Wisconsin on Stamps

Presented by Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs
WISCONSIN ON STAMPS

WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF STAMP CLUBS

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DEDICATED

To the Youth of Today
Our Faith and Hope for Tomorrow

by the
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs
—a progressive force in youth philately—

Badger Stamp Club
Central Wisconsin Stamp Club
FDC Collectors of Wisconsin
Fond du Lac Stamp Club
Fort Atkinson Stamp Club
Germany Philatelic Society
Green Bay Philatelic Society
Italian American Stamp Club
Janesville Stamp Club
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Walworth County Stamp Club
Waukesha County Philatelic Society
Wauwatosa Philatelic Society
Wisconsin Blue and Gray Society
WIs. Christmas Seal and Charity Soc.
Wisconsin Postal History Society
Wisconsin Valley Philatelic Society
Members at Large
SYMBOLS OF WISCONSIN

The State Capitol

When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, it needed a place for lawmakers to meet. As Wisconsin Territory included parts of what are today Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, Belmont, in southwestern Wisconsin, was named the capital.

Belmont was only a temporary choice for the capital. Lawmakers had to decide on a new and permanent location. Everyone had his favorite town to suggest. An added consideration was that Congress would provide $20,000 to cover the cost of new government buildings.

Judge James Doty suggested that the capital be built on a site where no city yet existed. James Doty owned a large amount of land between Lake Mendota and Lake Monona. He persuaded the Wisconsin lawmakers to build the new capital on his land. The town was to be named Madison, in honor of the fourth U.S. President.

Construction on the first Capitol in Madison (second in the state) was begun on July 4, 1837. As the new Capitol at Madison was not completed in time for the Legislature, lawmakers met in Burlington (today part of Iowa) in 1837. In 1838, Wisconsin lawmakers spent their first winter on Capitol Hill. Built at a cost of $60,000, this building soon proved inadequate for the growing needs of the state. In 1857, the Legislature provided for a larger building, and additions were completed in 1869. On February 27, 1904, fire destroyed most of the interior of the second Capitol.

The Capitol, as we know it today, is the third on that site. It is situated on an elevation commanding a view of Lakes Mendota and Monona. It was built in 1907 and mixed the French and Italian Renaissance styles of architecture. Finished in 1917, it cost $7,258,763.75. Thirty-six different types of marble and granite were used in its construction. The exterior was constructed of white, Bethel, Vermont granite. In the center is a huge dome, the only granite capitol dome in the United States. The dome is the second highest in America and ranks second only to the National Capitol in Washington, D.C. From the dome, four wings extend in the directions of the cardinal points of the compass. The interior contains many elaborate paintings and murals.

A bronze statue, "Miss Forward," stands on top of the dome. Her right arm is outstretched, representing the state motto, "Forward." Her left hand holds a globe with an eagle perched atop. On her head is a helmet, the crest containing the outline of a badger. The statue is over fifteen feet high and weighs over three tons.

The 3¢ stamp shown above had its first day of issue in Madison on May 29, 1948. It commemorates the centenary of Wisconsin statehood.

The 9¢ coil depicting our nation's Capitol had its first day of issue on March 5, 1976, in Milwaukee.
SYMBOLS OF WISCONSIN

The State Flag

The design of Wisconsin's state flag was adopted in 1863 by the Legislature. This adoption came about as a result of Civil War regiments requesting flags to carry into the field. The design chosen by the 1863 Legislature was basically one already being used by Wisconsin troops.

The Wisconsin flag features a coat of arms on a background of royal blue cloth. The coat of arms depicts a sailor and a miner holding a shield between them. The United States Coat of Arms is in the center of a shield divided into four parts. In each of these parts is a symbol representing some aspect of Wisconsin's early industries: a plow (farming), a pick and shovel (mining), and arm holding a hammer (manufacturing), and an anchor (shipping).

Below the shield is a horn of plenty filled with fruits and other foods that tell the story of Wisconsin's crops, lead bars representing Wisconsin's minerals, and thirteen white stars in a banner symbolic of the first thirteen states. Centered over the shield is our state motto, "Forward," located above our state animal, the badger.

In 1979, the Legislature approved changes to the flag. The word "Wisconsin," in white, Gothic letters, was added above the coat of arms, and the statehood date, "1848," was added below.

The flag is seen on the Wisconsin stamp issued as one of fifty stamps from the 1976 State Flag Issue commemorating our nation's bicentennial.

The State Flower: The Wood Violet

The violet (Viola papilionacea) was chosen by school children on Arbor Day, 1990. Blooming in spring, the heart-shaped leaves and blue-purple flowers grow from slender stalks.

The State Bird: The Robin

The robin (Turdus migratorius) was selected as our state bird in 1926-7 by school children's votes. The robin's red breast and cheery song are one of Wisconsin's first signs of spring.

On April 14, 1982, a pane of fifty stamps showing the official bird and flower of each of the fifty states was issued.

The State Fish: The Muskellunge

The muskellunge (Esox masquinongy) became our state fish in 1955. The muskie's size and strength make it a fisherman's prize.

This stamp is one of five issued March 21, 1986, in the commemorative Fish Booklet.
SYMBOLS OF WISCONSIN

The State Animal: The Badger

The badger (Taxidea taxus) became Wisconsin's state animal in 1957. Wisconsin had been nicknamed the "Badger State" during the early days of lead mining in southwestern Wisconsin. Many miners refused to take time to build houses to live in, instead digging holes in the sides of hills or living in abandoned mine shafts—like badgers. Although the nickname has stuck, it has not received official status. "Bucky Badger," the University of Wisconsin mascot, has helped to keep the "Badger State" image alive.

The badger, a prairie animal, is pictured on one of the stamps from the Wildlife Habitats quartet issued on June 26, 1981.

The State Wildlife Animal: The White-tailed Deer

At the time that a bill was introduced in the Legislature to make the badger our state animal, there were some people from northern Wisconsin hoping to make the white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) the official state animal. A compromise in the Legislature led to the white-tailed deer being named the "wildlife" animal for our state.

The white-tailed deer is one of ten definitives depicting animals in the Wildlife Booklet issued on May 14, 1981.

The State Insect: The Honeybee

In 1977, the honeybee (Apis mellifera) became the state's official insect. Honeybees are the only insects that produce food that man can eat and wax he can use.

In 1980, an embossed envelope featuring the honeybee was issued. The bee and petals are colorless embossed, highlighted here for the sake of detail.
1634: Jean Nicolet, a French explorer, was the first European to reach Wisconsin. He landed near Green Bay while in search of a route to China.

1654: The first of the fur traders, Radisson and Groseillers, explored the area around Green Bay and the shore of Lake Superior while engaged in the fur trade.

1661: The first missionary to the Wisconsin Indians was Father Menard, a Roman Catholic priest. He and others who were to follow were eager to teach the Indians about the Christian religion.

1665: Claude Allouez, the second missionary to Wisconsin, founded many missions. During his 25 years of work with the Indians, he gathered much information from the Indians and made explorations which were later to aid Marquette and Joliet in their quest to find the "Great River."

1666: Nicholas Perrot traveled throughout Wisconsin for 35 years, exploring, establishing trading posts and forts, and aiding the Indians in putting lead mines into operation. He claimed the upper Mississippi region (north of Prairie du Chien) for France.

1673: Marquette and Joliet were dispatched by the French in 1672 to find what the Indians called the "Great River," to determine the direction of its flow, and to explore the area and claim all new lands for France. Their journeys took them as far south as the Arkansas River.

1678: Daniel Dulhut (Duluth) explored the area around the western end of Lake Superior and the St. Croix River and claimed these territories for France. He also built the first interior fort in Wisconsin.

1679: LaSalle began his trading and explorations in Wisconsin.

1755: During the French and Indian War, Charles de Langlade (Father of Wisconsin) led a large force of Wisconsin Indians that defeated the British and killed General Braddock.

1763: When the French lost their most important fort, Quebec, the French and Indian War ended. The Treaty of Paris designated that all French land east of the Mississippi would come under British rule. This included Wisconsin.

1783: After the second Treaty of Paris at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the Wisconsin region became a part of the United States.
HISTORIC WISCONSIN

1787: Wisconsin became a part of the Northwest Territory.

1800: Congress made Wisconsin a part of the Indiana Territory. It was governed by William Henry Harrison, who was later elected the ninth President of the United States.

1809: Wisconsin became part of the Illinois Territory.

1814: During the War of 1812, William Clark (explorer) led American forces up the Mississippi and seized the British post at Prairie du Chien. Fort Shelby was built on that site by William Clark and his soldiers. It was the first building in Wisconsin to fly the American flag. The British returned later the same year, recaptured the fort, and named it Fort McKay in honor of their commander.

1815: The signing of the Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812. Wisconsin remained a part of the United States. With the removal of the British from Fort McKay and other western lands, the time was ripe for settlement in the Wisconsin region.

1818: Wisconsin became part of the Michigan Territory.

1832: The Blackhawk War was fought after Keokuk, a Sauk Indian chief, signed a treaty giving land to the United States and forcing his people to live west of the Mississippi River. After crop failures and much unhappiness in the new land, Blackhawk led his people back across the Mississippi, through northwestern Illinois, and into Wisconsin. The United States Army was called out. Among those serving were Abe Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, and Jefferson Davis. Fighting took place. Eventually, the remaining Indians retreated across the Mississippi, and Blackhawk was captured. The Blackhawk War was the last uprising of Indians in Wisconsin.
HISTORIC WISCONSIN

1836: President Jackson signed an act creating the Territory of Wisconsin on April 20th. Congress passed the bill. On July 3rd, Wisconsin became a territory with Henry Dodge becoming the first territorial governor. Madison was chosen as the site for the capital.

On July 3, 1986, a postal card commemorating the creation of the Wisconsin Territory is scheduled to have its first day of issue at Mineral Point. Both the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs and the Wisconsin State Historical Society have been involved in creating this issue.

1846: In April, Wisconsin citizens voted to become a state. A Constitutional Convention was called.

1848: On May 29th, President Polk signed a bill making Wisconsin the 30th state.

1854: The Republican Party had its beginnings in Ripon on May 20th. At the time, its chief goal was to stop the spread of slavery.

1859: Abraham Lincoln spoke at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

1861: The Civil War began. Wisconsin men fought honorably and bravely in nearly every important battle of the Civil War. Three Wisconsin men, the Cushing Brothers (William, Alonzo, and Howard), won fame for their heroic actions during the Civil War. The youngest, William B. Cushing, torpedoed and sank the Confederate ship named the Albemarle.
1862: The Homestead Act was passed by Congress in May. It offered to any adult citizen or alien declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States 160 acres of public land, free, if he lived on the land for five years and made improvements on the land. The Homestead Act attracted settlers to the West and encouraged many families to build homes and farms.

1871: The Peshtigo Fire ranks among the worst fires in the history of the world. Over a thousand persons were killed and property damage exceeded $5 million. It was on the same date, October 8th, that the Chicago Fire broke out. Although more lives and property were lost in the Wisconsin fire, news of the terrible disaster did not reach the rest of the country as quickly; and hence, the Peshtigo Fire was never as well known.

The Smokey the Bear stamp issued on August 13, 1984 serves as a reminder of the devastation a forest fire can cause.

1911: The nation's first successful workmen's compensation law was passed in Wisconsin. The law provided for monetary compensation and medical care for workers injured on the job. In cases where death occurred, the dependents of the workers received benefits and pensions.

For almost 50 years (1901-46), Wisconsin was a progressive state in social, political, and economic reform movements: a primary election law was approved, an auto license law was passed, and an income tax was adopted. The state legislature also set up a teacher's pension and a commission was established to settle labor disputes. In addition, Wisconsin passed the first state unemployment compensation act.

A stamp was issued on September 4, 1961 in Milwaukee to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Workmen's Compensation Law. The design pictures the scales of justice balanced by a factory on the left and a worker and his family on the right.

1912: Theodore Roosevelt, while campaigning in Milwaukee, was shot by a demented man. Roosevelt's wounds were superficial, and he proceeded to the auditorium to make his speech.
1917: On April 6th, Congress declared war against Germany. Wisconsin sent 120,000 soldiers into World War I. The casualties numbered 3,932.

The 32nd (Red Arrow) Division, comprised primarily of Wisconsin soldiers, earned the nickname "Les Terribles" from the French. The Red Arrow became their symbol after they pierced the enemy lines so sharply.

On August 26, 1985, a 22¢ commemorative stamp honoring America's World War I veterans had its first day ceremony at the Annual Convention for the Veterans of World War I. The design is based on Harvey Dunn's drawing entitled "The Battle of the Marne," which depicts U.S. soldiers advancing across a French battlefield.

1919: On June 4th, the United States Senate passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Each state then had to approve the amendment. Wisconsin became the first state to ratify the amendment and hand delivered the papers to Washington, D.C. on June 13th. The suffrage amendment became law during the summer of 1920.

1932: The Wisconsin Association of Philatelic Societies was formed and held its first convention in Fond du Lac on March 19th. The Association, meeting in Green Bay on April 6, 1935, later changed its name to the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs.

1941: An attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th brought the United States into World War II. During the years between 1941 and 1945, over 300,000 persons from Wisconsin served our country. About 8,000 of these died.

Again during World War II, the Red Arrow (32nd) Division proved that "Badgers" were good fighters. The group was originally scheduled for European duty, but with the success of the Japanese in the southwest Pacific, their orders were changed. From new Guinea to Manila, they fought their way to victory. The group had the distinction of being the first American division to be sent against the Japanese in the southwest Pacific.
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Major Richard I. Bong, destined to become America's greatest fighter pilot, was born and grew up in the small town of Poplar. During World War II, this Wisconsinite shot down 40 enemy aircraft and earned the Congressional Medal of Honor. He lost his life testing a jet plane in August of 1945.

1945: On February 19th, 60,000 marines landed on Iwo Jima and fought bitterly against the Japanese troops. On Feb. 23rd, marines scaled the slope of Mt. Suribachi and hoisted the American flag. John Henry Bradley, a Wisconsinite, was one of those marines. A photograph of that event was the basis of a U.S. stamp issued in July of 1945. Bradley was honored on a U.S. stamp while still alive, contrary to the postal regulations of today.

1948: This was the centennial year of Wisconsin statehood. Then as now, there was much to celebrate.
1950: On June 26th, North Korea invaded South Korea. During the conflict that ensued, 32,000 Wisconsin citizens served among the forces dispatched to restore order to the area. 723 Wisconsinites were killed and 1,936 were wounded. The conflict officially ended July 27, 1953.

1959: With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Wisconsin's cities on the Great Lakes experienced growth as port cities. World trade began to be carried on in the Great Lakes area, our nation's fourth seacoast. Since opening, the Seaway has been heavily used, but it is facing a crisis in that it is no longer wide enough to accommodate many modern ships.

1964: The Vietnam War was both undeclared and controversial. Military aid and advisors had been sent as early as 1957, but with the Gulf of Tonkin incident on August 4th, the U.S. involvement became more intense. The war officially ended April 30, 1975. Over 152,000 Wisconsinites served; 1,189 gave their lives.

1981: The 50th Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs was held in Sheboygan.

1982: "Forward!"

Leo. J. Brucker
Hotel Mermac
West Bend, Wis.
HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Jean Nicolet

In 1634, just fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the French were exploring Wisconsin. Jean Nicolet was sent west on a mission by Samuel de Champlain to make peace among the Indians in the interest of the fur trade. He was also to visit the Winnebago (People of the Sea) to learn if they lived by the western sea, the route to China. Nicolet left Quebec, took the westward route from Montreal along the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay, then along the northern shore of Lake Huron and along the southern side of the Upper Michigan peninsula, discovered Lake Michigan, and then paddled into Green Bay. His coming, having been announced by Indian scouts, was a great event.

Nicolet greeted the Winnebago in a fancy robe of China damask and carried in his hands "sticks of thunder" (pistols) which he fired, causing the Indian women and children to flee.

Monuments mark the sites of Nicolet's landings at Green Bay and Menasha.

Commemorated by the Wisconsin Tercentenary Issue, this event is depicted on two U.S. stamps. The first stamp was issued in Green Bay on July 7, 1934 to mark the 300th anniversary of Nicolet's arrival on the shores of Green Bay. In 1935, the stamp was re-issued in a special printing without perforations, as seen above.

Marquette and Joliet

The French explorers, missionaries, fur traders, and coureurs du bois had long heard of the "Father of Waters," which would become the river-highway of New France. An expedition under Joliet (explorer) and Fr. Marquette (priest) resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi River. The two explorers left St. Ignace in May of 1673, journeyed down Green Bay into the Fox River, portaged, and then entered the Wisconsin River (Marquette spelled it "Meskousing" or "Meskous"). On June 17, 1763, they discovered the Mississippi River. They traveled southward to the mouth of the Arkansas River; then, being certain the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico and fearing capture by the Spanish, they began their homeward voyage.

Wisconsin has placed a statue of Fr. Marquette in the Capitol in Washington, D.C. as one of the state's immortals.

A 1¢ stamp issued on June 17, 1898, for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition shows Father Jacques Marquette on the Mississippi River.
HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Robert de LaSalle

In 1679, Robert de LaSalle sailed his ship, the Griffin (the first of its kind), into Green Bay to take on a load of valuable furs. After the ship was loaded, LaSalle sent some of his crew back to Niagara while he and the rest of the crew explored the land around Lake Michigan. The Griffin did not return, and no one knows what happened to the furs.

Later, LaSalle traveled down the Mississippi River to its mouth, claiming all the lands on either side of the Mississippi River for France.

A postal card issued April 7, 1982, shows La Salle claiming the land bordering the Mississippi River for France.

Northwest Territory

After the Revolutionary War, Thomas Jefferson and a committee met to work out a plan for Wisconsin and the lands northwest of the Ohio River. Congress passed a series of Northwest Ordinances to aid in the development of the region. These were designed to permit this area to remain a part of the United States with new states being allowed to be established with the same privileges as those extended to the old. In addition, the Ordinance of 1784 proposed that there would be no slavery in the area after 1800 and divided the area into ten states. Both of the latter proposals were eliminated. Interestingly enough, Wisconsin would have become part of three states: Sylvania in the north, Michigania in the center, and Assenisipia in the south.

The Ordinance of 1785, another of Jefferson's instigations, laid out a plan for surveying and selling the land. Each six mile square area was called a township.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the governing of this territory to be implemented in three stages: control by appointed officials, followed by control by elected officers upon a district obtaining 5,000 free, male inhabitants of voting age; and, ultimately, division of the territory into three, four, or five states having the same rights and freedoms as the original thirteen states. Six states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota) were eventually made out of this land.

In 1937, a stamp was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Northwest Territory. It pictures a map showing this region. One year later, a stamp depicting a statue honoring the colonization of the Northwest Territory made its appearance.
HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Civil War Notes

Wisconsin had been a state for thirteen years and Governor Alexander W. Randall was entering his second term of office, when, on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon. President Lincoln called for 90-day volunteer troops. The first men from Wisconsin were mustered into service on May 17, 1861.

The First Battle of Bull Run brought the reality of a true war home to the government of the United States. President Lincoln now called for three-year volunteers. Initially, Wisconsin came up with two full regiments of troops who trained at Milwaukee, Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine.

The war expenses of the state mounted up to $11,704,932. Wisconsin furnished 91,327 men who were divided into 53 regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, one heavy artillery, and 13 light artillery batteries. Of these, 3,802 men were either killed outright or mortally wounded, while 8,499 met death from other causes, chiefly disease, poor treatment in Confederate prisons, and accidents. This made the death toll 12,301, about 16.6 percent of the total enlistment.

The "Iron Brigade," which included the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin regiments, received its nickname from General McClellan, Commander of the Union forces. He saw them fighting under heavy fire and remarked that they were men of iron. The "Iron Brigade" was one of the Union's most outstanding fighting groups.

Old Abe, a bald eagle, was the mascot of the 8th Wisconsin regiment. The eagle was trapped as a young bird near the headwaters of the Flambeau River and presented to Eau Claire's Company C of the 8th Wisconsin. After training at Camp Randall, Madison, the 8th regiment adopted the eagle as company mascot, and he was taken south and carried into battle. After the war, Old Abe made his home in the Capitol basement.

Randall's successor as governor in 1862 was Louis P. Harvey. When Wisconsin received word of the Battle of Shiloh, medical supplies were gathered for the wounded soldiers. Governor Harvey personally carried the supplies to Tennessee. On the way home, he fell into the water and died. His wife, Cordelia (Wisconsin's Angel), took up the work. She found unsanitary conditions in hospitals and unsanitary instruments being used by doctors. She approached President Lincoln and persuaded him to establish hospitals for the Union soldiers in the North. Three hospitals were established in Wisconsin.
ETHNIC GROUPS

American Indians

Before 1634, Wisconsin was home to many different tribes of Indians. Europeans arriving in the 1600's found the Winnebago, the Menominee, and the Santee Sioux. By 1660, the Chippewa, Ottawa, Sauk, Fox, Mascouten, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Huron had settled in Wisconsin after fleeing the warring Iroquois. As the eastern areas of the United States became settled, other Indians moved to Wisconsin. These included the Oneida, Munsee, Stockbridge, and Brotherton.

When white settlers began coming to Wisconsin, the government began to buy Indian lands, forcing the Indians to sign treaties. During the 1800's, there were many Indian uprisings; the last one was known as the Blackhawk War.

Germans

German immigrants were the second largest group of settlers in Wisconsin (the largest being the Yankees). The Germans left their homes for many reasons--primarily for religious freedom and the right to govern themselves. Between 1840 and 1860, hundreds of Germans arrived here. Another big influx of Germans occurred after 1880. They brought with them their customs and foods such as potato salad, dill pickles, sour meats, pretzels, and beer.

Wherever large groups of Germans settled, you could be sure to find a Turner's Society. Turnvereins were athletic organizations established in the 1800's in Germany. Milwaukee had a Turner's club as early as 1853.

Belgians

In the mid-1800's, a large group of French-speaking Belgians, known as Walloons, immigrated to Wisconsin. At first, they settled in Milwaukee; but finding French to be unpopular, they moved north, establishing permanent settlements in Brown, Door, and Kewaunee Counties, an area where French was more highly esteemed.

By the time of the Civil War, there were over 15,000 Belgians in northeastern Wisconsin, and Walloon French could be heard as a spoken language until it died out after World War II.
ETHNIC GROUPS

Scandinavians

Of the Scandinavians coming to Wisconsin, the Norwegians numbered many. They came as early as 1838. By 1850, fifty percent of the Norwegians living in America were residing in Wisconsin. Most Norwegians coming to America came to buy land. In Norway, the oldest son would be given the land and property upon his father's death. So, many younger sons not receiving land decided to come to America to try their luck. Many Norwegians came to farm the land; others came as sailors to work on ships of the Great Lakes.

The Swedes and Finns also settled in the Midwest. An early Swedish colony was started in 1841 by twelve families. Called New Upsala, it never became a large town, instead serving as a stopping-off place for Swedes moving onward.

After the Civil War, Finnish people settled in parts of Wisconsin that reminded them of their homeland.

Poles

The Polish people left their country in search of freedom from the oppression of the Prussians. Thousands of Polish people came to Wisconsin, a large number settling in southern Milwaukee. Statues of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski (two Revolutionary War heroes) can be found there.

The Catholic religion is very important to the Polish. St. Josaphat's was built in 1901; in 1929, the Pope gave it the title of Basilica. St. Josaphat's was the first Polish church in America to receive this honor.
ETHNIC GROUPS

Hispanics

Hispanics (Spanish-speaking people) make up one of Wisconsin's newest immigrant groups. There are enough Hispanics (some 30,000 native speakers of Spanish) that the state radio network devotes a sizeable portion of its programming to broadcasts in Spanish.

Whether Europeans, Blacks, Hispanics, or Asians, each ethnic group contributes to the uniqueness of our state. Each has brought customs, ideas, traditions, and skills. Wisconsin is truly a melting pot.

To better observe and catch the flavor of ethnic life-styles, Milwaukee offers summer festivals held at the lakefront; each weekend in July and August, a different ethnic group serves up their foods and proudly displays their customs and heritage. The Holiday Folk Fair in Milwaukee, held the weekend before Thanksgiving, offers much of the same.

Old World Wisconsin, near Eagle, is an unique, outdoor, architectural museum. Houses and other structures built by Wisconsin's immigrants during the 1800's can be seen here.
GEOGRAPHY

Wisconsin place names have an interesting and varied heritage. Indians, having lived here years before the white man, had given names to many places. The French, the first Europeans, added to Wisconsin place names. Later settlers, coming from the New England and Mid-Atlantic states, gave the new lands in Wisconsin the same names as their former home towns. Immigrants from northern Europe also named some of their new settlements after places they had left behind. As lumbermen and railroad workers carved their way across the state, they also needed place names—many times choosing family names.

Some of Wisconsin's seventy-two counties were named after famous people that now appear on U.S. postage stamps.
In winter, with three feet of snow covering everything and only the bare, black branches of dormant trees and shrubs and an occasional dry, grey weed-head visible, it's easy to believe there are no living plants in Wisconsin. Even the greens of the pines seem muted when hoar frost rimes the world.

Then comes spring. Brooks and streams regain their voices beneath a new-green haze of budding birch and aspen. The soil cracks and seethes with rosettes, whorls, and spikes of new leaves. It's not long after the violets please the eye that apple blossom and lilac scent the dawn and twilight airs.

Enter summer, and the last of the trilliums give way to the first of the slipper orchids. As the heat and sun move on, the search for orchids is likely to lead to seven foot high clover stands and acres of any of a dozen or more species of goldenrod.

Then fall, when the land prepares to rest with a final blaze of red/gold glory. The hips of the roses are red and waxy, tart and sweet. The asters, kissed by frost, deign to bloom in purples, blues. The rains clean the trees, and wet-shiny, leather-shaded oak and beech leaves cover well worn woodland paths.

And snow returns to wrap the land in a blanket of cotton-wool as if it were but a sleeping child, who, scarce-breathing, waits to waken, bright-eyed.
WISCONSIN FAUNA

Take a Quiet Look

Hold it in your hand with room to spare or get a friend to help you haul it home, it's still just a part of Wisconsin's wildlife. From the smallest shrew to chipmunks and squirrels, right on up to the white-tailed deer and black bears, there's an abundance of creatures making their homes in the state's backyards.

Once upon a time (as late as 1832), there were even American bison in Wisconsin. They, like the large cats, brown bears, and wolves, were forced out by man. A steadily increasing deer herd is mostly responsible for pushing moose north, but some animals, notably the raccoon and opposum, have actually increased their range since the state was first settled.

Surprisingly, it's easy to get a good view of something wild and furry in Wisconsin. A short walk or drive to somewhere with trees, shrubs, or tall grass, a good helping of silence and patience, a bit of leaf-shaded sun or clear, full moon, and the possibilities are nearly endless.

There are bears slapping fish along the lakeshore, raccoons washing crayfish in streams, deer browsing as they wander, foxes climbing trees for grapes, badgers burrowing almost as fast as they can walk over prairie sod, and more.

If angling is a passion or pastime with you, there's no end of lakes and streams to try. It doesn't much matter if you're out for panfish like bluegills, casting for bass, dropping flies with infinite care to court a trout from its pool, or trolling for muskie with hundred pound test. If you're going for lunker muskie, however, be prepared to make a day of it; five feet of fish can take a few hours to land. There's more salmon now, too, though twenty pounds of fish may be more than you'd want for lunch.
WISCONSIN FAUNA

Just try sitting on a lakeshore before the dawn. Dewy and damp, perhaps a bit of mist. A last loon’s wail and the sun’s just about up and a wave of song and trill passes over you from east to west, pacing the rising bright. The birds are here and glad of it.

There are the gentle rising songs of robins and other thrushes providing a bass for the airier warblers and wrens. The chit-chit-chat of a flock of chickadees as it passes through a woodlot. The raucous warning cries of jays. The quiet stateliness of cardinals where only one male in a group will have the right to raise his crest. The outraged scream of an osprey whose hard won pike has just been stolen by an eagle.

And of course, there are the waterfowl. Mallards herding a dozen nestlings over the water, under the water, up the bank, down the bank—peeping chaos. A hundred geese in a single, many-branched vee, bobbing along, silver rumped, through a morning sky to descend upon a (hopefully) harvested corn field. A phalanx of swans drifting to land in a crowded pond, soon leaving no doubt as to whose pond it is. And along the far shore, a heron, carefully striding, spearing lunch in one swift, sharp jab.

Then comes twilight and nighthawks, acrobats on wings, white bars fired by wakening stars. The grouse have long since ceased drumming. Even the turkeys are quiet, for a change. And the owls, almost tame in sunlight, transform into silent-flying, deadly hunters.

And so it goes. On land, in water, through air, the wildlife of the state is omnipresent and waiting for you to take a quiet look at the fauna of Wisconsin.
LUMBERING

Wisconsin's forests provided the state with a major lumbering industry during the 1800's. Timber originally covered six-sevenths of the state's land area, but the virgin, boreal forest covered the northern three-fifths of the state. This original forest was dominated by the great white pine.

The first sawmill was erected in 1832 at Pointe Bauge (Nekoosa) on the Wisconsin River, the highway and power source of the pinery.

Later, during the last quarter of the 19th century, the railroads expanded the timber industry away from the Wisconsin River and opened other areas. Railroads provided a means of transporting raw materials to the mills and products to the markets. The primary product desired was the clear pine lumber produced from the virgin pine. Later, as the pines became exhausted, hemlock lumber was produced; and eventually, even the great hardwoods were cut to produce lumber products. By 1900, lumber mills were established at nearly every point on the railroads or waterways where a mill could be constructed.

As a result of poor forest management and the wastefulness of the timber cutters, the woods were eventually depleted, and lumbering began to seriously decline by 1910. The fertile soil, which was for all practical purposes nearly clear cut, enabled agriculture to be established as the dominant industry.

The focus of the World Forestry Congress has been the problems and progress of forestry as well as the art and science of forest management. Scientists and foresters, representing academic, governmental, and private organizations with varied interests in forest management, attend the congress and exchange ideas and information, discuss problems, and generally attempt to bring about positive change in the forestry profession and its practices.

The World Forestry Congress deserves to be mentioned as Wisconsin directly benefits as a result of such meetings. Wisconsinites can't afford to forget that a part of our agricultural base rests squarely on healthy and productive forests.

The Fifth World Forestry Congress took place from August 29 to September 10, 1960, in Seattle, Washington. The event was commemorated by a 4¢ stamp bearing the congress' seal.
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural History

Although farming was done by Wisconsin Indians, fur traders, and lead miners, it was only for their own sustenance. It was not until after the Blackhawk War that farmers started coming to Wisconsin in great numbers. It was not easy to begin a farm on Wisconsin's land, as it was covered by forests and prairies. Trees needed to be cut or burned down to clear the land. Prairie grasses were thick and hard to plow.

As our state grew older, farming in Wisconsin changed. In the 1840's and 1850's, Wisconsin was called "America's Breadbasket" because of all the wheat that was grown on her prairie soils. Today we call our state "America's Dairyland."

Wheat became "King" of the early crops in Wisconsin for several reasons. Wheat was easy to grow, and there was money to be made in raising it. Fields in the eastern U.S. were wearing out. From 1840 to 1860, Wisconsin was "America's Breadbasket." In 1860, our state produced 30 million bushels or about one-sixth of the wheat grown in America. Soon, several problems arose. Wheat had robbed the soil; stalks grew smaller heads of grain. Price drops per bushel, a disease called grain rust, a long dry spell, and chinch bugs also contributed to the demise of wheat as "King."

A positive result of the wheat era was the invention of machines to help man. Wisconsinite John Appleby invented a device to tie cords into knots, thus enabling farmers to tie stalks of grain into bundles. J.I. Case developed the threshing machine.

Today, dairying is our most important farming activity. The Yankees, Swiss, Norwegians, and Danish were among the first to practice dairying in Wisconsin. Milk could be taken to creameries and made into butter and cheese. Man looked for ways to improve dairy farming. William D. Hoard started a magazine for dairymen to read. Stephen Babcock invented a butterfat tester.
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Products

Wisconsin ranks eighth as a producer of agricultural products for the nation.

Dairy products are Wisconsin's chief source of farm income. Wisconsin ranks #1 in the nation for the production of milk, butter, and several cheeses. It also ranks high in various forms of condensed milk and dry milk products. The dairy industry has benefitted from two Wisconsin firsts: The ice cream sundae came into being in 1881 at Two Rivers. In 1883, William Horlick of Racine invented malted milk.

Meat animals account for a sizeable amount of Wisconsin's farm income. Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, chickens, and turkeys are raised here.

Meat packing plants grew in size because of a combination of climate, farms producing livestock, market locations in relation to transportation, and the ethnic groups which brought knowledge of the trade from Europe. Most meat packing plants are located in southern and central Wisconsin. The largest packers are Oscar Meyer in Madison and Patrick Cudahy in Cudahy.

Field crops are primarily raised for livestock feed. Wisconsin ranks first in corn raised for silage, first in hay, and fourth in oats. Other field crops include barley, soybeans, tobacco, and wheat.

Vegetables and fruit add to Wisconsin's agricultural activity. Wisconsin ranks first in the production of green beans, peas, beets, cabbage, and sweet corn for processing. Other important vegetables are lima beans, carrots, cucumbers, potatoes, and onions. Apple and cherry orchards dominate Door County. Other small fruits such as strawberries are raised in Wisconsin. Wisconsin ranks second to Massachusetts in the production of cranberries.

Other farm products include poultry and eggs. Wisconsin is one of the leading producers of honey. The state leads the nation in the raising of mink for their pelts. Fish farms and tree farms are two of the newest additions to the agricultural base of Wisconsin.
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Practice

Wisconsin farmers utilize many different techniques to insure their success. Farmers practice diversified farming, raising more than one crop at a time. For example, a fruit crop might be grown with a grain crop.

Farmers are also concerned with saving the soil. They rotate their crops from year to year to replenish the soil's nutrients. Crops are planted in strips to prevent soil erosion. Contour plowing had its origins in Coon Valley.

To insure successful farming, education and science work hand in hand. The University of Wisconsin has a College of Agriculture. Young people can learn about farming through the 4-H and FFA (Future Farmers of America) programs.
INDUSTRY

Tanning

Many Wisconsin industries can be traced back to the days of fur traders and lead miners. One early industry, the tanning and leather industry, expanded rapidly in Wisconsin, due in part to the immigrating Europeans who were skilled in the trade.

The Civil War prompted a major increase in the use of leather goods, which made the state a national center for hide tanning. The Chicago slaughterhouses provided the raw hides from their incoming shipments of plains cattle. The vast resources of hemlock timber in the state provided the bark from which tannin (the basic requirement of the tanning trade) was extracted.

Since it proved to be easier and cheaper to complete the tanning process by shipping the hides to the tannin supply point rather than the reverse of this route, Wisconsin’s growth in the tanning business expanded rapidly in the eastern portion of the state that was most readily accessible by rail and water. The war matériel supplied by the leather industry included saddles and harnesses and other heavy leather goods. This was followed by the production of the finer grades of leather (e.g. glove, belt, wallet, boot, etc.) that are produced in great quantities in the state today.

Brewing

The first brewery was started by a Welsh farmer in 1840. Today, one-half of all the malt needed for beer is grown in Wisconsin. This has helped to keep the industry in Wisconsin during the 20th century until the recent closing of some of the larger breweries in Milwaukee during the 1980’s. Wisconsin breweries have led in making major improvements in production techniques such as controlled malting, bottled beer, a pipe line to a bottling house, distribution of canned beer, and mechanical refrigeration. Wisconsin can be proud of such strides in the industry.

In 1965, there were 26 Wisconsin breweries in 21 different cities, making 14,348,351 barrels of beer, thereby leading the nation in beer production. The future is now uncertain for this major industry of Wisconsin. Only time will tell if Wisconsin can continue to lead the nation in beer production.

Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding has been an important industry in Wisconsin from earliest times on. Manitowoc is nicknamed “Clipper City.” Between 1847 and 1892, 116 schooners and clipper ships were built there. During World War I, freighters were built, and submarines were built during World War II. A small, thriving ship and boat industry is found along the Great Lakes shoreline, especially in Sturgeon Bay and Manitowoc.
INDUSTRY

Machinery
Wisconsin ranks high in the nation for manufacturing non-electrical machinery. Briggs and Stratton Corp. is the largest producer of single cylinder, four-cycle engines. Mercury Marine makes outboard motors. Large diesel engines are manufactured in several Wisconsin factories. J.I. Case and Gilson Brothers manufacture farm, garden, and lawn equipment.

Heavy machinery, power cranes, construction equipment, mining equipment, paper-making and food-processing machinery are manufactured in Wisconsin.

Fabricated metal products such as cutlery, metal tools, and metal stampings are also made in Wisconsin factories.

Vehicles of transportation are made in Wisconsin. American Motors and General Motors have plants here. Harley Davidson manufactures motorcycles. Four-Wheel Drive Corp. produces trucks. Firsch manufactures fire engines.

Wisconsin also has a large number of diversified manufacturing plants. The Kohler Co. manufactures plumbing fixtures. Household and industrial waxes are produced by the S.C. Johnson Company. Heating and cooling equipment is produced by the Trane Company.

Forest Products
Because of our vast forests, the paper industry is important to the Fox Valley and central Wisconsin. Many types of paper are made from the wood pulp of Wisconsin's trees. An extension of the paper industry is the printing industry. Many types of printed material come out of Wisconsin. In addition, finished lumber and wood products are produced in large quantities.
TRANSPORTATION

By Water

Water transportation has dominated Wisconsin's history. The earliest water routes connected the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. This river-highway (Fox and Wisconsin Rivers) carried the canoes of Indians and fur traders in its day. Flat bottomed boats called bateaux carried Wisconsin's first settlers up the Mississippi. Later, steamboats carried settlers up the Mississippi. Other settlers came by ship through the Great Lakes.

The Soo Locks opened in 1855 after a federal grant enabled Michigan to complete a canal with a lock. Until the locks were put into operation, boats either had to shoot the rapids of the St. Mary's River (the natural connection between Lakes Superior and Huron) or freight had to be unloaded while the boat was hauled around the rapids. The opening of the canal permitted ships to pass between the two Great Lakes more easily.

The United States and Canada began construction on the St. Lawrence Seaway after some 60 years of debate in Congress. Completed in 1959, the Seaway enables ocean-going ships to sail 2,300 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean to ports on the Great Lakes. Its opening led to an industrial and agricultural boom in the Great Lakes area. Iron ore and grains are shipped eastward from our ports. Coal, oil, and other natural resources are unloaded at Wisconsin's docks.

Many cities along Lake Michigan are port cities with Milwaukee being the largest, followed by Green Bay. Ocean-going vessels reach Wisconsin's ports by the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes. They come from all over the world.
TRANSPORTATION

By Land

On land, settlers needed routes. At first they used old Indian trails. Later, roads were widened to allow pioneers' wagons to travel over them. A few plank roads were developed, but one usually had to pay a toll every few miles to use them. Roads were usually planned to avoid hills, forests, swamps, and rivers. A few military roads and government bridges were built, but the early roads were generally poor.

The advent of automobiles and bicycles brought about improvements in our road and highway system. It wasn't until 1911 that the Legislature took on the responsibility for roads by creating a highway commission. State money began to be spent on roads. Later, federal money was appropriated for road building. Today, Wisconsin has a modern network of highway systems connecting the state.

The railroad system was the most efficient and practical method of transportation for many years. The first railroad in Wisconsin opened in 1851 and ran between Milwaukee and Waukesha. For the next forty years, railroad construction laid the foundation for most of the tracks running through the state today. After 1920, with the improvement of Wisconsin's roads, the railroad industry began experiencing a loss of passengers and freight.

Cars, trucks, and airplanes now dominate Wisconsin's transportation scene. The trucking industry is Wisconsin's primary mover of manufactured goods and produce which is grown in the state.

Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to develop a system of hiking and biking trails. In 1966, three hundred miles of rustic, country roads and trails, connecting Kenosha and LaCrosse, were set aside to establish the first such trail. Since then, many more miles of trails have been developed in our state to promote recreation and tourism in Wisconsin.

By Air

Planes carry passengers, cargo, and mail within Wisconsin and throughout the United States. The state's largest airport, Milwaukee's Billy Mitchell Field, has achieved international status with customs facilities providing services for processing both passengers and freight.
ORGANIZATIONS

American Bowling Congress

The American Bowling Congress had its beginnings in 1895. Throughout the years, bowling has become a very popular sport in which young and old alike can participate. In the 1950's, Milwaukee became known as the "Bowling Capital of the World." With Milwaukee being the "Bowling Capital," a $3.6 million dollar structure was begun on April 1, 1972. The A.B.C. was the first to occupy the building on September 8, 1972. Women International Bowling Congress moved in a week later. The American Junior Bowling Congress staff also has its offices in the building. Today, there are 84 million people in the U.S. who participate in bowling as a recreational sport.

In 1971, Milwaukee co-hosted the spectacular 7th Federation Internationale des Quilleurs World Tournament. It was held at the Milwaukee arena. The United States Postal Service honored this event with a first day postal stationery envelope on August 21, 1971. This was the first commemorative envelope to be issued by USPS in two sizes.

American Topical Association

Wisconsin has a rich heritage of philately. In 1949, Wisconsin gave birth to the second largest philatelic society in the USA: Jerome Husak, a 17-year-old Milwaukee boy, founded the American Topical Association. The ATA has served over 45,000 stamp collectors since its beginning and, today, has over 8,000 members residing in 90 countries.

In one ATA handbook, U.S. History on U.S. Stamps, every U.S. stamp is classified in chronological sequence from the American Indians and the landing of Columbus to contemporary times.

Stamp collecting was honored by the U.S. Postal Service on January 23, 1986, with the first U.S. commemorative booklet. It contains two panes, each with four 22¢ stamps of different stamp collecting designs.
ORGANIZATIONS

Experimental Aircraft Association

For one week each summer, Oshkosh becomes the "Sport Aviation World Capital." As a result, its airport, Wittman Field, becomes the busiest airfield in the world with nearly four times more take-offs and landings than O'Hare International Airport in Chicago. This is the time that the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) holds its annual convention. This event, known as the Annual EAA International Fly-In Convention and Sport Aviation Exhibition, usually occurs toward the end of July and/or the very first part of August.

The EAA is an organization that was founded by Paul H. Poberezny in 1953 at his home in Hales Corners. The organization is made up of flying enthusiasts from all over the world. Its members are interested in antique/classic aircraft, historic military aircraft, homebuilt aircraft, ultralights, and aerobatic flying. About 850,000 or more people attend the EAA convention, quite an increase over the 30,000 that attended the first convention that was held in Oshkosh in 1970, the 16th convention of the association.

On July 30, 1983, the EAA Aviation Center (a museum-like facility) was opened in Oshkosh. A short time later, EAA's executive offices were permanently relocated in that city. The Aviation Center, which is located near Wittman Field, is open to the public the year round for a modest admission fee.

International Crane Foundation

George Archibald and Ron Sauey, both of whom have doctorate degrees in ornithology, decided, in 1971, to preserve cranes through a captive breeding program. In 1973, they established the International Crane Foundation as a non-profit organization. They borrowed cranes from zoos and, in Baraboo, proceeded with the difficult task of crane breeding. They promote the protection of crane habitats around the world and have successfully brought eggs for hatching from as far away as Siberia, Australia, and Sweden. The operation is funded through donations and endowments.

In its twelve years of existence, the foundation has become a world leader in crane conservation, conducted major research, and worked with scientists in the United States and many foreign countries, sharing numerous techniques and exploring ways to return hatched chicks to the wild.
SPORTS

Football

The Green Bay Packers had their beginnings as a Wisconsin professional football team in 1919. This National Football League team has won many championships over the years. Green Bay, under the coaching of Vince Lombardi, won the first Super Bowl game on January 15, 1967, against the Kansas City Chiefs (AFL). In 1968, the Packers came back to win Super Bowl II.

Baseball

Wisconsin has had two major league baseball teams. Both the National and American Leagues have been represented. In 1953, the Boston Braves (National League) moved to Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Braves provided fans with many fine memories, especially the winning of the 1957 World Series. Their last season before moving to Atlanta, Georgia, was in 1965.

In 1970, Milwaukee received another major league team, the Milwaukee Brewers (American League). The Brewers won the American League Championship in 1982 and went on to defeat in the World Series. Milwaukee was lucky to have baseball's leading, all-time, home-run king, Hank Aaron, who, incidentally, played on both Wisconsin teams.

Basketball

Wisconsin's professional basketball team, the Milwaukee Bucks, came to town in 1968. With the acquisition of All-Pro Oscar Robertson and All-Pro Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Bucks won the Midwest Division. They went on to defeat San Francisco and Los Angeles in play-offs before defeating the Baltimore Bullets to become World Champions. From franchise to World Championship in just three years!
SPORTS

Auto Racing

The first auto race to be held in Wisconsin occurred in July of 1878. The race was run on a 201-mile course between Green Bay and Madison. Ten thousand dollars in prize money was offered to the winner by the state legislature. Two steam-powered vehicles, the Oshkosh and the Green Bay, entered the race. Numerous breakdowns and problems occurred. The Green Bay dropped out of the race with only 20 miles to go. The Oshkosh finished the race in 33 hours and 27 minutes.

The racetrack at the Wisconsin State Fairgrounds in West Allis was first used by race cars in 1903. It is the nation's oldest (but not continuously operated) racetrack. It began as a horse racing track in 1891. It was in 1905 that Barney Oldfield set a 56 mile per hour record there. The track was paved in 1954.

In July of 1950, a 3.35 mile racecourse was laid out and run on the public roads of the resort village of Elkhart Lake. During the next two years, the course was extended to 6.5 miles. With crowds estimated at 100,000, Wisconsin passed a law which said, in part, that no racing or speed contests could be held on the state's public roads. The Road America circuit was opened in September of 1955 just outside of Elkhart Lake. It is said that Road America is among the greatest road racing circuits in the world in terms of natural beauty.

Speedskating

Speedskating became an Olympic event for men in 1924 and for women in 1960. Essentially, the skaters are competing on a 400 meter track, two at a time; they compete against the clock rather than each other.

West Allis had been the location of the only Olympic-size skating rink in the United States until 1978 when the Lake Placid rink was finished. Two Madison athletes, Eric and Beth Heiden, did some of their training here. Eric Heiden won five gold medals in the 1980 Olympics for the 500 meter, 1,000 meter, 1,500 meter, 5,000 meter, and 10,000 meter races. His sister, Beth, took third in the women's 3,000 meter event of the same year.

On December 29, 1983, Milwaukee, specifically West Allis, was the site of the first day ceremony for the 28c Olympic Speedskater postcard.
FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Carl Schurz

German-born Carl Schurz came to America with his wife, Margarethe, in September of 1852. They settled in Watertown in 1854. At the time, so many Germans had settled in this part of the state that Watertown was the second largest city in the state. Schurz bought a farm outside of town with the expectation that Watertown would grow rapidly and that he would be able to sell the land as city lots. This was not to happen.

In 1856, Carl Schurz became a lawyer and businessman in Watertown. He edited two German newspapers. Meanwhile, his wife had started the first Kindergarten in America.

Carl entered politics on the local level, where he was elected to positions on the city council and county board. When the new Republican Party was formed in Ripon, Carl Schurz worked hard on its behalf. He ran for Assemblyman of his district and later for Lieutenant Governor; he lost the elections both times.

Schurz moved from Watertown to Milwaukee. During 1860, he became actively involved with the campaign of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. When Lincoln became President, he rewarded Schurz by appointing him Ambassador to Spain. Schurz served only a short time.

When the Civil War broke out, Schurz returned to the U.S. He made speeches on behalf of Lincoln, arousing support for the emancipation of the slaves. He was made a brigadier general for the Union Army and served well throughout the war. After the war, President Johnson sent him through the South to study reconstruction problems.

Schurz later moved to Missouri, where he became editor of a German-language newspaper. In 1869, he was elected U.S. Senator from Missouri. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior when Rutherford Hayes became President.

Carl Schurz died in May of 1906 at his summer home on Lake George, New York.

Margarethe Schurz

Margarethe Schurz, Mrs. Carl Schurz, established the first Kindergarten in the United States while living in Watertown. She used the ideas of a German educator, Friedrich Froebel, who believed that children of preschool age could be taught numbers, colors, and learning through play, singing songs, and other educational experiences. Mrs. Schurz began the German-speaking Kindergarten classes in 1856. Although she moved from Watertown after only two years, she was influential in the development of the Kindergarten movement in the United States.
FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Dr. William Beaumont

Dr. William Beaumont, an Army surgeon, was stationed on Mackinac Island in 1822 when Alexis St. Martin, a young French Canadian, came to the fort with a shotgun wound to the stomach. Dr. Beaumont treated him but did not expect him to live. Within a year, St. Martin had recovered, but the two-inch opening in his stomach did not close, although a protective flap of skin covered the opening. St. Martin agreed to allow Dr. Beaumont to conduct experiments concerning the stomach fluids and their importance to the digestive process. After a while, St. Martin grew tired of these experiments and left for Canada.

Dr. Beaumont was sent to Wisconsin, first serving in Green Bay at Fort Howard and then at Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien. It was while Dr. Beaumont was at Prairie du Chien that Alexis St. Martin returned and allowed the doctor to continue his experiments on digestion. These experiments led to the discovery of hydrochloric acid and pepsin in the stomach. Beaumont performed more than 200 experiments on the stomach and recorded his discoveries. These facts were later published in book form and were the basis of most knowledge concerning the stomach until the invention of X-rays.

Dr. Kate Newcomb

Dr. Kate Newcomb (1886-1956) was lovingly nicknamed the "Angel on Snowshoes." She was trained as an obstetrician and received her license in Detroit, where she began practicing. Two years later, she followed her husband to northern Wisconsin. They homesteaded and lived in various places in the Minoqua, Three Lakes, and Woodruff area. An aging doctor noticed her skill in treating emergencies in the area and prevailed upon her to open a practice. Soon, she was delivering babies in the area, often in the most primitive circumstances.

Later, Kate proposed a hospital for the area. To fund the project, students began a "Penny Parade," and over a million pennies were raised. In 1954, she appeared on "This Is Your Life" and received enough funds to start the hospital.

Kate is also credited with establishing a set of guidelines and requirements for the way summer youth camps were being built. In addition, she campaigned for pure milk and pure drinking water.
FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Carl Sandburg

Carl August Sandburg was born on January 6, 1878, of poor, Swedish immigrant parents in Galesburg, Illinois. Carl, nicknamed Cully, had a rather unexciting childhood, but as a youth, he became restless and moved from job to job and from place to place. He developed a deep political feeling for the working class and for the poor, and after a meeting in Chicago with the Wisconsin state organizer of the Social-Democratic Party, Carl moved to Milwaukee to become district organizer for the party. He soon met and married Lillian, "Paulla," Steichen of Menomonee Falls, an enthusiastic socialist. The newlyweds lived in Appleton for a time but again moved to Milwaukee to write for the "Milwaukee Journal" and the "Milwaukee Sentinel." Sandburg campaigned vigorously for the Socialist candidate for mayor, Emil Seidel, and after Seidel's victory, Carl was rewarded by being appointed private secretary to the mayor. After two years, he moved to Chicago to become a reporter for the "Daily Socialist" newspaper, where he felt less confined in his writings. Carl later lived in Michigan for many years and finally moved to North Carolina. Sandburg's roots are in the Midwest, and this is reflected in his writings and poetry. Among his books of poems, one titled Complete Poems (1950) helped him win the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. He was also known as a biographer and historian. He wrote a two-volume work titled Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years (1926). Later, he added four more volumes, Abraham Lincoln: The War Years, for which he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1940.

Having won many high honors and medals for his writings and poetry, Carl Sandburg died on July 22, 1967, at the age of 89.

Frances E. Willard and Carrie Chapman Catt

Frances E. Willard was a Wisconsinite who did much to educate and persuade people about the evils of drinking alcoholic beverages. She served as president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1879 until her death in 1898. Miss Willard was also a strong advocate of women's suffrage.

Carrie Chapman Catt (pictured in the middle) was born and lived in Ripon for seven years before the family moved to Iowa. Mrs. Catt pursued various causes but is most notably remembered for her work with the women's suffrage movement. While president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, she founded the League of Women Voters after the passage of the 19th Amendment.
FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Increase A. Lapham

Increase A. Lapham (1811-1875) arrived in Milwaukee in 1836. Many achievements can be credited to his name. He organized a Young Men's Association, whose main objective was to collect books. These books became the basis for the Milwaukee Public Library, of which he was the founder. He was one of three founders of the State Historical Society and served as its president for twenty-two years.

As a scientist, Lapham had kept weather records since the age of fifteen. These statistics were vital to the Federal Weather Bureau, which was founded in 1869. He is known as the "Father of the U.S. Weather Bureau" because he promoted its establishment.

Lapham is also known as the "Father of Wisconsin's Conservation Movement." He warned against careless cutting of timber and served as Wisconsin's first Forestry Commissioner. He urged farmers to practice crop rotation and to use fertilizer.

As a writer, Lapham wrote several books about the flora, fauna, and geology of Wisconsin. He also mapped and surveyed areas of our state and was the first to measure the height above sea level of Holy Hill.

John Muir

John Muir was born in Dunbar, Scotland, on April 21, 1838. A poor economy and famine caused the Muir family to move to the United States in 1849, finally settling on a farm near Montello.

John received his education at the University of Wisconsin. Although he spent four years studying there, he did not graduate. He left home and spent a great deal of time walking and studying nature. He visited Canada, Mexico, and the West. Journals he kept were the basis for books written later.

John Muir and members of the Sierra Club, which he founded, worked to get Congress to preserve forest areas. It was through John's work and writings that Yosemite Park was established. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt camped for three days with Muir in Yosemite. During Roosevelt's office, 148 million acres of National Forest and park areas were created.

John died in 1914. He is remembered as the "Father of the American National Park System." There is a park named after John Muir in Madison.
FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Richland Center in June of 1869. His family later moved to Madison, where he studied engineering for a few months before seeking a job in Chicago as a draftsman for an architectural firm. He struck out on his own in 1894.

During his career, he designed almost 800 buildings and left hundreds of designs on the drawing board. His buildings offered unusual designs which complemented the land around them.

Wright built a beautiful home for himself at Spring Green. He called it Taliesin, which means "shining brow." The house is set into a low hill and seems to be a part of it. Later, he also started a school for architects in Spring Green. A similar winter home in Scottsdale, Arizona, was named Taliesin West.

Among his achievements was a design for the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan. Built in 1921 on a foundation of floating concrete, the hotel was designed to withstand earthquakes—walls would slide, not crack, and plumbing and wiring connections were flexible. When a terrible earthquake destroyed much of Tokyo in 1923, the Imperial Hotel was left standing. Wright's fame reached new proportions as more people wanted him to be their architect.

In 1938, Wright designed the office building for the Johnson Wax Company in Racine. He also designed two Wisconsin churches. One is the Unitarian Meeting House in Madison, where the low building forms into a large, glassed-in peak at the other end, resembling a steeple. In Wauwatosa, the Greek Orthodox church, the Annunciation, has a large, blue, tiled dome. The building, shaped like a huge Greek Cross, is set in a sunken circular garden. The gardens and grounds are beautifully maintained.

Frank Lloyd Wright died in 1959 at the age of 90.

A 1966 stamp, seen above, features Wright's portrait. In the background is another of his unusual designs, the Guggenheim Museum building of New York City. It features a spiral that allows art patrons to view works of art while walking up a gently sloping spiral.

A stamp issued in 1982 shows Fallingwater, a private residence, which was designed in 1936 and built in Mill Run, Pennsylvania. The stamp depicts the Kaufmann home perched over a waterfall—an unique blend of architecture and nature.

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FAMOUS WISCONSINITES

Douglas MacArthur

Douglas MacArthur was born on January 26, 1880 in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was to become Wisconsin's greatest military leader.

For three generations, the MacArthur family name was prominent in Wisconsin. His grandfather was a lawyer and judge in Milwaukee. His father received the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Civil War, retired to Milwaukee as a Lt. General, and served as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

When Douglas failed to get a Presidential appointment to West Point, he and his mother moved to Milwaukee, where he studied for six months in order to take a test in that district during the spring of 1898. He received the highest score. In June of 1899, he entered West Point as a cadet.

During World War I, he commanded the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, but his fame was to come in World War II. During the early months of the war in the Pacific (March 11, 1942), he was forced to retreat from the Philippines to Australia, where he uttered the famous words, "I came through, and I shall return!" He then began his reconquest of the Pacific, one island at a time. On October 20, 1944, MacArthur landed at Leyte and spoke, "People of the Philippines: I have returned!"

He was given the Congressional Medal of Honor and named Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Japan after the war.

During the Korean Conflict, General MacArthur was called back from Korea by President Truman because his views on the war differed from those of the President. On April 19, 1951, his appeal to Congress ended with "Old soldiers never die: they just fade away."

General MacArthur died in 1964.

Edwin E. Witte

The Social Security Act of 1935 was the culmination of a series of actions taken by the U.S. government to provide for the economic security and social welfare of the individual and his family. In 1934, an executive order created a Committee on Economic Security. A sub-committee directed by Professor Edwin E. Witte (chairman of the Economic Department at the University of Wisconsin) made recommendations to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and they were incorporated into the Social Security Act, which was approved in August of 1935.
WISCONSIN ARTISTS

Writers

From the journals of Marquette and other explorers to the present day, Wisconsin writers have contributed to the literary scene. Some wrote about their home state, Wisconsin. These include Marion Fuller Archer, August Derleth, Edna Ferber, Robert Gard, Robert M. LaFollette, John Muir, Sterling North, Carl Schurz, Frederick Jackson Turner, Laura Ingalls Wilder, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Wisconsin claims James Gates Percival as part of her literary history. Percival, however, wrote his poetry while living in New England. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, was appointed state geologist in 1854, and died a few years later, having produced no major creative works while residing here.

The most popular Wisconsin poet was Ella Wheeler Wilcox (1850-1919). Born at Johnstown, she lived 34 years in Wisconsin.

Among Wisconsin novelists, three names are most noteworthy. Hamlin Garland (1860-1940) wrote about life in the midwestern states. Stories by Zona Gale (1874-1938) have simple, hometown backgrounds. Edna Ferber wrote historical fiction of life in America.

Thornton Wilder, a novelist and playwright, was born in Madison in 1897.

Young readers might enjoy the works of Marguerite Henry, Virginia Kahl, Beverly Butler, Jim Kjelgaard, Ellen Raskins, and Laura Ingalls Wilder—all of whom have ties to Wisconsin.

Painters

George Catlin spent ten years (1830-1840) in the Midwest, including much time in Wisconsin. He is well known for his paintings of Indians and Indian life.

Georgia O'Keeffe was born in 1887 at Sun Prairie. She was the first Wisconsinite to deviate from the more traditional forms of art and developed a more individualized style in what, today, may be referred to as "modern" art. She found inspiration in nature. Her best known subjects include brightly colored paintings of animal bones, skulls, flowers, rocks, and desert landscapes.

Owen Gromme is a well-known wildlife artist who has made Wisconsin his home. One of his works was chosen as the subject of the 1945 Federal Duck Stamp. It pictures a female and two male shoveler's in flight.
WISCONSIN ARTISTS

Sculptors

Though not a Wisconsinite, Daniel French, the sculptor, was chosen to make "Miss Forward," the bronze statue that stands on top of our Capitol dome. He worked on the statue at his studio on the cliffs overlooking the Hudson River in New York state. French would often go down into the river valley and gaze 200 feet upward towards the cliffs where he was working on the statue. That helped him to envision what "Miss Forward" would look like when standing on top of the Capitol dome in Madison.

Helen Farnsworth Mears (1876-1916) sculpted "The Genius of Wisconsin" for the Columbian Exposition. This Oshkosh-born artist is best known for her statue of Frances E. Willard.

Musicians

Music filled Wisconsin's air. Joseph P. Webster (1819-1875) of Elkhorn wrote the music for the hymn "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." Dr. William Pitts of Rock County wrote "The Little Brown Church in the Vale." While a student at Lawrence College, Eben E. Rexford wrote "Silver Threads Among the Gold." Charles K. Harris wrote "After the Ball" in 1892 while living in Milwaukee. Carrie Jacobs Bond, born in Janesville, wrote "I Love You Truly."

And let's not forget the sweet sounds of Vaughn Monroe (a Cudahy trumpeter), Liberace (the flashy pianist from Wauwatosa), Bunny Berrigan (a Fox Lake musician), and Les Paul (Waukesha's electric guitarist).

Performers

Wisconsin can be very proud of its performers. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne were perhaps the greatest acting team in the theater. They made their final residence near Genesee Depot on a farm they frequented while engaged in the performing arts.

Harry Houdini, born Erich Weiss, spent some of his growing-up years in Wisconsin. He received fame as a magician and escape artist.
WISCONSIN ARTISTS

Producers

Carl Laemmle of Oshkosh formed Universal Studios in Hollywood, CA. Harry and Roy Aitken (brothers) of Waukesha became Hollywood and New York film producers between 1905 and 1920. They produced over 2,500 silent films, including the "Keystone Kops" comedy series. They also produced the greatest of all silent pictures (an unprecedented seven reels) titled "Birth of a Nation" with D.W. Griffith directing. The brothers returned to Waukesha in 1920 to raise cattle.

Actors

Frederic March, born in Racine in 1897, began his career as a New York banker but turned to Hollywood and made many memorable films, including the Oscar-winning "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Best Years of Our Lives."

Spencer Tracy also won Academy Awards during his motion picture career. He was born in Milwaukee in 1900.

Pat O'Brien was also born in Milwaukee. He played both stage and screen.

Don Ameche (Kenosha) began his acting career on stage, moved to radio, was hired to play starring and supporting roles in motion pictures, and was later to become a familiar television figure.

Fred MacMurray, screen and television actor, spent his boyhood in Wisconsin and received his education at Carrol College in Waukesha.

Orson Welles, born in Kenosha, was an actor, writer, director, and producer for stage, screen, radio, and television. He is perhaps best remembered for his radio presentation of "War of the Worlds."
THINGS TO SEE AND DO

The Great River Road

The Great River Road begins in Kenora, Ontario, and runs on both sides of the Mississippi River along a 5,600 mile journey to New Orleans, Louisiana. In Wisconsin, the Mississippi River forms a partial boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin as well as between Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Great River Road follows Highways 61 and 133. There are many historical sites to enjoy along the drive. One can also view the river scenes on one side of the road and the overhanging cliffs on the other side of this beautiful and scenic drive.

Circus World Museum

The Circus World Museum in Baraboo attracts children of all ages. Originally, Baraboo was the winter headquarters of the Ringling Brothers Circus. Today, the museum offers you a taste of circus yesteryear. There is a real circus with sideshows, demonstrations of loading and unloading a circus train, and even a circus parade. Enjoy the glittering collection of old-time circus wagons. Hear the circus calliope. Browse in the museum's library, which contains circus memorabilia such as posters, costumes, and photographs. Marvel at the workings of a miniature circus model on a table that is 12 feet wide and 50 feet long.

On May 2, 1966, Delavan had the first day ceremony for the 5¢ circus stamp. Wisconsin was the birthplace of more than 100 circuses with Delavan providing winter headquarters for 26 of these.

Wisconsin Dells

A balloon rally opens the summer tourist season each year at Wisconsin Dells. The scenic dells of the Wisconsin River are the state's foremost natural attraction. Here, the river has cut a channel through soft sandstone rock to a depth of 150 feet and, for a distance of 15 miles, has carved the rock into fantastic shapes. A dam separates the Upper and Lower Dells. There are numerous tourist attractions: Upper and Lower Dells boat tours, tours in World War II "Ducks" (amphibious vehicles), Fort Dells, Storybook Gardens, and Stand Rock Indian Ceremonials, to name just a few.
THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Stony Hill School

Waubeka was chosen as the first day of issue location for the 22¢ flag booklet stamp because it can rightfully boast of being the birthplace of Bernard J. Cigrand. At the age of 19, Mr. Cigrand became the teacher at Waubeka's Stony Hill School. It was on June 14, 1885, that Professor Cigrand, along with his students, held the first recognized observance of "Flag Birth Day" at the Stony Hill School. This date was also the 108th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress (June 14, 1777) as our nation's official flag.

From the first observance of Flag Day, as it was later called, until he left Waubeka to pursue careers in the U.S. Navy and later in dentistry, Dr. Cigrand continued to conduct yearly ceremonies for this special day. Even after he left his home town, this patriotic gentleman never gave up his efforts to establish a holiday to honor our national flag. As a result of his thirty-one years of relentless effort, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the national observance of Flag Day on July 14, 1916. Calvin Coolidge did the same in 1927. Nevertheless, it was not until August 3, 1949, while Harry S. Truman was in the White House, that Congress acted to proclaim June 14th as an annual, official holiday.

Fishing Hall of Fame

Hayward, known as the "muskie Capital of the World," is home for the Fishing Hall of Fame. A huge, finned sculpture of a muskie (said to be the largest, handcrafted, fiberglass sculpture in the world) serves as a museum and exhibit area. A large observation deck is located in the fish's mouth. World records in freshwater fishing are published quarterly by this nonprofit fishing organization.

Horicon Marsh

Over 10,000 years ago, the area now known as Horicon Marsh was carved by glaciers covering Wisconsin. Today, it is the home of many varieties of small birds and fur-bearing animals. Located in Dodge and Fond du Lac counties, the Horicon Marsh was established as a wildlife refuge on July 16, 1941. Each fall, nature lovers make their annual trek to observe the thousands of geese as they pause in their annual migration southward.
THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Wade House

Greenbush served as home for Sylvanus Wade, his wife, and nine children. Halfway between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac, along a plank road, Wade built an inn to serve stagecoach travelers and a blacksmith shop to service horses and wagons. Visitors traveling to Greenbush, today, can tour the Wade House and the Butternut House. Many of the original furnishings are still found in the homes. Also on the grounds is the Jung Carriage Museum, featuring antique carriages, sleighs, wagons, and other horse-drawn vehicles.

A 4¢ coil from the Transportation Series, featuring a stagecoach, had its first day of issue in Milwauke on August 19, 1982.

E.A.A. Aviation Center

A visit to Oshkosh is not complete unless one takes a tour through the Experimental Aircraft Association Aviation Center, a museum-like facility dedicated to the protection and preservation of aviation heritage. This extraordinary aviation showcase is sponsored by the Experimental Aircraft Association (E.A.A.) that is headquartered in Oshkosh. It has been open since July of 1983, boasts of having 132,000 square feet of display space, and is several stories high. All of this space is completely open from floor to ceiling. This architectural design allows for the suspension of aircraft at various levels, allowing for the dramatic simulation of the craft in flight. The display can be viewed from the main floor as well as from an elevated concourse which extends diagonally through the museum area.

The Aviation Center proudly displays modern, vintage, racing, and aerobatic aircraft, as well as homebuilt flying-craft, warbirds (historical military and naval aircraft), and airplanes commercially designed and produced for private use. In addition to the numerous airplanes, the museum visitor is treated to displays of aviation publications of the past, photographs, aviation power plants, and can also view one or more short films on aviation in the Center's full-size theater or in one of its eleven mini-theaters.

Upon approaching the Aviation Center, the visitor is impressed with an outdoor display of military aircraft from World War II and the Korean War. This open air display can be easily seen from Highway 41 and clearly marks the Center's location at 3000 Poberezny Road, which is just west of Wittman Field.

The Aviation Center is open all year round and can be toured by the general public for a modest admission fee.
TRIVIA

In the early summer of 1864, Col. Armstrong wrote to the Postmaster General, outlining a plan for sorting and transferring mail while enroute to various places by rail. On July 1, 1864, Postmaster General Blair replied with an authorization to test, by actual experiment, the plans proposed to simplify mail service on railroad routes selected by Col. Armstrong.

Col. Armstrong was instructed to arrange with railroad companies to furnish suitable cars for traveling post offices. Sometime between July 1 and August 28, 1864, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company furnished, from their Fond du Lac shops, such a traveling post office. On August 28, 1864, this car was put into service as a railway mail car and post office between Chicago, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa.

Appleton Edison Co. began utilizing hydroelectricity September 30, 1882, only 26 days after Thomas Edison lighted the first light bulb in New York. Appleton, on the Fox River, already the site of paper mills utilizing the power of the Fox River, became the site of the first electric light power plant where the energy was not developed by steam, but from water. Appleton, 29 years old, turned on the lights.

The organization known as Gideon International was founded in 1899 at Boscobel by two commercial travelers who found themselves sharing similar Christian beliefs. In 1908, the society placed its first Bible in the Superior Hotel in Iron Mountain, Montana. The society now has over 55,000 members in 112 countries. Their distribution of Bibles has now expanded to include hotels, motels, hospitals, penal institutions, public schools, and the armed forces. The national headquarters of Gideon International is in Nashville, Tennessee.

Abraham Lincoln was a trustee of Carthage College in Kenosha. His son, Robert Todd, was a student at Carthage. The son pictured on the stamp is not the one who was a student there.
TRIVIA

On August 16, 1886, Appleton's first streetcar (the first successful, commercial, electric line) made its first run.

Paul P. Harris, born in Racine, was a founder of Rotary International. Harris, who was a Chicago lawyer, and three of his friends formed this service organization in 1905. Rotary clubs unite groups of business and professional people interested in community involvement and development.

The oldest radio station in the nation is WHA in Madison. It has been operating continuously since 1917. Originally called 9XM, the station sent messages in Morse Code until a new system was developed that allowed voices and music to be broadcast. During World War II, 9XM was allowed to transmit radio messages to Great Lakes naval bases. The radio station began its operation as WHA in 1922.

WHA Radio is many things: a public broadcasting medium, an extension of the University of Wisconsin, and a producer of local, state, and national programming. From its Vilas Hall headquarters in Madison, WHA Radio provides an AM information service to Madison and a surrounding 16-county area in south-central Wisconsin, an FM cultural service to the same area on WERN-FM, and a mixed service heard statewide on eight stations licensed to the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.

On June 29, 1915, the first forest patrol flights in the world were made over Vilas County by Jack Vilas, using a Curtis Flying Boat. The purpose of these flights was to detect forest fires: smoke from forest fires could be readily seen from the air. A quick report of their locations enabled fewer acres of timber to be lost to fire. Today, forest patrol flights are common across our state and country.
TRIVIA

Harry Steenbock, a renowned scientist at the University of Wisconsin, is credited with research discoveries relating to the production of vitamin D, which ultimately led to the cure of rickets in children. He was a leading biochemist and food nutritionist. He was born in Calumet County in 1886 and died in 1967.

A Sheboygan dentist, Dr. Almare Finke, was the first to seriously propose the use of widespread fluoridation as a method of combatting tooth decay. Through Dr. Finke's efforts, Sheboygan became the first Wisconsin city (1945) to fluoridate its water supply. Up to this time, only two other cities in the United States had added fluoride to their water supply.

Wautoma is sometimes referred to as the "Christmas Tree Capital of the World." There are many Christmas tree farms in that area of Wisconsin. Wisconsin's northern forests have also provided the National Christmas Tree at Washington, D.C.

Three miles north of Cedarburg is a covered bridge which is hardly ever seen. It is the last covered bridge in Wisconsin.

Jim Thorpe (1886-1953) has been called one of the greatest all-around athletes. He was an outstanding college and professional football player. He also won fame as an Olympic track and field champion. Jim Thorpe, an American Indian, was born near Prague, Oklahoma. His great-grandfather was Blackhawk, a famous Wisconsin Indian chief.
TRIVIA

Wisconsin was the first state to develop a statewide system of identifying its highways by number. The first highway is now known as U.S. 16.

The 1961 Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law making Wisconsin the first state to require the installation of seat belts in the front seats of all 1962 and future model cars sold in Wisconsin. Cornell University crash injury studies, conducted over a period of years, have demonstrated that the use of seat belts could, in many instances, prevent death or minimize or prevent injury in auto accidents.

The first state flag to reach outer space and orbit the Earth was the state flag of Wisconsin. It was carried aboard Gemini VII by James Lovell, who had grown up and attended school in Milwaukee. Also aboard on December 4, 1965, was Frank Borman. During their 330-hour flight, Gemini VII rendezvoused with Gemini VI in the world's first link-up in space.

Donald Slayton, born in Sparta in 1924, is a U.S. astronaut. He took part in the Apollo-Soyuz test project, the first U.S.-Russian space mission. He and two other U.S. astronauts docked their Apollo spacecraft with a manned Russian spacecraft while orbiting the Earth on July 17, 1975.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-16-31</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>2¢ General Casimir Pulaski</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-7-34</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>3¢ Nicolet Landing Tercentenary</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-29-48</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>3¢ Centennial of Statehood</td>
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<td>5-5-56</td>
<td>Fond du Lac</td>
<td>3¢ Wildlife (Turkey)</td>
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<td>9-4-61</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>3¢ Workmen's Compensation</td>
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<td>5-2-66</td>
<td>Delavan</td>
<td>5¢ Circus</td>
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<td>6-8-66</td>
<td>Spring Green</td>
<td>2¢ Frank Lloyd Wright</td>
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<td>8-21-71</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>8¢ Bowling envelope</td>
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<td>2-23-76</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>13¢ Wisconsin State Flag</td>
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<td>3-5-76</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>9¢ Capitol coil</td>
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<td>6-7-79</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>15¢ Endangered Flora*</td>
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<td>4-14-82</td>
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<td>20¢ Wis. State Bird and Flower</td>
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<td>8-19-82</td>
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<td>4¢ Stagecoach coil</td>
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<td>6-3-83</td>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>4¢ Carl Schurz</td>
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<td>12-29-83</td>
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<td>28¢ Olympic Speedskating card</td>
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<td>3-29-85</td>
<td>Waubeka</td>
<td>22¢ $1.10, $2.20 Flag booklets</td>
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<td>8-26-85</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>22¢ World War I Veterans</td>
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<td>7-3-86</td>
<td>Mineral Point</td>
<td>14¢ Wisconsin Territory card</td>
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*Note: The Endangered Flora quartet is not pictured in the text as none of the flora depicted are native to Wisconsin.
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