Greetings From Ohio!



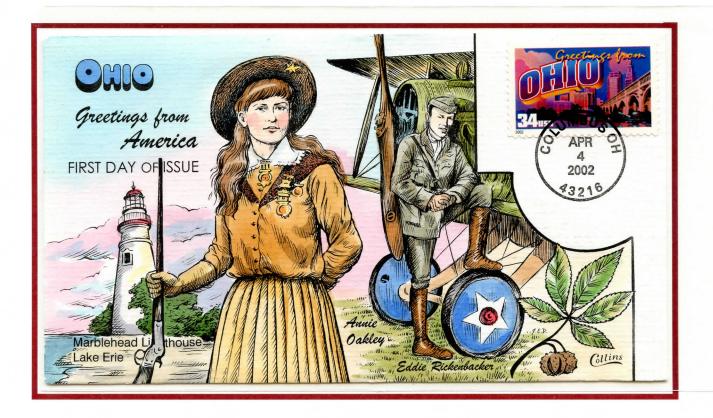
"Greetings From Ohio," is a philatelic exhibit describing the history, nature, culture and technology of Ohio. For those who want to further explore this great state, a special section at the end of the exhibit, "Fun Facts and Places To Visit", is included.

The purpose of this exhibit is two-fold – to provide an educational resource for teachers, and to provide philatelists with an example of a unique adaptation of freestyle exhibiting. A copy of this exhibit is available as a reference for teachers.

The assistance of the Dayton Stamp Club in procuring materials for this exhibit is gratefully acknowledged. The American Philatelic Society's Ohio album pages for young collectors were used for background research. This album, along with many others, is available for free on their website.

"With God, All Things Are Possible"

Ohio State Motto, adopted in 1959



Greetings From Ohio Outline

History

Before There Was An Ohio Northwest Territory Ohio Plays Her Part War of 1812 Civil War Spanish American War World War 1 World War 11 Korean War Viet Nam War War in the Middle East Other Contributions ...

Nature

State Symbols Geography Natural Resources Economy Recreation Disasters The Dayton Flood of 1913 The 1969 Cuyahoga River Fire Disasters of the Lake Erie Jslands



Culture Education Literary Arts Performing Arts Sports **Business/Government/Politics** Technology Inventors Aviation Fun Facts and Places To Visit Toledo Great Lakes Area Cleveland Ashtabula County Akron/Canton Amish Country Marietta Hocking Hills Chillicothe Cincinnati Dayton Ada/Wapakoneta Marion Zanesville Area

Columbus

Before There Was An Ohio

During prehistoric times, glaciers covered much of the United States, including most of what became Ohio.



When the glaciers retreated and the climate warmed, these prehistoric animals were replaced by smaller game such as bison.



Prehistoric peoples hunted wooly mammoth and mastodon.

32 ^{USA}



Eventually, the earliest people started farming, growing all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Fish filled the rivers and lakes. Deer and smaller game were abundant.

Woolly mammoth









The oldest know watercraft in North America, a dugout canoe, built around 1600 BC, was found in a peat bog in Ashland County, Ohio in 1990.



Thousands of years ago, prehistoric Indians called mound builders lived in Ohio. They left over 6,000 burial mounds, many in the area near Chillicothe, Ohio.





The Great Serpent Mound near Hillsboro, Ohio is one of the best know prehistoric structures in the world.

The Northwest Territory

Exploration of the land now known as Ohio began in the 1600's. Cavelier de la Salle was the first European to reach Ohio. The French based their claim to the entire Northwest Territory on La Salle's exploration.





But the British demanded all the territory extending inland from their Atlantic colonies



This dispute led to the French and Indian/Seven Years War. Eventually, under the Treat of Paris of 1763, France gave Britain all land east of the Mississippi.



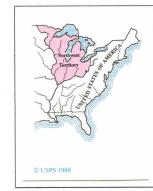
In 1780, George Rogers Clark defeated the Indian allies of the British in the Battle of Piqua. This victory helped lay the claim to the Ohio region for the newly formed country under the Treaty of Paris in 1783.



The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 allowed for the creation of states in the northwest Ohio valley.



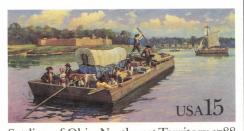
The Northwest Territory included the land between Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes and Canada.



Revolutionary War General Rufus Putnam received land grants for veterans and founded Marietta in 1788, the first American settlement in Ohio.

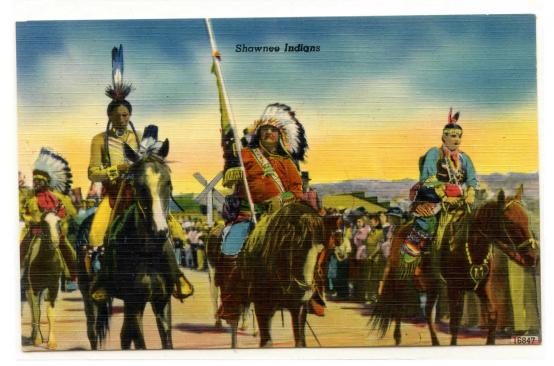


Marietta was named after Queen Marie Antoinette of France. In the late 1700's, settlers began to move westward into the Northwest Territory.



Settling of Ohio, Northwest Territory, 1788

Native Indians, led by the Shawnees, resisted the expansion of the United States into their traditional tribal lands, resulting in the Northwest Indian War (1785-1795) for control of the Northwest Territory.



This war ended with an American victory at Fort Recovery led by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

In 1803, Ohio became the first state carved out of the Northwest Territory, and the 17th state in the Union.

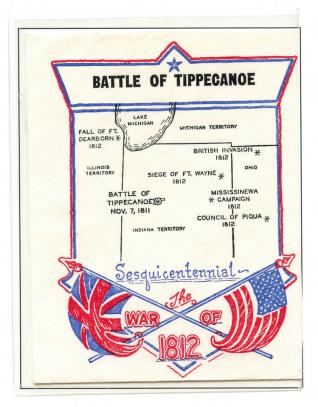






The state flag was adopted in 1902. Ohio is the only state that does not have a rectangular flag.





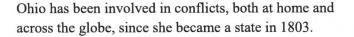
BATTLE of LAKE ERIE

The War of 1812

Fighting with the Indians resumed again in 1811. An Indian confederacy led by Shawnee chief Tecumseh was defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe by the American army under General William Henry Harrison. This victory, along with the death of Tecumseh in 1813, broke the power of the Indians.



Ohio Plays Her Part: The War of 1812



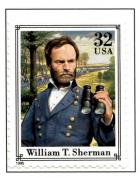
Commodore Oliver Perry defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. The British controlled the Great Lakes, and by this victory, the United States was able to protect the entire Ohio Valley.



Oko Plays Her Part: The Civil War

Famous Civil War commanders Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman were both born in Ohio.







Ohio supplied about 345,000 men to the Union Army, more than the total quotas requested by ten presidential calls for soldiers.

Ohio Plays Her Part: The Spanish American War

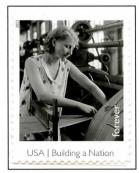
The Spanish-American War broke out in 1898. Over 15,000 Ohioans participated in the military. 230 died, mostly form disease.





Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis Sr. became the first African – American to reach this rank. He began his career during the Spanish-American War and spent part of it as an instructor for the Ohio National Guard and at Wilberforce University in Ohio.

Ohio Plays Her Part: World War 1



As a major industrial center, Ohio produced vast quantities of war materials.

The Ohio Industrial Commission was created to make sure available workers were placed in the most needed jobs.



There was considerable opposition to this war in Ohio with its large population of European immigrants who had brought with them their old loyalties. In Columbus' German Village, German Americans were persecuted.



The first Medal of Honor for aerial combat was awarded to Ohioan Eddie Rickenbacker, the "Ace of Aces". He shot down 21 German aircraft.



Ohio was the site of Camp Sherman, one of the largest military camps in the United States. Over 200,000 Ohioans fought in the war, and approximately 6,500 died.



Ohio Plays Her Part: World War 11



Ohio played a key industrial role in the World War II war effort. Factories mobilized to produce armaments and supplies.



Nearly 8,000 German and Italian prisoners of war were housed in Ohio



839,000 Ohioans served in the armed forces, 12% of the state's population.23,000 died or were missing in action.



The National Cash Register Company Main and K Streets Dayton 9, Ohio

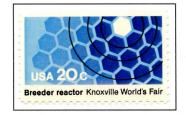
Dayton, Ohio was the site of the highly secret US Naval Computing Machine Laboratory, located in NCR's Building 26. This is where the US Navy developed a more advanced version of the "bombe", a code breaking machine designed to read communications enciphered by the German enigma machines.





1

This design was based on earlier work done by the Polish and continued by the British at Bletchley Park.

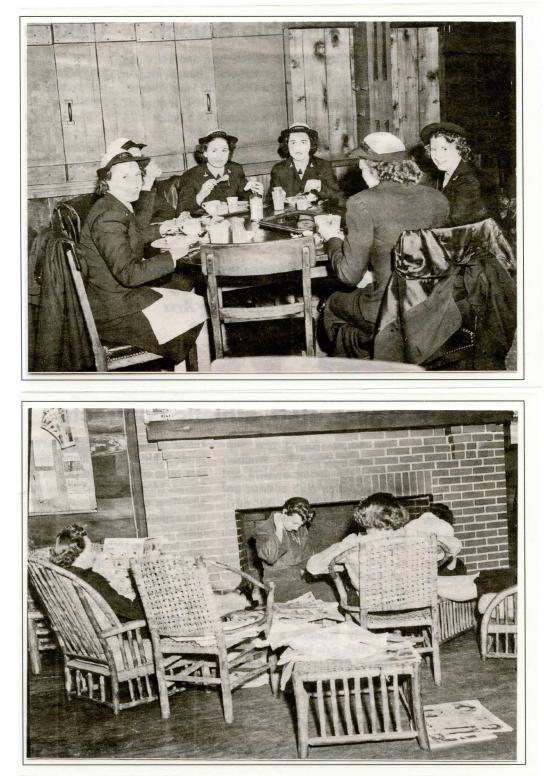


NCR was also the site of the Electrical Research Laboratory, which developed the fast-firing vacuum tube for the Manhattan Project. Both labs were directed by Joseph Desch, an electrical engineer and native of Davton. Ohio's Paul Tibbets piloted the Enola Gay, the Boeing B-29 Superfortress which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.









In 1942, as German U-boats were sinking American ships in the Atlantic Ocean, a top-secret Navy project was created to build a decoding machine right here in Dayton at NCR Building 26. US Navy WAVES assigned to the top-secret codebreaking efforts at NCR were quartered at Sugar Camp in Oakwood. They were given "cover stories" – that they were learning how to use accounting machines – to explain their presence in Dayton.

Reprinted with permission from The Oakwood Register

Ohio Plays Her Part: The Korean War

During the Korean War, 1777 Ohioans were killed and 4,837 wounded.







Ohio Plays Her Part: The Viet Nam War

Ohio Baby Boomers were active in the anti-war movement, protesting the involvement of the U.S. in Viet Nam. The Kent State Massacre occurred on May 4, 1970 in Kent, Ohio. Nine students were wounded and four killed by the Ohio National Guard attempting to break up an anti-war protest.





Ohio Plays Her Part: The Middle East



An estimated 200,000 Ohioans have served thus far in the Gulf, Iraq, and Afghanistan conflicts.

Other Contributions ...

Ohio pays stipends to the veterans of these wars and provides free in-state tuition to any veteran, regardless of state of origin.



The Veterans of Foreign Wars was established in Columbus, Ohio in 1899.



The first ever Medal of Honor was awarded in 1863 to Jacob Parrott from Fairfield County, Ohio. Ohioans have received 240 of the 3,526 Medals of Honor which have been awarded to date.



Nature - State Symbols

The white-tailed deer, abundant throughout the state, was chosen in 1988 for its essential role in providing food and clothing for Ohioans, from native peoples to current day hunters.





Ohio's state bird is the Northern Cardinal. Chosen in 1933, it is found throughout the state, even in midwinter.

The state flower of Ohio is the red carnation. It was chosen in 1904 to honor assassinated President William McKinley, who was from Ohio. McKinley considered it a lucky charm, and often wore one in his jacket buttonhole. Ohio's state insect, the ladybug, was chosen in 1975. The General Assembly resolution states, "The ladybug is a symbol of Ohio – she is proud and friendly . . . and extremely industrious and hardy ..."







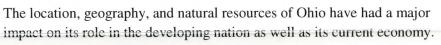
Nature -

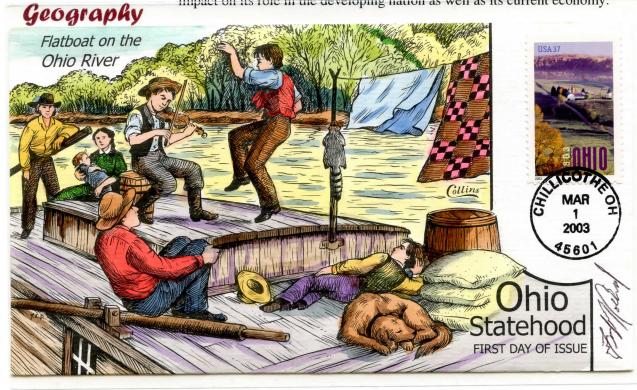
The state wildflower is the large white trillium, adopted in 1987 because it is found in all of Ohio's 88 counties. Flint, a variety of quartz, is Ohio's official gemstone. Large quantities exist in east and central parts of the state.





In 1953, the buckeye, found throughout Ohio, became the state tree. Its nuts resemble the shape and color of a deer's eye. Ohio residents are nicknamed "Buckeyes."







Ohio took its name from the Iroquois Indian word meaning "something great". They were describing the Ohio River which forms the state's southeastern and southern borders.



As the U.S. expanded westward, Ohio was called the Gateway State. Ohio served as an important link to the West. Railways, canals, and roads crossed the state.



In 1818,"Walk-in-the-Water" became the first steamboat on Lake Erie. It demonstrated the practical use of the Great Lakes as a waterway to the West.



The Erie Canal opened in 1825. The Ohio & Erie Canal, joining Cleveland and Portsmouth, opened in 1832, and the Miami & Erie Canal, connecting Toledo and Cincinnati, in 1845. These canals were busy trade routes.





The Ohio River connects Ohio with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Its entire length of 981 miles is navigable throughout the year.



The Ohio River Canalization, a system of locks and dams built to increase the flow of goods through the canals, was completed in 1929.





With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, Ohio began trading internationally. Eight Ohio cities became ports. By 1970, Ohio ranked 4th among states in the value of goods exported annually.





In 1852, construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was completed. It was the first rail line to reach the Ohio River from the East. Lines were extended to connect major Ohio cities.



Nature – Natural Resources

In addition to its central location and many waterways, an abundant supply of natural resources have made Ohio one of the leading industrial states in the country.





Coal deposits which form part of the Appalachian coal fields are abundant in the east and southeast. Petroleum is mined in eastern Ohio, where both oil and natural gas are plentiful.







Sandstone is found throughout the eastern and northern parts of the state. Ohio is one of the nation's leading salt producers. The deepest mine in the U.S. is northeast of Cleveland.





Nature - Economy

The abundance of raw materials and availability of shipping by water have attracted many industries to the state.







Glassmaking is a major industry with plentiful deposits of sand and natural gas, both used in the manufacturing process.

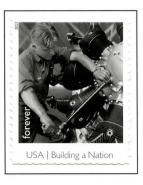
Ohio ranks second nationally in raw steel production.



Transportation-related equipment is Ohio's leading manufactured product. Automobiles, trucks, airplanes and metal parts are shipped across the country.









Ohio's industrial growth moved forward rapidly in the 1960's. New aluminum plants and chemical factories were built along the Ohio River which provided cheap, coalgenerated power.







The world's largest yogurt manufacturing plant, Dannon, is in Minster, Ohio.

A factory in Wellston, Ohio is the world's leading producer of frozen pizza.

Proctor and Gamble, a major manufacture of soap and cosmetics, is based in Cincinnati.





The company headquarters for Goodyear Tire and Rubber is in Akron, Ohio. It began manufacturing rubber products in 1870. Return Postage Guaranteed by Captain Tim's Ivory Stamp Club Box 1801, Cincinnati, Ohio





Here IVORY SOAP STAMP CLUB with Captain Tim Box 1801 Cincinnati Ohio

In the 1930's Proctor and Gamble hired Captain Tim Healy, an Australian WWI hero, to promote Ivory Soap through the Ivory Soap Stamp Club. This radio program brought 32,000 young stamp collectors into the hobby.



But manufacturing is only part of Ohio's economy. Half the state is covered by fertile farmland. Ohio is a major producer of corn and soybeans. Vineyards flourish on the plains beside Lake Erie and their offshore islands.









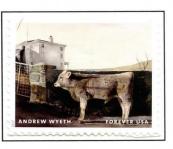
Ohio is a leader in the production of eggs, turkey, and chicken. Most poultry farms are in western Ohio.



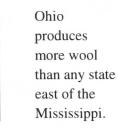
Apple trees grow well in north central Ohio. Contrary to folklore, Johnny Appleseed, John Chapman (1794-1845) did not plant seeds all over the state. He built nurseries which he left in the care of local settlers.



Dairy farming is also prevalent, especially in the north. Ohio ranks as a leading producer of cheese and ice cream.









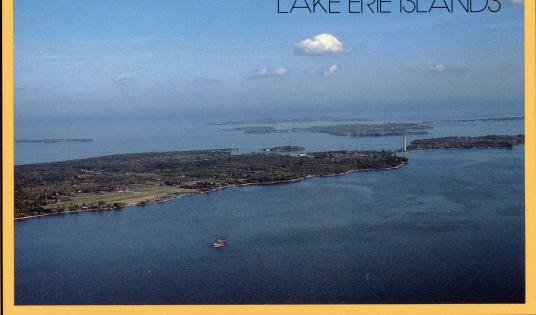
Nature - Recreation

Ohio's 2500 lakes and 44,000 miles of rivers and streams provide many opportunities for boating, fishing and swimming.









Along the shores of Lake Erie are many small islands. Kelley's, North, Middle and Small Bass Islands are used chiefly as recreation areas.

Nature - Disasters: The Dayton Flood of 1913

Nature has not always been kind to Ohio. The Dayton Flood of 1913 ranks as Ohio's worst natural disaster. The storm started on March 21, 1913, Easter weekend. The levees along the Great Miami River couldn't withstand the sheer volume of water and failed. The amount of water that passed through the river's channel in Dayton equaled the amount of water that flows over Niagara Falls in a four-day period.



Downtown Dayton. Note horses swimming.

Between 98 and 123 people died in Dayton from drowning or exposure, with temperatures only in the 20's. 65,000 residents were displaced from their homes and 1000 homes were destroyed. More than \$100 million in property damage occurred (two billion in today's economy). 1,420 horses and 2,000 other animals drowned.

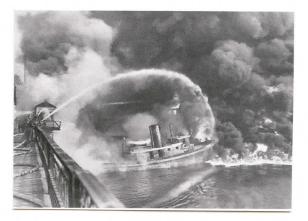
However, from this disaster emerged a flood control system. In 1914, Ohio passed the Conservancy Act, the first legislation of its kind in the U.S. This established flood control districts with dams, levees, and flood protection plains. This system is still considered a national model for flood prevention.

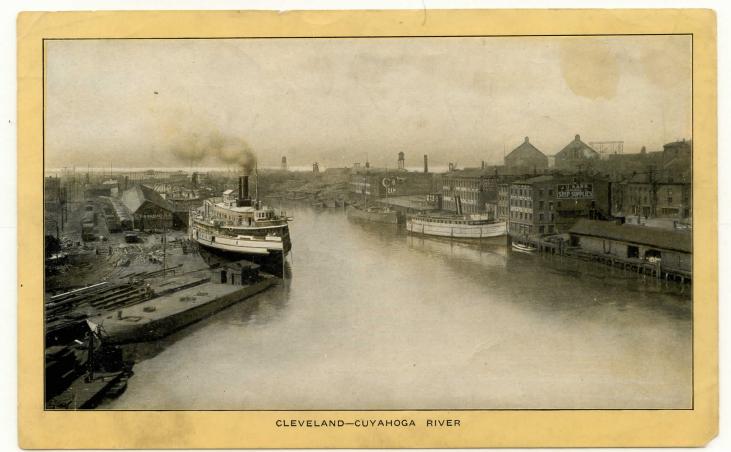


Nature – Disasters: The 1969 Cuyahoga River Fire

The Cuyahoga River in northeast Ohio was one of the most polluted rivers in the country. Factories from Akron to Cleveland dumped their untreated waste into the river where it eventually emptied into Lake Erie. One observer wrote, "The river looked like oil and grease and paint, not water." When it started burning in 1969, it became the catalyst for the passage of the Clean Water Act.







Nature – Disasters of the Lake Erie Jslands Ohio's Lake Erie Islands have been the site of multiple disasters from the early 1800's to as recently as 2000. Attempts to settle the islands and establish recreational areas, vineyards, and limestone mines frequently lost to the rage of nature. Ice, storms, and fire have cost many lives.



Once considered the largest and most magnificent hotel in the world, Hotel Victory on South Bass Island burned to the ground on August 14, 1919.



The culture of a state is the story of its people – their character, accomplishments, and beliefs. Following is a sampling of the contributions of Ohioans to education, literary and performing arts, and sports. It concludes with a peek into some socially significant activities of prominent Ohio businessmen, as well as important aspects of Ohio government and politics over the years.

After 5 days, return to OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Agricultural Education, COLUMBUS, OHIO. 2609 medaugave- R. G.K. Sitt 162 So Plumbit German



. The Morrill Act, also known as the Land Grant College Act, was passed by Congress in 1862. This provided for the establishment of at least one college in every state. Land grant colleges were federally subsidized and accessible to everyone. In Ohio, the land grant college is The Ohio State University, One of the requirements for statehood in the Northwest Territory was the creation of educational institutions. Ohio University was chartered in 1804 at Athens, Ohio, eleven months after Ohio achieved statehood.



E D U C ATION HOH UNITED STATES POSTAGE

John Newton Templeton, on graduation from Ohio University, became the first African-American to receive a college degree in the Northwest Territory. Unlike many other institutions of higher education at the time, Ohio University had no restrictive clauses pertaining to race. Oberlin College, founded in 1833 in Oberlin, Ohio, is the oldest coed liberal arts college in the U.S. Oberlin is known for its Conservatory of Music.



Horace Mann was a visionary American educator during the early 1800's. In 1852, he became the president of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio. During his tenure, Antioch became the first college to educate men and women equally.





1483-1983 USA 2Oc

Myers Hall

In 1845, Wittenberg University was founded in Springfield, Ohio by Lutheran clergy. Its initial purpose was to train clergy in English rather than German, as was the custom at other Lutheran universities.



During the 1800's, several Ohio educators wrote school textbooks that were used throughout the country. Most famous of these were the McGuffey Readers, authored by William H. McGuffey.

Hebrew Union College was established in 1875 by Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, the founder of American Reform Judaism. The Cincinnati campus is the oldest Jewish seminary in the Americas. Students attend from around the world.



Miami University, founded in Oxford, Ohio in 1809, is a liberal arts college known nationally for the quality of its teachers and beauty of its campus. Miami has a long tradition of Greek life, earning it the nickname "Mother of Fraternities".

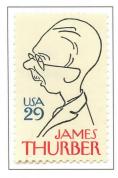




Culture - Literary Arts



Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, spent several years in Cincinnati where she was exposed to the harsh reality of slavery. She became active in the abolitionist cause as a result of this experience.

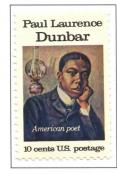


James Thurber was an author and cartoonist with a wit that spanned many genres. Born in Columbus, he began his career there as a reporter. His short story, *The Secret Life of Walter Mitty*, has been adapted twice for film.

A prolific author best known for his poetry, Paul Lawrence Dunbar was born and raised in Dayton, the son of escaped slaves. He was one of the first influential black poets in America. Throughout his career he dealt with the barriers posed by racial discrimination.

Charles W. Chestnutt was an author, political activist and lawyer, born in Cleveland in 1858. Though pale enough "to pass" as a white man, he chose to live his life as an African-American, his true race. His writings explored complex issues of racial and social identity in the post-Civil War South.

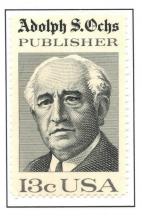








Superman was the creation of Jerry Siegel, a high school student in Cleveland. Initially a bald, telepathic villain, superman was later re-designed with Joseph Shuster, a high school friend, as the caped superhero we know today



Publisher Adolph Simon Ochs was born in Cincinnati. In 1896, he purchased *The New York Times*, a moneylosing newspaper at the time. In 24 years, it became the mammoth enterprise we know today.



Comic strip *Terry and the Pirates*, an adventure cartoon series set in the Orient, was drawn by Hillsboro, Ohio native Milton Carniff. He was inducted into the Comic Book Hall of Fame in 1988.

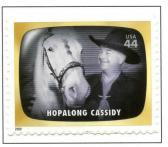




George W. Linn was a philatelic journalist from Columbus. He started *Linn's Stamp News* which has been in continuous publication since 1928. In 1949, the company moved to Sidney, Ohio where it remains today. Amos Media Company, the current publisher, also puts out *The Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*.

Culture - Performing Arts

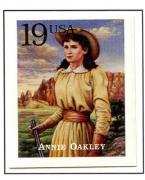
Actor Willian Lawrence Boyd was born in Hendrysburg, Ohio in 1895. He is best known for his role as Hopalong Cassidy, a clean–living cowboy hero, and a role model for youth.



Theda Bara, born in 1885 in Cincinnati, was one of the most popular actresses of the silent film era and cinema's earliest sex symbol. Her femme fatale roles earned her the nickname, "The Vamp."



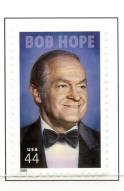




Annie Oakley was born in western Ohio in 1860 and began shooting at age nine to help support her family. In 1885, she joined *Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show* and was the star attraction for 17 years. At 90 feet, Annie could hit a playing card with a .22 caliber rifle, thin edge facing her. Born in 1911 in Cincinnati, singer and actor Leonard Franklin Slye, better known as Roy Rogers, was one of the most popular Western stars of his era. Known as the "King of the Cowboys," he appeared with his wife Dale Evans and horse Trigger.

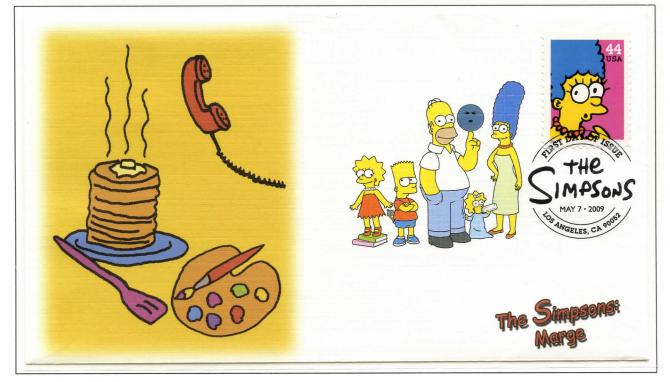


Sir Leslie Townes Hope, born in 1903 in England, moved to Cleveland at the age of 4. As Bob Hope, he was a comedian, vaudevillian, actor, singer, and author. He is widely admired for his life-long performances for troops with the USO.



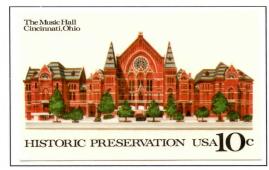


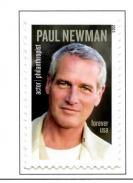
Born in Cadiz, Ohio in 1901, film actor Clark Gable was best known for his role as Rhett Butler in *Gone With the Wind*. He appeared in nearly 70 films, earning him the title "The King of Hollywood," or simply, "The King."



Actress, comedian, and voice artist Nancy Campbell Cartwright was born in Dayton in 1957. She is the voice of Bart Simpson in the popular TV series, *The Simpsons*.

The acoustics of Cincinnati Music Hall have made it one of the finest performance venues in the world. Built over a pauper's cemetery in 1878, it is said to be one of the most haunted places in the country.

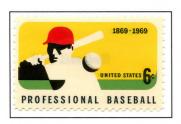






Paul Newman, born in Shaker Heights, Ohio in 1925, was an actor, film director and producer, race car driver and Indy car owner. He was cofounder of Newman's Own, a food company which donates all profits to charity.

Culture – Sports



The Cincinnati Red Stockings (now the Reds) became the first professional baseball team in 1869.



Crosley Park was a major league baseball park in Cincinnati, home to the Cincinnati Reds form 1912 to 1970, and the Bengals football team until 1941. Crosley was the first major-league park with lights for night games.





Satchel Paige played professional baseball for the Cleveland Indians, and was the first Negro pitcher in the American League. He is considered by modern sports writers as the hardest thrower in the history of baseball.

Larry Doby was the second player to break professional baseball's color barrier, 3 months after Jackie Robinson. He played for the Cleveland Indians from 1947 to 1955





At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Jesse Owens set three world records and became the first athlete to win four gold medals in a single Olympics, thereby debunking Hitler's Aryan superiority theory.





Cy Young, born and raised in Ohio, was a major league pitcher for 22 years. In 1956, the Cy Young Award was created which is given each year to the prior season's best pitcher Center fielder Tris Speaker is said to be one of the best offensive and defensive players in the history of major league baseball. He played for and managed the Cleveland Indians for 11 years.



Jim Thorpe was the first Native American to win an Olympic gold medal for the U.S. He won both the decathlon and pentathlon in 1912 at the Stockholm Olympics.



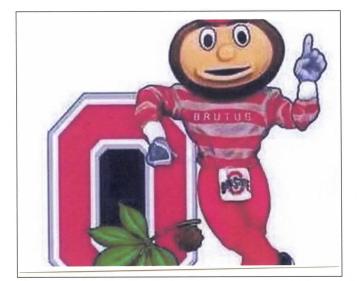


Thorpe played professional football with the Canton Bulldogs and baseball with the Cincinnati Reds. He is considered one of the most versatile athletes of modern sports. The Associated Press named him the "greatest athlete from the first 50 years of the 20th century".



The Pro Football Hall of Fame, which enshrines exceptional players, coaches and owners, was opened in Canton in 1963. Coaches Vince Lombardi and George Halas have been honored with induction. The National Football League was founded in Canton in 1920.



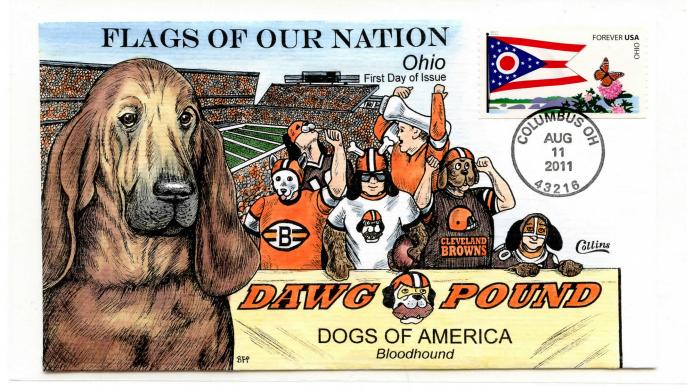


Every year the Ohio State football team ranks near the top of NCAA Division I. The team won the National Championship in 2014.

Ohio is the home of two professional football teams, the Cincinnati Bengals and Cleveland Browns.







Culture - Business/Government/Politics



Barrier and a second se

Cleveland is the headquarters of the Fourth Federal Reserve District Bank, one of 12 federal banks established by Congress in 1913.

Most of Ohio's largest banks are based in Cleveland and Columbus, and both are important financial centers of the U.S.

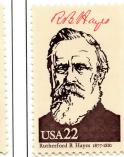
The activities of two Ohio businessmen have had a lasting influence on many lives. Daniel Carter Beard, a Cincinnati businessman, founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905. His organization later merged with the newly founded Boy Scouts of America in 1910.





Irvin F. Westheimer, also from Cincinnati, was a businessman and banker. He began the Big Brothers program on July 4, 1903 when he discovered, Tom, a young boy, and his dog, Gyp, rummaging through a garbage pail for food outside his office. Ohio claims the title "Mother of Presidents." Seven presidents were born in Ohio, and William Henry Harrison was living in Ohio when he became president.















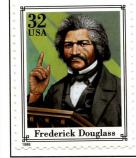


Senator Robert A. Taft, son of President William H. Taft, was born in Cincinnati in 1869. As a congressman, he worked to improve Ohio's public institutions and relief programs. He became Senate majority leader and is considered one of the most powerful senators of the 20th century.

During the Civil War, most Ohioans supported the Union cause. Many slaves escaped from the South across the Ohio River on their way to Canada.







Ohio abolitionists ran the informal network of escape routes and hiding places known as the Underground Railroad. The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center is in Cincinnati.



Many consider Ohio "the first truly American state" because it was formed by groups from the original 13 British colonies, an origin that endowed it with the regional and cultural diversity it maintains to this day. No city, area or industry dominates the others.



Technology -Inventors

Ohio is considered a "barometer" state in national politics. The winning presidential candidates have won Ohio's electoral votes in most presidential elections since 1904. It is said that "the road to the White House runs through Ohio."

pictures, and telecommunication.

Harvey Cushing, M.D., who grew up in Cleveland, was one of the world's leading neurosurgeons. Also an inventor, he developed Bovie electrocautery and a

> John Desch, native of Dayton, in addition to his work during WWII on code deciphering and the vacuum tube for the Manhattan Project, developed a high speed mathematical computing machine in the late 1930's. This was the precursor to the computer.

device to measure blood pressure.

Ohio has made many contributions to technology. Thomas Edison, one of the most renowned inventors

in the U.S., was born in Milan, Ohio. He earned 1,093 patents in his lifetime, which included

innovations in electric power, light bulbs, motion

an inexpensive method for producing aluminum in 1886. Discovered by

Charles M. Hall of Oberlin, Ohio, developed

Frenchman Paul Heroult at the same time, it became known as the Hall-Heroult process.

















Desch received the first patent on the modern digital computer and developed the first completely solid state computer.

These accomplishments, possible because of Desch's expertise in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM fields), put him at the forefront of the Information Age.

The first book matches were manufactured by the **Diamond Match** Company at its factory in Barberton, Ohio in 1896.













Cleveland native

Charles F. Brush

installed the first

electric lights. He

also developed the world's first

automatically-

operated wind

turbine.

The first electric starter motor for cars was invented by Dayton engineer Charles Kettering. It replaced the hand crank and was first installed in a Cadillac in 1911.

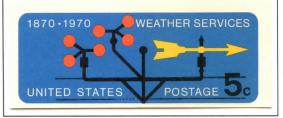
OHIO CLASS

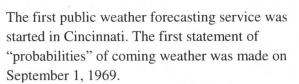
Cleveland 1918 USA

The Cleveland Motorcycle was first produced in 1902 in Cleveland.

The Ohio Class Submarine is the largest type of submarine ever constructed for the U.S. Navy. There are 18 Ohio Class submarines. all nuclear powered.

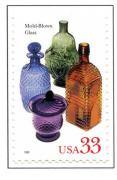
IICA 5





In the mid 1930's, the first 500,000 watt radio station, WLW, broadcast in Cincinnati.





Michael J. Owen created the world's first automated blowing machine for manufacturing glass bottles in Toledo in 1903. It reduced labor costs by 80%.

Technology -

Aviation

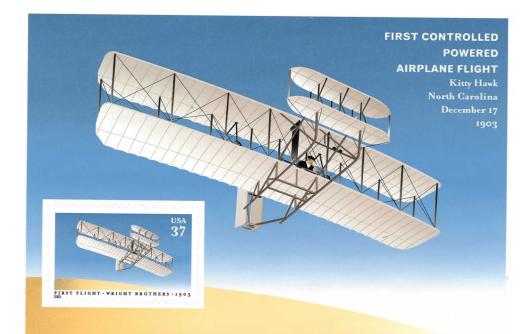
"As long as men fly ... wherever they journey throngh space ... their flights began in Dayton, Ohio, the Birthplace of Aviation."



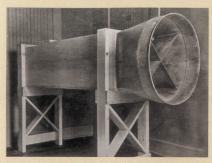
At their bicycle shop in Dayton, the Wright brothers invented and perfected the Wright Flyer, the world's first airplane.

On December 17, 1903, they flew the first controlled, powered, sustained flight in a heavier -than -air machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.





Figuring Out Flight



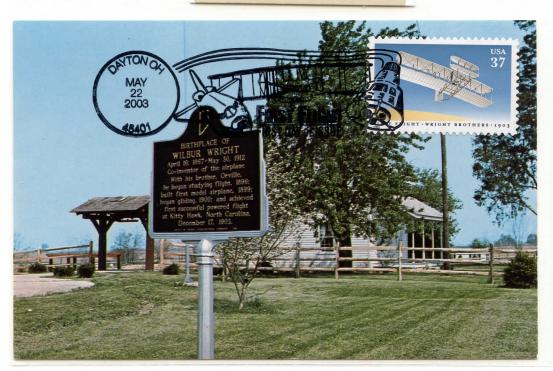
The Wright brothers wind tunnel tested wing designs.

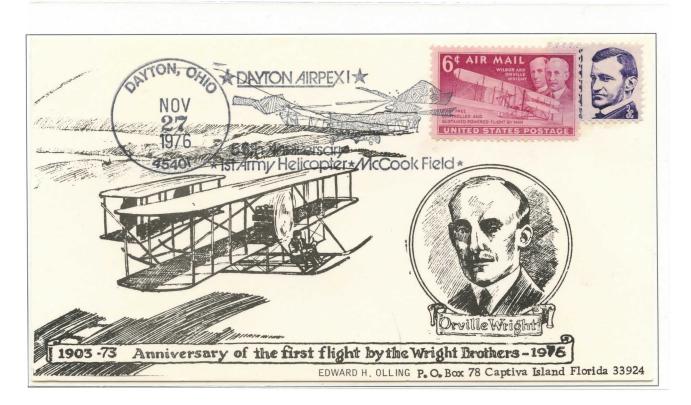
In 1900 and 1901, the brothers traveled to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, to test their gliders in strong, steady wind. Their many failures caused them to question key formulas. They spent weeks scribbling, thinking, and testing models in a wind tunnel. Finally, they found the error. Their 1902 glider flew well, and so in 1903 they built an airplane. On December 17, Orville made the first successful flight, in Kitty Hawk—12 seconds covering 120 feet of ground. This was the flight that made history, but they weren't done yet.

Back in Dayton, they tinkered, talked, tested—and crashed. With each crash,

they figured out another crucial part of flying. They learned how to warp the wings to turn the plane quickly. They fiddled with the elevator, the structure in front of the pilot that helps lift the plane into the air. By October 1905, they were staying aloft until they ran out of fuel: 39 minutes and 24 miles. They flew in straight lines, circles, and graceful arcs—almost like a bird.

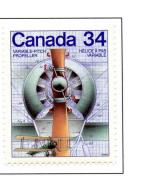
The National Park Service







McCook Field, located in the heart of Dayton, is considered "The Cradle of Aviation". Opened in 1917, this was the nation's first aeronautical research center. It was here that the flying machine born in Dayton was nurtured and developed. Numerous aviation firsts occurred at McCook Field. Controllable and reversible pitch propellers were developed at this site.









Many aviation greats passed through McCook. These included night aerial photographer George Goddard, test pilot James H. Doolittle, and Alfred Vermille, aircraft designer.





Night flying and crop dusting techniques were developed and tested, as was the air ambulance.





Walter Barling designed the Barling Bomber, the world's largest airplane at that time.



The Sperry Messenger, once the world's smallest airplane, was flown and tested at McCook.

120

שראל

The free fall

and the first

a manually

1919.

parachute was

created at McCook

military jump with

operated free-type

parachute occurred

there on May 19,



The Army's first helicopter was built and tested at McCook.



Closed in 1927, much of the work pioneered at McCook Field was continued at the Air Force Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton.



Ohio is proud to be the home of 24 astronauts. Project Mercury was the first manned space program in the U.S. On February 20, 1962, Ohioan John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth. Born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, Neil Armstrong, mission commander of Apollo 11, was the first person to set foot on the moon.

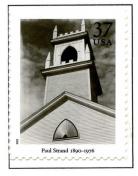




Judith Resnick, Akron, Ohio native, was a mission specialist and the second American female astronaut. She was aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger when it broke apart shortly after liftoff on January 28, 1986.

Fun Facts and Places to Visit





Whether for a weekend excursion or a summer vacation, Ohio has many fun places to visit!

The phrase "Holy Toledo" actually originated in Toledo, Ohio. Toledo earned this nickname because of the many churches that line Collingwood Blvd.

Toledo is known as "The Glass Capitol of the U.S". Glass blowers demonstrate their skills for visitors at The Museum of Art's Glass Pavilion



The Fossil Park in Sylvania has an accessible rock quarry where fossil specimens can be found. They are soft enough to break with bare hands and can be taken home.





At the Butterfly House in Whitehouse, visitors can watch hundreds of species of butterflies in an enclosed garden.



Great Lakes Area

The Lake Erie Islands region is one of the best bird watching areas in North America. More than450 species pass through during the spring migration.



USA John James Audubon

The 400 foot long, 20,000 year old grooves in the limestone of Kelley's Island are one of the world's best examples of glacial action. Take a tour on the Dum-Dums Trolley at the Spangler Candy Factory in Bryan. In business since 1906, it makes more than ten million Dum Dum lollipops every day.





Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial towers over South Bass Island. It is a symbol of the long-lasting peace and friendship with Canada and Great Britain.



Cedar Point has 18 world-class rollercoasters from pint-sized starters like the Woodstock Express to the 120 mph top thrill Dragster. Marblehead Lighthouse near Sandusky is the oldest lighthouse in continuous operation on the U.S. side of Lake Erie, guiding sailors safely since 1822.





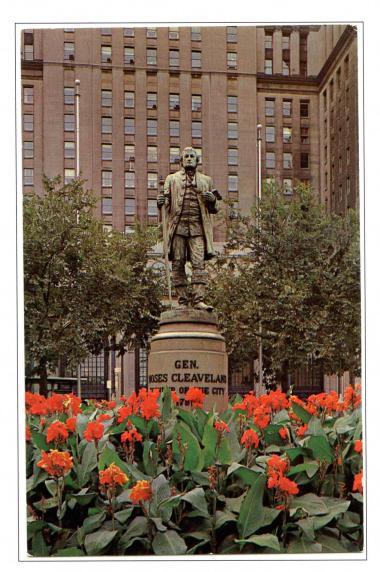
Cleveland was named after Revolutionary War General Moses Cleaveland. In 1832, the first "a" was dropped because the masthead of the local newspaper was one letter too small to accommodate his full name.



The 7 story glass pyramid that houses the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame is in downtown Cleveland. Its exhibits document the history of rock music.



Ashtabula County



Twinsburg has hosted an annual Twins Day every summer since 1976. Over 2000 sets of twins (and multiples) come together to celebrate their special bond.





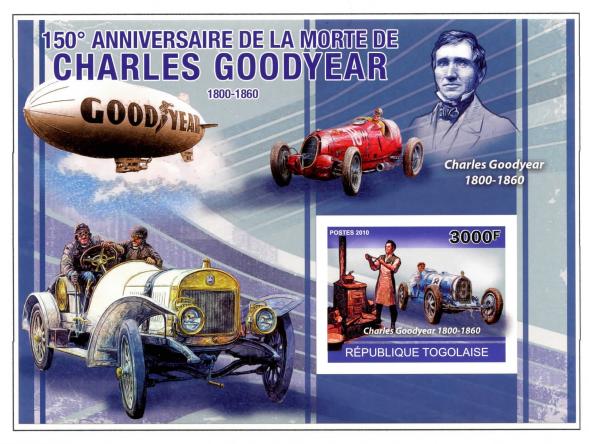
The Ashtabula County Covered Bridge Festival in Jefferson takes place every fall. There are 19 covered bridges, including both the longest and shortest covered bridges open to traffic in the U.S.



The All-American Soap Box Derby takes place every year at Derby Downs in Akron. Started in 1934, it is a racing event for youth down a 989 foot gravity-powered track.



At the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, visitors can take a virtual tour of the Goodyear Blimp's hangar.



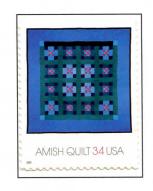


The Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, one of the oldest and longest excursion railways in the country, offers trips through the Cuyahoga Valley National Park with 11 stations along the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour route.





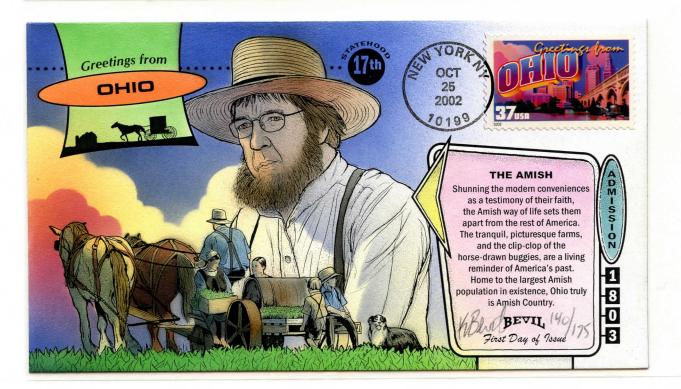
In and around Holmes County lives the largest population of Amish in the country. Along the back roads, picturesque farms and horse-drawn buggies are visible to travelers. Amish women meet together to make hand-made quilts at "quilting bees." Visitors can shop for quilting squares, find quilting bees, and watch artists at work.







Barn raisings are part of Amish life, an event where entire communities come together to build a barn. By noon, the frame is up and everyone stops for a lunch of home grown fruits, vegetables, and baked good.







The Marietta Soda Fountain and Museum features an old juke box, soda pop memorabilia, and a working oldfashioned lunch counter and soda fountain





The Children's Toy and Doll Museum provides a glimpse into the toys that entertained and educated children in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.





The Hocking Hills in southern Ohio are known for their natural beauty. Caves left by the glaciers can be explored. Waterfalls and deep gorges can be enjoyed on horseback. Towering hemlocks, Canada yew, and yellow and black birch fill the landscape.







The Ohio River Sternwheel Festival is held every fall. More than 30 sternwheelers dock above the levee in historic downtown Marietta. Cruises are available for visitors. The first steamboat to travel the Ohio River was the wooden sidewheeler, *The New Orleans*, in 1811.

Chillicothe



The original Bob Evans Farm and Restaurant is located in Rio Grande, Ohio. Still in operation and open to visitors, it was first called "The Sausage Shop."



The outdoor performance of Tecumseh runs continuously from June to September in Chillicothe. This is a drama about the famous Indian chief which includes staged combat with flintlock weapons and live horses.







The magnificent Union Terminal in Cincinnati is one of America's finest examples of art deco design. Constructed in 1933 as a train station, it is now a museum.





The conference known as the Dayton Accords was held in 1995 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.



On November 21, the presidents of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia outlined a General Framework Agreement for Peace, ending the war in Bosnia.



The agreement preserved Bosnia as a single state made up of two parts, the Croat Federation and the Serb Republic, with Sarajevo remaining the undivided capital city.

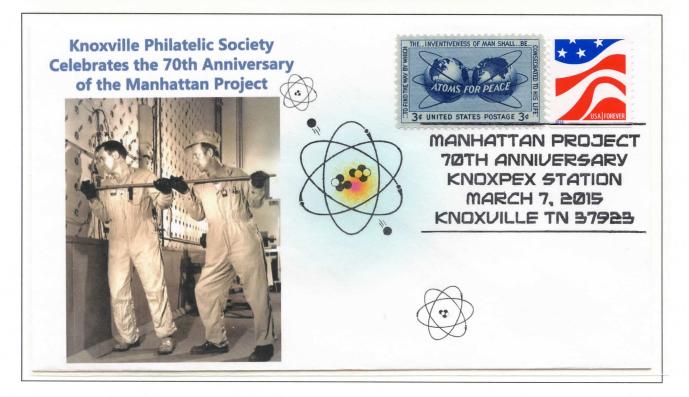


The Dayton International Peace Museum is the only peace museum in the Western Hemisphere to still have a physical location.



The Mound Laboratory near Dayton was constructed by the Atomic Energy Commission after World War II to continue the work done in Dayton on the Manhattan Project.

The Mound Cold War Discovery Center in Miamisburg, Ohio provides an interactive educational experience for visitors to study the contributions of the Laboratory to national security during the tense years of the Cold War.



The Dayton Aviation Trail is a self-guided tour of 14 sites in and around Dayton which tell the story of the Birthplace of Aviation. These include the Aviation Center at Carillon Historical Park where the original 1905 Wright Flyer III is on display, and the bicycle shop where the Wright brothers conducted their research and aerodynamic experiments.





At another location, visitors can experience the thrill of actually flying in a look-alike of the original Wright B Flyer.





The Trail includes the U.S. Air Force Museum which has many aircraft and aerospace vehicles on display. Visitors can tour the inside of Air Force One, a Boeing 707 which carried U.S. presidents. Future astronauts can test their skill at flying a shuttle to a safe landing on an interactive simulator.

Experience the Birthplace of Aviation—Dayton, Ohio



Carillon Historical Park is a 65-acre park and museum which contains historic buildings and exhibits telling the history of Dayton from 1796 to the present.

Visitors can enjoy a 1920's era meal at the Carillon Brewing Company and Restaurant. While eating, diners can watch homemade bread being prepared, from grain to finished product, and beer being brewed from barley.

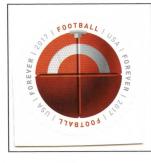




Ada/Wapakoneta

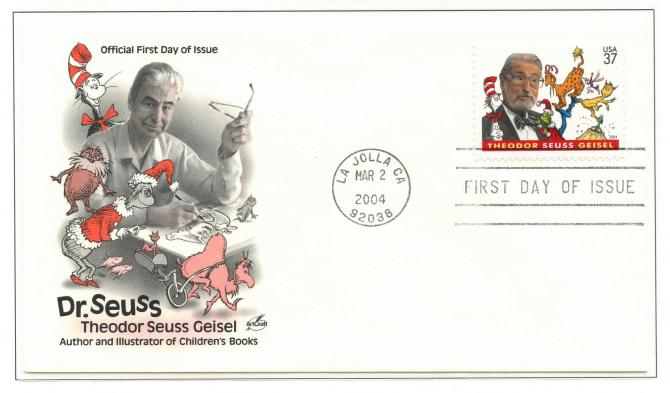
Wapakoneta is the site of the Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, an orb-shaped structure featuring interactive exhibits about lunar excursions. Armstrong's space suit and a real moon rock are on display.





Ada is the home of the Wilson Football Factory which produces over 700,000 footballs a year, including all those used by the National Football League. Every game ball is made by hand.

The Mazza Museum at the University of Findlay in Wapakoneta contains thousands of original art pieces created by illustrators of children's books. It is considered the most diverse collection of its kind in the world.

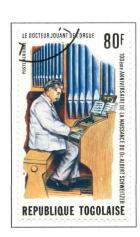




Marion



The Marion Popcorn Festival has been held annually every fall since 1981. Marion was once the epicenter of popcorn manufacturing, home to Orville Redenbacher's popcorn and Cracker Jack. It is said to be the biggest popcorn festival in the world.

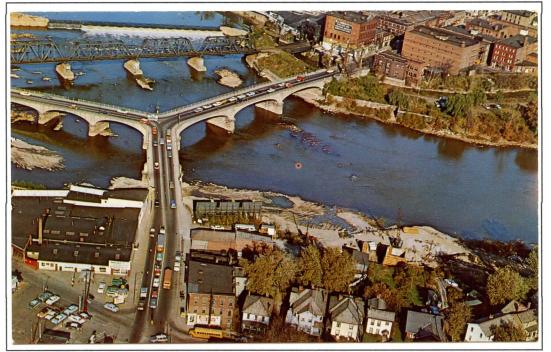


The Marion Palace Theatre is home to a mighty Wurlitzer organ which sits atop a giant gear that can lift the huge instrument above the orchestra pit into full view of the audience. It can reproduce the sounds of an entire orchestra, as well as a train whistle, Chinese gong, siren, sleigh bells, and chirping birds.



The famous Longaberger Basket Building, former headquarters for the Longaberger Company, is located in Newark. The 7 story structure is a replica of an apple basket and weighs about 9000 tons.

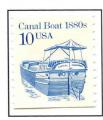




The Y Bridge in Zanesville, built in 1814, is the only one of its kind in the world. It crosses over the Licking and Muskingum



Historic Roscoe Village in Coshocton is a restored community that illustrates life on the Ohio & Erie Canal in the 1830's. It features a horse-drawn canal boat.



Known as the art and soul of Columbus, the culturally rich Short North Art District is famous for its Mona Lisa mural. Painted on the side of a building, the mural is 40 feet long and 20 feet high





A replica of Christopher Columbus' Santa Maria is permanently docked on the Scioto River in downtown Columbus. Visitors may tour the ship's interior.

The Columbus Zoo and Aquarium is home to more than 7000 animals and 800 species. It has an international reputation, operating its own conservation programs, and contributing over \$3.3 million to conservation projects worldwide. The zoo was home to the first gorilla born in captivity -"Colo," appropriately named - born in 1956.



Ohio, with its long and colorful history, has many historic and entertaining venues. This exhibit has included only a sampling.

