Wisconsin
Early Wisconsin History and Exploration

Located in north-central United States, Wisconsin is bordered on the north by Lake Superior and Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and by Minnesota to the west.

The first inhabitants to the area, the Paleo-Indians, arrived around 10,000 BC. Over the centuries, other cultures emerged — from the Effigy Mound culture to the Mississippian and Oneota cultures, and more. The first European to visit Wisconsin was probably Jean Nicolet in 1634. The first recorded visitors were Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet in 1673.

The state is divided into 72 counties. The capital is Madison, and the largest city is Milwaukee — located on the shore of Lake Michigan.

1996 • Scott 3078 and Scott 3079
Prehistoric Animals
Woolly Mammoth and Mastodon

The most complete mammoth skeletons in North America have been excavated from sites in southeastern Wisconsin. Evidence shows that these massive animals existed in the state around 10,000 BC. Further evidence shows interaction between the mammoths and the Paleo-Indians. At one excavation site mammoth bones were discovered at the bottom of an ancient pond. However, some butchered bones of the animal's foreleg were found a short distance away, telling archaeologists that the mammoths and humans inhabited the region during the same period of time.

1968 • Scott 1356
Father Marquette

1898 • Scott 285
Trans-Mississippi Exposition
Jacques Marquette on the Mississippi

1998 • Scott 3209a
Trans-Mississippi Reissue
Marquette on the Mississippi

In 1673 Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet crossed what is now the state of Wisconsin, searching for the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Having heard rumors of a river that drained into the Gulf of Mexico, the two men were in search of this great waterway. Starting in Green Bay, they canoed up the Fox River, carried their canoes across land, then paddled down the Wisconsin River. In June they reached the area that is now Prairie du Chien, where they paddled into the Mississippi River.
EARLY WISCONSIN HISTORY AND EXPLORATION

1996 • Scott 3078
Woolly Mammoth

1996 • Scott 3079
Mastodon

1968 • Scott 1356
Father Marquette

1898 • Scott 285
Jacques Marquette on the Mississippi

1998 • Scott 3209a
Marquette on the Mississippi
Immigration

1983 • Scott 2040
Concord-German Immigration, Apr. 29
1948 • Scott 958
Swedish Pioneer
1925 • Scott 620
Norse-American
Sloop Restaurationen
1925 • Scott 621
Norse-American
Viking Ship

Prior to the mid-1830s, Indians inhabited most of what is now the State of Wisconsin. Following the Black Hawk War, the tribal lands were reduced and many of the Indians were forced out of Wisconsin, making room for immigrants. From 1852 to 1855, the Wisconsin Commission of Emigration distributed pamphlets throughout Europe, encouraging settlement in the state. The Germans were the first large group to come to Wisconsin, followed by the Swedes, and the Norwegians.
Early Wisconsin History

1983 • Scott 2040
Concord-German Immigration, Apr. 29

1948 • Scott 958
Swedish Pioneer

1925 • Scott 620
Sloop Restaurationen

1925 • Scott 621
Viking Ship
From Northwest Territory to Wisconsin Territory

1937 • Scott 795
Northwest Territory Ordinance

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. The current State of Wisconsin was a part of this Northwest Territory.

1986 • Scott UX113
Wisconsin Territory

The Territory of Wisconsin was incorporated as a territory of the United States in 1836. Originally a portion of the Northwest Territory, it was later parts of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, and the Michigan Territory. In 1848, the eastern portion of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Wisconsin.
FROM NORTHWEST
TO WISCONSIN TERRITORY

1937 • Scott 795
Northwest Territory Ordinance

1938 • Scott 837
Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial

1986 • Scott UX113
Wisconsin Territory
Wisconsin Statehood

1934 • Scott 739
Wisconsin Tercentenary
The first white person to explore what is now part of Wisconsin was French Explorer Jean Nicolet in 1634. Thinking he had found a water route to China, he made a grand entrance with his colorful robe, and firing two pistols. However, Nicolet was certainly disappointed when he was met by the Winnebago Indians.

1948 • Scott 957
Wisconsin Statehood
1998 • Scott 3206
Wisconsin statehood
In the 1820s, a flood of white settlers moved into the area of Wisconsin to take advantage of the lead mining. This invasion forced the Native Indians from the land. When the Indians were forced out, more white settlers moved in, this time to take advantage of the good farmland. In 1836, the Territory of Wisconsin, which had been part of the Northwest Territory, was established. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the 30th state in 1848.

1976 • Scott 1662
American Bicentennial: State Flags
Wisconsin
2012 • Scott 4330
Flags of Our Nation: Wisconsin
Wisconsin's royal blue flag features the state coat of arms, supported by a sailor and a miner (representing two of the state's most important industries when it was founded.) At the top of the flag is the word “Wisconsin” and at the bottom is the date that Wisconsin was admitted into the Union — 1948. The coat of arms appears on both sides of the flag.

2002 • Scott 3609
2002 • Scott 3744
Greetings from America: Wisconsin
The retro design of these stamps resembles the large letter postcards that were popular with tourists in the 1930’s and 1940’s. At the foreground of the stamp is a part of the “three Cs ... cows, cheese and cold” — a herd of dairy cows, while in the background is a country scene with farm buildings.
Wisconsin Statehood

1934 • Scott 739
Wisconsin Tercentenary

1948 • Scott 957
Wisconsin Statehood

1976 • Scott 1662
American Bicentennial: State Flags
Wisconsin

1998 • Scott 3206
Wisconsin statehood

2012 • Scott 4330
Flags of Our Nation: Wisconsin

2002 • Scott 3609
Greetings from America

2002 • Scott 3744
Greetings from America
Symbols of Wisconsin

1981 • Scott 1922
Preservation of Wildlife Habitats: Save Grassland Habitats — Badger

1982 • Scott 2001
State Birds & Flowers
Wisconsin: Robin and Wood Violet

The wood violet is found across the United States, along roadsides or in meadows. It has a small, delicate flower with blossoms that range in color from deep blue, violet, or purple to white with blue markings. In 1908 Wisconsin's school children chose the violet as the state flower. However, it was not until 1949, during the state's Centennial celebration that the legislature decided on the official flower.

The American robin is the most widespread thrush in North America. The male is easily identified by its bright reddish-orange breast, while the female is duller in color. In 1948 a youth committee chose the robin to be the state's bird because “it brought glad tidings of spring and the re-awakening of Nature's beauties after a cold winter.” The following year Wisconsin named the American robin as the official state bird.

1987 • Scott 2312
North American Wildlife: Badger

In 1957 the badger was designated as Wisconsin's official state animal. This fierce fighter is found throughout the state, sleeping in dens by day and hunting by night. In the 1800s, miners dug tunnels in the hills looking for lead and galena. Those who worked through the cold Wisconsin winters built walls and roofs inside the tunnels, using these "rooms" as their shelter. Their tunnels reminded people of those dug by badgers, thus the state's nickname, “The Badger State.”

1987 • Scott 2317
North American Wildlife: White-tailed deer

The White-tailed Deer can be seen throughout Wisconsin, with their white tails showing as they run through fields and forest. The male (buck) and the female (doe) have white tails and are white under their necks. The young deer (fawns) are born with white spots to help camouflage themselves until they are better able to ward off predators. Adult buck grow a new set of antlers every year. Deer eat only vegetation. They can adapt to the plants that grows around them, which can vary by season and by the area where they live. In 1957 the White-tailed Deer was named the official state animal of Wisconsin.

1986 • Scott 2205
Fish: Muskellunge

The muskellunge, or muskie, is found in lakes and large rivers throughout Wisconsin. This fish has a long body, with fins located near its tail, allowing it to move through the water at a fast pace in order to catch its prey which consists of smaller fish, crayfish, frogs, and other small animals. In 1955 Wisconsin designated the muskellunge as the official state fish.

2006 • Scott 4007
Crops of the Americas: Corn

In 1989 the Wisconsin legislature named corn as its official state grain to bring attention to its many uses. Corn may be eaten straight off the cob, fresh, frozen, or canned, used to feed livestock, milled into corn meal, used as ethanol fuel, or more.

1988 • Scott 2281
Honeybee

The honeybee is attracted to brightly colored flowers, and as it flies from blossom to blossom, it pollinates the plants. A honeybee hive may have up to 80,000 individual bees. Each hive has only one queen bee, a small number of male drones, and the remaining bees are female worker bees. A queen may live up to eight years and lay over 1,500 eggs every day. Because it plays such an important role in agriculture, the honeybee was named as Wisconsin's official state insect in 1977. The beeswax and honey are bi-products from this small insect.
Symbols of Wisconsin

1981 • Scott 1922
Wildlife Habitats: Badger

1987 • Scott 2312
North American Wildlife: Badger

1982 • Scott 2001
Robin and Wood Violet

1986 • Scott 2205
Muskellunge

1987 • Scott 2253
Milk wagon

1988 • Scott 2281
Honeybee

1987 • Scott 2317
White-tailed deer

2006 • Scott 4007
Corn
Some Wisconsin Waterways

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 the movement of goods between Wisconsin and markets along the East Coast and throughout the world.

1966 • Scott 1319
Great River Road
The Great River Road was developed to conserve the resources located along the mighty Mississippi River. The 250 miles of the road that are located in Wisconsin offer historical markers, museums, and visitor centers telling the story of the state's portion of the Great River Road.

2006 • Scott 4047
Wonders of America: Land of Superlatives
Lake Superior, Largest Lake
Wisconsin is bordered on the north by the largest of the Great Lakes — Lake Superior. This lake is an important link in the Great Lakes Waterway. Mined and manufactured goods from the coal mines, Iron Range, northern forest, grain fields, and other commodities are shipped through Wisconsin's ports on Lake Superior.

1955 • Scott 1069
Soo Locks
The St. Marys River connects Lake Superior with the remaining Great Lakes. A part of the river, known as the St. Marys Rapids, drops the water level 21 feet. The Soo Locks were built to allow passage for large ships from Lake Superior into Lake Huron — an important necessity for the Wisconsin shipping industry.
Some Wisconsin Waterways

1959 • Scott 1131
St. Lawrence Seaway

1955 • Scott 1069
Soo Locks

2006 • Scott 4047
Lake Superior

1966 • Scott 1319
Great River Road
Wisconsinites in World War II

1992 • Scott 2697a
World War II, 1942: Into the Battle
B-25s Take Off to Raid Tokyo

1992 • Scott 2697g
World War II, 1942: Into the Battle
Yorktown Lost

1995 • Scott 2981c
World War II, 1945: Victory at Last
Soldiers Advancing: Okinawa, the Last Big Battle
On April 18, 1942, the United States flew its first air raid to strike Japan during World War II. The raid was intended to show Japan that its homeland was vulnerable to attack, and to provide a boost in morale for the U.S. servicemen following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Admiral Marc Andrew “Pete” Mitscher (1887–1947) was skipper of the USS Hornet, the aircraft carrier at the Battle of Midway. He was entitled to the Individual Presidential Unit Citations awarded the USS Yorktown. And, his Fast Carrier Task Force led the attacks on Okinawa in 1945. Mitscher was born in Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

1997 • Scott 3142n
“Lightning” aircraft
The “Lightning” was a World War II fighter aircraft built by Lockheed. As a pilot in the U.S. Army Air Forces, Richard Ira “Dick” Bong (1920–1945) piloted the “Lightning” — becoming the highest scoring air ace during World War II. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his “conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in the Southwest Pacific area from October 10, to November 15, 1944.” Bong was born in Poplar, Wisconsin.

1945 • Scott 929
Win the War: Iwo Jima (Marines)

1995 • Scott 2981a
World War II, 1945: Victory at Last
Marines Raise Flag on Iwo Jima
Born in Antigo, Wisconsin, U.S. Navy Corpsman John Bradley (1923–1994) was one of the six that raised the Stars and Stripes on Iwo Jima on February 23, 1945. An Associated Press (AP) photographer took a picture of the event and sent his film for developing. A photo editor saw the picture and transmitted it to AP headquarters in New York. On February 25 the photograph appeared on the first page of nearly every American newspaper. Following the war, Bradley returned to Antigo, where he lived the remainder of his life.
WISCONSINITES IN WORLD WAR II

1992 • Scott2697g
Yorktown Lost

1992 • Scott2697a
B-25s Take Off to Raid Tokyo

1995 • Scott 2981c
Soldiers Advancing: Okinawa

1997 • Scott 3142n
"Lightning" aircraft

1945 • Scott 929
Iwo Jima

1995 • Scott 2981a
Marines Raise Flag on Iwo Jima
Wisconsinites on Stamps

1983 • Scott 1847
Great Americans: Carl Schurz
Carl Christian Schurz (1829–1906) moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1855. Before leaving for Detroit just eleven years later, Schurz became involved in politics. In 1957 he was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor. The following year he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and began practicing law in Milwaukee. In 1860 he was the spokesman for the Wisconsin delegation at the Republican National Convention. Although his delegation did not vote for Lincoln, Carl Schurz was on the committee that brought Lincoln the news of his nomination.

2006 • Scott 4076a
Distinguished American Diplomats:
Robert D. Murphy
Robert Daniel Murphy (1894–1978) began his diplomatic career in 1917. His appointments included a member of the American Legation in Switzerland, Vice-Consul in Zurich and Munich, American Consul in Paris, and State Department specialist on France. In 1942 he investigated conditions in preparation for the first major Allied ground offensive during World War II. He later became an adviser to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Murphy was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1940 • Scott 872
Famous Americans: Educators
Frances E. Willard
Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard (1839–1898) was an advocate for women's rights and was among those in the social movement urging prohibited use of alcoholic beverages.
She envisioned free school lunches and protection against abuse for children, workers’ unions, municipal sanitation and boards of health, national transportation, and more. Frances Willard spent most of her childhood in Janesville, Wisconsin.

2002 • Scott 3649e
Masters of American Photography:
Lewis Hine
Lewis Wickes Hine (1874–1940) traveled throughout the United States during the early 1900s, photographing children as they worked in factories, mills, mines, and other industries. These photographs were used as tools in changing the child labor laws in the United States. He later was the photographer for the American Red Cross, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Works Progress Administration's National Research Project, and was hired to document the construction of The Empire State Building. Hine was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
This photograph “Looking for Lost Luggage” was taken at Ellis Island around 1907.

2009 • Scott 3432B
Distinguished Americans Series
Mary Lasker
Mary Woodard Lasker (1900–1994) was born in Watertown, Wisconsin. She and her husband founded the Lasker Foundation to promote medical research. When the American Society for the Control of Cancer was very ineffective, they took control, transformed it into the American Cancer Society, and raised record amounts of money to be used for cancer research. Through their efforts, tobacco companies stopped advertising the sale of cigarettes on television.

2008 • Scott 4227
American Scientists
John Bardeen
John Bardeen (1908–1991) was born in Madison, Wisconsin. Along with two other physicists, he won the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics. They invented the transistor, allowing for the development of many of the modern electronic devices — from telephones to missiles. In 1972 he again won the Nobel Prize for Physics — this time for his developments in superconductivity, used in magnetic resonance imaging. In 1990 LIFE Magazine included Bardeen in their list of the “100 Most Influential Americans of the Century.”

1966 • Scott 1280
Prominent Americans Series
Frank Lloyd Wright
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. Wright designed “Wingspread,” and the SC Johnson Company global headquarters administrative building, both located in Racine, Wisconsin. Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin.
Wisconsinites on Stamps

1983 • Scott 1847
Carl Schurz

2006 • Scott 4076a
Robert D. Murphy

1940 • Scott 872
Frances E. Willard

2002 • Scott 3649e
Lewis Hine

2009 • Scott 3432B
Mary Lasker

1966 • Scott 1280
Frank Lloyd Wright

2008 • Scott 4227
John Bardeen
More Wisconsinites on Stamps

1964 • Scott 1245
1998 • Scott 3182j
Celebrate the Century
John Muir

John Muir (1838–1914) is considered the “Father of the National Parks System.” He campaigned to have the federal government set aside areas to be preserved in their natural condition, such as Yosemite, the Petrified Forest, and the Grand Canyon. Muir was born in Scotland, but emigrated to Portage, Wisconsin, at an early age.

2002 • Scott 3433
Distinguished Americans
Edna Ferber

Edna Ferber (1885–1968) wrote novels, short stories, and plays. Her books usually featured a strong female hero, and often at least one character who faced discrimination. She showed that the not-so-pretty person may have the best personality. Ferber was raised in Appleton, Wisconsin.

1999 • Scott 3186o
Celebrate the Century 1940s
Orson Welles’ “Citizen Kane”

Citizen Kane was a movie depicting the life and legacy of a newspaper tycoon. When it was released in 1941, it was hailed for the innovations of artistic and technical advances, and is still considered one of the greatest films ever made. Orson Welles (1915–1985) co-wrote, produced, directed, and starred in the movie. Welles was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

1997 • Scott 3134
Literary Arts
Thornton Niven Wilder

Thornton Wilder (1897–1975) was an American playwright and novelist. Among his writings are The Bridge of San Luis Rey and Our Town. Among his accomplishments are three Pulitzer Prizes, the National Medal for Literature, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the National Book Award. Wilder was born in Madison, Wisconsin.

1999 • Scott 3287
Performing Arts:
Alfred Lunt & Lynn Fontanne

Alfred Lunt (1892–1977) and his wife Lynn Fontanne (1887–1983) are considered one of the greatest acting teams in United States. They insisted that they only act together and never in the summer — they never appeared on stage separately from 1928 until they retired in 1960, and never in the summer. The couple lived for many years at "Ten Chimneys" in Genesee Depot, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

2002 • Scott 3651
Harry Houdini

Harry Houdini (born Erik Weisz, and later Ehrich Weiss, 1874–1926) began his magic career in 1891. He was especially known for his stunts and incredible escape acts, working as “The Houdinis” along with his wife, Bess. When interviewed Houdini always claimed to have been born in Appleton, Wisconsin. However, he was born in Budapest, Austria-Hungary, but at the age of four came to live in Appleton.

1964 • Scott 1245
1998 • Scott 3182j
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**More Wisconsinites on Stamps**

1964 • Scott 1245
John Muir

1998 • Scott 3182j
Celebrate the Century
John Muir

2002 • Scott 3433
Edna Ferber

1999 • Scott 3186o
Orson Welles’ “Citizen Kane”

1999 • Scott 3287
Alfred Lunt & Lynn Fontanne

1997 • Scott 3134
Thornton Niven Wilder

1998 • Scott 3182j
Celebrate the Century
John Muir

2002 • Scott 3651
Harry Houdini
1993 • Scott 2786
Classic Books
Little House on the Prairie
Laura Ingalls Wilder (1867–1957) was the author of Little House on the Prairie, a series of books relating her early pioneer life. Her books, which are still in print today, were the basis of a television series that ran from 1974–1983. Wilder was born in Pepin, Wisconsin.

2001 • Scott 3502n
Classic Collections: American Illustrators
Jon Whitcomb
Jon Whitcomb (1906–1988) was an American artist best known for his pictures of beautiful women. He was one of the first to use gouache (similar to watercolor, but heavier and more opaque with higher reflective qualities.) Whitcomb sketched covers for magazines including Cosmopolitan, Playboy, and McCall’s. He also served as a Navy artist in the Pacific during World War II. Shown on this stamp is one of a series of drawings “Back Home for Keeps,” for Oneida, Ltd. silverware advertisements, 1943. Jon Whitcomb was raised in Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

1996 • Scott 3069
Artists: Georgia O’Keeffe
Artist Georgia Totto O’Keeffe (1887–1986) was born near Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. She revolutionized the modern art of her time by painting objects that portrayed power and emotion. During the 1920s she was able to convey nature in all its beauty with her magnified paintings of flowers. O’Keeffe was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and the National Medal of Arts in 1985. Shown on this stamp is her painting Red Poppy, 1927.

1996 • Scott 3084
Folks Heroes
Paul Bunyan
Paul Bunyan is a mythical hero, the best and largest lumberjack ever — over 8 feet tall and weighing more than 300 pounds. He supposedly dug the Grand Canyon, built Mount Hood by piling rocks on his campfire, and created the Great Lakes as a watering hole for his companion, Babe the Blue Ox. One of his camps is said to have been just 45 miles west of Rhinelander, and another legend claims that Rib Mountain, in Wausau, Wisconsin is the site of Paul Bunyan’s grave.
More Wisconsinites on Stamps

1993 • Scott 2786
Little House on the Prairie

2001 • Scott 3502n
Jon Whitcomb

1996 • Scott 3069
Georgia O'Keeffe

1996 • Scott 3084
Paul Bunyan
Wisconsin Sports

1999 • Scott 3188d
Celebrate the Century 1960s
Green Bay Packers

The Green Bay Packers are a professional football team based in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The team began playing in 1919, making them the third oldest franchise in the National Football League. They are owned by the community and remain the only non-profit major league professional sports team in the United States. The team has won nine National Football League championships (prior to Super Bowls) and four Super Bowls.

1999 • Scott 3188l
Celebrate the Century 1960s
Super Bowl I

The first Super Bowl game, played between the American Football League and the National Football League champions, was played on January 15, 1967. It was the only Super Bowl game to be broadcast by two television networks simultaneously. It was also the only Super Bowl that did not have a sellout crowd — only 61,000 of the 94,000 seats were filled (perhaps because of the outlandish price of $12 per ticket.) The Green Bay Packers were the winners of Super Bowl I, defeating the Kansas City Chiefs by a score of 35–10. Green Bay quarterback Bart Starr was named the Super Bowl Most Valuable Player.

1997 • Scott 3145
Legendary Football Coaches
Vince Lombardi

Vincent Thomas Lombardi (1913–1970) was the head coach of the Green Bay Packers from 1959–1967. He took a team that had won only one game in 1958, turning it into a championship team. Under Lombardi’s leadership, the Packers won five league championships and the first two Super Bowls. The National Football League’s Super Bowl trophy is named in his honor. Vince Lombardi was enshrined in the NFL’s Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1971.

2003 • Scott 3809
Early Football Heroes
Ernie Nevers

Ernest Alonzo Nevers (1902–1976) was a professional football player. He is the only player in the history of the National Football League to score 40 points in a single game — 6 touchdowns and kicked 4 extra points for the Chicago Cardinals. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1963. Nevers began playing football while attending Central High School in Superior, Wisconsin.

1979 • Scott 1795
Winter Olympic Games
Speed Skating

Speed skating for men was added to the Winter Olympic Games in 1924, while it was added in 1932 for women. At the 1980 Winter Olympics, Eric Heiden set five Olympic records and one world record in the speed skating events. His gold medals included the 500-, 1,000-, 1,500, 5,000-, and 10,000-meter races. Eric’s sister, Bethe Heiden won the World All-round Speed Skating Championships in 1976 and she won a bronze medal in the 3,000-meter race at the 1980 Winter Olympics. The Heidens were from Madison, Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Sports

1997 • Scott 3145
Vince Lombardi

1999 • Scott 3188d
Green Bay Packers

1999 • Scott 3188l
Super Bowl I

2003 • Scott 3809
Ernie Nevers

1979 • Scott 1795
Speed skating
Wisconsin in Circus History

1966 • Scott 1309
American Circus

1993 • Scott 2750-53
Circus: Clown, Ringmaster,
Trapeze Artist, Elephant

1991 • Scott 2452
Transportation: Circus Wagon

In 1884 the Ringling Brothers Circus united with Yankee Robinson in Baraboo, Wisconsin, to create the “Yankee Robinson and Ringling Brothers” circus. From Baraboo, they toured throughout the Midwest, performing their one-ring circus acts. Today, Baraboo is home to the Circus World Museum and the largest library of circus material in the United States. Their extensive collection of old circus wagons are featured in an annual parade in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Wisconsin in Circus History

1993 • Scott 2750-53
Circus

1966 • Scott 1309
American Circus

1991 • Scott 2452
Circus Wagon
More Wisconsin

1961 • Scott 1186
Workmen’s Compensation
In 1911 Wisconsin became the first state to have a Workman’s Compensation law. Now adopted in every state, the law allows for pay and medical assistance to worker’s injured on the job. It also provides for a pension to dependents when a worker is killed on the job.

1955 • Scott 1066
Rotary International
The Rotary International was founded by Paul P. Harris, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin. He created it as a club of professional and business men for friendship and fellowship. Over the years, it has grown to more than 32,000 clubs in more than 200 countries.

2006 • Scott 4088
Harley Davidson
In 1901 William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson built their first “motor-bicycle.” In 1904, the first documented appearance of a Harley-Davidson was at the State Fair Park in Milwaukee. Their first factory was built on Chestnut Street (later Juneau Avenue) in 1906. This Milwaukee, Wisconsin, site is now the location of the Harley-Davidson’s corporate headquarters.

1999 • Scott UX301
University of Wisconsin-Madison
The University of Wisconsin-Madison was established in 1848. It is the oldest and largest public university in Wisconsin. This public research facility became a land-grant institution in 1866. Shown on this postal card is Bascom Hall, the “heart of the campus.” This building now houses the offices of the chancellor and vice chancellors.
More Wisconsin

1961 • Scott 1186
Workmen's Compensation

1955 • Scott 1066
Rotary International

2006 • Scott 4088
Harley Davidson

1999 • Scott UX301
University of Wisconsin-Madison

University of Wisconsin-Madison • Bascom Hill
MORE WISCONSIN
A special thank you to David and Julia Crawford for their assistance in identifying stamps related to the State of Wisconsin.

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