Illinois
The Prairie State
Early Illinois History and Exploration

Located in midwest United States, Illinois is bordered on the north by Wisconsin, the northeast by Lake Michigan, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentuck, and by Missouri and Iowa to the west.

The first inhabitants to the area were the American Indians who often lived near the waterways. The first recorded visitors were Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet in 1673.

The capital of Illinois is Springfield, while Chicago is the largest city.

1968 • Scott 1356
Father Marquette
In 1673, French explorers Father Jacques Marquette (1637–1675) and Louis Jolliet explored the Illinois River. Having explored much of the Mississippi, they returned to the Great Lakes by way of the Illinois River. The following year Marquette went back to the Illinois Indians, where he and his party became the first Europeans to winter in what is now Chicago.

1987 • Scott 2249
Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable and Chicago Settlement
Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable was born sometime prior to 1750. In 1790 he reported that he was living at the mouth of the Chicago River. Other explorers had passed through the area, but Point Du Sable is credited as being the first permanent resident of the Chicago Settlement.

1954 • Scott 1063
Lewis and Clark Expedition
2004 • Scott 3854
Lewis & Clark, Lewis & Clark Expedition Bicentennial Series
On May 14, 1804, Lewis and Clark began their expedition from near Wood River, Illinois. The main purpose of their journey was to explore and map the territory from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way they studied the plants, animal life, and natural resources, recording more than 200 plants and animals that were new to the settlers.

1937 • Scott 795
Northwest Territory
1938 • Scott 837
Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial
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. It was to be an organized incorporated territory of the United States with set rules for admission as a U.S. state.

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Early Illinois History and Exploration

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Father Marquette

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Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial
ILLINOIS STATEHOOD

1968 • Scott 1339  
Illinois Statehood

The French explored the area that is now Illinois as early as 1673. It was a French territory until 1763 when it became part of the British Empire. In 1778 Virginia claimed the Illinois Country where it remained until 1783 when it became part of the Northwest Territory. This stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Illinois being admitted to the Union — December 3, 1818, Illinois was admitted as the 21st state in the Union.

1976 • Scott 1653  
American Bicentennial: State Flags issues: Illinois

2008 • Scott 4289  
Flags of Our Nation: Illinois

The Illinois flag depicts the State Shield on a field of white. The bald eagle on the shield represents the United States, while the thirteen bars and stars on the shield held in its talons represent the original thirteen colonies. The state motto “State sovereignty, national union” is on a streamer which is also held by the eagle.

2002 • Scott 3573  
2002 • Scott 3708  
Greetings from America: Illinois

The Greetings from America stamp series features retro designs that mimic the popular tourist postcards of the 1930s and ’40s. Illinois’ division between “upstate” and “downstate” is represented by Chicago’s skyline at the lower right, with the Sears Tower, the nation’s tallest skyscraper, readily recognizable, and ears of golden corn representing the state’s rich agricultural economy at the upper left.
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Greetings from America: Illinois

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Greetings from America: Illinois

2008 • Scott 4289
Flags of Our Nation: Illinois
**STATE SYMBOLS**

1978 • Scott 1766  
*White Oak, Wildlife Conservation: American Trees issues*  
The white oak may be found throughout Illinois, but it grows best on the uplands. It is a strong wood, often used for cabinets and home interior finishing. In 1908, the native oak was designated as the official state tree. However, in 1973, following a special poll of 900,000 school-aged children, the state tree was changed to the white oak.

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1982 • Scott 1965  
*Cardinal and Violet, State Birds & Flowers issues*  
The cardinal can be found throughout Illinois at any time of the year, eating grains, seeds, and wild fruits. The bright red males and reddish-brown females are often seen at backyard bird feeders. The General Assembly designated the cardinal as the official state bird in 1929. Eight species of blue violets can be found in Illinois, growing anywhere from a shady area to a fully sunlit backyard. This small flower was designated as the official flower of the state in 1908.

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1987 • Scott 2287  
*Monarch Butterfly, North American Wildlife issues*  

1987 • Scott 2317  
*White-tailed Deer, North American Wildlife issues*  
The white-tailed deer can be found in wooded areas, pastures, or fields browsing on leaves, shrubs, or other plant foods. The deer were hunted to near extinction by the early 1900s; however, due to restocking they are now found in every county of the state. In 1982 the Governor signed a bill which designated the white-tail as the official state animal of Illinois.
STATE SYMBOLS

1999 • Scott 3351k
Classic Collections: Monarch Butterfly

2010 • Scott 4462
Monarch Butterfly

1987 • Scott 2287
North American Wildlife:
Monarch Butterfly

1978 • Scott 1766
Wildlife Conservation: White Oak

1982 • Scott 1965
State Birds & Flowers:
Cardinal and Violet,

1987 • Scott 2317
North American Wildlife:
White-tailed Deer
Hull House and Robie House

1989 • UX134
Hull House, Chicago, Illinois
Historic Preservation series
In 1889, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr co-founded the Hull House as the first settlement house in the United States. Built in 1856, the Hull House had become a run-down mansion, desperately needing repairs. Addams paid for the repairing and repainting the property, as well as for furniture to start the settlement house. The Hull House would allow middle-class volunteers to help the poor urbanites living in or near the facility. Up to 25 women could live in the House (rent free) which had a gym, bathhouse, library, art gallery, coffeehouse, public kitchen, kindergarten classes, various clubs for older children, and an adult night school. In any one week period, as many as 1,000 people would use the facility — all totally free.

1940 • Scott 878
Jane Addams
Famous Americans issues
Jane Addams (1860–1935) was a pacifist, claiming war caused people around the world to struggle and weakened human kindness and friendships. She served as president of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom and was one of the leaders at the International Congress of Women at The Hague in 1915. Addams was a co-founder of the first settlement house in the United States — the Hull House. In 1931 she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois.

1995 • Scott 2940
Alice Hamilton, MD
Great Americans series
Alice Hamilton (1869–1970) spent more than ten years living in the Hull House, where she saw the occupational injuries and illnesses of industrial workers. As a professor of pathology at the Woman’s Medical School of Northwestern University, she studied the effects of chemicals and industrial metals on the human body, such as lead poisoning. Hamilton worked on public health issues for the League of Nations.

1998 • Scott 3182o
Robie House, Chicago
Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright
Celebrate the Century 1900s
The Frederick C. Robie House was created by Frank Lloyd Wright for Mr. Robie. The Prairie School style was the first architectural style that was completely American. The Robie House, which is on the University of Chicago campus, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1963.

1966 • Scott 1280
Frank Lloyd Wright, Prominent Americans
Frank Lloyd Wright (born Frank Lincoln Wright 1867–1959) is known for designing buildings that were imaginative, while in harmony with their environment. He received Gold Medals from the Royal Institute of British Architects and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). In 1991, Wright was recognized as “the greatest American architect of all time” by the AIA. Between 1889 and 1913, twenty-five of his designed structures were built in Oak Park, Illinois, making that town the home to the largest collection of Frank Lloyd Wright buildings.
Hull House and Robie House

1989 • UX134
Hull House, Chicago, Illinois

1940 • Scott 878
Jane Addams

1995 • Scott 2940
Alice Hamilton, MD

1998 • Scott 3182o
Robie House, Chicago
Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright

1966 • Scott 1280
Frank Lloyd Wright,
1993 • Scott UX172
Beecher Hall, Illinois College
Historic Preservation
This card celebrates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the first medical school in Illinois. The school was established in Beecher Hall in 1843 — a building named in honor of Edward Beecher, the first president of Illinois College. Among the notable people who stayed in Beecher Hall are John Wesley Powell, Mark Twain, Stephen A. Douglas, and Daniel Webster.

1992 • Scott UX161
Cobb Hall, University of Chicago
Historic Preservation
Many of the buildings on the campus of the University of Chicago were designed by Henry Ives Cobb, including Cobb Hall which is depicted on this postal card. With a price tag of $221,956.03, on September 1, 1892, Cobb Hall became the first building completed on campus. The Gothic-style structure houses classrooms, office, and an art gallery.
Beecher Hall and Cobb Hall

1993 • Scott UX172
Beecher Hall, Illinois College

1992 • Scott UX161
Cobb Hall, University of Chicago
1990 • Scott UX152
Chicago Orchestra Hall
Historic Preservation

The Chicago Orchestra Hall was specifically built for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The first concert in the new 2,522-seat facility was held on December 14, 1904. “Theodore Thomas Orchestra Hall” is inscribed on its façade (Thomas was the orchestra’s first music director), along with the names Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Wagner.

1982 • Scott 2020
Illinois Institute of Technology by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
American Architecture

Depicted on this stamp is Crown Hall, one of last buildings built on the campus of Illinois Institute of Technology by Mies van der Rohe. This very distinguished building is a National Historic Landmark.

2005 • Scott 3910f
860–880 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Masterworks of Modern American Architecture

860–880 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, is a pair a glass and steel apartment towers. Considered to be “Glass House” apartments, the towers were built with grids of steel, glass curtain walls, and no ornamentation. The 26-floor towers were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

2005 • Scott 3910l
Hancock Center, Chicago
Masterworks of Modern American Architecture

With its black exterior, the distinctively styled John Hancock Center stands as the gateway to Chicago’s business districts. The 100-story skyscraper has an X-bracing exterior that enables the building to stay upright during wind storms and to endure earthquakes. The Hancock Center is 1,500 feet tall (including 2 antennas), with an elevator that travels 1,800 feet per minute.

1966 • Scott 1319
Great River Road

The Great River Road was developed to conserve the resources located along the mighty Mississippi River. The 550 miles of the road located along the western border of Illinois offer breathtaking views, historical markers, museums, and visitor centers telling the story of the state’s portion of the Great River Road.

1959 • Scott 1131
St. Lawrence Seaway

The St. Lawrence Seaway consists of a system of locks, canals, and channels that allow for larger vessels to travel from the Atlantic Ocean through the five Great Lakes. It is vital for movement of goods from Illinois, especially metropolitan Chicago, to markets along the East Coast and throughout the world.

1929 • Scott 681
Ohio River Canalization, American Revolution Sesquicentennial Issues

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 — from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Cairo, Illinois. The project included 50 dams, with each dam equipped with a lock that measured 110 feet wide and 600 feet long. Illinois locks were located in Hamletsburg, Brookport, Grand Chain, and Olmsted. The Ohio River Canalization was considered to be one of the greatest achievements of its kind in the world at the time.
MORE LANDMARKS

1990 • Scott UX152
Chicago Orchestra Hall

1982 • Scott 2020
Illinois Institute of Technology
by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

2005 • Scott 3910f
860–880 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

2005 • Scott 3910l
Hancock Center, Chicago

1959 • Scott 1131
St. Lawrence Seaway

1929 • Scott 681
Ohio River Canalization

1966 • Scott 1319
Great River Road

1959 • Scott 1131
St. Lawrence Seaway

1929 • Scott 681
Ohio River Canalization
Special Events in Illinois

1893 • Scott 230–245
Columbian Exposition

The World’s Fair: Columbian Exposition, also known as the World’s Columbian Exposition or The Chicago World’s Fair was held in Chicago in 1893. The event commemorated the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’ discovery of the New World. The Fair opened to the public on May 1, and continued until October 30, in 1893. Forty-six nations participated in the fair, drawing an estimated 26 million visitors.

Some first foods at the Columbian Exposition were Cracker Jacks, cream of wheat, Quaker oats, shredded wheat, Pabst Blue Ribbon beer, and Juicy Fruit gum.

Some inventions first shown were the zipper, Ferris wheel, spray painting, elongated coins (smashed pennies), and the first fully electric kitchen (including an automatic dishwasher.)

The Post Office issued 16 commemorative stamps — ranging from 1¢ to $5 in value — to honor the event. Most of the stamps in this set are quite costly. Therefore, only the two lowest values are included in this album.

1986 • Scott UXC23
Ameripex ’86, Scenic American Landscapes

A postal card honoring Ameripex ’86 depicts a multicolor rendering of the Chicago skyline. The 10-day international philatelic exhibit was held at the O’Hare Expo Center for nearly two weeks.

1986 • Scott 2145
Ameripex ’86

In 1986 the international stamp exhibition was held northwest of Chicago in Rosemont, Illinois. The Postal Service released a stamp a year prior to the show as an advertisement for the upcoming event. The stamp, which shows a part of a Benjamin Franklin stamp issued 100 years earlier, reads “Ameripex ’86, International Stamp Show, Chicago, May 22 to June 1, 1986.”

1992 • Scott 2616
World Columbian Stamp Expo

An international stamp show was held in 1992 in conjunction with the 500th anniversary of Columbus’s historic voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. Called “World Columbian Expo ’92,” this stamp show was held in Rosemont, Illinois. A commemorative stamp was issued several months prior to give publicity to the show. The design was a stamp-on-stamp motif showing a portion of the design of one of the first commemorative stamps issued in the U.S. — the Landing of Columbus, one of the stamps from the Columbians of 1893 series. The words “World Columbian Stamp Expo ’92 – Chicago, May 22–31, 1992” were printed on the top of the stamp and “detail of U.S. 1869 issue” was printed on the bottom.
SPECIAL EVENTS IN ILLINOIS

1893 • Scott 230
Columbian Exposition

1893 • Scott 231
Columbian Exposition

Space for your favorite
Columbian Exposition stamp

1986 • Scott UXC23
AMERIPEX '86

1986 • Scott 2145
AMERIPEX '86

1992 • Scott 2616
World Columbian Stamp Expo
Abraham Lincoln

1954 • Scott 1036
2009 • Scott 4380–83

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) was the 16th President of the United States, successfully leading the nation through the American Civil War.

Lincoln was born in Kentucky, then part of America’s western frontier. The family moved to Illinois in 1830, where he spent the remainder of his life.

As a young man, he worked as a store clerk, a postmaster, and a surveyor. He enlisted in the local militia, serving (but seeing no action) during the Blackhawk War.

As a self-educated, country lawyer, he moved to Springfield in 1837 — a “prairie city [that] was growing rapidly” and was a good location to open a law firm.

In 1834, Lincoln was elected to the Illinois General Assembly, representing Sangamon County. In 1847 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives.

Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as U.S. President in March, 1861. Although he served during the Civil War, he was able to abolish slavery and preserve the Union. During his presidency the National Banking Act of 1863 became a law, resulting in a standardized currency for all of the United States.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot while watching a play in Ford’ Theatre. He died the next morning in the Petersen Boarding House, becoming the first President to be assassinated while in office. Following funeral services at the White House, Lincoln’s remains were placed on The Funeral Train, which traveled to Springfield, Illinois. He is buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery.

1958 • Scott 1115

Lincoln and Stephen Douglas Debating

The Lincoln-Douglas debates were a series of debates held in seven of the congressional districts in Illinois. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for the Senate, attempting to unseat incumbent Senator Stephen Douglas of the Democratic Party. The main issue of the debates was slavery, especially the expansion of slavery into the western U.S. territories. Lincoln lost the race, but the debates helped him with the Presidency just a few years later.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1954 • Scott 1036
Abraham Lincoln

2009 • Scott 4380
Abraham Lincoln. Rail Splitter

2009 • Scott 4381
Abraham Lincoln, Lawyer

2009 • Scott 4382
Abraham Lincoln, Politician

2009 • Scott 4383
Abraham Lincoln, President

1958 • Scott 1115
Lincoln and Douglas Debating
In Service to Illinois

2005 • Scott 3897
2011 • Scott 4494
Ronald Reagan

Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911—2004) was an actor, governor, and the 40th President of the United States. As President, he encouraged the passing of a constitutional amendment which would require a balanced budget, favored a line-item veto, and supported the Brady Bill, which requires a background check for those purchasing a firearm. He was born in Tampico and raised in Dixon, both in Illinois. Reagan's boyhood home in Dixon is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1986 • Scott 2195
William Jennings Bryan

William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925) served as the 41st U.S. Secretary of State. He was a well-known orator, advocating peace and prohibition. Bryan was a candidate for President of the U.S. three different times. He created the national stump tour when he gave more than 500 speeches in his 1896 quest for President. William Bryan was born in Salem, Illinois.

1981 • Scott 1874
Everett Dirksen

Everett McKinley Dirksen (1896–1969) won an Illinois seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1932. He was re-elected to this congressional seat seven times. He was a U.S. Senator from 1951–1969. He was a strong supporter of civil rights and helped write the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Open Housing Act of 1968. Dirksen lived in Pekin, Illinois.

2000 • Scott 3371
Patricia Roberts Harris

Black Heritage Series

Patricia Roberts Harris (1924–1985) was the first African-American woman to serve in the U.S. Cabinet, making her the first African-American woman to enter the Presidential line of succession (at number 13.) She also served as the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg, U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and as U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Roberts was born in Mattoon, Illinois.

1967 • Scott 1326
Search for Peace
Lions International

In 1917 the Lions International was formed in Chicago as an organization to “address the betterment of their communities and the world.” Lions Clubs are now found around the world, providing services to those in need. Their headquarters is located in Oak Brook, Illinois.

2006 • Scott 4076b
Frances E. Willis
Distinguished American
Diplomats

Frances Elizabeth Willis (1899–1983) was the first female to make the Foreign Service a career. She had many firsts during her career, including serving as the first woman chargé d'affaires, the first woman deputy chief of mission, and the first woman to serve as ambassador at three of her posts. She received the Foreign Service Cup for her "outstanding contribution to the conduct of foreign relations of the United States." Frances Willis was born in Metropolis, Illinois.

1965 • Scott 1275
Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial

Adlai Ewing Stevenson (1900–1965) was raised in a well-to-do neighborhood in the city of Bloomington, Illinois. He graduated from the Northwestern University School of Law in 1926 and went to work at a Chicago law firm. In 1948, Stevenson was elected United States Ambassador to the United Nations, where he worked to support U.S. foreign policy until his death in 1965.

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1955 • Scott 1066
Rotary International

The first Rotary Club was formed in Chicago in 1905 as a professional club whose members shared the same friendly spirit as is felt in small towns. As the Club expanded worldwide, the name was changed to Rotary International and their mission expanded from serving their own needs to serving others in need. Today their motto is “Service Above Self” with headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.
In Service to Illinois

2005 • Scott 3897
Ronald Reagan

2011 • Scott 4494
Ronald Reagan

1986 • Scott 2195
William Jennings Bryan

1981 • Scott 1874
Everett Dirksen

2000 • Scott 3371
Patricia Roberts Harris

1965 • Scott 1275
Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial

1967 • Scott 1326
Search for Peace

2006 • Scott 4076b
Frances E. Willis

1955 • Scott 1066
Rotary International
Contributions to Mankind

1982 • Scott 1866
Robert Millikan
Great Americans series
Robert Andrews Millikan (1868–1953) began his work in the field of science as a teacher in elementary physics. In 1896 he became an assistant, and later a professor, at the University of Chicago’s Ryerson Laboratory. In 1923 Millikan won the Nobel Prize for Physics for his measurement of the elementary electronic charge and for his work on the photoelectric effect.

1993 • Scott 2746
Percy Lavon Julian
Black Heritage series
Born to former slaves, Percy Lavon Julian (1899–1975) was a pioneering chemist. He discovered cortisone, which is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, along with drugs to treat glaucoma. During his research he invented Aero-Foam, a product used to put out oil and gas fires. While living in Oak Park, Illinois, Percy Julian established Julian Laboratories, becoming one of the first African-American millionaires.

2001 • Scott 3533
Enrico Fermi
Enrico Fermi (1901–1954) was a physicist who held several patents for his research on nuclear power. He was a professor at the Institute for Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago and the leader of the team who designed and built the Chicago Pile-1, the first nuclear reactor. Fermi was awarded the 1938 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on induced radioactivity.

1994 • Scott 2816
Dr. Allison Davis
Black Heritage Series
William Boyd Allison Davis (1902–1983) pioneered anthropology research and later researched the intelligence quotient. He served as a member of the President’s Commission on Civil Rights under Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Davis was the first African-American to hold a full-time faculty position at a major white university — the University of Chicago.

2011 • Scott 4543
Maria Gueppert Mayer
American Scientists
Maria Gueppert Mayer (1906–1972) was a physicist recognized for her work on nuclear shells. While an employee of the Argonne National Laboratory in Lemont, Illinois, she developed a mathematical nuclear shell model of the atomic nucleus. Mayer was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1963.

1988 • Scott 2389
Lincoln Ellsworth
Antarctic Explorers
In 1935 Lincoln Ellsworth (1880–1951), and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, made the first trans-Antarctic flight. They covered a total of 2,200 miles, of which 1,200 miles were unexplored territory. On this flight he discovered the Ellsworth Mountains of Antarctica, claiming approximately 350,000 square miles of the continent for the United States. Ellsworth was the recipient of two Congressional Gold Medals. He was born in Chicago, Illinois.

1985 • Scott C114
Lawrence and Elmer Sperry
Pioneers of Aviation
Lawrence Burst Sperry developed the first autopilot to be used in aircrafts. He also designed the artificial horizon which is a basic instrument still used in all planes, the foolproof backpack parachute, and other designs for aircraft. Sperry (1892–1923) was born in Chicago, Illinois, and died when his plane crashed while crossing the English Channel.

2002 • Scott 3649j
Edward Weston, Masters of American Photography
Edward Henry Weston (1886–1958) was an innovative American photographer. In his forty years as a professional, his photos ranged from landscapes to portraits to still lifes, and more. He was one of the first to experiment with pictorial photography. Weston was born in Highland Park, Illinois.

1991 • Scott 3829h
Streamlined Sewing Machines, Pioneers of American Industrial Design
The Streamlined Sewing Machine, as depicted on this stamp, was designed by Dave Chapman (1909–1978). Working with Corning Glass, Maytag, Hamilton Beach, Parker Pens, Johnson Motors, Inc., Sears, and other companies, Chapman designed award-winning classroom furniture, as well as household appliances including radios, hair dryers, and refrigerators. David Chapman was born in Gilman, Illinois.
Contributions to Mankind

1982 • Scott 1866
Robert Millikan

1993 • Scott 2746
Percy Lavon Julian

2001 • Scott 3533
Enrico Fermi

1994 • Scott 2816
Dr. Allison Davis

2011 • Scott 4543
Maria Gueppert Mayer

1988 • Scott 2389
Lincoln Ellsworth

2002 • Scott 3649j
Edward Weston

1985 • Scott C114
Lawrence and Elmer Sperry

2011 • Scott 4546h
Streamlined Sewing Machines
Edgar Lee Masters (1868–1950) was raised near Petersburg, and later Lewistown, Illinois. His first poems were written under the pseudonym Dexter Wallace, then under the name of Webster Ford, and finally he used his own name. His best known work is the *Spoon River Anthology*, a collection of poems that describe life in the fictional town of Spoon River. Masters was awarded the Mark Twain Silver Medal, the Poetry Society of America medal, the Academy of American Poets Fellowship, and the Shelly Memorial Award.

Carl Sandburg (1878–1967) was born in Galesburg, Illinois, and later lived in Evanston and Elmhurst. He was a journalist, children's author, and novelist, but is best known for his poetry and his biography *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years*, a two-volume biography. Sandburg won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, Pulitzer Prize for History, and Pulitzer Prize Special Citations and Awards.

Ethel Lois Payne (1911–1991) began her writing career in 1951 while working at an Army Special Services club in Japan when a reporter from the *Chicago Defender* read her journal which detailed her experiences and those of the African-American soldiers. She worked for the newspaper for 27 years, during which time she was able to cover several important civil rights events. She later became the first African-American woman to work for the CBS Broadcasting Company as a radio, then television commentator. Payne, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, became known as the “First Lady of the Black Press.”

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899–1961) wrote novels, short stories, and non-fiction. He had a style of writing that was very simplistic — intense, but truthful. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for "his mastery of the art of narrative...and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style." Hemingway was raised in Oak Park, Illinois.
ILLINOIS JOURNALISTS

1990 • Scott 2445
The Wizard of Oz

1990 • Scott 2442
Ida B. Wells

1970 • Scott 1405
Edgar Lee Masters

2012 • Scott 4702
Edgar Rice Burroughs

1978 • Scott 1731
Carl Sandburg

1989 • Scott 2418
Ernest Hemingway

2002 • Scott 3667
Ethel Payne

2012 • Scott 4655
Gwendolyn Brooks
## Illinois Musicians

### 1996 • Scott 3099
**Benny Goodman, Legends of American Music: Big Band Leaders**

The “King of Swing,” Benjamin David “Benny” Goodman (1909–1986) was born in Chicago, Illinois. Goodman’s bands played “jazz” in an era of “swing” music. In 1938, his band was the first jazz band to play in Carnegie Hall in New York City. Benny Goodman brought black and white musicians together, playing in the same band, at a time when racial segregation was still enforced by the Jim Crow laws.

### 2012 • Scott 4693
**Miles Davis**

Miles Dewey Davis III (1926–1991) was a great American trumpeter, being a leader in the developments in bebop, cool jazz, hard bop, modal jazz, and jazz fusion. He was loved in France, where he was made Chevalier in the Legion of Honor and was awarded the Grande Médaille de Vermeil by the city of Paris (the equivalent of making him an honorary citizen). Davis was born in Alton, Illinois.

### 1994 • Scott 2861
**Howlin’ Wolf, Legends of American Music: Jazz and Blues**

In addition to being an outstanding blues singer, Chester Arthur Burnett, aka Howlin’ Wolf, (1910–1976) played guitar and harmonica. After moving to Chicago, Illinois, he had four songs on the Billboard Rhythm and Blues charts and received a Grammy Award for Blues (Single). Howlin’ Wolf was inducted into the Blues Hall of Fame in 1980 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1991.

### 2012 • Scott 4693
**Mahalia Jackson, Legends of American Music: Gospel Singers**

Mahalia Jackson (1924–1963) was born Ruth Lee Jones. Living in Chicago as a youngster, she sang gospel music and played piano in church, and began directing the choir while still a teenager. In 1984, Washington was inducted into the Big Band and Jazz Hall of Fame, and in 1993 into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

### 1994 • Scott 2855
**Muddy Waters, Legends of American Music: Jazz and Blues**

McKinley Morganfield, aka Muddy Waters, (1913–1983) is considered the “father of modern Chicago blues.” He received many awards as an American blues musician, including six Grammy Awards for Best Ethnic or Traditional Folk Recordings. Waters was inducted into the Blues Foundation Hall of Fame in 1980 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1987. Muddy Waters moved to Chicago in the mid-1940s.

### 1998 • Scott 3216
**Mahalia Jackson, Legends of American Music: Gospel Singers**

Mahalia Jackson (1911–1972) was born Mahala Jackson. She moved to Chicago as a teenager, sang in the local church choir, and went on to become one of the most influential gospel singers in the world. She recorded 30 albums during her career, earning twelve gold records (million sellers.) Jackson was a powerful voice for civil rights, even singing at the 1963 March on Washington D.C.

### 1998 • Scott 3217
**Roberta Martin, Legends of American Music: Gospel Singers**

Roberta Evelyn Winston Martin (1907–1969) was raised in Chicago, where she was able to study piano — she wanted to become a concert pianist. However, in 1933 she formed the Roberta Martin Singers and went on to become an accomplished Gospel singer. Martin composed about seventy songs, arranged and published 280 gospel songs, and earned six gold records — million sellers of her recordings.
ILLINOIS MUSICIANS

1966 • Scott 3099
Benny Goodman

2012 • Scott 4693
Miles Davis

1994 • Scott 2861
Howlin’ Wolf

1993 • Scott 2730
Dinah Washington

1994 • Scott 2855
Muddy Waters

1998 • Scott 3216
Mahalia Jackson

1998 • Scott 3217
Roberta Martin
Illinois in Comedy

1991 • Scott 2563
Edgar Bergen and Dummy Charlie McCarthy
Commedians issue

Ventrioloquist Edgar Bergen, with his dummy sidekick named Charlie McCarthy, made his first performances in Vaudeville. Soon he began acting, and in 1939 created the comic strip Martimer & Charlie. Bergen, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, was elected to the Radio Hall of Fame in 1990.

1991 • Scott 2564
Jack Benny, Commedians issue

Jack Benny (1894–1974) was born Benjamin Kubelsky in Waukegan, Illinois. His radio programs of comedy began in 1932, followed by his television show that ran from 1950 to 1965. Benny also worked the vaudeville, appeared in more than 20 films, and entertained on Broadway. Jack Benny has one star each on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for TV, film, and radio.

1995 • Scott 3000i
Barney Google
Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics issues

The comic strip Barney Google debuted in 1919 in the sports sections of the Chicago Herald and Examiner. The title character was an avid sportsman involved in poker, horse racing, and prize fights. In 1922 his “brown-eyed baby,” a bow-legged nag named “Spark Plug” — a race horse who seldom raced — was added to the comic. The creator of the cartoon, William Morgan “Billy” DeBeck (1890–1942) was born and raised on the south side of Chicago, Illinois.

1995 • Scott 3000j
Little Orphan Annie
Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics issues

The comic strip Little Orphan Annie made its debut in the New York Daily News in 1924. The adventures of Annie, her dog Sandy, and Oliver “Daddy” Warbucks often targeted the organized labor of that time period. The comic strip was created by Harold Lincoln Gray (1894–1968) was born in Kankakee, Illinois.

1995 • Scott 3000k
Popeye, Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics issues

Popeye the Sailor Man was a cartoon character created by E.C. Segar. The strip, which debuted in 1919, was originally called Thimble Theatre. The name was changed when Popeye became the main character in 1929. Elzie Crisler “E.C.” Segar (1894–1938) was born and raised in Chester, Illinois.

1995 • Scott 3000l
Blondie, Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics issues

The comic strip Blondie was created by Chicago-born Murat Bernard “Chic” Young (1901–1973.) Blondie, very beautiful woman, is married to Dagwood Bumstead, a naïve man, with a very large appetite. The cartoon has appeared in more than 2,000 newspaper in 47 different countries, while being translated into 35 different languages.

1995 • Scott 3000m
Dick Tracy, Classic Collections: Comic Strip Classics issues

The Dick Tracy comic strip, featuring Dick Tracy as a police detective, was created by Chester Gould (1900–1985.) The strip centers around Tracy, who uses advanced gadgetry and wits to track down the “bad guys,” a reflection of the violence in Chicago in the 1930s, where Gould made his home.
ILLINOIS IN COMEDY

1991 • Scott 2563
Edgar Bergen and Dummy Charlie McCarthy

1991 • Scott 2564
Jack Benny

1995 • Scott 3000i
Barney Google

1995 • Scott 3000j
Little Orphan Annie

1995 • Scott 3000k
Popeye

1995 • Scott 3000l
Blondie

1995 • Scott 3000m
Dick Tracy
More People From Illinois

1968 • Scott 1355
Walt Disney
Walter Elias Disney (1901–1966) was born in Chicago, Illinois. Best known for his animated films, he introduced Mickey Mouse to the world in 1928. He founded the Disneyland theme park (California) in 1955 and Walt Disney World (Florida) in 1971. Throughout his career, he and his staff received more than 950 honors from every nation in the world; they won 58 Academy Awards and seven Emmy Awards during Disney’s lifetime.

2009 • Scott 4414k
Kukla, Fran, and Ollie
Early TV Memories
Frances Helen Allison (1907–1989) began her television personality career when she moved to Chicago in 1937. She is best remembered for her part in the children's TV show Kukla, Fran and Ollie. As the big “sister” and voice of reason, Fran was the only human to appear on screen. Allison also hosted The Fran Allison Show, a panel discussion TV program which aired in Chicago; and appeared in television musical specials.

2009 • Scott 4414m
The Lone Ranger
Early TV Memories
The Lone Ranger (the name of the title character) is a masked individual who travels on his horse, Silver, with his Indian sidekick, Tonto. The three right the injustices of the American old west. The Lone Ranger’s signature line was “Hi-yo, Silver, away!” as his horse galloped toward the setting sun. Chicago-born Jack Carlton “Clayton” Moore (1914–1999) played the part of “The Lone Ranger.”

1994 • Scott 2869j
Wyatt Earp
Legends of the West issues
Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp (1848–1929) is best remembered as the Deputy U.S. Marshal in Tombstone, Arizona, where he took part in the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. While living in Peoria, Illinois, he was arrested three times for “Keeping and being found in a house of ill-fame”. Earp’s claim was that he was an enforcer — or bouncer — for the brothel in which he was living.

1994 • Scott 2869l
Charles Goodnight
Legends of the West issues
During the Civil War, the Texas Longhorn cattle were left to roam free. Following the War, Charles Goodnight (1836–1929) became involved in one of the largest round-ups in the state’s history. They drove the cattle northward along what became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail. While on this cattle drive, he invented the chuckwagon. Goodnight was born in Macoupin County, Illinois.

1994 • Scott 2869o
Wild Bill Hickok
Legends of the West issues
James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok (1837–1876) was a lawman in Kansas and Nebraska while they were still part of the United States frontier. While on duty, he was involved in several shootouts, most of which were determined to be “justifiable.” Hickok was raised on a farm in rural Homer (now Troy Grove,) Illinois.
More People From Illinois

1968 • Scott 1355
Walt Disney

2009 • Scott 4414k
Kukla, Fran, and Ollie

2010 • Scott 4464
Oscar Micheaux

2009 • Scott 4414m
The Lone Ranger

1994 • Scott 2869j
Wyatt Earp

1994 • Scott 2869l
Charles Goodnight

1994 • Scott 2869o
Wild Bill Hickok
2012 • Scott 4700
Katherine Dunham
Innovative Choreographers
Katherine Mary Dunham (1909–2006) was the founder of one of the first and the only self-supported African-American dance troupe in the 1940s. She was the first choreographer to combine Caribbean and African dance elements into a formal technique. Born in Chicago, her family soon moved to Glen Ellyn and a few years later to Joliet, Illinois. Dunham is often referred to as the “matriarch and queen mother of black dance.”

2012 • Scott 4701
Bob Fosse
Innovative Choreographers
Robert Louis “Bob” Fosse (1927–1987) directed and choreographed musicals on both stage and screen. He developed a jazz dance style that was recognized by the use of turned-in knees, sideways shuffling, and rolled shoulders. He won eight Tony Awards for choreography and one for direction, as well as an Academy Award and an Emmy Award. Fosse was born in Chicago, Illinois.

2010 • Scott 4444h
La Grande Vallée, by Joan Mitchell
Abstract Expressionist issues
Born in Chicago, Joan Mitchell (1925–1992) was a part of the American Abstract expressionist movement. This stamp features La Grande Vallée, a grouping of 21 large-scale Mitchell paintings showing a lush, poetic environment.

2001 • Scott 3502c
J.C. Leyendecker, Classic Collections: American Illustrators
Joseph Christian Leyendecker (1874–1951) immigrated with his family from Germany to Chicago, Illinois when he was just eight years old. He became one of the most noted American illustrators of the 20th century. From 1896 to 1950 he painted more than 400 magazine covers, including 322 for The Saturday Evening Post.

2001 • Scott 3502m
Neysa McMein, Classic Collections: American Illustrators
Born Marjorie Moran (1888–1949), Neysa McMein credited her success to her name change. Along with creating advertising graphics for Palmolive Soap and Lucky Strike cigarettes, from 1923 through 1937 she created all the covers for McCall’s magazine. Born in Quincy, Illinois, Neysa McMein was also the creator of the image of “Betty Crocker.”
IILLINOIS IN THE ARTS

2012 • Scott 4700
Katherine Dunham

2012 • Scott 4701
Bob Fosse

2010 • Scott 4444h
La Grande Vallée, by Joan Mitchell

2001 • Scott 3502c
J.C. Leyendecker

2001 • Scott 3502m
Neysa McMein
Football & Baseball

2003 • Scott 3809
Ernie Nevers
Early Football Heroes
Ernest Alonzo Nevers (1902–1976) was a pitcher for the professional baseball team, the St. Louis Browns. However, he is better remembered as the only player in the history of the National Football League to have scored 40 points in one game. Playing for the National Football League's Chicago Cardinals, Nevers scored 6 touchdowns and kicked 4 extra points in a game against the Chicago Bears. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1963.

2003 • Scott 3811
Red Grange
Early Football Heroes
Nicknamed “The Galloping Ghost” because of his running capability, Harold Edward “Red” Grange (1903–1991) played college football for the University of Illinois. During his time there, he ran for more than 3,300 yards, scoring at least one touchdown in every game he played except one. The day following his last college game, he signed with the National Football League's Chicago Bears. Grange was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1963.

2003 • Scott 3808
Bronko Nagurski
Early Football Heroes
Bronislau “Bronko” Nagurski (1908–1990) played professional football for the National Football League's Chicago Bears, helping them win two NFL championships and several division titles. He is the only player in the history of the NFL to be named All-Pro at three different non-kicking positions, and has the largest recorded NFL Championship ring size (19 1/2). Nagurski was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1963.

1988 • Scott 2376
Knute Rockne, American
Sports Personalities
Knute Kenneth Rockne (born Knut Larsen Rokne, 1888–1931) came to Chicago, Illinois, from Norway, at the age of 5. He began his football career as a player at Notre Dame, and went on to be one of the best coaches in history (also at Notre Dame.) In 1951, he became one of the first people to be inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

1997 • Scott 3150
George Halas
Legendary Football Coaches
George Stanley Halas, Sr. (1895–1983) was an owner and coach of the National Football League's Chicago Bears. During his career he tallied 324 wins and 8 NFL titles. Halas was among the first to use game films to see the weaknesses of their upcoming opponents. He was twice named United Press International NFL Coach of the Year, Associated Press NFL Coach of the Year, and Sporting News Coach of the Year.

2001 • Scott 3519
Wrigley Field, Chicago,
Baseball's Legendary Playing Fields
Wrigley Field opened on April 23, 1914 with a seating capacity of 14,000, for the Chicago Whales of the Chicago Federal League baseball team. When the Chicago Cubs moved to the park in 1916, the capacity had increased to 15,000 seats. Wrigley Field’s scoreboard is still manually operated, with a number turner replacing the numbers from within the scoreboard.

2000 • Scott 3408b
Eddie Collins
Classic Collections:
Legends of Baseball
Edward Trowbridge “Cocky” Collins, Sr. (1887–1951) was one of the greatest second-basemen of all times. He holds the major league record for sacrifice bunts, career games played, assists, and total chances at second base. For a portion of his career, Cocky Collins played for the Chicago White Sox.

2010 • Scott 4465–66
Rube Foster, Negro Leagues Baseball
These stamps honor the Professional Negro Baseball Leagues that were in existence from 1920 into the 1960s. The stamp on the right shows Andrew “Rube” Foster (1879–1930) who not only founded and managed the Chicago American Giants, but organized the Negro National League (the first professional league for African-Americans.) Foster spent the last years of his life living in Kankakee, Illinois.

2001 • Scott 3517
Comiskey Park, Chicago,
Baseball's Legendary Playing Fields
Built of concrete and steel, Comiskey Park opened as a ballpark for the Chicago White Sox on July 1, 1910. Seating nearly 28,000 people, the park was the site of more than 6,000 major league baseball games. The park was closed on September 30, 1990.
Football & Baseball

2003 • Scott 3809
Ernie Nevers

2003 • Scott 3811
Red Grange

2003 • Scott 3808
Bronko Nagurski

1988 • Scott 2376
Knute Rockne

1997 • Scott 3150
George Halas

2000 • Scott 3408b
Eddie Collins

2001 • Scott 3517
Comiskey Park

2001 • Scott 3519
Wrigley Field

2010 • Scott 4465–66
Rube Foster
1933 • Scott 728–29
Century of Progress

A Century of Progress International Exposition was the name of the 1933–34 Chicago World’s Fair. Celebrating the city’s centennial, the fair’s motto was “Science Finds, Industry Applies, Man Conforms.” Two stamps were issued to celebrate the Century of Progress: Restoration of Fort Dearborn and Federal Building at Chicago.

1968 • Scott 1291
Prominent Americans series

John Dewey (1859–1952) was not only a political activist, but also a philosopher, psychologist, and educator. He served as the Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Pedagogy at the University of Chicago from 1894–1904, where he started the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools. Dewey openly supported world peace, women’s suffrage, and educator’s rights.

1959 • Scott C56
Pan American Games

The Pan American Games are held every four years in the year before the Summer Olympic Games. Chicago was the host city for the 3rd Pan American Games which opened on August 27, 1959. Twenty-five nations of the Americas, with 2,263 athletes, participated in the 18 different sports — 166 events — during the 10-day event.

1980 • Scott 1741
Illinois, 1860, Windmills

The Fabyan windmill now sits on the Fox River, in Geneva, Illinois. The mill was originally designed for wheat, corn, and feed grinding for local farmers. In the late 1930s, the windmill was sold to the Kane (Illinois) County Forest Preserve. The mill has been restored to look as it did when it was purchased by the Forest Preserve.

2012 • Scott 4624
John H. Johnson
Black Heritage series

Perhaps the greatest minority entrepreneur in American history, this stamp honors John Harold Johnson (1918–2005.) Johnson’s business empire included Johnson Publishing Company, a line of cosmetics, a television production company, and three radio stations. In 1966 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal and in 1972 he was named publisher of the year. Johnson spent most of his life in Chicago, Illinois.

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MORE FROM ILLINOIS

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John H. Johnson

1968 • Scott 1291
John Dewey

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Century of Progress

1959 • Scott C56
Pan American Games

1980 • Scott 1741
Illinois, 1860, Windmills
The American Philatelic Society

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A special thank you to David and Julia Crawford for their assistance in identifying stamps related to the State of Illinois.

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