

THE
GREAT AMERICANS SERIES
OF
UNITED STATES DEFINITIVE STAMPS



The stamps of the "Great Americans" series of definitive stamps were issued periodically during the period 1980 through 1999. As many as three different subjects may have the same denomination, one replacing the other as time passed. All of the stamps were issued in sheet form only except the 25¢ Jack London issue, which had two types of booklets in addition to the sheet stamp.

The series consists of sixty-four different subjects, and has an additional fifty-six distinguishable varieties, making a total of one hundred twenty different items. These varieties include all listed color, gum, perforation and phosphor tagging varieties, but exclude errors of tagging and perforation.

The persons honored come from all walks of life and all periods of American history. Four Native Americans are included but only two of our presidents, and oddly enough, one individual who was a citizen of this country for only a few months appears in the series. Many of the subjects are well known to us, but a large number are unfamiliar to the average person.

An attempt is made here to show why all of them, familiar and unfamiliar, deserve to be included in a group of stamps honoring "Great Americans".

THE GREAT AMERICANS

DOROTHEA DIX

1802 - 1887

Perforated 11.2
Small Block Tag



Perforated 10.9
Small Block Tag



Perforated 10.9
Large Block Tag



Dorothea Dix is best known for her pioneering work on behalf of the indigent insane. While in England in an attempt to recover her health, she was exposed to the lunacy reform movement there. Upon her return home, she became an activist for similar measures in the United States. She initially investigated conditions in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and was able to have laws passed in those state legislatures in 1845, creating the first generation of mental asylums. She then carried her campaign to many other states with much success.

During the Civil War, she was appointed Superintendent of Army Nurses and set standards for ability and performance. After conflict with her superiors, she resigned in 1865.



Dorothea Dix

This dedicated humanitarian
relieved the suffering of the mentally ill.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

IGOR STRAVINSKY

1892 - 1971



Born and raised in Russia, Stravinsky moved to France and later the United States. He was a pianist, composer and conductor, though known primarily for the latter two. His ballets *The Firebird*, *Petrushka* and *The Rite of Spring*, produced from 1910 to 1913, made him famous among contemporary musicians. He consistently pushed the outer limits of classical music throughout his career. Most of his later works paid tribute to earlier composers such as Bach and Tschaikovsky.



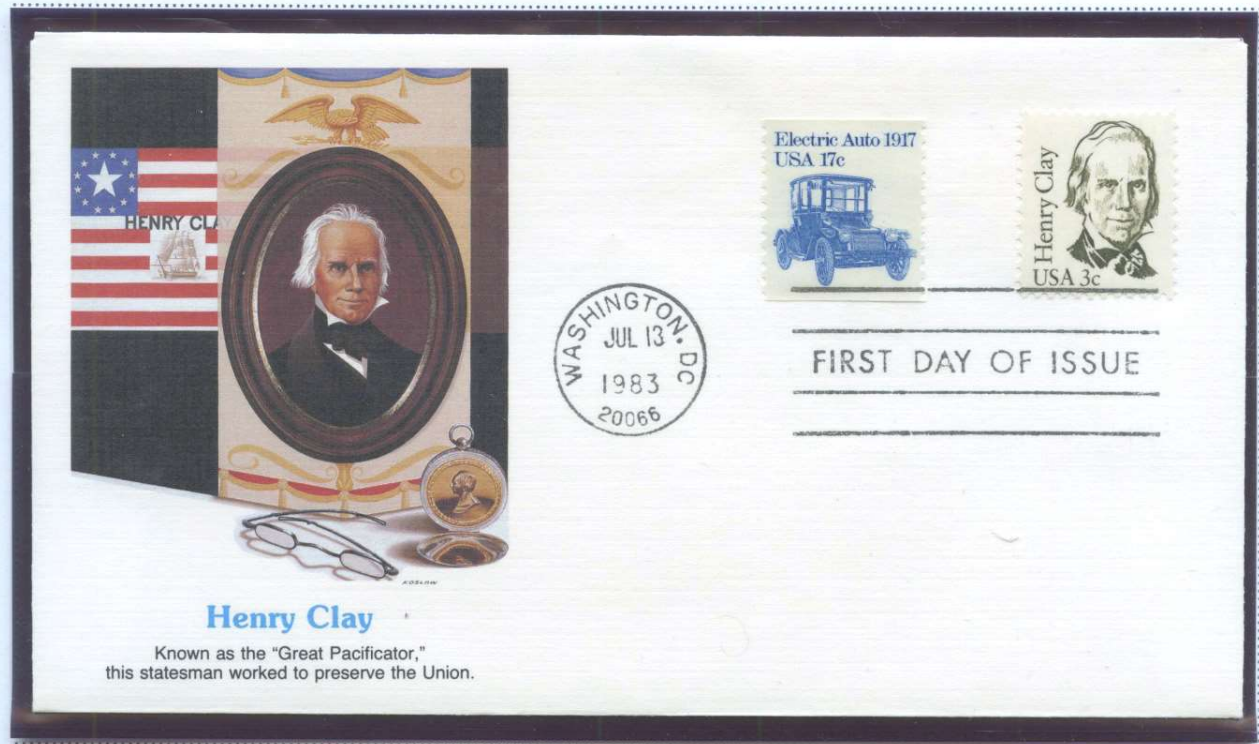
THE GREAT AMERICANS

HENRY CLAY

1777 - 1852



Henry Clay was a politician and noted orator, and represented Kentucky in both the House of Representatives and Senate. He served three terms as Speaker of the House. He was the founder of the Whig Party and was its presidential candidate in 1824, 1832 and 1844. Clay was a supporter of tariffs on imports for use in improving the national infrastructure and also the National Bank. He was known as *The Great Pacificator* for his work with Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun in creating the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850.



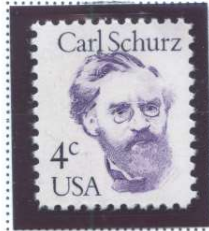
Henry Clay

Known as the "Great Pacificator,"
this statesman worked to preserve the Union.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

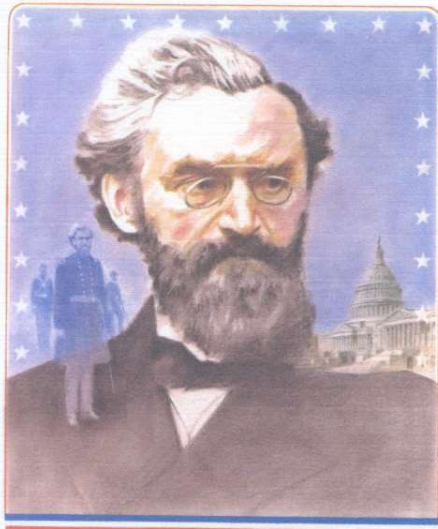
CARL SCHURZ

1829 - 1906



Carl Schurz was a German revolutionary, and after defeat was forced to flee to Switzerland. He then moved to France and England and finally emigrated to the United States. He was a noted statesman and reformer, and his career included being a Civil War general, Minister to Spain and Secretary of the Interior. His interest in government reform led him to introduce the Civil Service System bill to Congress.

He later served as editor of *The Detroit Post*, managed *The New York Evening Post* and wrote for *Harper's Weekly*.



Carl Schurz

This brave German-born immigrant became one of America's greatest patriots.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

PEARL BUCK

1892 - 1973



Pearl Buck was born in China, the daughter of missionaries. As an author, her best known work was *The Good Earth*, a best seller in 1931-32 and a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1932. Her works were based on her early experiences in China. She remained in China during the Boxer Rebellion and Nanking Uprisings, only returning to the United States in 1935.

She continued to write and became greatly involved in the movements for rights for women and minorities among other humanitarian causes. She was also the founder of the first international adoption agency.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

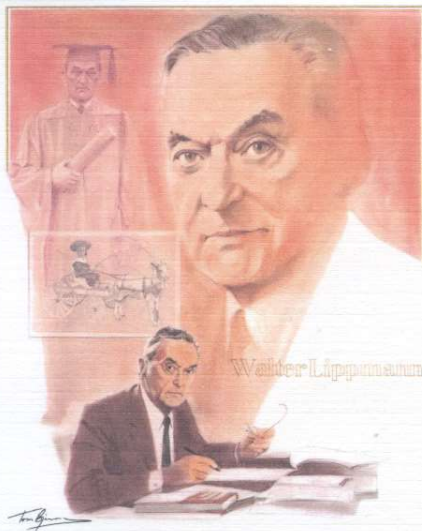
WALTER LIPPMANN

1889 - 1974



Walter Lippmann was a news reporter, author and political commentator. He is famous for his introduction of the term “cold war” in his book by that title. He also gave the term “stereotype” its modern definition. In his writings he often tried to reconcile the seeming conflicts between liberty and democracy, and frequently criticized the media as being uninformed. This is notably expressed in his 1922 book, *Public Opinion*. His concept of the journalist was as a two-way link between the public and policy makers. He was the winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, one for his syndicated column, *Today and Tomorrow* and the other for his interview with Nikita Khrushchev in 1961.

Throughout his career he was frequently an advisor to presidents, beginning with Woodrow Wilson on his “Fourteen Points” through Lyndon Johnson and his handling of the Viet Nam conflict.



Walter Lippmann

A dynamic writer and political philosopher,
his ideas continue to influence American journalists.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

ABRAHAM BALDWIN

1754 - 1857



Abraham Baldwin was a Georgia-born patriot and politician. He served as a member of the Continental Congress representing Georgia, and after ratification of the Constitution he was elected to the House of Representatives and later the United States Senate.

He was the driving force behind the founding of the University of Georgia, the first state-charted university in the United States, modeling it after Yale University, his alma mater.



Abraham Baldwin

His vote turned the tide toward fair representation for all in Congress.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

HENRY KNOX

1750 - 1806



Henry Knox was a general in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and became George Washington's Chief of Artillery. He accompanied Washington on many campaigns and frequently took an active part in the battles by assisting the cannons in aiming their weapons. His suggestion to move captured artillery from Ticonderoga and Crown Point for use in Boston and his management of the transfer were a deciding factor in driving the British fleet from Boston Harbor to refuge in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

After the war, he became the first Secretary of War, at which time he founded an artillery school and concentrated on strengthening coastal defenses.



Henry Knox

A Revolutionary War hero,
he became America's first Secretary of War.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

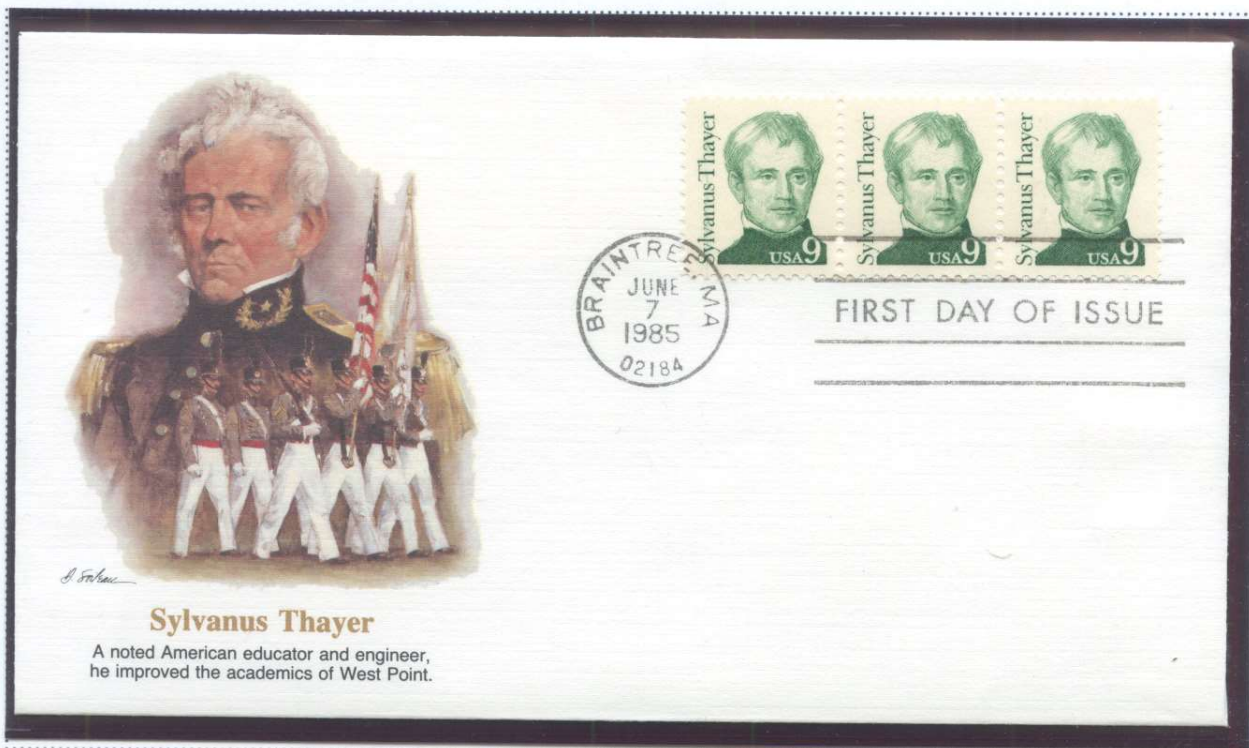
THE GREAT AMERICANS

SYLVANUS THAYER

1785 + 1872



Sylvanus Thayer was a U.S. Army colonel and brevet brigadier general. Thayer was active during the War of 1812 in the defense of Norfolk, Virginia. He was appointed superintendent of West Point by President James Monroe and stressed engineering education. He has been called the "Father of West Point" which was the first college of engineering in the United States. He resigned that post after conflict with Andrew Jackson and spent the next thirty years as Chief Engineer of the Boston area, where he had Forts Warren and Independence built. He retired in 1863, and in 1867 donated \$30,000 to Dartmouth College to create the Thayer School of Engineering



THE GREAT AMERICANS

RICHARD RUSSELL

1897 - 1971

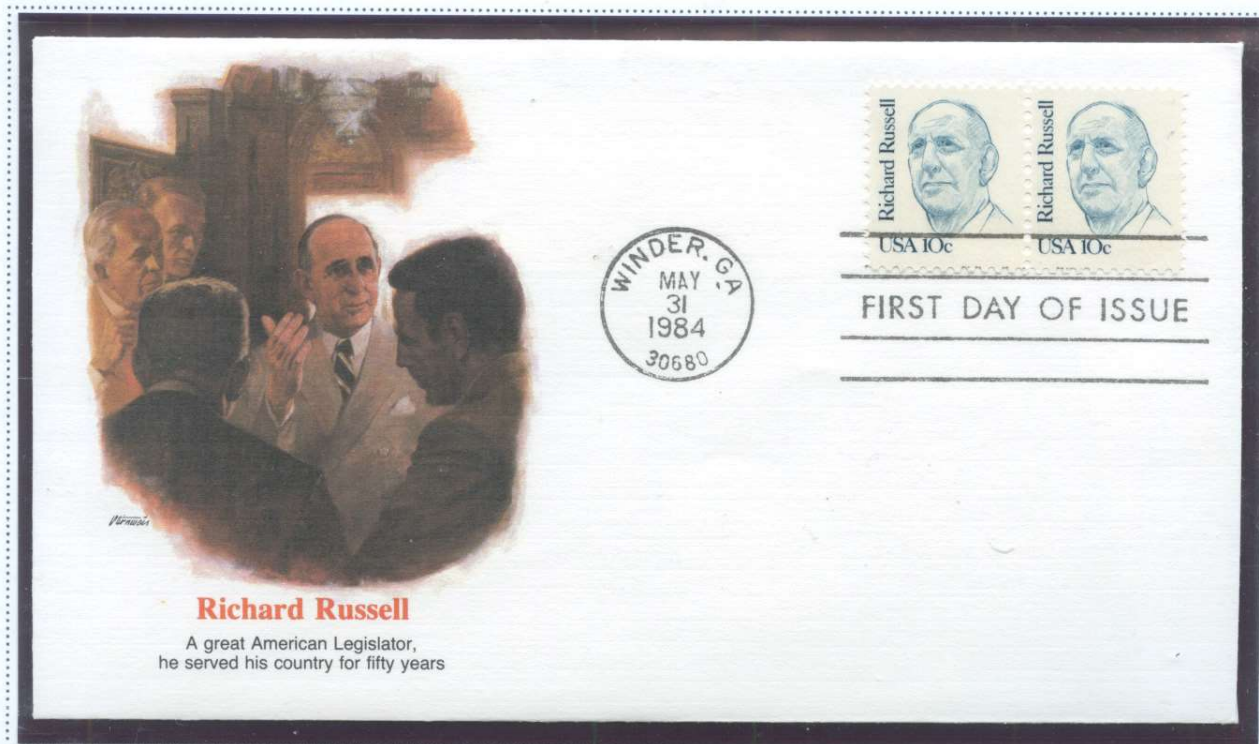
Small Block Tag



Large Block Tag



Richard Russell first appeared on the political scene as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. A rapid rise in his popularity saw him elected Georgia's governor, followed by a successful campaign for a U.S. Senate seat. He served as a senator for forty years until his death. He was a life-long opponent of civil rights legislation, which helped defeat his campaign to become the Democratic presidential candidate in both 1948 and 1952. Russell was chairman of many committees and considered the most powerful man in the Senate at the time. He is noted for being the sponsor of the School Lunch Program.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

ALDEN PARTRIDGE

1785 - 1854



Alden Partridge was an author, legislator, surveyor and army officer. After graduation from West Point, the United States Military Academy, he was an instructor there, and eventually appointed superintendent. During his tenure he emphasized the importance of physical fitness training. He refused to relinquish command to newly appointed Sylvanus Thayer, was court martialed and resigned his commission. Partridge was instrumental in founding several academies and included military studies as part of the curricula at each. He believed in the "citizen soldier", as opposed to the professional, and is regarded as the "Father of ROTC", which was first implemented at Norwich University, one of those schools.



Alden Partridge

An innovator in military education,
he established modern military academies.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

CRAZY HORSE

1849 - 1877

Indian Red



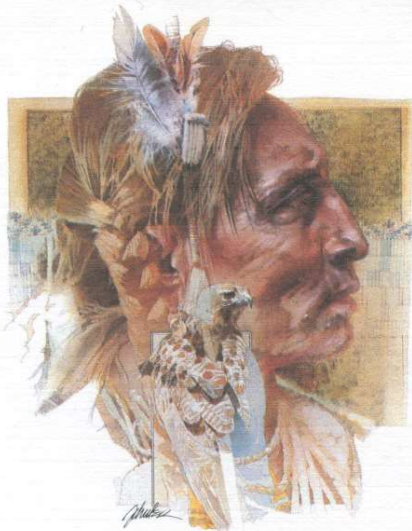
Light Maroon



Pale Maroon



Crazy Horse was a long-time war leader of the Oglala Lakota tribe, and was considered one of the most successful leaders in their resistance to the U.S. Army. He was never captured or wounded by his enemies. He led the Fetterman Massacre, in which a large group of soldiers was completely wiped out. Crazy Horse played a major role in the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876, also known as Custer's Last Stand. He surrendered in 1877, realizing his cause was hopeless. Crazy Horse was jailed for his refusal to help the Army fight Indians, and in a scuffle with guards was fatally wounded by a guard's bayonet.



Crazy Horse

His is a story of honor, courage, and
a desire to remain free.

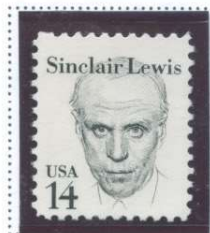


THE GREAT AMERICANS

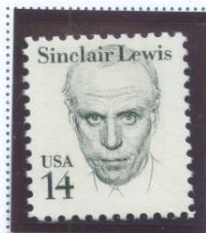
SINCLAIR LEWIS

1885 - 1951

Small Block Tag



Large Block Tag

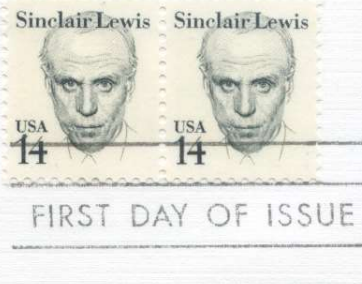


Sinclair Lewis was a novelist, short story writer and playwright whose works became known for their insight and views on capitalism and materialism between World Wars I and II. His characterizations of working women were also noteworthy. He was first published while at Yale University, but his first major work was *Main Street* in 1920, a great success. This was followed by *Babbitt* in 1922 and *Arrowsmith* in 1925, both successful. *Babbitt* gained a Pulitzer Prize for him. He is perhaps best known as the author of *Elmer Gantry*, written in 1927 and made into a film in 1960. Through his career, Lewis wrote twenty-three novels, four plays and over seventy short stories, and he was the first American writer to be awarded a Nobel Prize for Literature.



Sinclair Lewis

A brilliant satirical novelist,
he won the Nobel Prize for Literature.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

RACHEL CARSON

1907 - 1964



Rachel Carson was a marine biologist, conservationist and author. While working at the Department of Fisheries, she wrote a number of articles about marine life. Her supervisor deemed these too good to be used in their magazine, and they were published in *Atlantic Monthly* in 1937, then expanded and issued as a book, *The Sea Around Us*, published in 1951, earning her a National Book Award for non-fiction. Her next book, *Edge of the Sea*, described coastal ecosystems, particularly the Eastern Seaboard. In 1962, *Silent Spring* detailed the damage being done to the environment by pesticides, particularly DDT. This book was the impetus for the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and controls on pesticides, including banning the use of DDT and other hazardous materials.



Rachel Carson

This environmentalist's lyric pen alerted Americans to their land's destruction.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

GEORGE MASON

1725 - 1792



George Mason was a statesman and patriot from Georgia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Mason was a major contributor to the wording of the document, but refused to sign it because of its lack of protection for citizen's rights and lack of a ban on importation of slaves. Along with James Monroe, he wrote the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which were ratified in 1791. Although a slave owner, he disliked the institution and wanted importation of slaves banned and no further expansion of slave territory, though he considered banning existing slavery as too disruptive to the economy at that time.



George Mason

His brilliant ideas on government safeguarded the citizens' rights.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

SEQUOIA

1770 - 1840



Sequoia, often spelled Sequoya, was a Cherokee tribesman who due to a childhood injury was restricted to sedentary pursuits. He learned silversmithing from settlers and taught himself to be a blacksmith. His major contribution was the creation of an alphabet for the Cherokee language, which was strictly oral at the time. It has eighty-five characters, but each has a distinctive sound, so one can read and write as soon as the alphabet is learned, contrary to English. It was officially adopted in 1825 and the Cherokee soon became more literate than the settlers in their area. It is the only known instance in recorded history in which a pre-literate people created its own alphabet. In later life Sequoia was very active in reuniting the Cherokees who were forced to move westward with the remainder in the east.



Sequoyah

With visions of his people's freedom, the father of the Cherokee alphabet put his language to paper.



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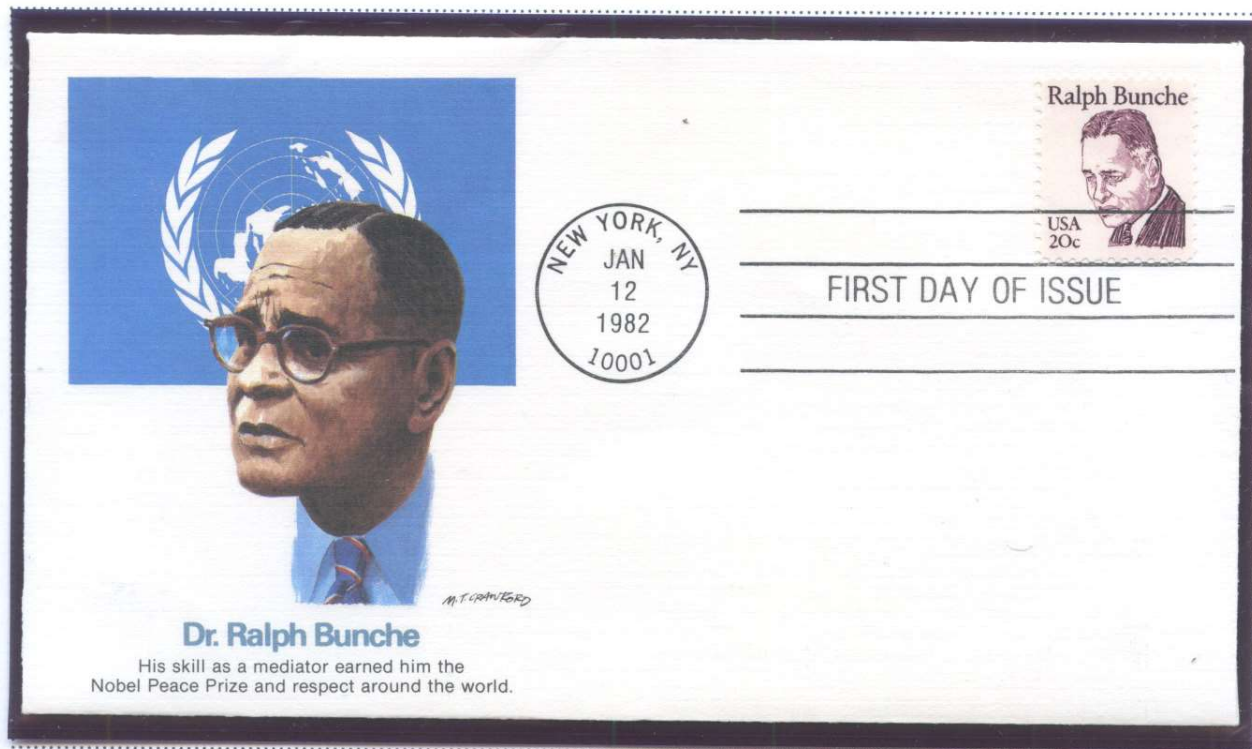
THE GREAT AMERICANS

RALPH BUNCHE

1903 - 1971



Ralph Bunche was an academic, political scientist and diplomat. After graduating summa cum laude from UCLA, he spent twenty years as the Chairman of the Political Science Department at Howard University. Bunche was deeply involved in the creation of the United Nations, and later in its administration. He became the chief mediator in the talks between Israel and the Palestinians in 1948 after the assassination of his predecessor, and in 1950 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work there. He was later appointed Undersecretary General of the United Nations. As a civil rights activist, he participated in the march on DC and in Selma, Alabama.



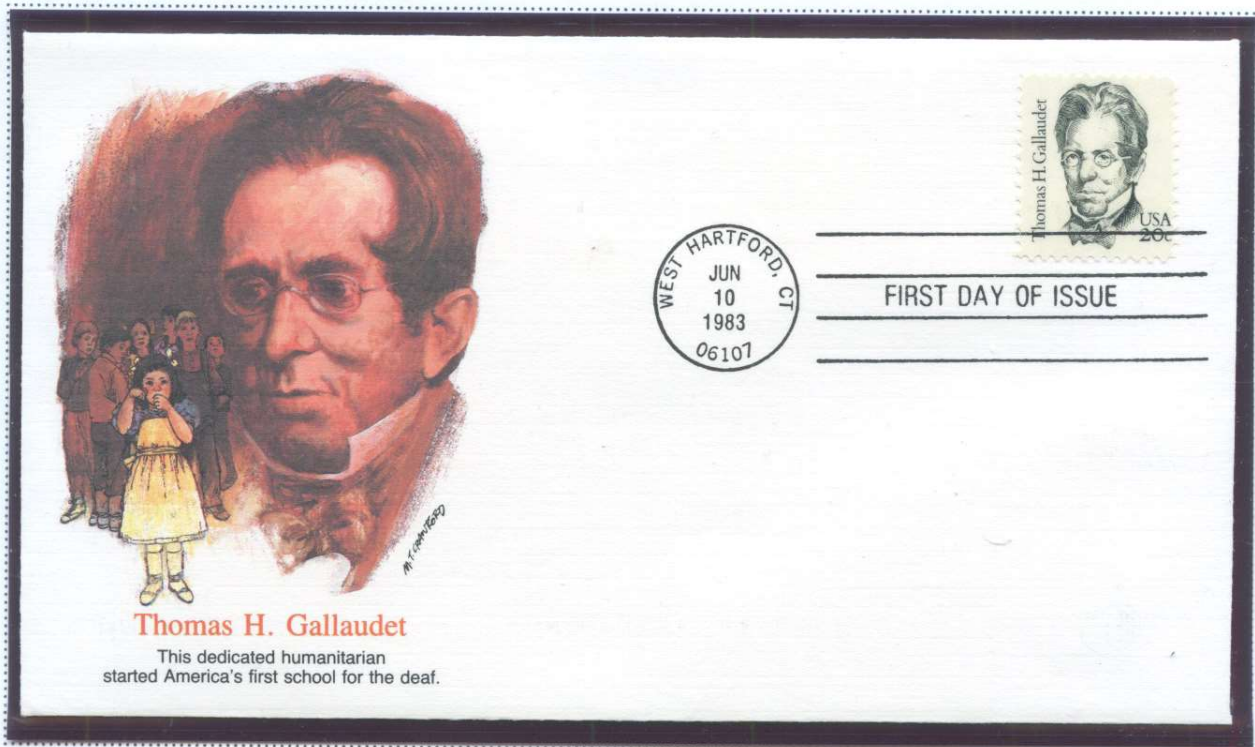
THE GREAT AMERICANS

THOMAS H. GALLAUDET

1787 - 1851



Thomas Gallaudet pioneered in the education of the deaf. He graduated from Yale University with a master's degree at the age of seventeen and became a preacher, though he wished to be an ordained minister. He founded the first institute for deaf students in the United States, the Connecticut Asylum for Education of Deaf and Dumb Persons, now known as the American School for the Deaf. Visiting England, he studied with Abbé Sicard, Laurent Clerc and Jean Massieu. He later moved to Paris to learn their teaching methods, including sign language, and eventually persuaded Clerc to come to the United States to teach with him at the American School for the Deaf.



Thomas H. Gallaudet

This dedicated humanitarian
started America's first school for the deaf.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

HARRY S TRUMAN

1884 - 1972

Perforated 10.9

Small Block Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2

Large Block Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2

Overall Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2

Mottled Tag, Shiny Gum



Harry S Truman was the thirty-third President of the United States, serving from 1945 through 1952. His middle name was simply "S" and is not an abbreviation, though it frequently has a period appended as on this stamp issue. Born in Missouri, he became an artillery officer in World War I with the Missouri National Guard troops. After the war, he briefly owned a haberdashery, then became active in Democratic politics. He held several county offices, then was elected a U.S. senator in 1935. During World War II, he became nationally prominent as head of the Truman Committee, which investigated waste and corruption in wartime contracts.

In 1944 he became a candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket as a compromise between party factions. Upon Roosevelt's death in 1945, he became President. At the time it was believed the defeat of the Japanese was over a year away and would involve hundreds of thousands of casualties on both sides during an invasion of their homeland. His decision to use the recently invented atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki is still controversial, but ended the war days afterward.

During his presidency he helped found the United Nations, formulated the Truman Doctrine to contain communism and passed the Marshall Plan legislation. He oversaw the Berlin Airlift and the formation of NATO. Truman introduced the first civil rights legislation in 1948 and in the same year racially integrated the armed forces and government employees.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

HARRY S TRUMAN



Harry S Truman

As America's thirty-third President, he fought to maintain freedom and peace.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

FRANK LAUBACH

1884 - 1970

*Perforated 11
Small Block Tag*



*Perforated 11.2
Large Block Tag*



*Perforated 11.2
Overall Tag*



Frank Laubach was a Congregationalist missionary who was particularly interested in establishing greater literacy among the peoples he worked with. During an assignment with Muslim Moros in the Philippine Islands, he developed his policy of "Each One Teach One" in which his former students would help others learn to read. It is estimated that 150,000 people in the United States learned to read every year through his methods, and 21.7 million world-wide. During later years he spoke in many nations to advance the cause literacy and also on the subject of world peace.



Dr. Frank Laubach

By encouraging each person to teach another,
he worked to overcome world illiteracy.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

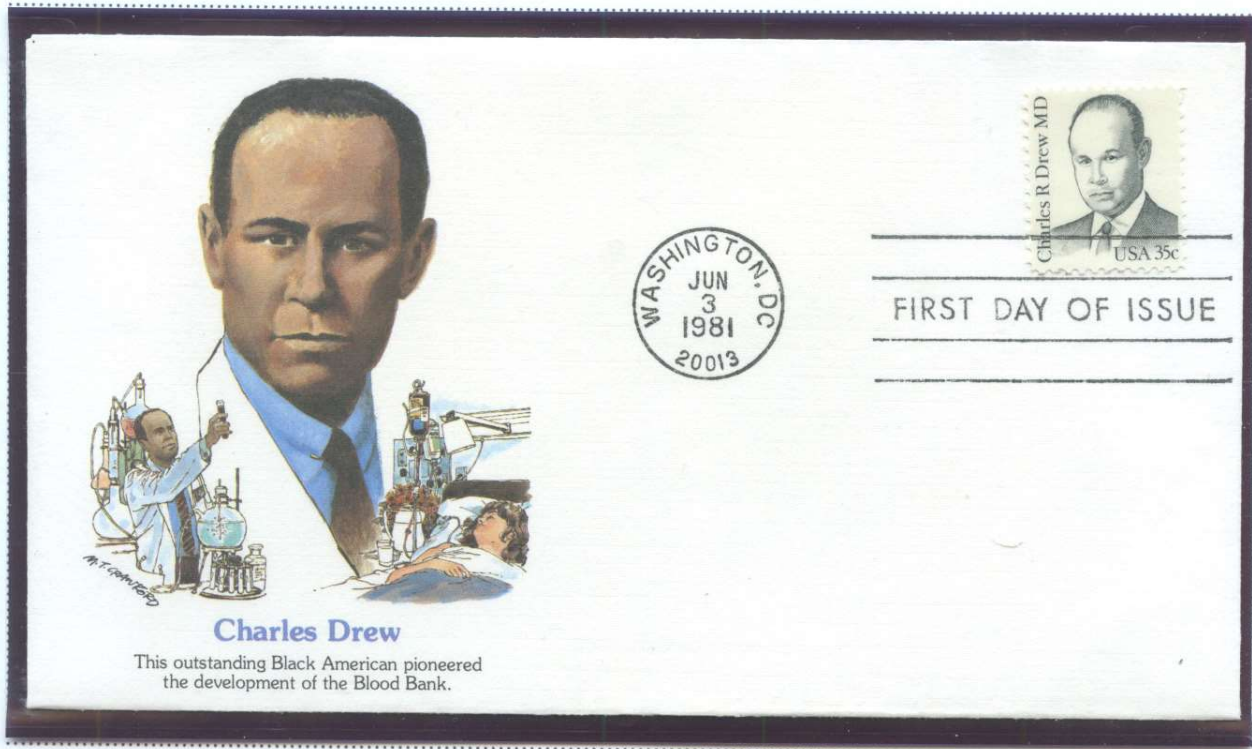
THE GREAT AMERICANS

CHARLES DREW

1904 - 1950



Charles Drew was a surgeon whose specialty was research on blood storage and transfusions. He had a long research and teaching career, and proved that race was not a factor in transfusions. During World War II, he was recruited to create blood banks to store blood and process it to create blood plasma, which had a much longer storage life and was transported to Great Britain for the treatment of troops and civilians there. His work formed the foundation for the creation of the American Red Cross Blood Banks.



Charles Drew

This outstanding Black American pioneered the development of the Blood Bank.

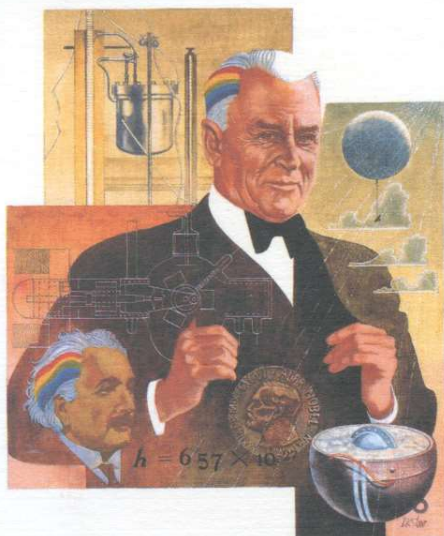
THE GREAT AMERICANS

ROBERT MILLIKAN

1886 - 1953



Robert Millikan was an experimental physicist whose work is the basis of sub-atomic particle physics. Millikan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1923 for his determination of the elementary electronic charge and the photoelectric effect. He was able to verify Albert Einstein's discoveries on the photoelectric effect and determined an accurate value for Planck's Constant. Millikan also confirmed the existence of what he named cosmic rays, which come from outer space. Millikan was the author of many standard textbooks on physics as well.



Robert Millikan

American physicist — Nobel Prize winner
renowned for his great contributions to science.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

GRENVILLE CLARKE

1882 - 1967

Small Block Tag

Large Block Tag

*Perforated 10.9
Small Block Tag*



*Perforated 10.9
Large Block Tag*



*Perforated 11.2
Large Block Tag*



Grenville Clark was a well-known attorney in his native New York City. He held strong liberal values and was a civil rights activist. Clark was an advocate of world peace, but believed in military preparedness and founded the Military Training Camps Association during World War I and was instrumental in the creation of the Selective Service System before World War II. He authored two books, *A Federation of Free Peoples* in 1939 and *World Peace Through World Law: Two Alternative Plans* in 1958, the latter with Louis B. Sohn, and the work for which he is best known.



Grenville Clark

A leading advocate of civil liberties and world peace, he promoted his ideals through federalism.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

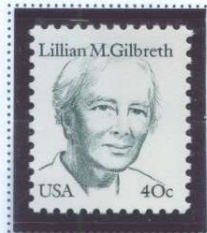
LILLIAN M. GILBRETH

1878 - 1972

*Perforated 10.9
Small Block Tag*



*Perforated 11.2
Large Block Tag*



Lillian Gilbreth is considered to be the first female industrial engineer with a PhD degree. She was a psychologist and efficiency expert and spent much of her life along with her husband doing time and motion studies along with human factors to create faster, easier and more ergonomic methods for industrial production. Gilbreth was a member of the GSA Board of Directors and the recipient of twenty-three honorary degrees



Lillian M. Gilbreth

This remarkable woman combined many talents to become known as the "First Lady of Engineering."

THE GREAT AMERICANS

CHESTER W. NIMITZ

1885 - 1966

Perforated 10.9
Overall Tag, Shiny Gum



Perforated 11.2
Medium Block Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2
Large Block Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2
Overall Tag, Dull Gum



Perforated 11.2
Mottled Tag, Shiny Gum



Chester Nimitz was a U.S. Navy Fleet Admiral, the only person ever to hold that rank, equivalent to a five-star general in the Army or Air Force. His early career after Annapolis was largely sea duty, but he was assigned to development of submarines and by 1939 he was considered the Navy's authority on subs. At the outbreak of World War II, he was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet as well as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Ocean Areas, which gave him control of all military forces in this area. General Douglas MacArthur was his equal for land areas, and the two frequently clashed on operational matters. Admiral Nimitz signed for the United States at the Japanese surrender ceremonies aboard the battleship *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay in 1945, and after the war became the Chief of Naval Operations until resigning the post in 1947.

Part of his legacy is the support he gave to Admiral Hyman Rickover's proposal to build nuclear-powered vessels for the Navy, leading to the building of *USS Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear-powered ship and the forerunner of today's submarine fleet.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

CHESTER W. NIMITZ



Admiral Chester Nimitz

Commanding the largest fleet in Naval history,
he led America to victory in the Pacific.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

MARGARET MITCHELL

1900 - 1949

Brownish Vermilion



Red Brown



Margaret Mitchell was a journalist from Atlanta, Georgia. Her claim to fame is her only work published during her lifetime, the epic novel *Gone With the Wind*. Growing up in Atlanta, she was exposed to the race riots of 1906 and enjoyed listening to stories of the South in the Civil War period as told by her mother and grandmother. These provided much of the background for the book. She was employed as a reporter for *The Atlanta Journal* and was confined to bed after an ankle injury, becoming a voracious reader. Her husband, tired of lugging books from the library, bought her a typewriter and suggested she write her own book. She did, and that was *Gone With the Wind*, which won the National Book Award for Most Interesting Novel of 1936 and a Pulitzer Prize in 1937. Some of her childhood and teen work has since been published to critical acclaim.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

MARY LYON

1797 - 1849

Large Block Tag

Untagged



Mary Lyon was a pioneer in the field of women's education. At an early age, she attended several academies in Massachusetts and later taught at some of them. She founded what is now Wheaton College and also Holyoke College, where she was principal for twelve years. She believed in diversity in the student body, and her students came largely from low-income families. She made several innovations in the curricula, requiring exercise, calisthenics, mathematics and science courses, as well as laboratory experimentation and field trips, unheard of at the time in an institution for female students.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

JOHN J. AUDUBON

1785 - 1851

Perforated 11
Small Block Tag



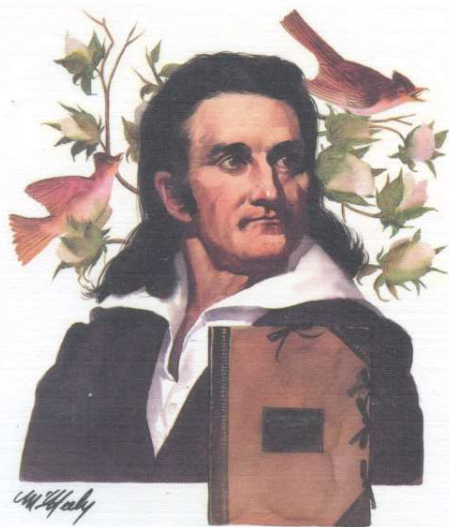
Perforated 11
Large Block Tag



Perforated 11.2
Large Block Tag



John Audubon was an American ornithologist, naturalist and painter. Born in Haiti and raised in France, he developed an early interest in birds. After moving to the United States near Valley Forge, he made it his goal to document all species of American birds. As his artistic skills developed, he replaced his early drawings with better examples, and he was among the first to depict birds in their natural habitats. He is credited with discovering twenty-five new species through his studies. His major work, *The Birds of America*, a massive collection of color plates compiled from 1827 to 1839 and printed in England, is still considered one of the finest ornithological works, and a copy was auctioned for 11.5 million dollars in 2010.



John James Audubon

As if born for the task, Audubon became America's greatest painter of birds.



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THE GREAT AMERICANS

PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, MD

1886 - 1973

Large Block Tag, Dull Gum



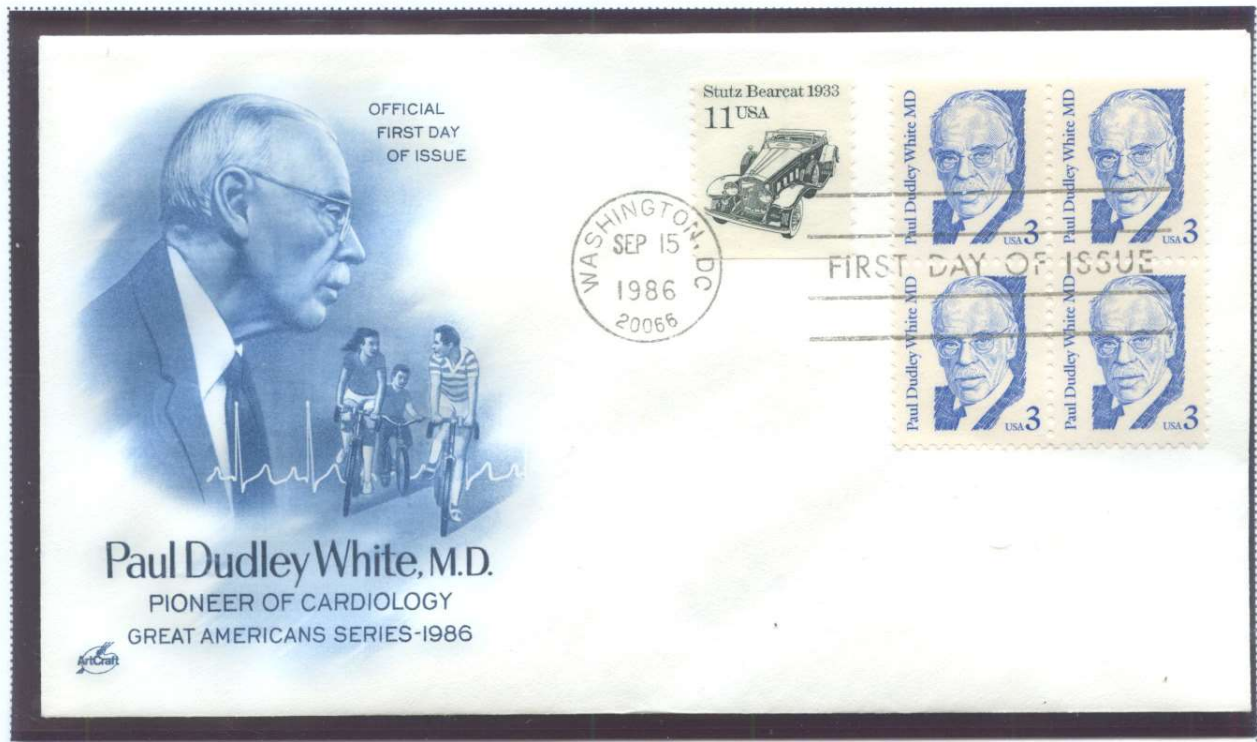
Untagged, Dull Gum



Untagged, Shiny Gum



Paul Dudley White was a physician and cardiologist from Boston. He began his medical studies at Massachusetts General Hospital in 1911 and was awarded a fellowship to study cardiology in 1913. He was appointed to the Harvard faculty in 1921, where he remained until 1956. During that period, White was the author of twelve books and over seven hundred articles. In these, he was a proponent of preventive medicine and related life style to heart disease. He was one of the founders of the American Heart Association in 1924, and in 1948 helped develop the National Heart Institute. White is probably most familiar to most Americans as President Eisenhower's personal physician.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

FATHER FLANAGAN

1886 - 1948

*Blue-Violet
Large Block Tag*



*Grayish Violet
Untagged*



*Deep Grayish Blue
Untagged*



Father, later Monsignor, Edward J. Flanagan was an Irish-born Catholic priest and is most widely known as the founder of Boys Town in Nebraska. He emigrated to the United States in 1904 and soon started a home for homeless children in Omaha. The facilities were inadequate and he founded a town nearby for the purpose, which had its own mayor, school, chapel, post office and cottages for boys ten to sixteen years of age, where they could be educated and learn a trade. He became famous as a result of the film *Boys Town*, starring Spencer Tracy in 1938 and a sequel in 1941. In later years he investigated education opportunities for children overseas, and in 2012 the process of canonization as a saint began.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

HUGO L. BLACK

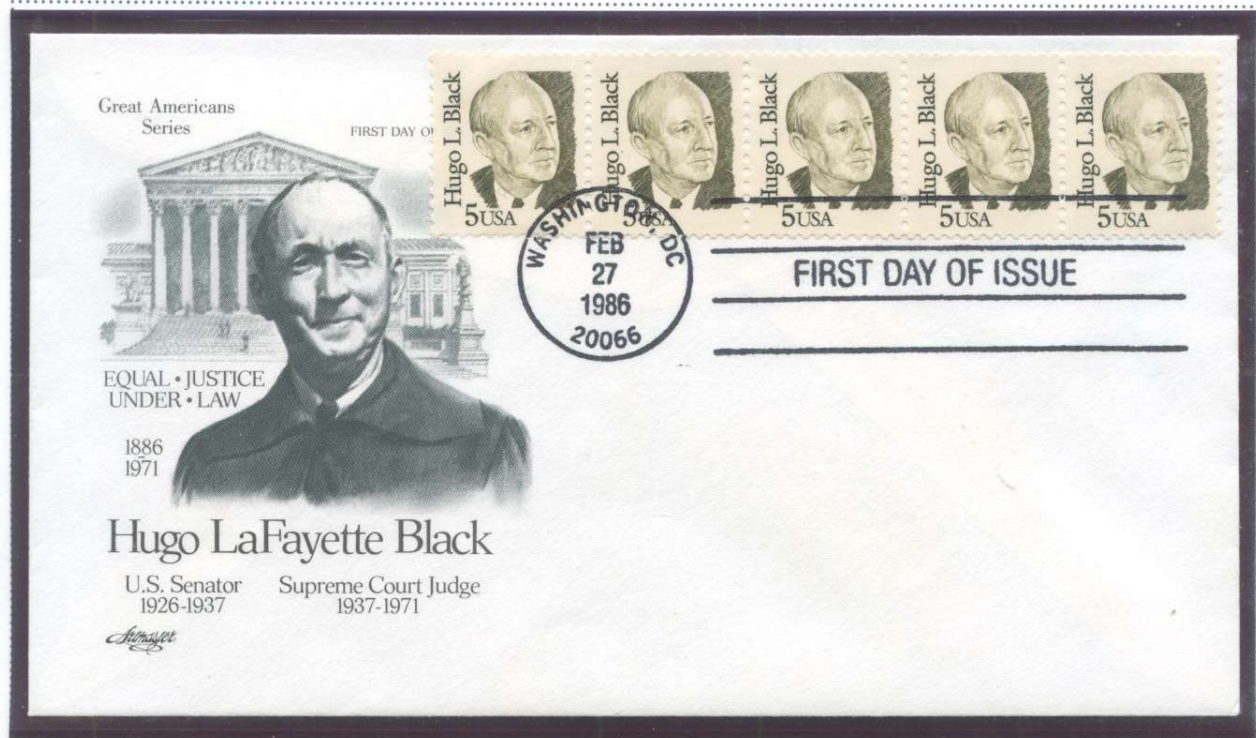
1886 - 1971

Dark Olive Green

Light Olive Green



Hugo Black was an American jurist and politician. He served as senator from Alabama from 1927 through 1937, at which time he an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was noted for his position that the liberties granted in the Bill of Rights overrode state laws denying them. He practiced law before beginning his political career, and joined the KKK, later admitting it was a mistake, saying "he would have joined any group if it helped get me votes." In his Senate career he became known as a tenacious investigator, uncovering fraudulent contracts and lobbying practices. In 1935 Black became chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and sought to establish laws for a minimum wage and maximum work week. These bills eventually became law as the Fair Labor Standards Act after he left the Senate. He was nominated to the Supreme Court in 1937, partly as a result of his being a New Deal supporter, and he was confirmed despite controversy over his KKK association. He followed a policy of judicial restraint by the Court due to his strict reading of the Constitution. He dissented on cases involving legitimacy of laws against membership in the Communist Party on 1st Amendment principles, and strongly supported separation of church and state. His basic arguments were that the Constitution as written should be strictly followed and not interpreted to fit changing times.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN

1898 - 1980

Overall Tag

Untagged



Luis Muñoz Marín is widely recognized as the "Father of the Commonwealth" of Puerto Rico. Initially intending a career as a journalist and poet, he early became involved in politics. Despite his early desire for independence, he realized it would be an economic disaster and guided the island's path to commonwealth status, giving it much more control over its laws and finances. As its first elected governor, serving from 1948 to 1965, he introduced economic and land reforms and encouraged an influx of industry. Under his leadership, Puerto Rico became the richest island in the Caribbean. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963. He retired from politics in 1970.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

RED CLOUD

1822 - 1909

Large Block Tag, Dull Gum



Overall Tag, Dull Gum



Untagged, Dull Gum



*Solid Prephosphored
Prephosphored,*



*Mottled Coated Prephosphored,
Shiny Gum*



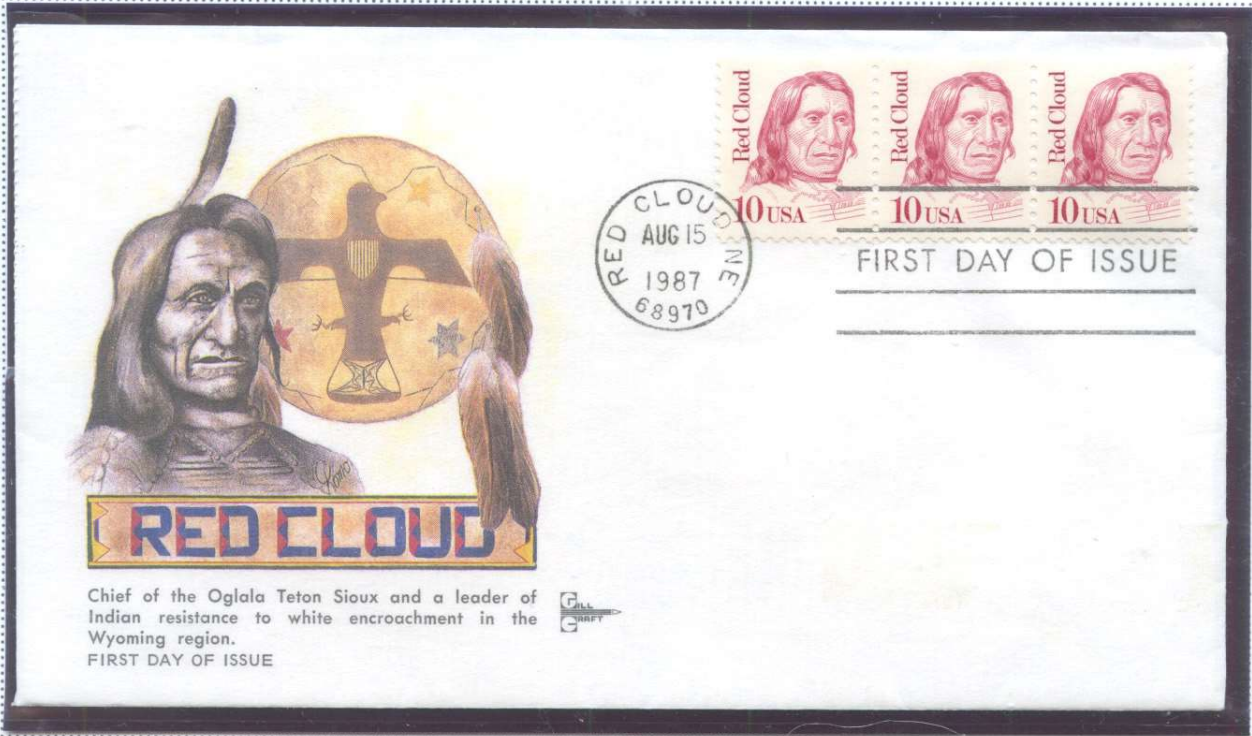
*Mottled Uncoated
Shiny Gum*



A war leader and chief of the Oglala Lakota tribe, Red Cloud was considered one of the most capable Native American opponents of the U.S. Army during the conflicts caused by the encroachments of settlers and miners into western lands. He was the leader in what is known as "Red Cloud's War", from 1866 to 1868 in the Powder River area of southern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. He was quite successful in defeating army troops there. He became chief in 1868 and helped negotiate the Treaty of Fort Laramie, and led his people to a reservation. Continued treaty violations by whites without punishment led to an uprising of Lakotas, Cheyennes and Arapahos and appeals to President Grant did nothing to resolve the situation. The announcement of gold in Montana by General George Custer caused hordes of miners to descend on Indian lands, the upshot of which was the massacre at Little Big Horn in 1876 called "Custer's Last Stand", in which Custer's entire contingent of troops was killed. Red Cloud continued to work for his people for the rest of his life by negotiation. He once stated that "The white man promised us many things, but the only promise he kept was to take our land."

THE GREAT AMERICANS

RED CLOUD



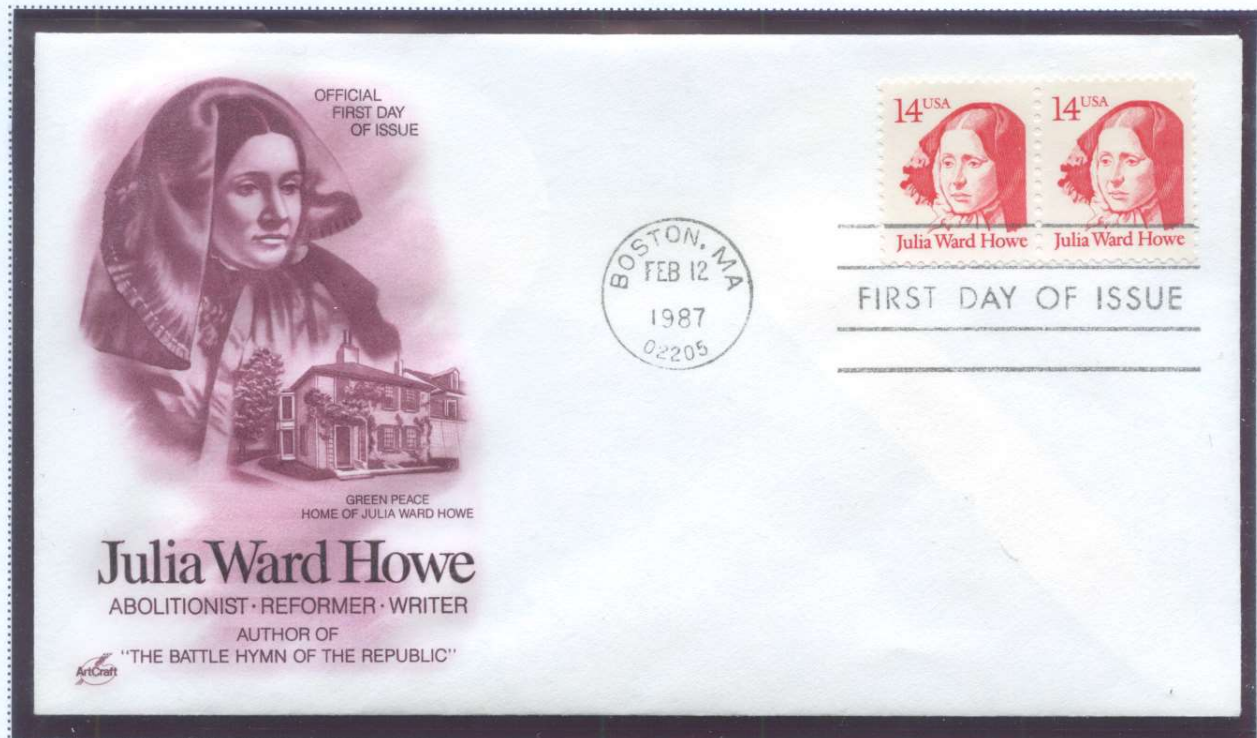
THE GREAT AMERICANS

JULIA WARD HOWE

1819 - 1910



Julia Ward Howe was a prominent abolitionist, social activist and poet, but she perhaps is most frequently remembered as the author of the lyrics for *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. In her youth she became very well read and was a well known socialite in New York City. She married Samuel Howe, a social reformer, and moved to Boston, and studied foreign languages and wrote plays, essays and poetry while he was occupied by his career. After the Civil War, she devoted much of her time to the promotion of world pacifism and woman suffrage. In later years she was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Women and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs



THE GREAT AMERICANS

BUFFALO BILL CODY

1846 - 1917

Large Block Tag



Overall Tag



Prephosphored Solid Tag



Buffalo Bill Cody was a scout, bison hunter and showman. He started to earn a living at age eleven with a freight carrier after his father's death, and at fourteen became a rider for the Pony Express. He served in the army from 1863 to the end of the Civil War in 1865. Afterward, he became a civilian scout for the army during the Indian Wars, receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1872 for his services. At the same time he had a contract with the Kansas Pacific Railroad to supply buffalo meat, and reportedly killed over 4200 of them in an eighteen month period. He was a performer in many of the period's Wild West shows, and formed his own, *Buffalo Bill's Wild West* in 1883. He included many of the most popular western celebrities in his company, and this large group toured the nation. In 1887, he took the troupe abroad to Great Britain and Europe, becoming world famous. This tour included two command performances for Queen Victoria.



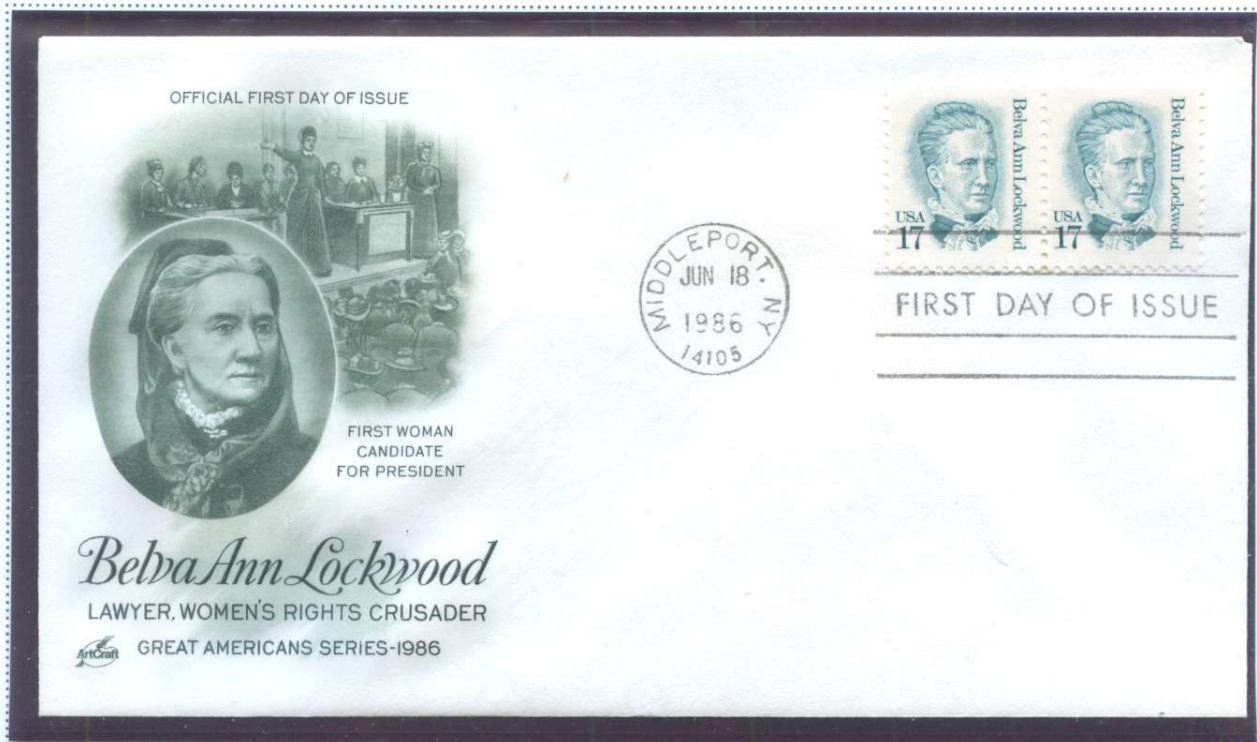
THE GREAT AMERICANS

BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD

1830 - 1917



Belva Ann Lockwood was an attorney, politician, educator and author who was extremely active in the fight for women's rights. After college, she worked at a series of schools, always seeking equal rights and equal pay for women. She studied law but was rebuffed repeatedly by other lawyers because of her sex. She became the first female attorney to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, and was the first female candidate for President, heading the ticket of the National Equal Rights Party in 1884 and 1888.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

VIRGINIA APGAR

1846 - 1917

Red Brown



Orange Brown



Bright Red Brown



Virginia Apgar's claim to fame was for her work in the fields of obstetrical anesthesiology and teratology. She spent ten years as a full professor at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Apgar was the developer of the so-called *Apgar Score*, used to assess the health of newborn infants immediately after birth to detect any conditions requiring special treatment. She spent much of her career devoting her attention to dealing with the health problems of premature babies. In later life, she was a Vice President and Director of the March of Dimes, which currently is searching for treatment of infants.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

CHESTER CARLSON

1906 - 1968



Chester Carlson was interested in the copying and reproduction of printed matter from childhood. His favorite toys were a rubber stamp set and a typewriter. He spent his free time experimenting and making things, and his role model was Thomas Edison. He had to begin work at age eight due to his parents illness, and worked for a printer who sold him an old printing press. He put himself through law school, and later employment at Bell Labs in the patent department gave him access to printing technology. By 1948 he had invented and patented the process of xerography (dry printing) and a dry copying machine. The first model went on sale in 1949. The Army financed much of his research as it was feared nuclear radiation would destroy materials and documents produced by photographic means. The complicated Model A gave way to the modern one-step dry copier in 1959.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

SITTING BULL

? - 1890



Sitting Bull was a Hunkpapa Lakota holy man who became the tribe's war chief during their resistance to government forces. According to tribal history, he had a vision of a great victory over an unknown enemy, and this inspired his warriors to their total defeat of Custer's troops at the Battle of the Little Big Horn shortly after. He then took his people across the border into Saskatchewan, where he remained for four years. After returning and living on a reservation, he worked with *Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show* for a year. Back at the reservation, it was feared he would back rebellious Indians, and a warrant was sworn for his arrest. A scuffle at the arrest ended with his fatal shooting by an Indian policeman.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

MARY CASSATT

1844 - 1926

Large Block Tag, Dull Gum

Overall Tag, Dull Gum

Prephosphored Solid Tag, Dull Gum

Mottled Tag, Shiny Gum



Mary Cassatt was a painter and printmaker who spent most of her life as an adult in France, where she was greatly influenced by the impressionist Edgar Degas. Many of her works are associated with the activities of women, particularly with children. She studied art privately in Paris and practiced her art by copying works in the Louvre. She returned to America briefly in 1870-71, but lack of sales led her to return to Paris, where she was moderately successful at the Paris Salon. Her belief that the Salon had become stagnant in its views led her to leave, and she turned toward Impressionism. Many of her finest works were created during this period, where she and Degas maintained a very close working relationship. The 1890s were her most productive period and she became a role model for many aspiring artists. Among her better known works are *The Boating Party*, *Woman in a Pearl Necklace in a Loge*, *Lilacs in a Window*, *The Child's Bath*, *Breakfast in Bed* and *Little Girl in a Blue Armchair*. Some of Cassatt's paintings are featured on at least four other U.S. postage stamps.



OFFICIAL
FIRST DAY
OF ISSUE

PAINTING: "THE BATH"
BY MARY CASSATT



Mary Cassatt

FAMOUS AMERICAN ARTIST

GREAT AMERICANS SERIES 1988



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

JACK LONDON

1906 - 1968



Jack London was an author, journalist and social activist. He began his career writing fiction for the then-burgeoning commercial magazine market, and was known world-wide for his stories. London spent a good deal of his life as a seaman and an adventurer during the Klondike Gold Rush. Many of his works are based on those experiences, such as *Call of the Wild*, *White Fang*, *To Build a Fire* and *The Sea Wolf*. As an activist, he was a socialist and unionist advocating the rights of common workers. Several of his books of this genre are *The Iron Heel*, *The People of the Abyss* and *The War of the Classes*.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

JACK LONDON



THE GREAT AMERICANS

EARL WARREN

1891 - 1974



Earl Warren was a politician and jurist. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley and practiced law before serving in the Army in World War I. Afterward, he became Deputy City Attorney of Oakland and then was appointed District Attorney of Alameda County. He was noted for being tough on crime and corruption and was reelected three times. During this period he developed many of his policies on justice.

In 1938 he was elected Attorney General of California without opposition. Warren is most remembered at this point as spearheading the internment of Japanese-American civilians at the start of World War II, which in his 1977 memoirs he admitted was a mistake. He worked to modernize the governorship and the state government in general, and used wartime tax surpluses for public works and creation of jobs for veterans. He raised gasoline taxes to build a statewide network of freeways.

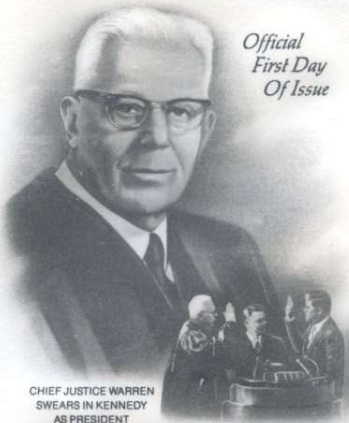
Warren ran for Vice-President with Thomas Dewey but was beaten badly by Harry Truman, and lost the 1952 presidential nomination to Dwight Eisenhower. Eisenhower nominated him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1953 in a recess appointment, and he was later confirmed. Warren's success in the post was based on his ability to get the other justices to reach a consensus. During his tenure the Court turned its attention largely from property rights to civil rights and he led the Court to several landmark decisions, notably *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which desegregated public schools and was a forerunner of the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts.

Another major decision was *Reynolds vs. Sims*, which established reapportionment on a one man, one vote basis. *Gideon vs. Wainwright* guaranteed free public counsel to indigent defendants, and *Miranda vs. Arizona* established the rights of persons being interrogated by police. Another still controversial decision was *Engel vs. Vitale*, banning mandatory school prayer. He retired from the Court in 1969.

Warren accepted the position of head of the commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy reluctantly, and wanted the final report to be unanimous. To achieve this, he had to compromise on many issues and there is still debate over the result. The commission's refusal to release all its findings has brought a continual accusation of a conspiracy by Cuba, the Soviets and other domestic and foreign agencies.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

EARL WARREN



*Official
First Day
Of Issue*

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN
SWEARS IN KENNEDY
AS PRESIDENT

Earl Warren

*14th Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court*
Great Americans Series 1992



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743 - 1846



Thomas Jefferson is one of the most widely known and respected individuals in American history. He was during his lifetime a philosopher, public official, historian, founder of the University of Virginia and third President of the United States. After finishing his education at William and Mary, he practiced law and then entered local government as a magistrate and later a member of the House of Burgesses. At the age of 26, he designed and built Monticello on his estate, and expanded and remodeled it several times.

As a delegate to the Continental Congress from the colony of Virginia, he was chosen in 1776 to create the draft of the Declaration of Independence, which has been described as a charter of American and universal liberties, with equality of rights regardless of birth, wealth or status, stating that government is the servant of the people, not their master. After the Congress, he returned to the Virginia legislature and served as Governor from 1779 to 1781. He was appointed Trade Commissioner to France, later succeeding Benjamin Franklin as Minister to France, equivalent to an ambassadorship today. Jefferson became Washington's Secretary of State in 1790. Losing the presidential election to John Adams in 1796, he became Vice President, as the law at the time stated the candidate with the second highest number of votes would assume that position.

Among the highlights of his first term are the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the support of the Lewis and Clark expedition. During his second term his efforts to maintain neutrality were ineffective in preventing the outbreak of war in 1812. After his presidency, he retired to Monticello and sold his library to Congress and it became the core collection of the Library of Congress. At the age of 76, he founded the University of Virginia. He obtained the charter and secured the land, designed the buildings, established the curriculum and became its first rector. He regarded this as one of his finest achievements, along with the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom.

Jefferson passed away at his home on July 4, 1826, just hours before his friend John Adams. On his death bed, his dying words were, "John Adams still lives."

THE GREAT AMERICANS

THOMAS JEFFERSON



THE GREAT AMERICANS

DENNIS CHÁVEZ

1888 - 1962



Dennis Chávez was a politician from New Mexico. He was employed as a news editor, contractor and court interpreter until 1916. Due to his bilingual ability he was hired by Senator Jones' re-election campaign as an interpreter. Jones' influence placed him as Clerk of the Senate in Washington, where he attended law school at night until he earned his degree. He returned to Albuquerque to practice law, and was elected to one term in the state legislature. Chávez had two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives before becoming the first Hispanic elected to a full term in the Senate, and held the position of chairman of the Public Works Committee until his death in 1962.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

CLAIRE CHENNAULT

1893 - 1958

Overall Tag, Dull Gum



Surface Tag, Dull Gum



Mottled Tag, Shiny Gum



Surface Tag, Low Gloss Gum




Lieutenant General Claire Chennault was a military aviator who is best known for his actions in China before and during World War II. He was a strong advocate of the use of fighter aircraft in the 1930s, a period when high altitude bombing was considered the best use of military aviation. He resigned from the Army in 1937 to train and advise Chinese airmen in their fight against Japanese invaders. He called for volunteers, who were essentially mercenaries, and formed the First American Volunteer Group, the "Flying Tigers" squadron. After Pearl Harbor, the United States funded the Flying Tigers, supplying P-40 fighters which were not the equal of enemy planes in Europe. In 1942 the U.S. took over and Chennault commanded both Chinese and Army Air Force units. He did his best to aid Chiang Kai Shek and his Nationalist troops, as he feared that without help they would fall before Mao Tse Tung's communists, which they eventually did in 1949.

Official First Day of Issue



Claire L. Chennault
COMMANDING GENERAL OF
The Flying Tigers

 GREAT AMERICANS SERIES - 1990



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

THE GREAT AMERICANS

HARVEY CUSHING, MD

1869 - 1939

Large Block Tag



Overall Tag



Harvey Cushing was a pioneering neurosurgeon. He has been called "The father of modern neurosurgery". He attended the Cleveland Manual Training School, where he developed a strong interest in science and medicine. Their manual dexterity course led to his area of choice, surgery. After receiving his doctor's degree, he studied abroad, then at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Cushing was appointed an associate professor at Johns Hopkins and was in charge of all central nervous system surgery, and introduced the concept of local anesthesia for brain surgery. After serving in World War I, he began using x-rays to map the brain's functions, and introduced the use of the sphygmomanometer for measuring blood pressure. He was also the discoverer of Cushing's Disease, a malfunction of the pituitary gland.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

1911 - 1978

Dull Gum



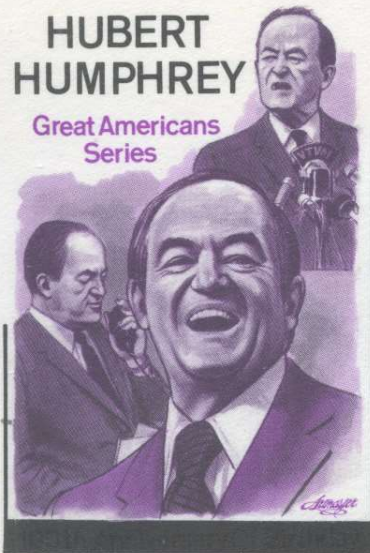
Shiny Gum



Hubert Humphrey was a politician who served three terms as a U.S. Senator, was Vice President under Lyndon Johnson and a candidate for President, losing to Richard Nixon in 1968. He worked as a pharmacist after college before returning to school in Louisiana, where he became a political science instructor. After the outbreak of World War II, he returned to Minnesota as a supervisor for the WPA and then as Assistant Director of the War Manpower Commission. In 1944 he founded the Minnesota Democratic Farmers Labor Party and became mayor of Minneapolis. Humphrey was the founder of the Americans for Democratic Action group in 1947. Elected to the Senate in 1948, his proposal to eliminate racial segregation was part of the Democratic National Committee's platform that year. He became Majority Whip in 1961, was the lead author of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and introduced the proposal for the Peace Corps. After his presidential bid was defeated, he returned to teaching. He was elected to the Senate again in 1970, where he remained till his death in 1978.

**HUBERT
HUMPHREY**

Great Americans
Series



First Day of Issue



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

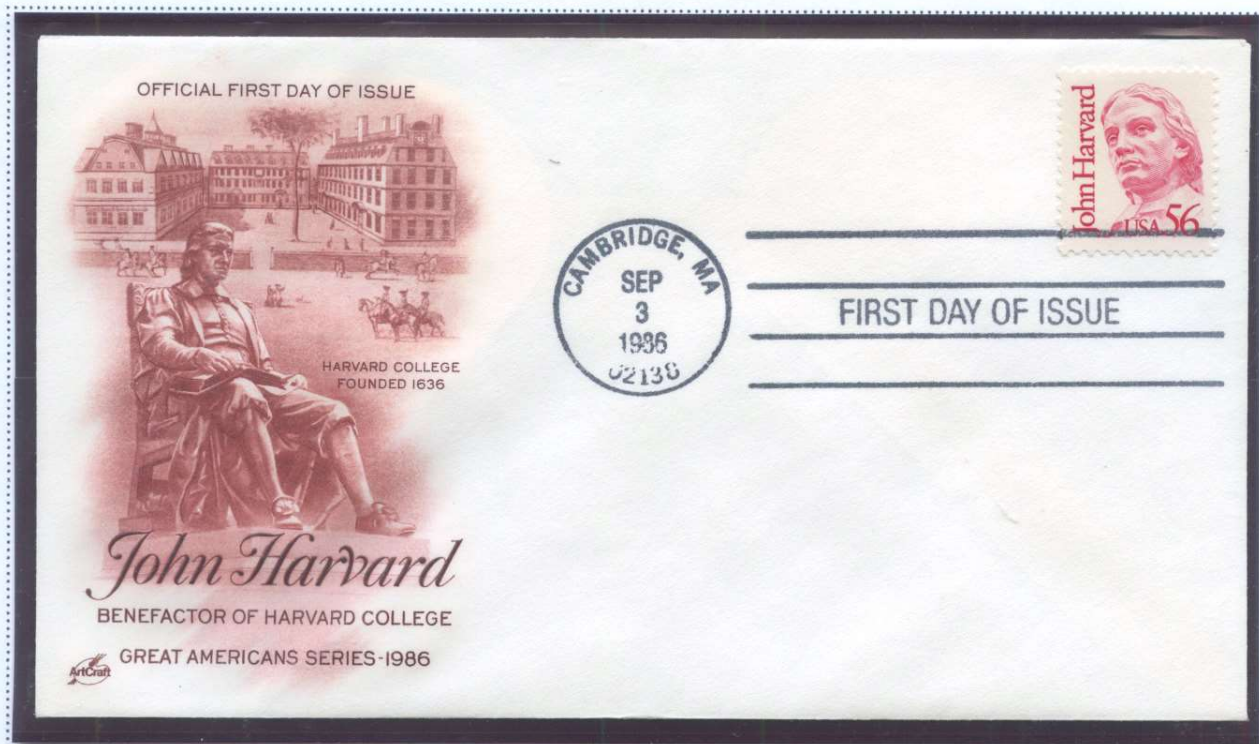
THE GREAT AMERICANS

JOHN HARVARD

1607 - 1638



John Harvard was born and raised in Southwark, England, the fourth of nine children. In 1625, bubonic plague killed all but his mother and brother Tom, both of whom passed away by 1637. His inheritance enabled him to attend Emmanuel College in Cambridge and he became an ordained minister in 1637. Married soon afterward, the Harvards emigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony and Harvard became a preacher. The colonial government allotted £400 to establish a college there. John inherited land in the colony in 1638, but died of tuberculosis that same year. He bequeathed £780, half his estate, to the school, and importantly, his extensive library. In gratitude, the school was named Harvard College after him.



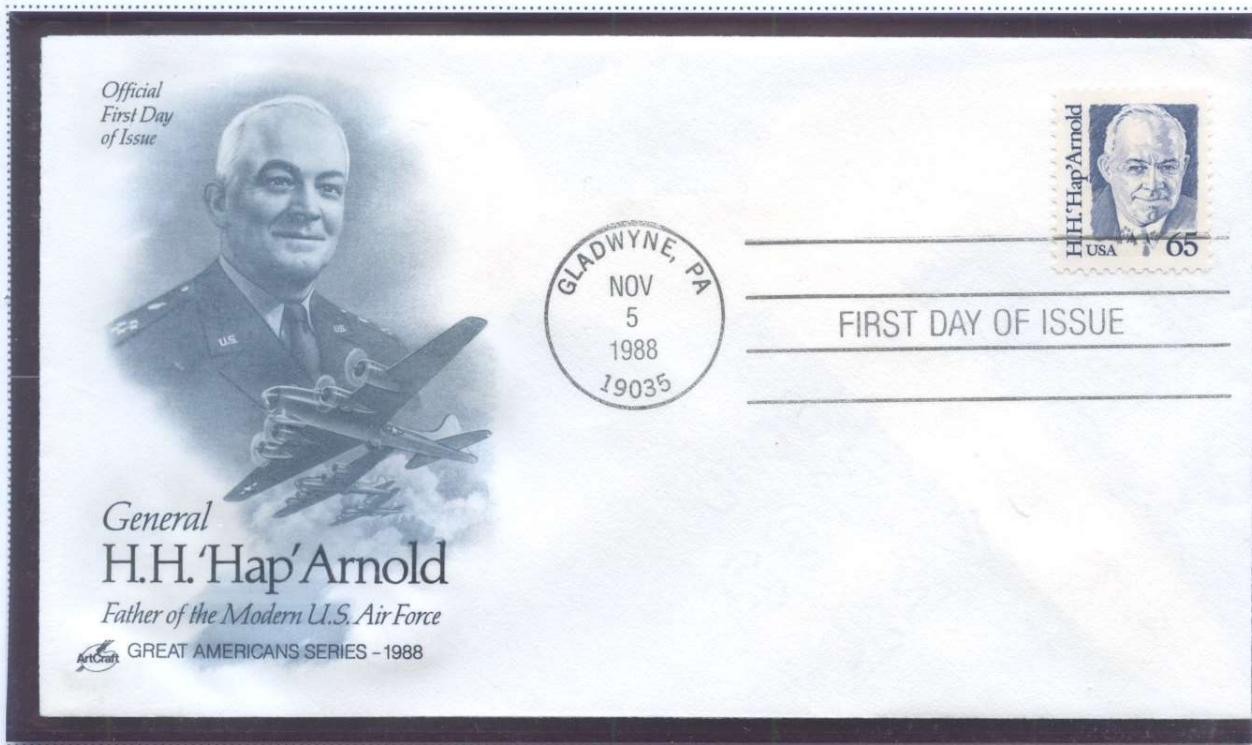
THE GREAT AMERICANS

HENRY H. "HAP" ARNOLD

1886 - 1950



Hap Arnold was an American five-star general in both the Army and the Air Force, the only man to hold that rank in two services and the only one ever in the Air Force. He was taught to fly by the Wright brothers and was the Army's third pilot. He became a protégé of Billy Mitchell and had several firsts in his flying career. He was the first pilot to carry mail, the first to fly over the Capitol and the first to have a congressman for a passenger. Arnold gained his nickname through his cheerful disposition. He was the commander of the Army Air Forces throughout World War II, and transferred to the Air Force upon the separation of the services. He was the founder of the RAND Corporation, a military think-tank on global policy, and also was one of the founders of Pan-American Airways



THE GREAT AMERICANS

WENDELL WILLKIE

1892 - 1944

Dull Gum

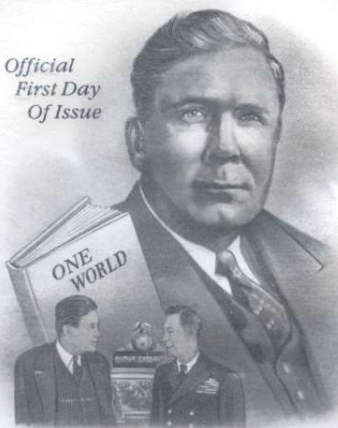


Shiny Gum



Wendell Willkie was a corporate lawyer and liberal member of the Republican Party. In 1940, he became its Presidential candidate. He crusaded against New Deal policies he believed anti-business and inefficient. An internationalist, he needed the isolationist vote to win, but his refusal to take a firm stand on the neutrality issue cost him enough votes to lose the election. Roosevelt thought Willkie's policies close enough to his own to choose him as a "roving ambassador" around the world, and for the rest of his life he dedicated himself to promoting world peace and anti-colonialism.

*Official
First Day
Of Issue*



STATESMAN WILLKIE VISITS KING GEORGE VI

Wendell Willkie

INDUSTRIALIST · PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
HUMANITARIAN · AUTHOR



Great Americans Series - 1992



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

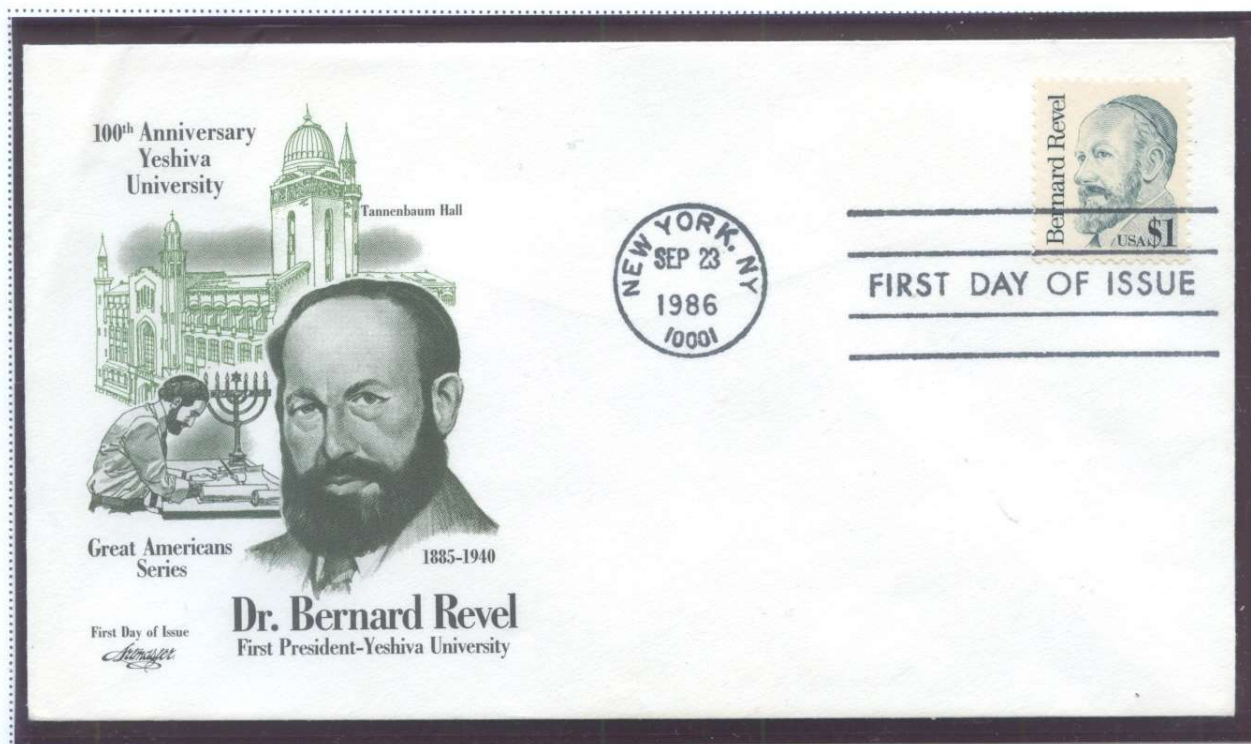
THE GREAT AMERICANS

BERNARD REVEL

1885 - 1940



Bernard Revel was a Lithuanian-born Orthodox rabbi. He served as the first President of Yeshiva College until his death, and the Yeshiva University Bernard Revel Graduate school of Jewish Studies is named after him. After being involved in the unsuccessful Russian revolutionary movement of 1905, he was imprisoned and later emigrated to the United States. He enrolled in New York's RIETS yeshiva. He married into a family of wealthy Oklahoma oilmen and moved to Tulsa, but was called back to New York to become RIET's first President. Although he was an administrator, his first priority was being a scholar. He devoted his life to an educational system which furthered Orthodox Judaism and integration of secular and religious studies, believing that the two were not necessarily in conflict. He became president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, and published many articles on Jewish studies during his lifetime.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

JOHNS HOPKINS

1795 - 1873

*Intense Deep Blue
Large Block Tag
Dull Gum*



*Deep Blue
Overall Tag
Dull Gum*



*Dark Blue
Prephosphored Solid Tag
Dull Gum*



*Blue
Mottled Tag
Shiny Gum*



*Blue
Prephosphored Solid Tag
Low Gloss Gum*



Johns Hopkins was an entrepreneur, abolitionist and philanthropist from Baltimore, Maryland. His bequests founded many institutions bearing his name, notably Johns Hopkins Hospital and Johns Hopkins University. He was raised in a Quaker family which emancipated its slaves according to their precepts in 1807. He partnered with his brothers in retail trade, which together with his investments made him one of the nation's wealthiest men.

A strong supporter of Lincoln, the Union and abolition, he was instrumental in enabling Lincoln's vision of emancipation for all. His pledges of financial aid and free governmental use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad added great support. Hopkins devoted most of his fortune to the welfare of the public, primarily through the creation of institutions which did not discriminate against anyone for reasons of race, religion or economic circumstances. He is noted as having bequeathed the greatest amount of money through philanthropy in our nation's history.

THE GREAT AMERICANS

JOHNS HOPKINS

Johns Hopkins



Colorano "Silk" Cachet

First Day of Issue



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

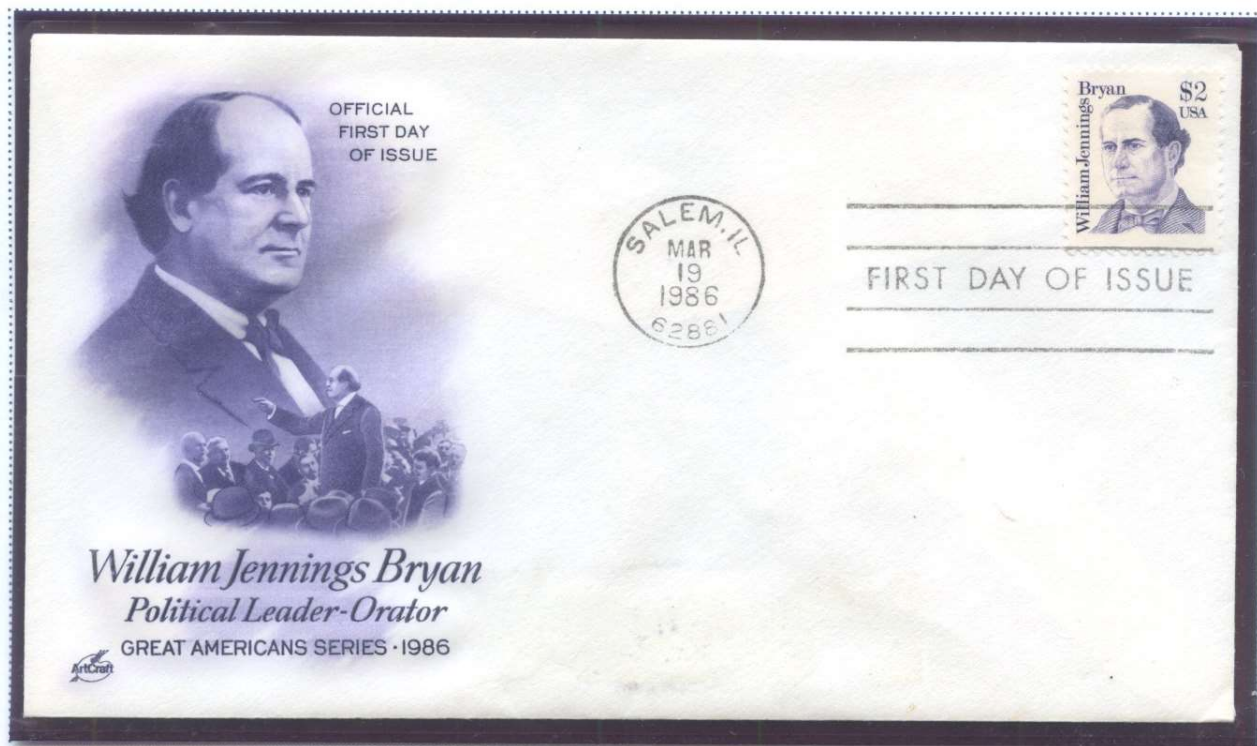
THE GREAT AMERICANS

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

1860 - 1925



William Jennings Bryan was a leading American politician from the 1890s until his death. He was prominent in the Democratic Party's populist wing and the party's Presidential candidate in 1896, 1900 and 1908. He was a pacifist, prohibitionist and opposed Darwin's Theory of Evolution on religious grounds. He believed in popular democracy and opposed the banks' gold standard, embracing free silver, as it would put more money in the hands of the public at large. He was one of the era's best known orators and lecturers. His populism earned him the nickname "The Great Commoner". President Wilson appointed him Secretary of State in 1913, but Wilson's stand on Germany after the *Lusitania* sinking caused him to resign due to pacifist views. He lectured and lobbied frequently for laws opposing the teaching of evolution, and his career came to its peak during the Scopes "Monkey Trial" of 1925, where he faced Clarence Darrow on the evolution issue. He passed away five days afterward.



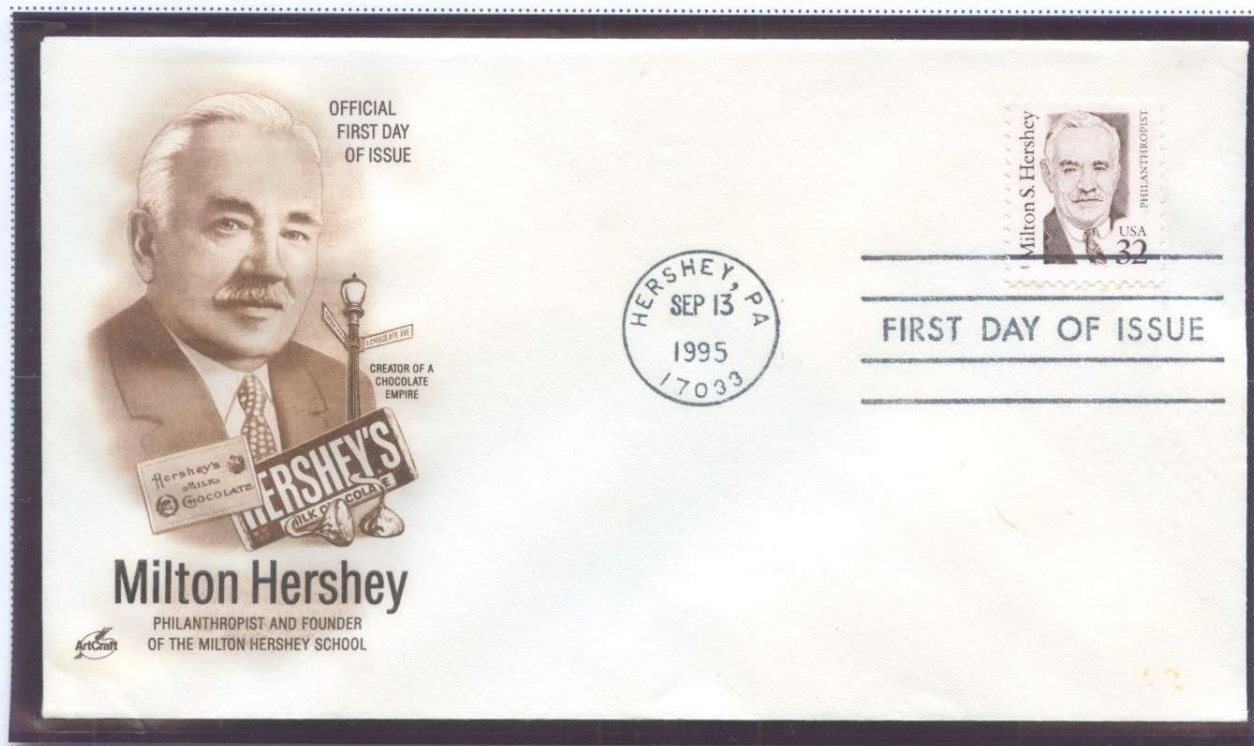
THE GREAT AMERICANS

MILTON S. HERSHEY

1857 - 1945



Milton Hershey was a confectioner, philanthropist and the founder of the town of Hershey, Pennsylvania. Having no formal education beyond the fourth grade, he started candy companies in Philadelphia and New York. Both quickly foundered, but a third in Lancaster, Pennsylvania thrived on his caramel recipe. To accommodate the increased business, he bought land nearby and created the "company town" of Hershey for his employees and families. He donated the funds to found the Penn State Hershey Medical Center and also created the Hershey School for orphans to educate and train them for careers in industry.



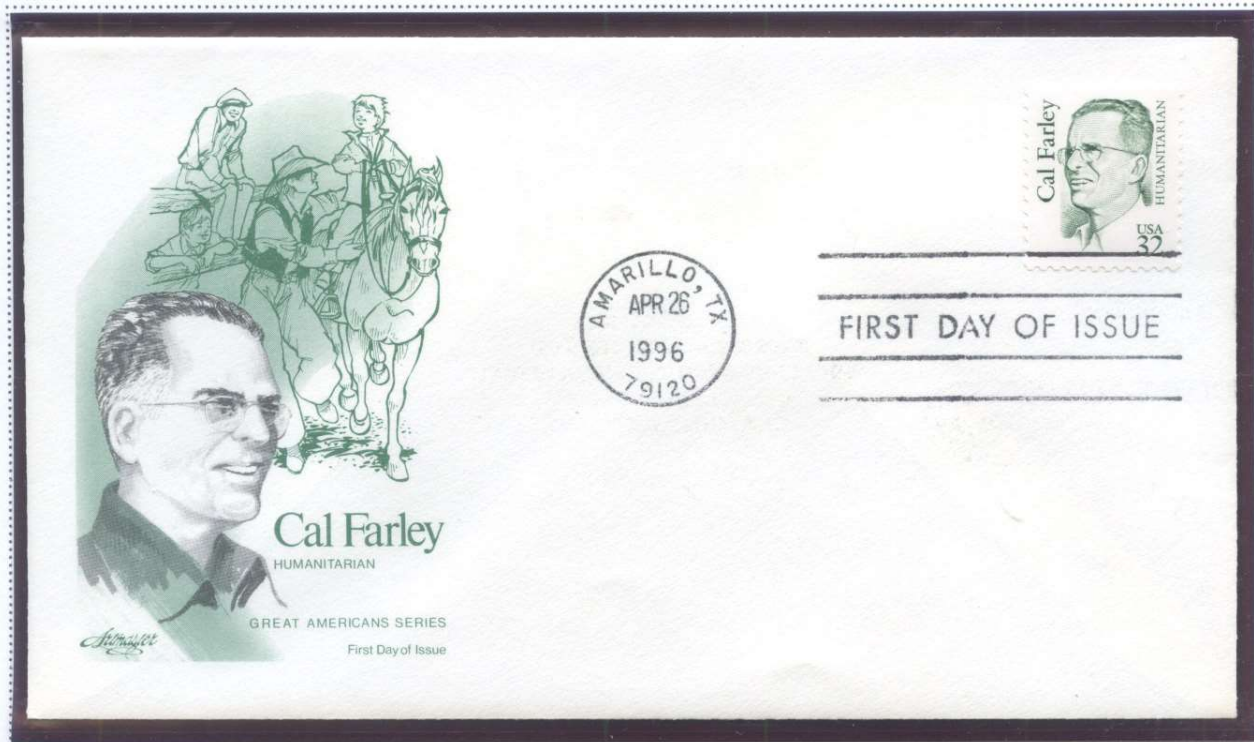
THE GREAT AMERICANS

CAL FARLEY

1895 - 1967



Cal Farley was a business man and professional wrestler. He took up professional wrestling after World War I, moved to Texas and started the *Maverick Club* in 1934, an athletic club for boys. Farley later purchased a nearby ranch and founded *Cal Farley's Boys Ranch*, a residential child care facility for homeless children, thereby earning the nickname "America's Godfather".



THE GREAT AMERICANS

HENRY R. LUCE

1898 - 1967



Henry Luce became famous as a result of his publishing empire. He spent his high school and college years heavily involved with his school newspapers. While working with colleague Briton Hadden on a Baltimore newspaper, they came up with a new concept; publishing the news in the form of a weekly magazine. In 1923, he and Hadden launched *Time Magazine*, which was a compilation of the week's news events. Its success soon led to *Fortune Magazine* with financial news, *Life*, which published news and articles in a pictorial format, and *Sports Illustrated*, devoted to all sports fans. By the mid-1960s, Luce was the largest magazine publisher in the world.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

LILA WALLACE & DEWITT WALLACE

1889 - 1984

1889 - 1981

Blue

Light Blue



DeWitt and Lila Wallace were the founders of *Reader's Digest Magazine*. Wounded in World War I, DeWitt became an avid reader while recovering. He believed that a magazine consisting of a wide variety of articles in an abridged form with no advertising would be welcomed by the public, and DeWitt and wife Lila launched *Reader's Digest* in 1922. Later, condensed books were added to its content. At first, it was sold only by direct mail, and eventually the magazine became one of the most widely circulated in the world. They amassed a huge fortune, much of which was donated to his alma mater, Macalester College, and to the *DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts* at Williamsburg, Virginia.



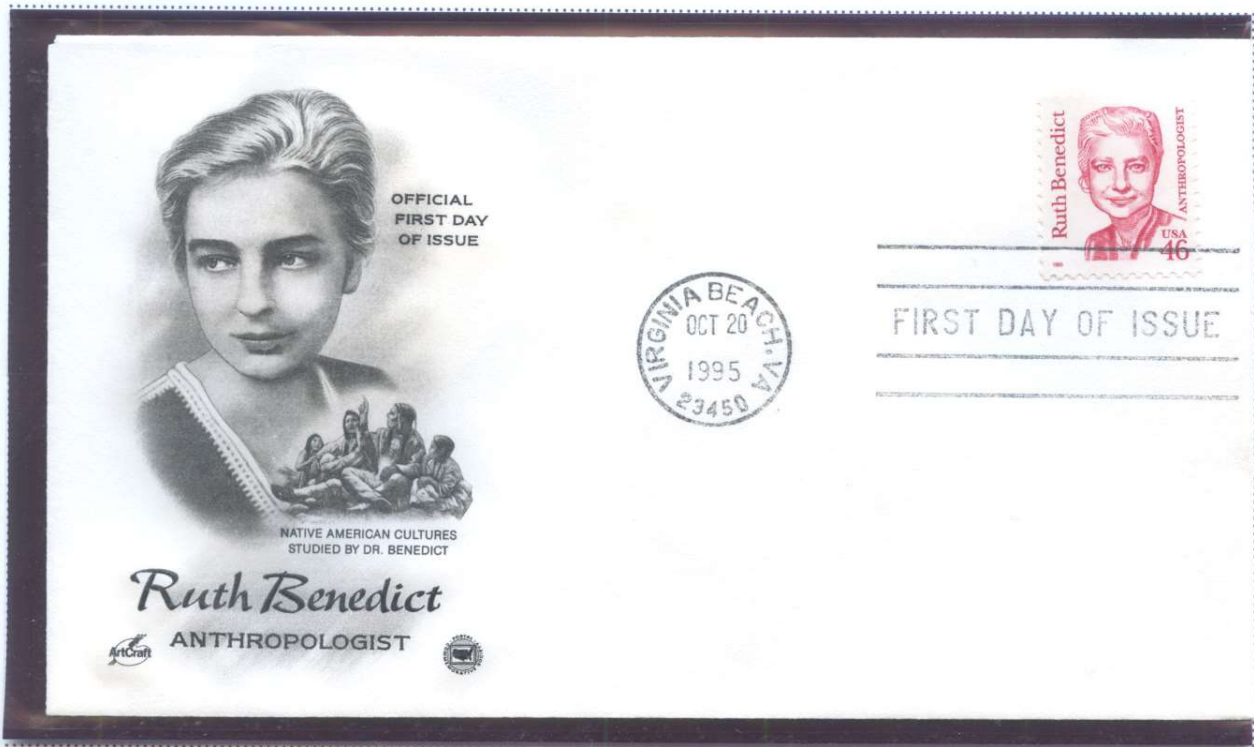
THE GREAT AMERICANS

RUTH BENEDICT

1887 - 1948



Ruth Benedict was an anthropologist and folklorist. She studied under Franz Boas, known as the “Father of American Anthropology”. Benedict became President of the American Anthropological Association and was also a member of the American Folklore Society. She believed that studying the art, culture, language and folklore of a society as a unit was the only true method of obtaining an evenly rounded picture of it. She was particularly influential in educating Americans in understanding the Japanese culture after World War II, convincing the authorities that leaving the Emperor as a figurehead was the only way an acceptable treaty could be created.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

ALICE HAMILTON, MD

1869 - 1970



Alice Hamilton was the first woman to be appointed to the faculty of Harvard University. After receiving her degree in 1893, she studied medicine in Munich and Leipzig and in 1897 at Johns Hopkins. She became a professor of pathology at Northwestern University. Due to her experiences with Hull House, a residence for the poor, she became interested in occupational illness and injuries. Hamilton was appointed in 1908 to the Occupational Disease Commission of Illinois and did much to influence reforms in the regulations of the time. Harvard University appointed her in 1919 as an Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine. Her prime interest was in toxicology concerning industrial chemicals. She defined the toxic effects of tetraethyl lead in gasoline as early as 1925, but no action was taken until 1973, leading to a total ban on leaded fuels.



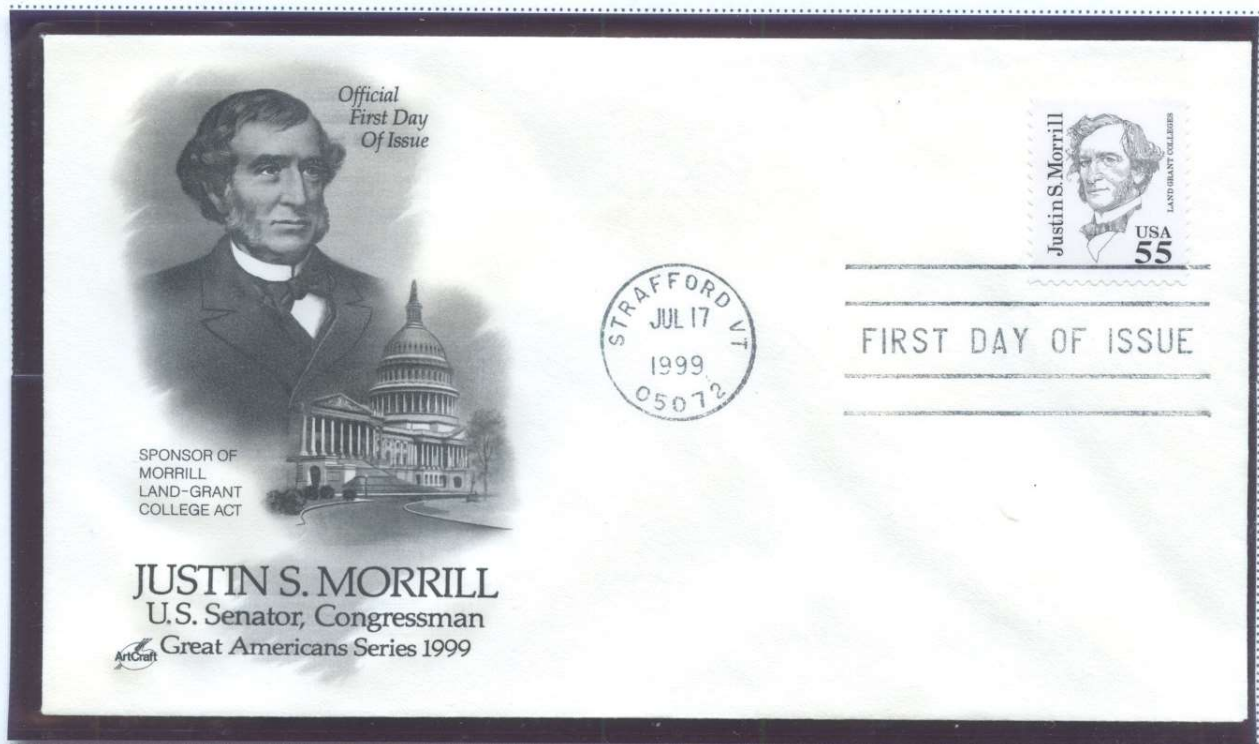
THE GREAT AMERICANS

JUSTIN MORRILL

1810 - 1898



Justin Morrill was a U.S. Representative and Senator from Vermont who is primarily remembered as author of the Morrill Land Grant College Act, as well as being one of the founders of the Republican Party. The Land Grant Act provided funds for the founding of institutions of higher learning in every state. He sponsored the Morrill Tariff of 1861, which provided needed funds to prosecute the Civil War. Morrill was a prime mover in the erection of the Library of Congress building and the Anti-Bigamy Act. He backed another land grant bill in 1890 which led to the creation of many historically black colleges. Ultimately, at least 106 colleges were founded as a result of his actions.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

MARY BRECKENRIDGE

1881 - 1965



Mary Breckenridge was persuaded by her parents not to attend college and married. Her husband's death after two years and the death of both her children by a second marriage drove her to attend nursing school. She then joined the American Committee for Devastated France. In Europe, she became their Director of Child Hygiene and District Nursing.

Her contacts with French and English nurses and midwives convinced her that having people with similar training would be very useful in rural America. She trained at the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies and became certified. On her return to the United States, she founded the Kentucky Committee for Mothers and Babies, which later became the Frontier Nursing Service. Her large home was her residence and the service's headquarters, and in 1939 she founded a school for midwives.



THE GREAT AMERICANS

ALICE PAUL

1885 - 1977

Bright Violet



Dull Violet



Pale Violet



A suffragist, feminist and activist for women's rights, Alice Paul was a leader for over ten years in the campaign to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing women the right to vote. From 1920 until 1970 she was highly active on behalf of the National Woman's Party to pass an Equal Rights Amendment to prevent discrimination against any person due to his or her sex. Her battles finally saw fruit with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



The End