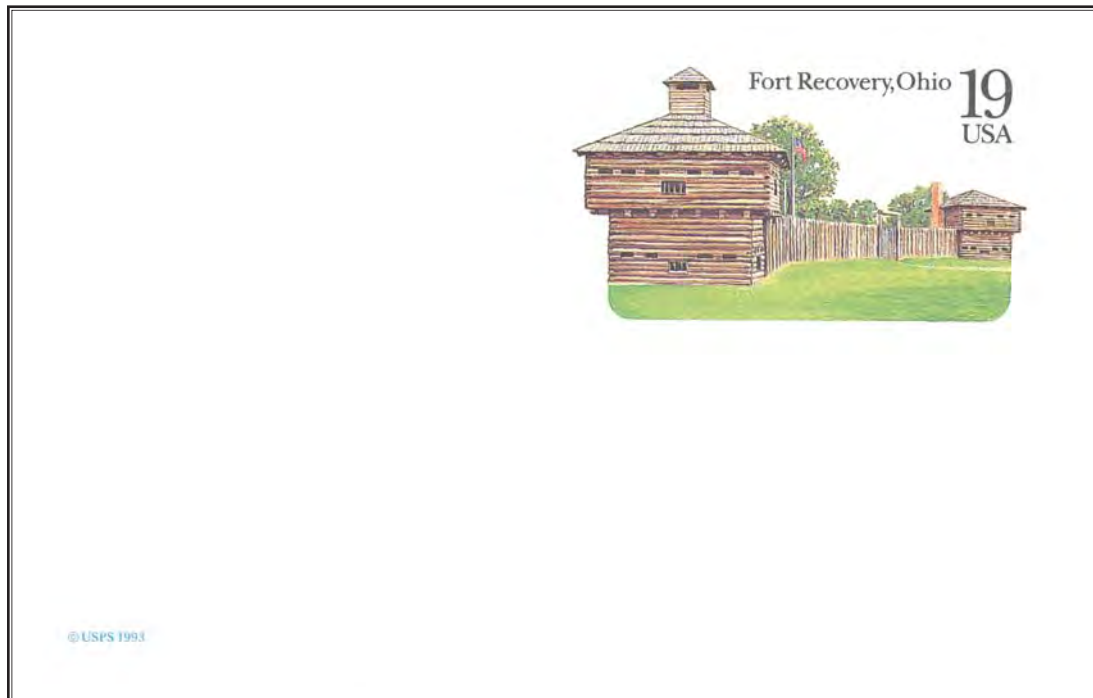
Prehistoric Animals
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Northwest Territory Ordinance
and Rufus Putnam
1937 • Scott 795



Northwest Territory
Susquicentennial
1938 • Scott 837



Ohio Becomes a State

Settling Ohio, Northwest Territory

1988 • Scott UX 124

Exploration of the land that is now known as Ohio began in the 1600s. However, the British issued Proclamation of 1763 prohibited settlements to be established west of the Appalachian Mountains. Following the American Revolutionary War, Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 which established a system for surveying the land. This was followed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that allowed for the creation of states in the northwest Ohio Valley.

The first American settlement in what was to become Ohio was established in 1788 at Marietta.

American Revolution Sesquicentennial Issues

Battle of Fallen Timbers

1929 • Scott 680

In 1794 the Northwest Territory included the area from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River to the Mississippi River. The indigenous people objected to the Europeans occupying their territory. Their Western Confederacy was a strong alliance including Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis, Wyandots, Ojibwas, Ottawas, Potawatomis, and Mingos with support from the British in Canada. In 1790 and 1791 they defeated U.S. forces in several battles. In 1794 General Anthony Wayne with an army of over 3,000 (including cavalry) defeated about 1,500 members of the Western Confederacy. The location near Maumee was an area where a stand of trees had been blown down by a storm, thus the name — Fallen Timbers. In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville ceded the disputed territory to the United States. One of the Shawnee war leaders, however, did not sign the treaty. Tecumseh, later renewed the resistance to United States control.

Ohio Statehood

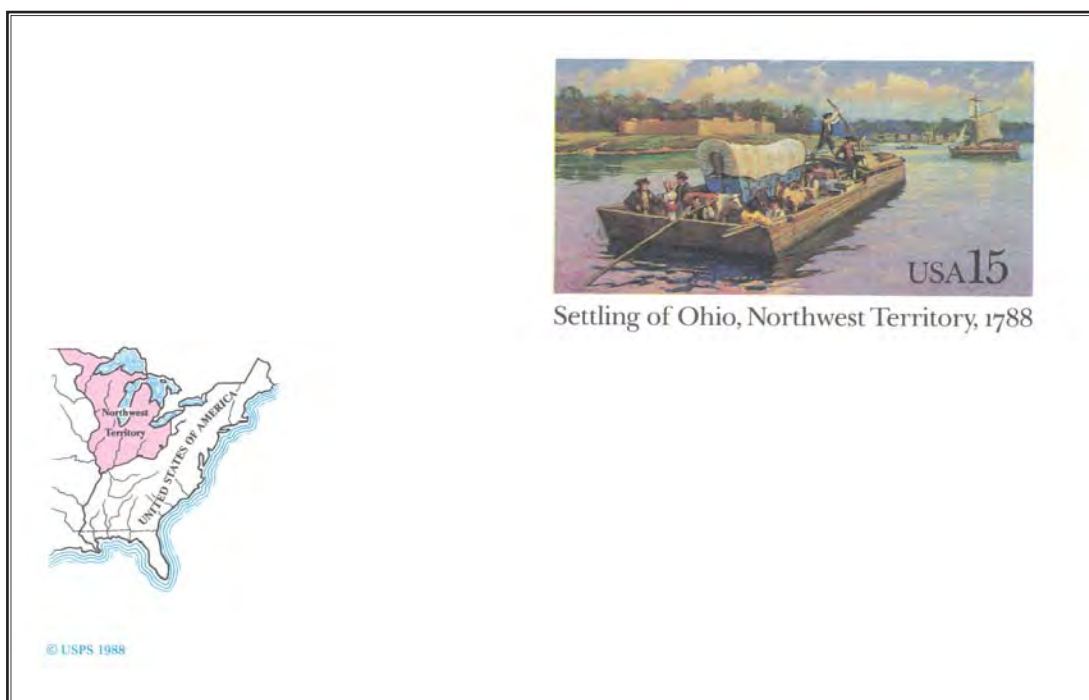
1953 • Scott 1018

2003 • Scott 3773

In 1802, at the request of Democratic-Republicans, the U.S. House of Representatives formed a committee to determine how and when Ohio should apply for statehood, and the boundaries it would have. The 1800 Census indicated there were 45,365 people living in Ohio, but it was decided that there would be the necessary 60,000 by the time Ohio adopted a constitution. President Jefferson signed the Enabling Act on April 30, 1802. The Ohio constitutional convention met in November and approved the Constitution on November 29. Thomas Worthington took the document to Washington, where it was approved by the Senate and House and signed by President Jefferson on February 19, 1803. Although it became the seventeenth state in the Union on that day, Ohio celebrates its statehood as March 1, 1803, the first day that the General Assembly met.



Ohio Becomes a State



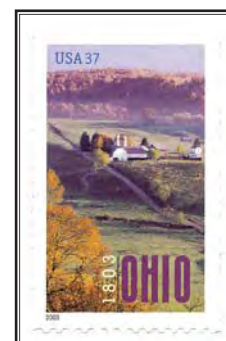
Settling Ohio, Northwest Territory
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American Revolution Sesquicentennial Issues
Battle of Fallen Timbers
1929 • Scott 680



Ohio Statehood
1953 • Scott 1018



Ohio Statehood
2003 • Scott 3773



Ohio Develops into a State

Ohio University 2003 • Scott UX500

One of the requirements for settlement and statehood in the Northwest Territory was creation of educational institutions. Athens, Ohio, was selected as its location, due to its location between Marietta and Chillicothe (initial capital of Ohio.) Chartered in 1802 as American Western University, it was named Ohio University by the Ohio General Assembly when it was approved in 1804 (11 months after Ohio achieved statehood.) The first three students enrolled in 1808; the first two students received bachelor's degrees in 1815. In 1828, John Newton Templeton, a free black man, became one of the first African Americans to receive a college degree in the United States.

American Folklore Johnny Appleseed and Apple (1774–1845) 1966 • Scott 1317

John Chapman was born in Massachusetts but was in Licking County, Ohio, by 1800 with seeds from western Pennsylvania cider mills. The land grants used to pay Revolutionary War soldiers required the recipients to plant 50 fruit trees on their plots within three years. Unlike the myth, Chapman (better known as Johnny Appleseed) didn't wander aimlessly around territory, planting seeds here and there. He created nursery businesses, planting seeds so saplings would be ready for transplanting when settlers arrived. Apple trees grew well in this area and were versatile. The fruit could be eaten right off the tree, stored in root cellars, dried, or juiced. They were used for sauce, seasoning, pies, apple butter, cider, vinegar (a preservative and antiseptic), and applejack or brandy that could be consumed or traded for other goods.

American Revolution Sesquicentennial Issues Ohio River Canalization 1929 • Scott 681

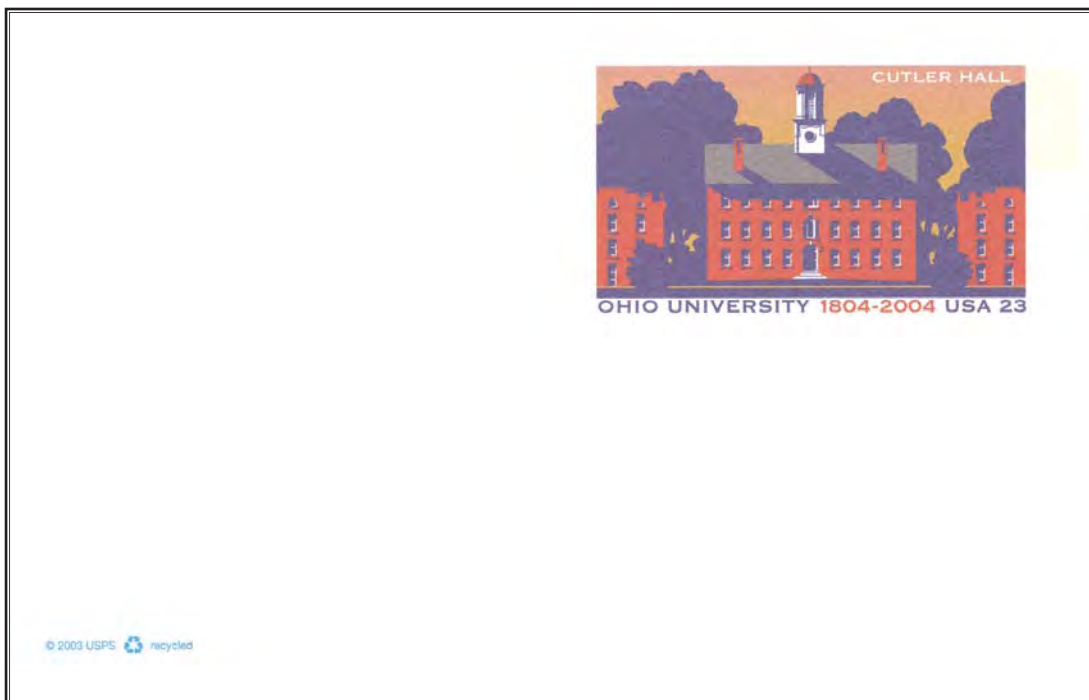
Although there were many waterways in Ohio, only small quantities of goods could be transported along them in a vessel. After the success of the Erie Canal in New York, the Ohio Legislature determined that a system of canals could be dug to connect the larger rivers in order to transport larger loads. This would connect much of Ohio (from the Ohio River) to Lake Erie and from there to the East Coast. In 1875 the Corps of Engineers began work on the canalization of the Ohio River to guarantee a nine-foot depth along its entire length. The project included 50 dams, with each dam equipped with a lock that measured 110 feet wide and 600 feet long. In 1929, a final system of locks was also completed on the Ohio River. Ohio locks were located at Stratton, Hannibal, Newport, Reedsville, and Felicity. The Ohio River Canalization was considered to be one of the greatest achievements of its kind in the world at the time.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1952 • Scott 1006

In 1828, construction began on a rail line that would connect the Port of Baltimore to the Ohio River, competing with the New York's Erie Canal, allowing trade to western United States. Initially the terminus was Wheeling (WV,) then to Parkersburg (WV.) Bridges were built across the river to Belpre and Bellaire, and lines were extended to connect major cities in Ohio. On December 24, 1852, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad was the first rail line to reach the Ohio River from the eastern U.S.



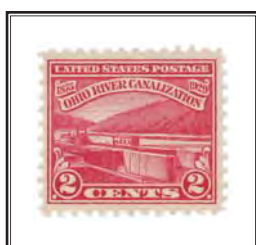
Ohio Develops into a State



Ohio University
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American Folklore
Johnny Appleseed and Apple
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American Revolution Sesquicentennial Issues
Ohio River Canalization
1929 • Scott 681



Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
1952 • Scott 1006



Ohio Presidents: AMERIPEX '86 Miniature Sheets

William Henry Harrison (1773–1841)

1986 • Scott 2216i

In 1791, William Henry Harrison was commissioned in the First Infantry of the Regular Army. He joined General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, a battle that opened much of Ohio to settlement. In 1798, Harrison became the Secretary of the Northwest Territory and its first delegate to Congress. On October 5, 1813, Harrison's troops defeated the British and Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames, a skirmish that was to end the Indians resistance in the Northwest Territory. William Harrison was elected as the 9th President of the United States

Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822–1885)

1986 • Scott 2217i

When Hiram Ulysses Grant was nominated for the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, he was mistakenly nominated as "Ulysses S. Grant of Ohio." It was there that he adopted the name by which he would be forever remembered.

Grant was appointed commander of a volunteer regiment at the start of the Civil War. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed Grant as the army's General-in-Chief. It was Grant who wrote the terms of the Confederate surrender — terms that would prevent treason trials.

Hiram Ulysses S. Grant, born in Point Pleasant, Ohio and raised in Georgetown, Ohio, became the 18th President of the United States.

Rutherford B. Hayes (1822–1893)

1986 • Scott 2218a

Rutherford Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio. After graduating from Kenyon College and Harvard Law School, he began a law practice in Lower Sandusky. Hayes left the law firm to fight in the Civil War. While still in the Army he was elected to the House of Representatives. After just one term, he was elected as Governor of Ohio.

In 1876, Rutherford Hayes was elected as the 19th President of the United States in one of the most disputed elections in history. His opponent, Governor Samuel Tilden of New York, won the popular vote by less than 300,000 votes. However, Hayes was elected president by the electoral vote. After one term in office, he retired to his home in Fremont, Ohio.

James A. Garfield (1831–1881)

1986 • Scott 2218b

James Garfield was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. After graduating from William College in Massachusetts, he returned to the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College) as a professor, and within one year became the Institute's president.

Garfield entered into politics when he was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1859. In 1862 he joined the Union forces in the Civil War, but had been elected to Congress that same year. He resigned his commission in the army, and eventually became the leading Republican in the House of Representatives.

In 1880 Garfield was elected as the 20th President of the United States. On July 2, 1881, President Garfield was shot while walking through the Sixth Street Station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. He died September 19, 1881.

James Garfield was the last President born in a log cabin.

William Howard Taft (1857–1930)

1986 • Scott 2218h

William Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, into an active political family. After graduating from the Cincinnati Law School, he served on the Ohio Supreme Court. In 1890 he was appointed Solicitor General of the U.S. and just a year later became a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. In 1900 Taft was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, and in 1904 he was appointed Secretary of War.

In 1908 William Taft became the 27th President of the United States. After one term as President, he left politics to become Professor of law at Yale University. In 1921 Taft was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, a position he claimed as his greatest honor.

Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901)

1986 • Scott 2218e

Benjamin Harrison was born in North Bend (Hamilton County,) Ohio. He attended Farmer's College near Cincinnati, but after two years transferred to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Soon after graduation, he moved to Indianapolis where he became an accomplished lawyer. Although he originally resisted going off to fight in the Civil War because of his family, Harrison eventually left with the 70th Volunteer Infantry of which he was Colonel.

Following the War, Harrison served in the U.S. Senate. In the 1888 Presidential election, Harrison received almost 100,000 fewer popular votes than incumbent President Grover Cleveland, but carried the Electoral College 233 to 168. Benjamin Harrison became the 23rd President of the United States.

William McKinley (1843–1901)

1986 • Scott 2218f

William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio. He graduated from Poland Seminary and attended Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio. Following a stint in the Army during the Civil War, McKinley started his political career. He was elected to the House of Representatives, a position he held from 1877 to 1882, and again from 1885 to 1891. The next year he was elected Governor of Ohio.

Following two terms as Governor, McKinley left that office to campaign for President of the United States, easily defeating his opponent. President McKinley was re-elected to a second term of office in 1901. In September of the same year, the President was attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York when he was shot. President McKinley died eight days later, becoming the fifth President to die in office.

Warren G. Harding (1865–1923)

1986 • Scott 2219a

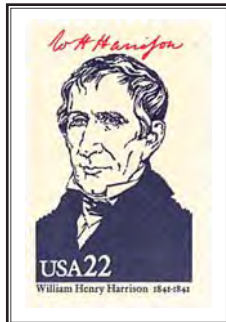
After graduating from Ohio Central College in Iberia, Ohio, Warren Harding became an accomplished journalist, purchasing the failing Marion Daily Star, and making it into a successful newspaper.

Harding began his political career in the Marion County Auditor's office. In 1899 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, a post he held until 1904 when he became Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. After his two-year term as Lieutenant Governor, he dropped out of politics until 1915 when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. When Harding was elected as the 29th President of the United States, he was to become the first sitting Senator to be elected President. He was traveling through the Western United States, giving speeches along the way, when President Harding suffered a heart attack, becoming the sixth president to die in office.

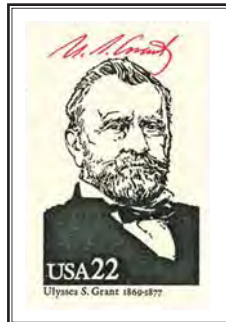
Warren Harding was born near Marion, Ohio.



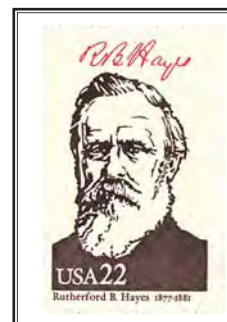
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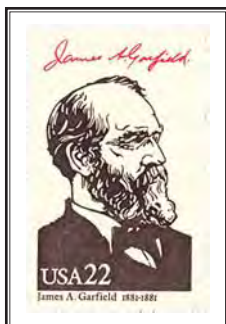
William Henry Harrison
1986 • Scott 2216i



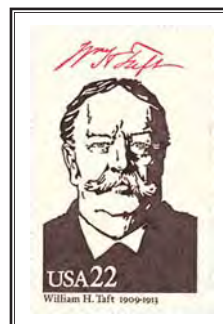
Ulysses Simpson Grant
1986 • Scott 2217i



Rutherford B. Hayes
1986 • Scott 2218a



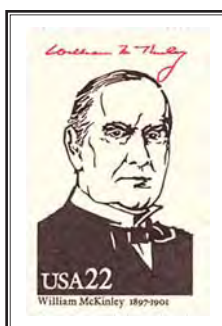
James A. Garfield
1986 • Scott 2218b



William Howard Taft
1986 • Scott 2218h



Benjamin Harrison
1986 • Scott 2218e



William McKinley
1986 • Scott 2218f



Warren G. Harding
1986 • Scott 2219a



Ohioans in History

Oliver Hazard Perry
(1785–1819)
1895 • Scott 276

From before the War of 1812, the British controlled the Great Lakes, freely moving supplies between Canada and the United States. Realizing this could be a strategic position, the U.S. built a fleet of war ships and converted merchant vessels along Lake Erie. On September 10, 1813, Oliver Perry's naval forces, consisting of nine vessels, fitted with short-range cannons, defended against an attacking British fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie — a victory that would protect the entire Ohio valley. At the end, his report to General William Henry Harrison was famously brief: "We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop" — the entire British Great Lakes fleet. In 1819 President Monroe selected Perry to preside over an important diplomatic mission to South America. While in Venezuela he contracted yellow fever, dying on his 34th birthday — August 23, 1819.

Classic Collections: Civil War
William Tecumseh Sherman
(1820–1891)
1995 • Scott 2975q

Following graduation from West Point, William Sherman saw his first service in the Army against the Seminole Indians in Florida. In 1853 he left the Army to become a successful businessman. Seven years later Sherman was appointed superintendent of Louisiana's "State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy." When Louisiana seceded from the Union, he resigned his post and moved north, joining the Union Army in 1861. Sherman participated in battles at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Bull Run, and more across the south. However, he is most remembered for his "March to the Sea." After capturing Atlanta from the Confederates, he marched the 300 miles to Savannah, destroying everything along the way — railways, bridges, mills, houses, cotton gins — foraging fields for food, and taking horses and mules as needed. William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio.

Black Heritage
Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.
(1877–1970)
1997 • Scott 3121

Brigadier General Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr., was born in Washington, D.C. in 1877 (although evidence indicates he was born in 1880 and lied about his age so he could enlist in the Army.) He joined the U.S. Army in 1898 to serve in the Spanish American War, and continued to serve becoming the first African American to reach the rank of General (1940). His diverse assignments included being a Professor of Military Science at Tactics (1905-1909) at Wilberforce University, a historically black university founded 1856 in Wilberforce, Ohio. From 1924-1929, he was an instructor with the Ohio National Guard in Cleveland; then he returned to Wilberforce until 1931.

Edwin M. Stanton
(1814–1869)
1871 • Scott 149

Edwin Stanton was born in Steubenville, Ohio. He attended Kenyon College in Gambier, but never graduated. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Cadiz. In 1860 he became the U.S. Attorney General. In 1861 Stanton became a legal advisor to the Secretary of War. He was appointed as Secretary of War during the Civil War, a position he retained under President Andrew Johnson. He was very unpopular and often had disagreements with President Johnson and other members of the cabinet. Following failed impeachment charges against the President, Stanton resigned his post in 1868. The following year Stanton was confirmed to become a Supreme Court justice, but died before taking the post.

Army Issues
General Philip Henry Sheridan
(1831–1888)
1937 • Scott 787

Although Philip Henry Sheridan was born in New York, he grew up in Somerset, Ohio. Following graduation from West Point he saw action in the Pacific Northwest where he started with a topographical survey mission to the Willamette Valley. When the Department of the Interior authorized the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company the right to develop the park, because of Sheridan's lobbying, Congress approved a bill which limited development of the park, protecting its natural formations and wildlife. Philip Sheridan was promoted to captain following the attack on Fort Sumter during the Civil War. In 1883 he was appointed Commanding General, U.S. Army, a rank he held until 1888 when, just two months before his death, he was promoted to General of the Army of the United States.

Pioneers of Aviation
Edward Rickenbacker
(1890–1973)
1995 • Scott 2998

Edward "Eddie" Rickenbacker was born in Columbus, Ohio. A bit of a daredevil when he was young, he experienced a number of near-death accidents. Although his formal education ended with 7th Grade (when his father died and he went to work to support the family), he enrolled in an engineering correspondence course and took every opportunity to learn about machines, especially automobiles. He became a successful racecar driver, competing in the Indianapolis 500 four times before WWI. When the U.S. entered WWI, Eddie joined the army and was stationed in France. He was assigned as an engineering officer at a flight training field. Not considered to have the necessary qualifications, he had to learn to fly during his free time and finally was assigned as a pilot. During his six months in fighter combat, he shot down 21 German aircraft and 5 well-defended observation balloons. He was nicknamed the "Ace of Aces" and received the Medal of Honor, 7 Distinguished Service Crosses, World War I Victory Medal, Legion of Honor, and Croix de Guerre.



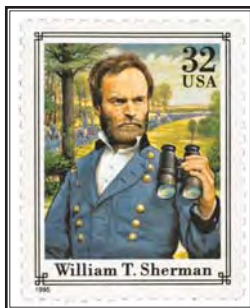
Ohioans in History



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1871 • Scott 149



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1997 • Scott 3121



Pioneers of Aviation
Edward Rickenbacker
1995 • Scott 2998



Education and More in Ohio

Famous Americans: Educators

Horace Mann

(1796–1895)

1940 • Scott 869

Horace Mann was a visionary American educator during the early 1800s. With little formal education, he taught himself enough to be admitted into Brown University. After graduation, he studied law and then entered into politics. As a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, he was instrumental in creating the nation's first state education board and then became its first secretary. During his tenure, he transformed the state's schools into a system of free public schools, along with "normal schools" to provide professional training for teachers.

In 1852 he was chosen president of the newly established Antioch College located at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was quite popular with the students, teaching economics, philosophy, and theology. During his term as president, Antioch College became the first college to educate women the same as men and to employ women faculty members as equals to their male colleagues, and one of the first to recruit and educate black students as equals to whites.

Great Americans

Justin Morrill

(1810–1898)

1999 • Scott 2941

Born in Vermont, Justin Morrill never attended college; however, he had a major effect on the development of the higher educational system in the U.S. He was elected to Congress (1855-1867) and then Senate (1867-1898). The Morrill Act, also known as the Land Grant College Act, was passed and signed by President Lincoln in 1862. It proposed establishment of at least one college in every state, with a Federal subsidy, which would be accessible to everyone. These schools were required to teach agriculture, science, classical studies, and military drill. In Ohio, the land-grant college is The Ohio State University, founded in 1870.

Wittenberg University

1994 • Scott UX175

In 1845 Wittenberg University was founded in Springfield, Ohio, by a group of pastors of the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod. This was one of several colleges founded in Ohio by religious groups. Named after the university in Wittenberg, Germany, where Martin Luther posted his 95 thesis, its initial purpose was to train clergy in English rather than German, as was done at other Lutheran Universities like Capital University in Columbus.

Senator Robert A. Taft

(1889–1953)

1960 • Scott 1161

Robert Taft was born in Cincinnati, into one of Ohio's most influential political families (his father, William Howard Taft, was to become the president of the U.S.) Robert graduated from the best schools, including Taft University, Yale University, and Harvard University Law School.

As a member of the House of Representatives, Taft struggled to improve Ohio's public institutions. Eventually, he would recognize the needs of the underprivileged, and began to support federal relief programs, pensions for senior citizens, and unemployment insurance.

Taft became a spokesman for isolationism, focusing on domestic matters, such as medical care and education. He served in the U.S. Senate, becoming Senate majority leader just before his death in 1953.

Thomas Alva Edison

(1847–1931)

1947 • Scott 945

Thomas Alva Edison is one of the most renowned inventors in the history of the United States. His work began in 1863 when he became a telegrapher. During the next four years he experimented with telegraph technology, and in 1868 began inventive work for the telegraph companies. Through his study of electromagnetism, he was able to invent the quadruplex telegraph that was able to send more than one message at a time over the same wire.

Edison earned 1,093 patents in his lifetime, including innovations and improvements in electric power, the light bulb, motion pictures, telecommunications, and more. Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio.

Great Americans

Harvey Cushing

1869–1939

1988 • Scott 2188

Harvey Cushing was one of the world's leading neurosurgeons, becoming an expert in the field of brain surgery. He improved the survival of brain surgery patients (especially those with brain tumors) with his use of x-rays to diagnose the tumors. He was actively involved in the development of the Bovie electrocautery tool, a metal probe heated by electric current used to stop bleeding. He also introduced a device that would measure systolic blood pressure to the United States.

Cushing was awarded 1926 Pulitzer Prize for Biography or Autobiography for a book about Sir William Osler. In 1930 he received the Lister Medal for his contributions to surgical science.

Harvey Cushing was born in Cleveland, Ohio.



Education and More in Ohio



Famous Americans: Educators
Horace Mann
1940 • Scott 869



Great Americans
Justin Morrill
1999 • Scott 2941



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Wittenberg University
1994 • Scott UX175



Senator Robert A. Taft
1960 • Scott 1161



Thomas Alva Edison
1947 • Scott 945



Great Americans
Harvey Cushing
1988 • Scott 2188



Ohio Authors

Distinguished Americans

Harriet Beecher Stowe

(1811–1896)

2008 • Scott 3430

Although Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Connecticut, she spent several years living in Cincinnati, Ohio. While living there, she saw the harsh and inhumane reality of slavery.

An avid author, Stowe is most remembered for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which ran as a series in the *National Era*, a weekly abolitionist magazine. In 1852 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published in book form.

Harriet Stowe continued helping slaves by establishing schools for them, and writing newspaper articles. She wrote several more books, including a second anti-slavery novel, *Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*, which told the story of a dramatic attempt at slave rebellion.

Literary Arts

James Thurber

(1894–1961)

1994 • Scott 2862

James Thurber was an author and cartoonist, with a wit that spanned many genres, from children's fantasy to short stories to modern commentary and more. Thurber began his career working for the *Columbus Dispatch* as a reporter. He later worked as a freelance writer for the *New York Evening Post* and later for the *New Yorker*, where his cartoons were regularly featured.

Thurber's book *My World and Welcome To It* was turned into a television series that won the 1970 Emmy Award for Comedy Series. He also won a Tony Award for the Broadway play, *A Thurber Carnival*.

James Thurber was born in Columbus, Ohio.

Superman

Joe Shuster & Jerry Siegel

2006 • Scott 4084a/4084k

People tend to think that Superman was born on Krypton. Actually, he was created in the mind of Jerome "Jerry" Siegel, a high school student in Cleveland. Initially written as a bald, telepathic villain intent on world domination, he and school friend Joseph Shuster redesigned the character to be a caped super hero. In 1938, Siegel and Shuster sold their rights to this billion dollar phenomenon to *DC Comics* for \$130. Later law suits restored their names to the character and provided them with \$20,000, then \$30,000 per year annuities.

Adolph S. Ochs

(1858–1935)

1976 • Scott 1700

Adolph Simon Ochs was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. When he was still a child, his family moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where, at the age of 11, he went to work at the Knoxville Chronicle.

By the time Ochs was twenty, he owned a controlling interest in *The Chattanooga Times* and had founded *The Tradesman*. In 1896, he borrowed money to purchase *The New York Times*, which at the time was a money-losing newspaper. He created the New York Times Co., changed their focus to objective news reporting, and lowered the price of a paper from 3¢ to 1¢ an issue. The paper's circulation jumped from 9,000 in 1896 to over 780,000 in 1920. He also added auxiliary publications including *The New York Times Book Review* and *Magazine*, *The Annalist*, *The New York Times Index*, and more.

In 1904, Adolph Ochs moved *The New York Times* to Times Square, and on New Year's Eve he hired pyrotechnists to illuminate his new building at One Times Square with a fireworks show — an annual event that continues today.

American Arts

Paul Laurence Dunbar

(1872–1906)

1975 • Scott 1554

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, the son of escaped slaves. He loved to learn, writing his first poem at age six. He became the only African-American student in his high school where he was class president and editor of the school newspaper.

Following graduation, because of racial discrimination, Dunbar was forced to work as an elevator operator. When he wasn't busy, he would write poems, and soon became known as the "elevator boy poet." Dunbar went on to write eleven volumes of poetry, four books of short stories, five novels, songs, essays, and a play.

In 1897 he went to work at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

However, he within three years he was diagnosed with tuberculosis which forced him to move to Colorado.

Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics

Terry and the Pirates

Milton Caniff

(1907–1988)

1995 • Scott 3000r

Born in Hillsboro, Ohio, Milton Caniff drew cartoons for local newspapers as a high school student and illustrated his fraternity's reference manual while attending Ohio State University. Following graduation he became an artist in the Features Service of the Associated Press, where he drew cartoons such as *Dickie Dare*, *Mister Gilfeather*, and *The Gay Thirties*.

In 1934, Caniff was hired by the *New York Daily News* to publish an adventure strip set in the Orient. The result was *Terry and the Pirates*.

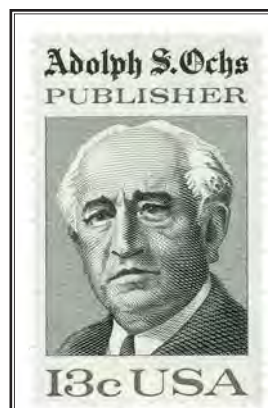
Caniff received the National Cartoonists Society's Cartoonist of the Year Award in 1947 and again in 1972, their Elzie Segar Award for unique and outstanding contribution to the profession of cartooning, the Award for Story Comic Strip in 1979, and the Gold Key Award (the Society's Hall of Fame) in 1981. He was also inducted into the comic book's Will Eisner Comic Book Hall of Fame in 1988.



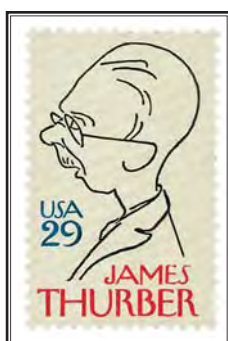
Ohio Authors



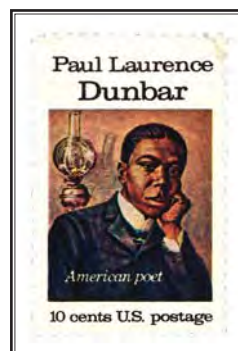
Distinguished Americans
Harriet Beecher Stowe
2008 • Scott 3430



Adolph S. Ochs
1976 • Scott 1700



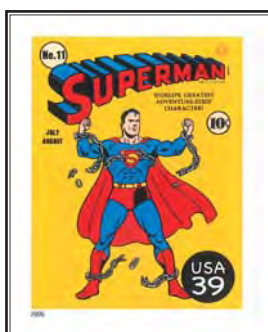
Literary Arts
James Thurber
1994 • Scott 2862



American Arts
Paul Laurence Dunbar
1975 • Scott 1554



Superman
Joe Shuster & Jerry Siegel
2006 • Scott 4084a



Superman
Joe Shuster & Jerry Siegel
2006 • Scott 4084k



Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics
Terry and the Pirates
Milton Caniff
1995 • Scott 3000r



Ohio Actors

Classic Collections: Legends of the West

Annie Oakley

(1860–1926)

1994 • Scott 2869d

Phoebe Ann Mosey (Annie Oakley) was born near Willowdell in western Ohio. She began shooting game at age nine to help support her family. She was such a good shot that at age sixteen, Annie entered a shooting contest with accomplished marksman, Frank Butler. She won the contest, and soon became Butler's assistant (and wife.) However, Butler realized that Annie was better than he as a marksman and entertainer, so she became the performer with him as the assistant.

In 1885 they joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and for the next seventeen years she was the show's star attraction. At 90 feet Annie could shoot a playing card with a .22 rifle, with the thin edge facing her, and puncture it with five or six more shots before it landed on the ground. She was also known for shooting the ashes off a cigarette held in Butler's mouth. The name "Annie Oakley" still remains synonymous with firearms and entertainment.

William Boyd
aka Hopalong Cassidy
(1895–1972)

2009 • Scott 4414g

William Lawrence Boyd was born in HENDRYSBURG, Ohio; however, his family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he spent most of his youth. As a young man he moved to California and, like many struggling actors, worked at different jobs. He attempted to join the army during World War I, but was rejected for health reasons. As his skills improved, he became a leading man during the silent film era. As originally written, Hopalong Cassidy was a hard-bitten wrangler. In Boyd's movies and TV show he was a clean-living cowboy hero, a role model for the youth who enjoyed his character.

Classic Films
Gone with the Wind
Clark Gable
(1901–1960)

1990 • Scott 2446

William Clark Gable, who was born in Cadiz, Ohio, is shown on this stamp in his role as Rhett Butler in *Gone With the Wind*. As Gable was growing up, his step-mother instilled in him the love of music, but his father insisted he do "manly" things, such as hunting and other jobs involving hard physical labor.

Clark Gable started his acting career by working in second-class theater companies. After being coached to control the resonance and tone of his voice, he was able to enter the filming business. Known as the "King of Hollywood," Gable appeared in nearly 70 films, receiving an Academy Award for Best Actor for his role in "It Happened One Night."

Roy Rogers
(1911–1998)
2009 • Scott 4446

Leonard Franklin Slye was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in a tenement, located where (Roy often joked) 2nd base at River Front Stadium was located. As a child he lived near Portsmouth and in Duck Run, attending high school at McDermott. He quit school at the age of 17, and began working with his father to support the family. He moved to California and joined several singing groups, and finally formed Sons of the Pioneers that had several hit records. He also developed an acting career, often as a singing cowboy, keeping his real name. In 1938, when Gene Autry walked out on his contract as leading man in *Under Western Stars*, Slye was renamed "Roy Rogers" and given the lead. Roger's film career led to a successful series on early TV.

Stars of the Silent Screen

Theda Bara

(1885–1955)

1994 • Scott 2827

Theodosia Burr Goodman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. She graduated from Walnut Hills High School and attended University of Cincinnati for several years, where she worked on theatre productions. In 1908 she moved to New York City and debuted on Broadway in *The Devil*. Her film career began in 1914 and during the next twelve years she appeared in 43 silent films, most of which have no surviving prints. She is best known for her "femme fatale" roles, which earned her the nickname "The Vamp" (short for vampire, a sexually predatory woman). And, yes, she did play Cleopatra (1917), the fourth actress to do so on film.

Bob Hope
(1903–2003)
2009 • Scott 4406

As a youngster, Leslie Townes Hope moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio. Wishing to be an actor, he performed whenever possible, often telling one-line jokes. He worked hard, performing both on and off Broadway. In 1928 he started using "Bob" as a first name and six years later began his movie career, with his first feature-length movie coming just four years later with *The Big Broadcast of 1938*.

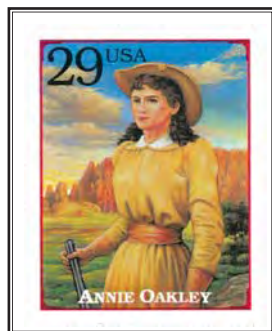
Bob Hope began entertaining U.S. troops in 1942. He continued presenting shows to those in the armed forces, especially during the Christmas season, throughout the remainder of his lifetime. In 1993, NBC aired a three-hour special "Bob Hope: The First Ninety Years," featuring tributes from every living U.S. president. *TV Guide* reported that Hope had recorded more than five hundred TV shows and appeared in seventy-plus movies. *The Guinness Book of World Records* calls Bob Hope the most honored entertainer in the world. According to *The Saturday Evening Post* he received more than two thousand awards, including fifty-four honorary doctorate degrees.

Bart Simpson
2009 • Scott 4401

No, the Simpson family does not live in Springfield, Ohio, but someone vital to their success was born nearby. Nancy Campbell Cartwright was born in Dayton (1957) and raised in Kettering, Ohio. She got her first acting job doing voice-overs for commercials at a Dayton radio station. Her continued training included improvisation work with Jonathan Winters at Kenyon College (Gambier). Training and performing as actress, comedian, and voice artist continued for several years. In 1987 she auditioned for the part of the middle child of a dysfunctional family in a series of animated shorts on *The Tracey Ullman Show*. When she arrived, she convinced the series creator to let her audition for the older brother and "*Cowabunga, dude!*" she became the voice of Bart Simpson.



Ohio Actors



Classic Collections: Legends of the West
Annie Oakley
1994 • Scott 2869d



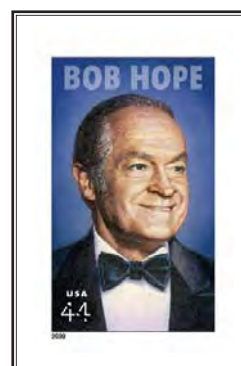
Stars of the Silent Screen
Theda Bara
1994 • Scott 2827



William Boyd
aka Hopalong Cassidy
2009 • Scott 4414g



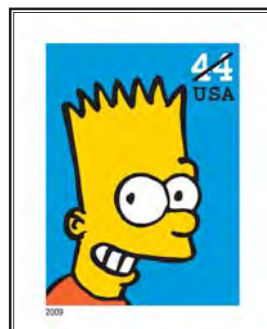
Classic Films: *Gone with the wind*
Clark Gable
1990 • Scott 2446



Bob Hope
2009 • Scott 4406



Roy Rogers
2009 • Scott 4446



Bart Simpson
2009 • Scott 4401



Ohio — From Sports to Space

Cy Young
(1867–1955)

2000 • Scott 3408m

Denton True Young was born and raised in the small farming town of Gilmore, Ohio. He began his baseball career in the amateur baseball leagues during his youth. His professional career began in 1889 in the Tri-State League, a professional minor league, moving on to the Cleveland Spiders the following year. During his 22-year professional career, he notched 511 wins — a record that still stands. He won at least 30 games in a season five times and pitched three no-hitters (including a perfect game.) Young holds the Major League records for most games started, most innings pitched, and most complete games. Denton Young became known as Cyclone Young after he threw some pitches that went past the catcher, splintering the wooden backstop behind home plate. Someone noted that the backstop looked like it had been hit by a cyclone, a name that was later shortened to Cy Young.

Wilbur & Orville Wright

Wilbur (1867–1912)

Orville (1871–1948)

1978 • Scott C91/C92

Orville and Wilbur Wright started their business ventures when they opened a print shop in 1889. Within three years they started a bicycle repair shop and soon began to manufacture their own brand of bikes. They used the money earned to invest in their real interest — flight. The Wright brothers, who were raised in Dayton, Ohio, are credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane flight. In 1900 the brothers went to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, to experiment in "manned gliding." In 1903, at Kill Devil Hills, Wilbur made a three-second flight — a flight that may have been longer had the engine not stalled causing him to crash. Following repairs, four flights were made traveling from 120 to 852 feet, at an altitude of 10 feet above ground.

Man walks on the moon

Neil Armstrong

1969 • Scott C76

When Neil Armstrong was born, little did his neighbors know that not only would he walk the streets of Wapakoneta, Ohio, but he would someday walk on the moon! Armstrong is a former astronaut, test pilot, and aerospace engineer. In 1969 Armstrong was mission commander of the Apollo 11 moon landing mission. While Armstrong and fellow astronaut Buzz Aldrin descended to the moon, where they spent more than two hours exploring, Michael Collins remained in orbit in the Command Module. When Neil Armstrong took man's first steps on the moon, he spoke those immortal words: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Jesse Owens
(1913–1980)

1990 • Scott 2496

James Cleveland "J.C., Jesse" Owens was born in Alabama but was raised in Cleveland, Ohio. While in high school he was recognized as a track phenomenon, tying the world record of 9.4 seconds in the 100-yard dash and leaping 24 feet, 9.5 inches in the long jump at the National High School Championships. While attending The Ohio State University, he gained the nickname "Buckeye Bullet", winning 4 individual NCAA championships in 1935 and again in 1936. At the 1935 Big Ten meet he set three world records (long jump, 220-yard sprint, and low hurdles) and tied another (100-yard sprint) all in a span of 45 minutes. At the 1936 Olympics (Berlin), his fame spread throughout the world when he became the first athlete to win 4 gold medals at a single Olympiad. This African-American's victories in 100-meter sprint, long jump, 200-meter sprint, and as a member of the 4x100-meter relay team debunked Hitler's Aryan superiority theories.

Space: Project Mercury

John Glenn

1962 • Scott 1193

Beginning in 1959 and running through 1963, Project Mercury was the first manned space program in the United States. The goal of the program was to orbit a human around Earth, while investigating the pilot's ability to function in space — and recover both pilot and spacecraft safely.

John Herschel Glenn was the pilot of that first manned spaceflight. On February 20, 1962, Glenn entered the 1.7 m³ spacecraft, where he faced 120 controls: 55 electrical switches, 30 fuses and 35 mechanical levers. In less than five hours, the craft orbited the earth three times.

John Glenn was born in Cambridge, Ohio.

Space Shuttle Challenger

Judith Resnick

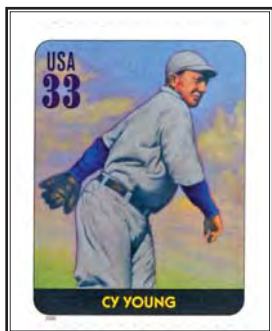
1995 • Scott 2544

Judith Resnick (1949–1986) was the second American woman astronaut, being a mission specialist on the maiden voyage of Discovery. She was also the first American Jewish astronaut and the first Jewish woman in the world to go into space. Resnick was aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger when it broke apart shortly after lift-off on January 28, 1986.

Judith Resnick was born in Akron, Ohio.



Ohio — From Sports to Space



Legends of Baseball
Cy Young
2000 • Scott 3408m



Jesse Owens
1990 • Scott 2496



Wilbur & Orville Wright
Wilbur (1867–1912)
Orville (1871–1948)
1978 • Scott C91/92



Space: Project Mercury
John Glenn
1962 • Scott 1193



Man walks on the moon
Neil Armstrong
1969 • Scott C76



Space Shuttle Challenger
Judith Resnick
1995 • Scott 2544



Symbols of Ohio

American Bicentennial: State Flags Ohio

1976 • Scott 1649

The Ohio is the only state in the Union that does not have a rectangular flag — the Ohio state flag is a swallowtail pennant. The design is a blue triangular field, representing Ohio's hills and valleys, with three red and two white horizontal stripes, representing the state's roads and waterways. Contained within the blue field is a white circle with a red center forming an "O" for Ohio. Around the circle are thirteen stars representing the original thirteen colonies. The four stars at the apex of the triangle increases the number of stars to seventeen — Ohio was the 17th state to enter the Union.

This burgee-shaped flag was officially adopted as Ohio's flag in 1902.

North American Wildlife State Animal: White tail deer

1987 • Scott 2317

The white tail deer was essential to Ohio's native people. The meat was used for food, the hide for clothing, and the bones and antlers for tools. However, as white settlers moved in, the deer population diminished, to the extent that in 1904 the white tail deer no longer existed in Ohio. However, by 1956, through a restocking program and natural migration from surrounding states, deer once again existed across the entire state.

The Ohio General Assembly designated the white-tailed deer official state animal in 1988.

State Wildflowers Trillium

1992 • Scott 2652

The white trillium grows wild throughout the eastern United States. Also known as wake robin, snow trillium, great white trillium, and the large white trillium, the white trillium was designated as Ohio's official wildflower in 1986.

Picking a trillium prevents the leaf-like bracts from producing food for the next year, an injury that may take the plant many years to recover from. Because of this, it is illegal to pick and/or transplant trilliums from public lands without a permit in some states.

State Birds and Flowers Cardinal and Scarlet Carnation

1982 • Scott 1987

Spotting a cardinal was very rare when settlers first moved into the Northwest Territory. However, as forests were cleared for development, the cardinal (which lives where fields and woodlands meet) became more widespread.

The cardinal has become a favorite backyard bird in every county of the state. These birds are easily identified by their black mask, pronounced crest, and heavy bill. The males are brilliant red, while the females are a buff brown with reddish wings.

In 1933, the Ohio General Assembly made the cardinal Ohio's state bird.

Ohio's state flower is the scarlet carnation.

The story is that during his campaign for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, William McKinley's opponent gave him a red carnation to wear in his buttonhole. McKinley won that election, causing him to consider the carnation as a lucky charm. He was even wearing a carnation when elected President.

President McKinley, who was born in Niles, Ohio, was assassinated in 1901. In 1904 the Ohio legislature chose the scarlet carnation as the State Flower.

North American Wildlife State Insect: Ladybug

1987 • Scott 2315

The ladybug, also called lady beetle, ladybird, or ladyfly, eats tiny insect pests that damage plants. Ohio designated the ladybug as the official state insect in 1975. According to the Ohio General Assembly's resolution: "The ladybug is symbolic of the people of Ohio — she is proud and friendly, bringing delight to millions of children when she alights on their hand or arm to display her multi-colored wings, and she is extremely industrious and hardy, able to live under the most adverse conditions and yet retain her beauty and charm, while at the same time being of inestimable value to nature."

Greetings from America Ohio

2002 • Scott 3595

The Greetings from America stamp series features retro tourist postcards of the 1930s and 40's. The Ohio stamp depicts the skyline of Cleveland, including the well-known Terminal Tower, with the city's Veterans Memorial Bridge over the Cuyahoga River in the foreground. The sun hangs low in the sky behind the buildings, casting a pink glow on billowing cumulus clouds at the side.



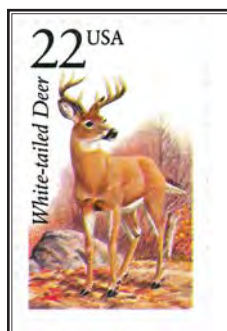
Symbols of Ohio



American Bicentennial: State Flags
Ohio
1976 • Scott 1649



State Birds and Flowers
Cardinal and Scarlet Carnation
1982 • Scott 1987



North American Wildlife
State Animal: White tail deer
1987 • Scott 2317



North American Wildlife
State Insect: Ladybug
1987 • Scott 2315



State Wildflowers
Trillium
1992 • Scott 2652



Greetings from America
Ohio
2002 • Scott 3595



More Ohio

Cincinnati Music Hall

1978 • Scott UX73

Cincinnati's Music Hall is the home for the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Cincinnati Opera, and Cincinnati Pops Orchestra. Built in 1878, Springer Auditorium (the main hall) seats more than 3,500 people. Its acoustics are considered one of the finest performance venues in the world. In addition to Springer Auditorium, the Music Hall facility includes a Ballroom (seating up to 1,300 people,) Corbett Tower (seating up to 300,) and the Critic's Club with seating up to 50.

The Music Hall, which was built over a pauper's cemetery, is considered to be one of the most haunted places in the United States.

Ohio Class Submarine

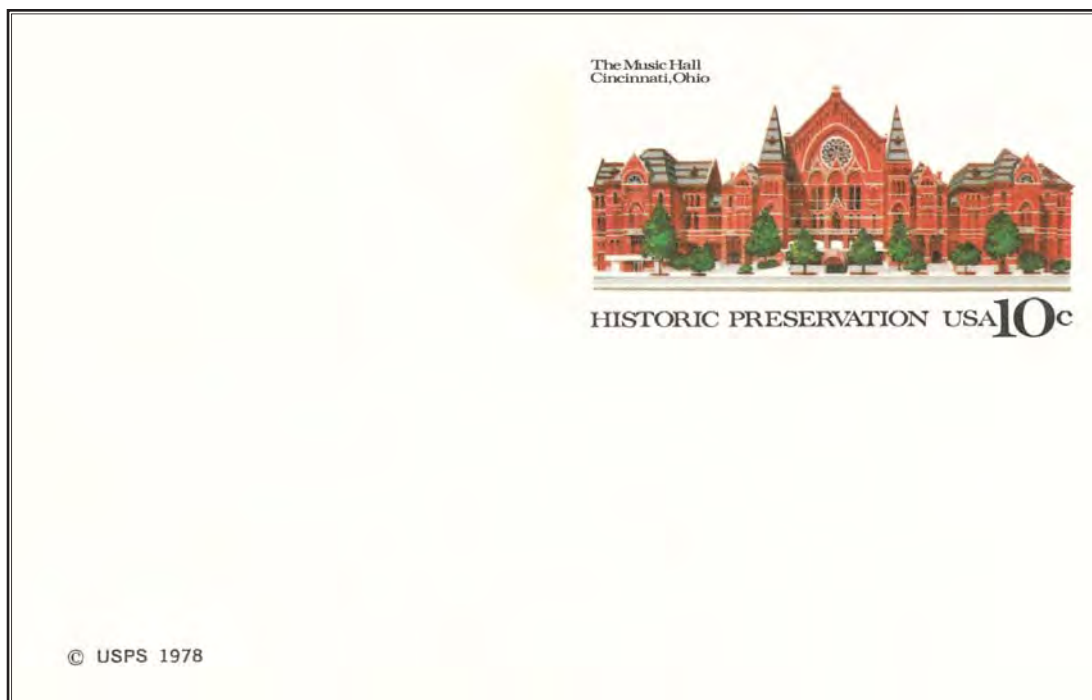
2000 • Scott 3375

The Ohio Class Submarine, named after the lead submarine, the USS Ohio, is a class of nuclear-powered submarines used by the United States Navy. The U.S. has 18 Ohio class subs. Fourteen of them are nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, each armed with Trident II missiles. The remaining four are nuclear-powered cruise missile subs, each with the capability of carrying 154 Tomahawk cruise missiles with either nuclear or conventional warheads.

The Ohio class is the largest type of submarine ever constructed for the U.S. Navy.



More Ohio



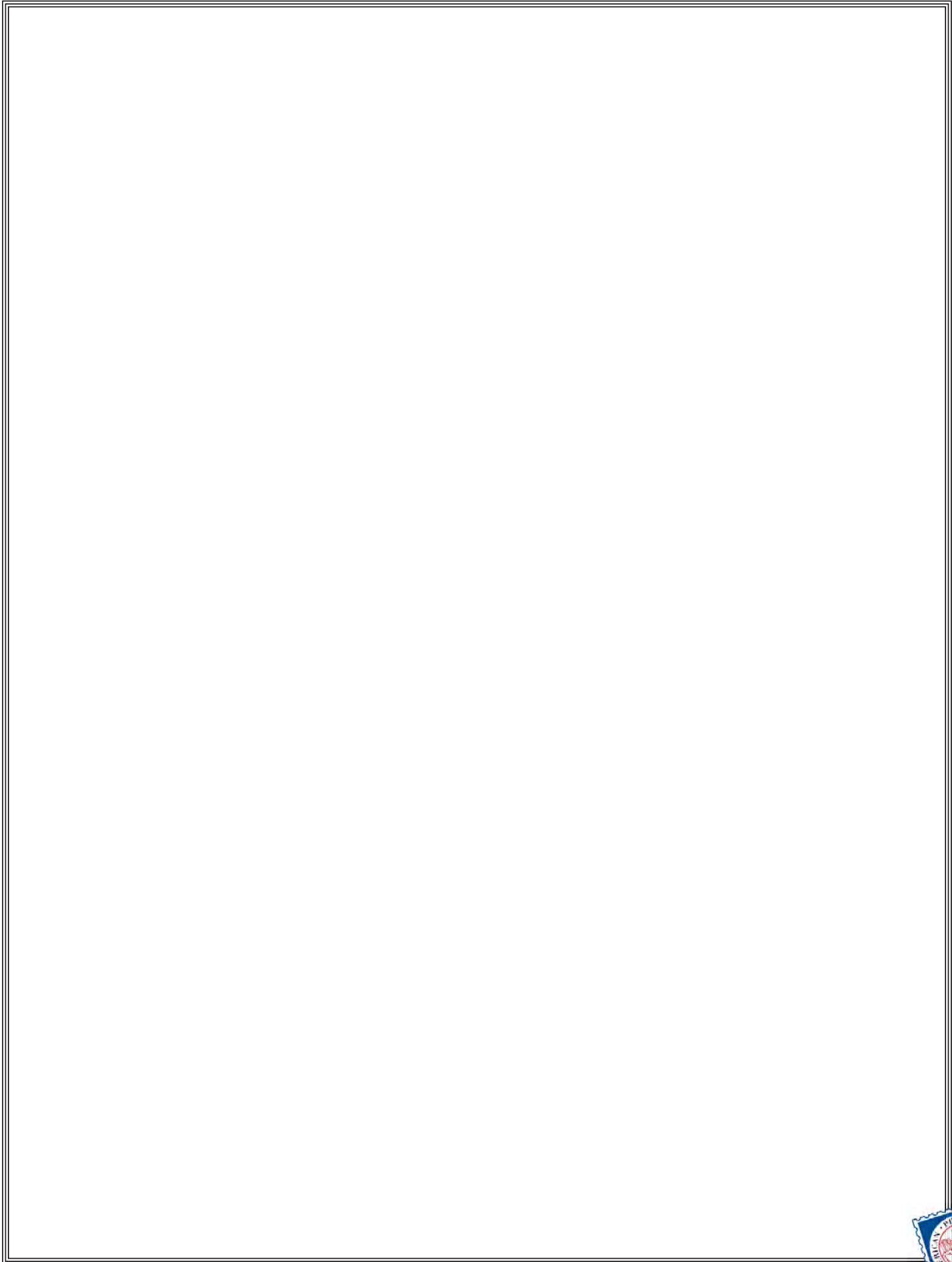
Cincinnati Music Hall
1978 • Scott UX73



Ohio Class Submarine
2000 • Scott 3375









THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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