



HISPANIC AMERICAN HERITAGE



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Hispanic American Heritage

Hispanic roots in the Americas — North, South, Central — are deep. Here in the United States we sometimes forget that the first permanent European settlers in North America spoke Spanish, not English. Despite our strong ties with Great Britain, the first European colony on the East Coast wasn't Jamestown, Virginia (1607), but San Miguel de Gualdape, founded along the Savannah River in Georgia in 1526 — although the Spanish settlement did not survive past its first year. And when the Pilgrims began building their homes in Plymouth in 1620, St. Augustine, Florida had been a settled community since 1565 and Santa Fe, New Mexico had been a thriving administrative center for ten years. During what is known as the period of exploration, 1492–1542, approximately 300,000 Spaniards emigrated to the New World, establishing more than 200 cities and towns and acquiring more new territory for Spain than Rome had conquered in 500 years.

Today, the United States is the fifth largest Spanish-speaking country in the world. More than 2,000 cities and towns have Spanish names, as do seven states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Montana, Nevada, and New

Mexico). Our modern language has been enriched by numerous Spanish words: adobe, armadillo, arroyo, cabana, canyon, chaparral, coyote, hacienda, hurricane, jaguar, mesa, mesquite, mosquito, patio, portal, ramada, tornado, and many many more.

*Just as we welcome a world
of diversity, so we glory in
an America of diversity — an
America all the richer for the
many different and distinctive
strands from which it is woven.*

— Hubert Humphrey, Vice
President 1965–1969

Americans of Hispanic descent now comprise more than 15 percent of the U.S. population, the second largest ethnic group in the nation. Individuals of Mexican heritage make up the majority of these citizens with about two-thirds the total, followed distantly by individuals of Puerto Rican and Cuban descent. A total of twenty-two nations have contributed to this rich heritage.

The term *Hispanic* actually was coined by the U.S. government in the 1970s to describe individuals from Spanish-speaking countries in the Americas, plus Spain and Spanish territories. *Latino(a)* refers to individuals from any of the countries of Latin America, whether they speak Spanish or Portuguese. Using these definitions, Brazilians and Mexicans, for example, are both Latinos, but only Mexicans are Hispanic. “Latino” is more colloquial and is preferred by many over the more formal sounding “Hispanic.”

Two other terms in popular use are *Chicano(a)* — which has its roots in the migrant worker movements of the 1960s spearheaded by Cesar Chávez, and is heard most often in California and parts of the Southwest — and *Tejano(a)* (“Texan”) — commonly used to describe people of Spanish or Mexican descent living in Texas or along the border region with Mexico.

Hispanic Heritage Month, September 15–October 15, began in 1968 as an annual week-long celebration that coincided with the Independence Day celebrations on September 15 of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and on September 16 of Mexico. In 1988 President Ronald Reagan approved a law expanding the celebration to a month-long reflection on the role Hispanic people have played in U.S. history.

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• DISCOVERING THE AMERICAS • 19TH-CENTURY U.S. STAMPS

Landing of Columbus • Scott 118

Engraving based on an 1836/37 oil painting by John Vanderlyn that shows Columbus landing on San Salvador in the West Indies on October 12, 1492. The great navigator holds a royal banner and claims the land for the Spanish crown. The captains of the *Niña* (Vicente Yañez Pinzón) and *Pinta* (Martin Alonso Pinzón) stand behind him holding the banners of Ferdinand and Isabella. Directly behind Columbus is Rodrigo de Escobedo, the legal officer on board the *Santa Maria* who served as official witness and recorder of all discoveries on the voyage. Also included in the painting is the Spanish explorer Alonso de Ojeda, who actually sailed with Columbus on his *second* voyage in 1493. He is seen at the left of the scene wearing a feathered hat and carrying a musket on his shoulder. This is the first bicolored U.S. postage stamp.



Portrait of Christopher Columbus



• DISCOVERING THE AMERICAS • 19TH-CENTURY U.S. STAMPS

Columbian Exposition Issue • Scott 230–245

The 1893 “World’s Columbian Exposition” commemorated the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s first voyage to the Americas. On December 24, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed, “In the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind.”

The Columbian Exposition opened along Chicago’s lakefront on May 1, 1893. Over the next seven months, twenty-seven million visitors attended the fair. Postmaster General John Wanamaker was responsible for producing the 16-stamp series commemorating Columbus’s voyage, the first U.S. commemorative postage stamps. The issue price for the set in 1893 was \$16.34; in today’s dollars this would be more than \$300. The American Bank Note Company printed approximately 2,005,216,300 Columbian Exposition stamps, which were immediately popular with both stamp collectors and the public.

Columbus in Sight of Land, Scott 230

Engraved after a painting by William H. Powell. On either side of the main vignette are romanticized portraits of two seated figures: an Indian woman and child (left) and an Indian chief in feathered headdress (right). The 1-cent stamp paid the current postcard rate.

Landing of Columbus, Scott 231

Based on the John Vanderlyn painting first used in the 1869 issue. This 2-cent stamp paid the first class letter rate and is the most common stamp in the 1893 Columbus Exposition issue, accounting for 72 percent of the stamps printed.

Flagship of Columbus, Scott 232

The stamp image is believed to be based on a Spanish engraving, although no actual depictions of the *Santa Maria* are known to exist. The ship was a merchant ship with a deep draft that gave her plenty of cargo space and made her more stable during heavy seas. Unfortunately, she was not suited to the shallow island waters of the Caribbean, finally running aground and sinking off Hispaniola on December 25, 1492.

Fleet of Columbus, Scott 233

In addition to his flagship, Columbus commanded two smaller ships, the *Pinta* and the *Niña*. Basic provisions for the total crew of about 120 men included bread, beer, hard biscuits, fish, and salted meat. Initially, some fresh meat was provided by live pigs and chickens kept caged on board. The fleet probably averaged between 90–100 miles per day. No images of the *Pinta* or *Niña* are known to exist; the stamp design usually is attributed either to a Spanish engraving or to a similar design that appeared in an American book published in mid-1892. The stamp most often was used to pay the double-weight, first-class mail rate.

Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella, Scott 234

Inspired by the wall-sized 1884 painting, *Columbus at the*

Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, by Bohemian artist Václav Van Brožík, whose work is said to have been derived from original reports of the January 2, 1492 meeting between Columbus and the Spanish monarchs. The primary purpose of the 5-cent stamp was to pay the Universal Postal Union half-ounce international rate.

Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona, Scott 235

Based on a panel from bronze relief doors by American-born artist Randolph Rogers installed in the U.S. Capitol Building in 1863, the stamp depicts the return of Columbus from his first voyage. He is shown riding through the streets of Barcelona on horseback. Images of King Ferdinand and Vasco de Núñez de Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, stand in niches to either side of the main design.

Columbus Restored to Favor, Scott 236

Based on a painting by Francisco Jover y Casanova depicting Columbus being restored to favor by the King and Queen of Spain after he had been accused of administrative misconduct. Queen Isabella is shown taking the hand of the kneeling Columbus. The 8-cent stamp was intended to pay the new reduced registered mail fee.

Columbus Presenting Natives, Scott 237

Engraved after the mural “Columbus Presenting Natives,” by Luigi Gregori, chairman of the Art Department at the University of Notre Dame. The 10-cent stamp paid the combined registered mail fee and first class letter rate.

Columbus Announcing His Discovery, Scott 238

Said to have been inspired by a painting by Ricardo Baloca y Cancico, believed to have been lost in the Spanish Civil War. The stamp shows Columbus’s triumphant return to the Spanish Court in 1493, still convinced that he had reached the outskirts of Asia. Also depicted with Columbus is Rodrigo Sánchez, the royal comptroller responsible for accounting for all the riches Columbus discovered.

Columbus at La Rábida, Scott 239

Based on a painting by Felipe Maso titled *Columbus Before the Franciscans at La Rábida*, the stamp depicts Columbus’s stay at the monastery at La Rábida after his initial rejection by the Spanish monarchs. The monks and local noblemen convinced him to try again, and this time the expedition received the royal couple’s blessing. Guardian and confessor to Queen Isabella, Juan Pérez can be seen seated at the table to the left. He is credited with celebrating the first Mass in the New World.

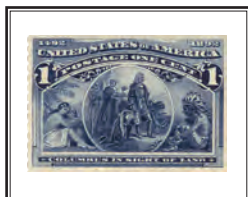
Recall of Columbus, Scott 240

The model for this stamp is a painting of the same name by Augustus G. Heaton. Columbus rides a mule purchased with token funds given to him by Isabella, Queen of Spain, after his initial unsuccessful audience. The bowing messenger requests his return to the Spanish court.



• DISCOVERING THE AMERICAS • 19TH-CENTURY U.S. STAMPS

Columbian Exposition Issue • Scott 230–245



Columbus in Sight of Land
Scott 230



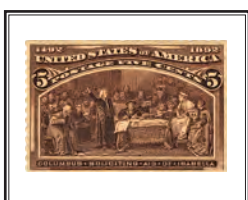
Landing of Columbus
Scott 231



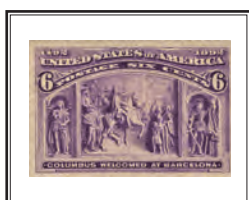
Flagship of Columbus
Scott 232



Fleet of Columbus
Scott 233



Columbus Soliciting
Aid from Isabella
Scott 234



Columbus Welcomed
at Barcelona
Scott 235



Columbus Restored
to Favor
Scott 236



Columbus Presenting
Natives
Scott 237



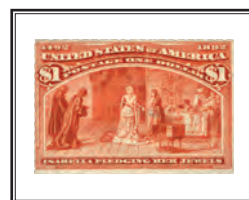
Columbus Announcing
His Discovery
Scott 238



Columbus at La Rábida
Scott 239



Recall of Columbus
Scott 240



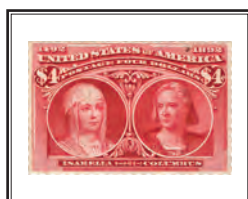
Isabella Pledging
Her Jewels
Scott 241



Columbus in Chains
Scott 242



Columbus Describing
His Third Voyage
Scott 243



Isabella and Columbus
Scott 244



Columbus
Scott 245



Isabella Pledging Her Jewels, Scott 241

The pleasant legend of Queen Isabella offering to use her jewels as collateral for the expedition is depicted in the painting *Isabella Pledging Her Jewels*, by Munoz Degrain. Clearly intended for collectors, the stamp paid for no specific rate and was the first \$1 stamp issued by the United States.

Columbus in Chains, Scott 242

Modeled on the painting *The Third Return of Columbus*, by Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze (better known for his iconic *Washington Crossing the Delaware*), the stamp shows Columbus in chains as a prisoner in San Domingo on the island of Hispaniola. Standing with Columbus are his brothers Bartholomew and Diego. Charged with administrative misconduct, Columbus was returned to Spain to stand trial, where he was acquitted. Issued by the Post Office Department as a “souvenir,” the \$2 stamp was heavily purchased by collectors.

Columbus Describing His Third Voyage, Scott 243

Based on a painting of the same name by Francisco Jover y Casanova, the scene of Columbus describing his latest discoveries as depicted on the stamp took place after Columbus was acquitted of administrative misconduct. Like

the other dollar values, the stamp served no specific postal function.

Isabella and Columbus, Scott 244

This was the first U.S. postage stamp to bear the portrait of a specific woman, Queen Isabella of Spain. (The next recognizable woman to appear on a U.S. stamp was Martha Washington in 1902.) The source for Queen Isabella’s image probably dates to a fifteenth-century painting by either Bartolomé Bermejo or Antonio Munoz-Degrain. The image of Columbus is from a contemporary painting by Lorenzo Lotto.

Columbus, Scott 245

Christopher Columbus’s portrait was based on a medal cast in Madrid by artist Olin L. Warner. To the right of the portrait is a seated figure representing “America” (an Indian woman with a crown of feathers) and to the left is the seated figure of “Liberty.” To mark the occasion, and in cooperation with the Post Office Department, the United States Mint issued a commemorative Columbus half-dollar coin using the same image. Columbus faces to the right on the stamp, to the left on the coin. The back of the half-dollar coin displays a ship and the words “World’s Columbian Exposition Chicago 1892.”

• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

World Columbian Stamp Expo • Scott 2616

Stamp issued to recognize the World Columbian Expo 92, an international stamp show that took place in Rosemont, Illinois to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus’s voyage to the New World. The design is a stamp-on-stamp motif that features a portion of the 15-cent Landing of Columbus stamp originally issued in 1869.

Voyages of Columbus • Scott 2620–2623

The U.S. Postal Service and the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications jointly issued a block of four commemorative stamps to honor the historic first voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492. The 29-cent U.S. stamps have the words “First Voyage of Christopher Columbus” with a description of the stamp image beneath. The four 500-lira Italian stamps feature the same design as the U.S. stamps, with the exception of the denomination and the wording in Italian.

Seeking Queen Isabella’s Support, Scott 2620

Columbus meeting Queen Isabella of Spain.

Crossing the Atlantic, Scott 2621

The depiction of the three ships in Columbus’s fleet — *Santa Maria*, *Pinta*, and *Niña* — was inspired by models of fifteenth-century Spanish ships in the Smithsonian Institution collection.

Approaching Land, Scott 2622

Three sailors look to the horizon as they finally approach land.

Coming Ashore, Scott 2623

Making landfall and meeting a group of natives.

Columbus’s Landing in Puerto Rico, 599th Anniversary • Scott 2805

Columbus set sail on his second voyage with seventeen ships, manned by nearly 1,500 men, plus horses, sheep, and cattle. He landed on the western coast of Puerto Rico on November 19, 1493 where he was greeted by Taino Indians who unwisely showed the visitors gold nuggets in the river. He named the island San Juan Bautista for St. John the Baptist.

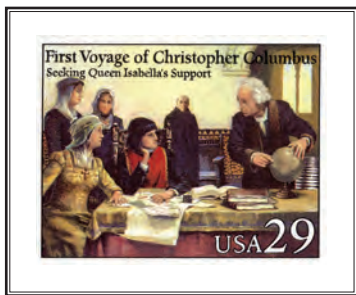


• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

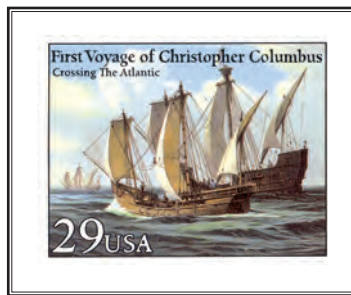


World Columbian Stamp Exposition
Scott 2616

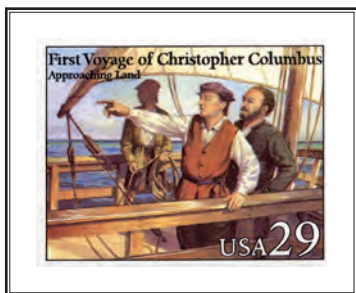
Voyages of Columbus • Scott 2620–2623



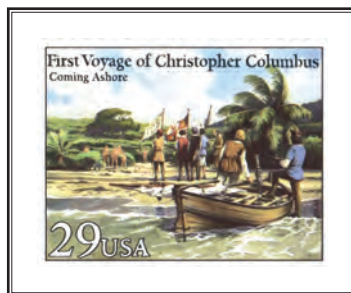
Seeking Queen Isabella's Support
Scott 2620



Crossing the Atlantic
Scott 2621



Approaching Land
Scott 2622



Coming Ashore
Scott 2623



Columbus' Landing in Puerto Rico,
599th Anniversary • Scott 2805



• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

Voyages of Columbus Souvenir Sheets • Scott 2624–2629

The Columbian Exposition series of 1893 was reissued on souvenir sheets at the World Columbian Stamp Expo 92 in Rosemont, Illinois. For the first time, the United States issued stamps jointly with three other countries: Italy, Portugal, and Spain. All four countries' souvenir sheets were sold from May 22 to September 27, 1992, after which the remaining sheets were destroyed.

The Columbian souvenir sheets reproduced, as exactly as possible, the designs and colors of the original 1893 stamps. The only design change is the date in the upper right corner of each stamp, altered from 1892 to 1992. The sixteen U.S. stamps, ranging in value from one cent to \$5, were produced in line-engraved intaglio from the original dies by the same company that produced the stamps in 1892, the American Bank Note Company. The six sheets sold for the combined face value of \$16.34 and were available only in complete sets. Five of the sheets include three different stamps from the original series next to background images based on old engravings and illustrations, while the sixth includes only the \$5 stamp, text, and the background illustration.

First Sighting of Land, Scott 2624

Includes reproductions of the 1893 1¢, 4¢, and \$1 stamps.

Claiming a New World, Scott 2625

Includes reproductions of the 1893 2¢, 3¢, and \$4 stamps.

Seeking Royal Support, Scott 2626

Includes reproductions of the 1893 5¢, 30¢, and 50¢ stamps.

Royal Favor Restored, Scott 2627

Includes reproductions of the 1893 6¢, 8¢, and \$3 stamps.

Reporting Discoveries, Scott 2628

Includes reproductions of the 1893 10¢, 15¢, and \$2 stamps.

Christopher Columbus, Scott 2629

Includes a reproduction of the 1893 \$5 stamp.



• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

Voyages of Columbus Souvenir Sheets • Scott 2624–2629



First Sighting of Land
Scott 2624



Claiming a New World
Scott 2625



• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

Voyages of Columbus Souvenir Sheets • Scott 2624–2629



Seeking Royal Support
Scott 2626

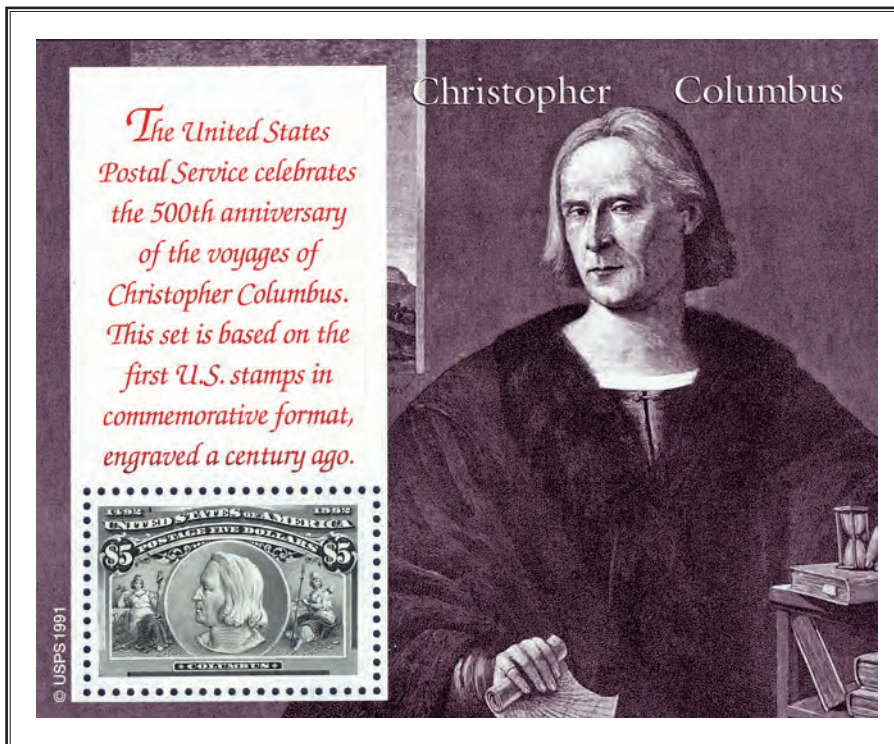
Royal Favor Restored
Scott 2627



• CELEBRATING THE COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL •

Voyages of Columbus Souvenir Sheet Scott 2624–2629

Reporting Discoveries
Scott 2628



Christopher Columbus
Scott 2629



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD •

EXPLORERS, ADVENTURERS, MISSIONARIES

Coronado Expedition, 400th Anniversary • Scott 898

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1510–1554) was born into a noble Spanish family and came to the Americas in 1535 as an assistant to New Spain's first viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza. With the memories of Incan and Aztec silver and gold still fresh, Mendoza charged Coronado with locating the fabled "Seven Cities of Gold." The expedition set out in 1540 with 340 Spaniards, 300 Tlaxcalan Indians, 100 horses, 1000 slaves, and six swivel guns. They found no gold in their two years of travels. They were, however, the first Europeans to look upon and explore the majestic Grand Canyon. The stamp is a reproduction of Gerald Cassidy's painting *Coronado and His Captains*.

Ponce de León • Scott 2024

Juan Ponce de León (1460–1521) was born in Spain to "an ancient and noble family." He sailed to Hispaniola with Columbus on his second voyage where he became the Governor Nicolás Vando's lieutenant. He conquered the natives on the island of Buriquien (modern-day Puerto Rico) in 1508 and founded the city of Caparra, later relocated across the bay and renamed San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico. Indian tales described a spring whose waters restored youth, said to be on island called Bimini, north of Hispaniola, and in 1513 Ponce de León obtained a patent authorizing him to discover and populate the island. While he never discovered the fabled "fountain of youth," Ponce de León did discover the Gulf Stream, the Tortugas (named for the numerous tortoises on the beaches), and the coast of Florida, which he named in honor of Easter Sunday and the country's lush vegetation (Pascua de Flores), and which he believed to be a large island. During a second voyage in 1521 to settle the new land, he was struck by an arrow during an Indian attack and shortly thereafter died of his wound.

Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo • Scott 2704

Beginning as a captain of crossbowmen with the army of Hernando Cortez in 1519, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo (c1499?–1543) went on to become a master ship builder and prosperous citizen of Guatemala. Cabrillo has been claimed by both Spain and Portugal, but he was acting for Spain in June 1542 when he set sail from the Mexican port of Navidad with three ships and a small crew to explore the northern coastline of the New Spain. On September 28, 1542, he stepped ashore at a harbor he named San Miguel, the site of modern-day San Diego, the event marked by this stamp. His fleet continued to explore the coast of California, reaching as far north as Santa Barbara where, according to his ship's log, Cabrillo died of complications from a broken leg on January 3, 1543

Father Junípero Serra • Scott C116

Miguel José Serra y Abram (1713–1784) was born to a poor family on the island of Majorca, Spain. At age 16 he joined the Franciscan Order, receiving the name Junípero Serra. A noted preacher, he was determined to become a missionary to the New World, finally achieving his goal and arriving in Mexico City in 1749. In 1767 he was placed in charge of a string of missions to be established in upper California. Beginning with San Diego in 1769, Fr. Junípero Serra personally founded eight other missions, including his headquarters at San Carlos Borromé at Carmel where he breathed his last at the age of 71. Eventually twenty-one missions were established along the El Camino Real from San Diego to Sonoma, some 700 miles in length. Father Junípero Serra also is given credit for encouraging missionaries to scatter black mustard seeds along the route so that the bright yellow flowers of the fast-growing plant would mark the trail for others. Today, "Spanish mustard" can be seen growing wild along those portions of the old mission trail that still exist.



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD • EXPLORERS, ADVENTURERS, MISSIONARIES



Coronado Expedition,
400th Anniversary
1940 • Scott 898



Ponce de León
Scott 2024



Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo
1992 • Scott 2704



Fr. Junípero Serra
1985 • Scott C116



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD •

MILITARY & POLITICAL HEROES

General Bernardo de Gálvez, Battle of Mobile, 1780

Scott 1826

Don Bernardo de Gálvez (1746–1786) was born in Spain to a military family. After seeing service in the New Spain against the Apaches in the early 1770s, he returned to the New World in 1776 and was appointed governor of Louisiana the following year. Gálvez was an ardent supporter of the American Revolution, sealing off the port of New Orleans to deny the British access to the Mississippi River and then funneling money, medicine, ammunition, and weapons upriver to the American forces.

When King Carlos III declared war against Great Britain in 1779, Gálvez took more direct action, leading troops comprised of free Blacks, Creoles, American Indians and his own Spanish forces into battle against the British. He captured Baton Rouge, Natchez, and Manchac, Louisiana; Fort Charlotte (Battle of Mobile Bay), Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; the Bahamas; and was preparing to capture Jamaica when the war ended. The city of Galveston, Texas is named in his honor.

David G. Farragut • Scott 311

David Glasgow Farragut (1801–1870) was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, the son of Jorge Farragut and Elizabeth Shine. Captain Jorge Farragut (1755–1817) was a Spanish immigrant from the island of Minorca who fought in the American Revolution and the War of 1812 as a member of the U.S. Navy. David Farragut, named James by his father, changed his name to David in 1812 in compliment to his foster father Captain David Porter, a family friend who adopted the boy after the death of his mother from yellow fever in 1808.

Farragut joined the U.S. Navy as a midshipman at age 9½, serving under Captain Porter on board the Essex, and was in command of his first prize ship at age 12.

Champion of Liberty: José de San Martín • Scott 1125

Jose de San Martín (1778–1850) was born in Yapey'u, Argentina, son of the governor of that province. After studying in Madrid, he served with the army of Spain against the French, but soon joined other South American officers planning independence for their home country. In 1812 the independent government of Buenos Aires accepted his services as a lieutenant colonel.

Beginning with the command of a cavalry unit, the Mounted Grenadiers, within two years San Martín had taken control of the army. Argentina declared its independence in 1816, and the following year a “United Argentine-Chilean” army under San Martín’s command liberated Chile. After entering the city of Lima in 1821, he was proclaimed the protector of Peru, although that country’s final liberation from Spanish control would be accomplished by Simón Bolivar in 1824.

Navy: Admirals David G. Farragut & David D. Porter Scott 792

Despite being a southerner by birth and by marriage, Farragut was a passionate supporter of the Union and would lead the U.S. Navy to great success during the Civil War. Farragut was appointed the Navy’s first Vice Admiral (1864) and in 1866 Congress created the rank of Admiral for him. Also honored on the stamp is Farragut’s foster brother David Dixon Porter (1813–1891), hero of the Siege of Vicksburg, who became the nation’s Vice Admiral when Farragut was appointed Admiral, and Admiral himself following Farragut’s death.

Champion of Liberty: Simón Bolívar • Scott 1110

Simón Bolivar (1783–1830) was born in Caracas, Venezuela to a wealthy family but was orphaned at an early age. Idealistic and well-traveled, the young Bolivar became an astoundingly successful and charismatic military leader. His forces won victories over the Spanish that resulted in the independence of Venezuela (1813), Colombia (1819), and Peru (1824), and led to the later creation of the independent republics of Ecuador, Panama, and Bolivia (originally upper Peru). Bolivar’s dream of a united South America was never to be realized, and the “Liberator” died at the early age of 47 from tuberculosis.

Civil War: David Farragut Scott 2975g

Farragut is best remembered in for his rallying cry to his men during the Battle of Mobile Bay (1864), after the lead ship in the fleet struck a floating mine (called a “torpedo”) and sank: “Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead, Drayton!” Having lashed himself to the rigging to see above the smoke, Farragut led his ship into the bay, and the rest of the fleet followed without any further losses.



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD • MILITARY & POLITICAL HEROES



General Bernardo de Galvez, Battle of Mobile, 1780 • Scott 1826



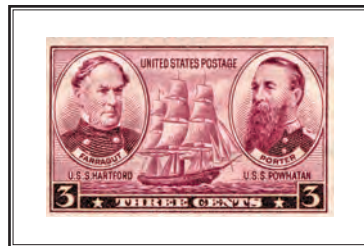
Champion of Liberty
Issue: José de San Martín
Scott 1125



Champion of Liberty
Issue: Simón Bolívar
Scott 1110



David G. Farragut
Scott 311



Navy Issue: Admirals David G. Farragut & David D. Porter
Scott 792



Civil War: David Farragut
Scott 2975g



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD • MILITARY & POLITICAL HEROES

Padre Félix Varela Scott 3166

Félix Varela Morales (1788–1853) was born in Havana, Cuba but moved with his maternal grandfather to St. Augustine, Florida following the death of his mother. He later returned to Cuba where he became that country's leading educator. Fluent in six languages, he taught philosophy, chemistry, physics, theology, and music. He was also an outspoken abolitionist and Cuban patriot. Condemned to death for his progressive ideas, Father Morales escaped to the United States, arriving in New York in late 1823. Assigned to a parish in the Irish section of the city, he quickly became a champion for the civil rights of immigrants, founding schools for children and self-help programs for women. His newspaper, founded in 1825, *El Amigo de la Juventud*, or *Youth's Friend* was probably the first bilingual periodical in New York. In 1837 he became Vicar General of the Diocese of New York (covering the states of New York and New Jersey).

Great Americans: Luis Muñoz Marín • Scott 2173

Luis Muñoz Marín (1898–1980) was born and died in San Juan, Puerto Rico. While his father lobbied for Puerto Rican independence in Washington, Marín was educated in American schools and made his name initially as a poet and essayist writing for such publications as *The Nation*. He did not become involved with politics seriously until his return to Puerto Rico in 1948 where he subsequently was elected governor five times. The popular governor (his slogan was "Bread, land, and liberty") helped draft Puerto Rico's constitution and worked to see the island become a self-governing Commonwealth of the United States in 1952.

Hispanic Americans: A Proud Heritage • Scott 2103

Men and women of Hispanic descent have fought with distinction in all the major conflicts in this nation's history. By the end of the twentieth century, forty Hispanic American members of the U.S. armed forces had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, a much higher percentage than their relative proportion in the general population. The stamp depicts Hispanic men and women in uniform representing each branch of the military. Standing at the end of a proud line are a young girl and boy, representing the future.

Great Americans: Dennis Chávez • Scott 2186

Dionisio Chávez (1888–1962) was born in what was then the United States Mexican Territory, which became the state of New Mexico in 1912, changing his name to Dennis when he began attending school in Albuquerque. Politics became his passion at an early age, first winning a seat in the New Mexico House of Representatives (1922), then in the U.S. House of Representatives (1930). In 1936, after defeating a popular Republican candidate, Chávez became the first Hispanic American to be elected to a full term in the U.S. Senate. A vigorous promoter of his home state's interests, he was reelected to the Senate five times, where he continued to serve until his death. Over the years, Chávez worked tirelessly for the establishment of a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, served as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and was a staunch supporter of education and civil rights.

Cesar E. Chávez • Scott 3781

Cesar Estrada Chávez (1927–1993) was born near Yuma, Arizona. During the Depression the young Cesar saw his family dispossessed of the land his grandfather had homesteaded in the 1880s, forcing the family to become migrant farm workers, traveling the Southwest. After serving with the U.S. Navy during World War II, he returned to agricultural work, where in 1952 he became involved with the Community Service Organization, a barrio-based self-help group, becoming its national director. In 1962 he founded the National Farm Workers Association, which joined forces with the AFL-CIO in 1966 to form the United Farm Workers. The famous table and wine grape boycotts of the late 1960s and early 1970s organized to improve farm workers' wages were supported by a large enough percentage of the American population to lead to successful collective bargaining between growers and the union. The late Senator Robert Kennedy called Chávez "one of the heroic figures of our time." In 1992 Chávez received the *Aguila Azteca* (Aztec Eagle), the Mexican government's highest award for people of Mexican heritage who have made major contributions outside Mexico. In 1994 Chavez became the second Mexican American to receive the U.S. Presidential Medal of Honor, America's highest civilian honor, presented posthumously by President Bill Clinton.



• DEFENDING A NEW WORLD • MILITARY & POLITICAL HEROES



Padre Félix Varela
Scott 3166



Hispanic Americans:
A Proud Heritage • Scott 2103



Great Americans
Issue: Dennis
Chávez
Scott 2186



Great Americans
Issue: Luis
Muñoz Marín
Scott 2173



Cesar E. Cháavez
2003 • Scott 3781



• SPORTS & THE ARTS •

Famous Americans, Scientists: John James Audubon • Scott 874

John James Audubon (1785–1851) was born in Santo Domingo, Haiti to a French naval officer (Jean Audubon) and his Spanish Creole mistress (Jeanne Rabin). Educated in Paris, he settled on a farm outside Philadelphia in 1798 where he devoted himself to the study of natural history. His monumental *Birds of America*, completed in 1838, consisted of 435 colored plates depicting 1,055 life-sized birds. Audubon's less well-known *The Quadrapeds of America*, prepared in collaboration with his lifelong friend Rev. John Bachman, included only 155 plates, a reflection in part of Audubon's failing health he died before the final volumes were published). See also:

John J. Audubon: *Columbia Jays*, by John James Audubon • Scott 1241 (actually Collie's magpie jays), 5¢; also issued as air mail stamp Scott C71 20¢

Great Americans: John J. Audubon Scott 1863

American Art: *Long-billed Curlew*, Numenius Longrostris, by John James Audubon • Scott 3236e

American Treasures: *Scarlet and Louisiana Tanagers*, by John James Audubon • Scott 3650

Famous Americans, Composers:

John Philip Sousa • Scott 880

John Philip Sousa (1854–1932) was born in Washington, DC, the third of ten children born to John Antonio Sousa of Spain and his wife Maria Elisabeth Trinkhaus of Bavaria. A gifted violinist by the age of 6, Sousa was an equally gifted natural leader and by age 11 had organized a “quadrille orchestra” with seven adult musicians. At age 13 his father enlisted him in the U.S. Marine Band (where he himself played trombone) after a failed attempt by the boy to run away and join a circus band. John Philip served with the Marine Band until his discharge in 1874. He returned as a conductor in 1880 and continued there until he left to set up his own touring band in 1892. The Sousa Band became the first American band to make a world tour (1910); it even had its own baseball team. In 1896 he composed *The Stars and Stripes Forever*, the official march of the United States. Sousa famously said that a march “should make a man with a wooden leg step out.” He continued to tour with his band until his death

Frida Kahlo • Scott 3509

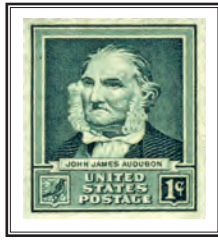
Magdalena Carmen Frieda Kahlo y Calderón (1907–1954) was born in Mexico City and at one point planned to become a doctor. However, a bus accident when she was 18 left her bedridden for months, and her father gave her paints and brushes to help wile away the time. A mirror mounted above her head gave her a subject: herself. Of the 143 paintings she created in her life, most would be self-portraits. She had become political in school and eventually joined the Communist party in 1928, the same year she met the famous muralist Diego Rivera. A year later they were married. And the following year they both left the Communist Party after Rivera accepted a commission from the Mexican government. The couple would live in the United States off and on for the next six years. Two successful shows — one in New York (1938) and the other in Paris (1939) — finally opened the door to her own highly successful career. Despite the years of ongoing pain and hospitalizations she now devoted herself to her art, saying “there are three things that I want to do ... paint ... paint ... and paint.”

Celebrate the Century, 1950s: “I Love Lucy” (Desi Arnaz) • Scott 3187I

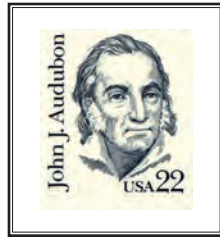
Desiderio Alberto Arnaz y de Acha (1917–1986) was born in Santiago, Cuba into a prominent and wealthy family who were forced to flee the country during the 1933 revolution. After working with the legendary bandleader Xavier Cugat in New York City, in 1937 Arnaz formed his own band in Miami, introducing the conga line dance to the American public and starting a nationwide dance craze. A Broadway role in the popular 1939 Rodgers and Hart musical, *Too Many Girls*, led to his being cast in the film version, which featured movie actress Lucille Ball. The two were mutually smitten and married in 1940. Following World War II Arnaz formed another band, and his 1946 hit single, *Babalu*, would become his signature song. When the first episode of the *I Love Lucy* show, “The Girls Want To Go to the Nightclub,” debuted on October 15, 1951, it was the beginning of the modern sitcom. Desilu Productions showed Arnaz to be a brilliant producer. He introduced multiple cameras and the use of adjoining sets before live audiences, and insisted on using high-quality film, which allowed the episodes to be preserved. Desilu Productions would go on to be involved with a series of major hits, including *Our Miss Brooks*, *Mission Impossible*, *The Untouchables*, *The Danny Thomas Show*, and *Star Trek*.



• SPORTS & THE ARTS •



Famous Americans,
Scientists: John James
Audubon
Scott 874



John J. Audubon
Scott 1863



Audubon, American
Artist • Scott 1241



John James Audubon
Scott 3650



Famous Americans,
Composers: John
Philip Sousa
Scott 880



Frida Kahlo
Scott 3509



Celebrate the Century,
1950s: "I Love Lucy"
(Desi Arnaz)
Scott 31871

• SPORTS & THE ARTS •

American Journalists: Rubén Salazar • Scott 4251

Rubén Salazar (1928–1970) was born in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico and raised in El Paso, Texas. He was the first Mexican American reporter employed by the *Los Angeles Times* (1955) and later the first to have a regular column published in an American paper. In addition, he was the news director for the Spanish-language television station KMEW. Said by many to be the most prominent Hispanic reporter covering the unrest of the 1960s, Salazar investigated many of the issues of the Mexican American identity. He was struck in the head by a police tear gas projectile during a 1970 antiwar protest in Los Angeles, the Chicano Anti-Vietnam Moratorium March, and died of his injuries. Ironically, although Salazar wanted to escape ethnic stereotypes and be recognized simply as a reporter, his death led many to consider him a martyr to the “Chicano Movement.” The Latino Journalists of California have created the annual Ruben Salazar Journalism Awards in his honor.

Roberto Clemente Scott 2097

Roberto Clemente (1934–1972) was born in a small barrio in Carolina, Puerto Rico, the youngest of seven children. From an early age he excelled in track and field, but baseball was his true love. He could hit, field, and throw, and it wasn't long before Major League scouts were looking him over. Although he initially signed with the Dodgers, he was snapped up by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1954, playing with the club from 1955 until his tragic death in a plane crash while attempting to ferry relief supplies to an earthquake-devastated Nicaragua. The Baseball Writer's Association of American waived the customary five-year wait and voted Clemente into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1973, the first Latino to be inducted.

Legends of Baseball: Roberto Clemente • Scott 3408j

As a baseball player, Roberto Clemente was said to be “something close to the level of absolute perfection,” but he is equally admired as a human being and humanitarian. The year he was inducted in the Baseball Hall of Fame, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn created the “Roberto Clemente Award,” the highest award in baseball for sportsmanship and community activism. In 1999 the Sixth Street Bridge in Pittsburgh was renamed the Roberto Clement Bridge. A pedestrian walkway connects the bridge directly to the PNC Park, the Pirates' new home.

Legendary Playing Fields: Forbes Field, Pittsburgh Scott 3515

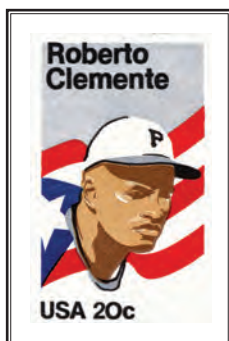
Roberto Clemente played all his home games for the Pirates at the classic ballpark, Forbes Field. The first game at Forbes Field was held June 30, 1909, and the Pirates lost to the Chicago Cubs, 3 to 2. The Cubs were there for the closing game of the grand old park on June 28, 1970, but this time the Pirates swept the double-header, including a spectacular catch by Clemente that almost got two men out at first.



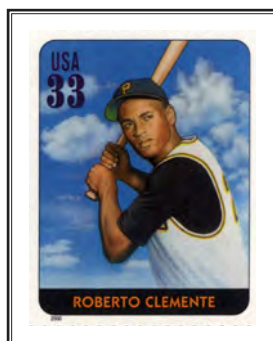
• SPORTS & THE ARTS •



American Journalists:
Rubén Salazar • Scott 4251



Roberto Clemente
Scott 2097



Legends of Baseball:
Roberto Clemente
Scott 3408j



Legendary Playing Fields: Forbes
Field, Pittsburgh • Scott 3515



• SPORTS & THE ARTS •

Legends of American Music, Rock & Roll/Rhythm & Blues: Ritchie Valens • Scott 2734

Richard Steven Valenuela (1941–1959) was born in San Fernando, California, just north of Los Angeles. As a youngster he fell in love with the singing cowboys whose voices featured in the Saturday matinees at the movie theaters. Since he had only an average singing voice, relatives taught him to play guitar when he was 11, and he began to carry it wherever he went. For his shop project when he was thirteen Valens built an electric guitar out of scrap lumber and electric parts. In his junior year in high school he joined the Silhouettes, the area's only rock and roll band. He was asked to audition for Bob Keane, owner of Keen Records and his first song, *Come On, Let's Go*, released nationally in August 1958, sold a half-million records. His reworking of the traditional Mexican folk song, *La Bamba*, that October proved to be another hit, as did the song on the flip side of the 45 rpm, *Donna*, written for his girlfriend. In December Valens appeared on the Dick Clark television show, *American Bandstand*, and in January 1959 he joined Buddy Holly, the Big Bopper, and Dion and the Belmonts on tour. One month later, Holly, the Big Bopper, and Valens died when their chartered plane crashed shortly after takeoff, killing all on board. Richie Valens, the first Hispanic rock star, was just 17.

Let's Dance: Bailemos! • Scott 3939–3942

Merengue, Scott 3939: The official dance of the Dominican Republic (although it is popular throughout the Caribbean and South America), the merengue has a two-step beat and intricate hand holds. The pace can increase dramatically before the dance ends.

Salsa, Scott 3940: Primarily thought of as Cuban, salsa is a dance form distilled from many cultures: French, African, and Spanish. It has a pattern of six steps danced over eight beats and is normally a partner dance that features creative turns and spins.

Cha Cha Cha, Scott 3941: This triple-step offshoot of the mambo, with its energetic yet rhythmic beat, was introduced by Cuban composer Enrique Jorrin in the mid 1950s and quickly became enormously popular worldwide.

Mambo, Scott 3942: Another Latin dance of Cuban origin, its flashy steps and essentially slow rhythms wedded Cuban music and American jazz. Attributed to band leader Perez Prado, who introduced it at the Tropicana Club in Havana in 1943.

Latin Jazz • Scott 4349

Designed by San Francisco artist Michael Bartalos, this stamp was issued to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month. Latin music has had an enormous impact on contemporary American music, from with the Cuban habanera that influenced late nineteenth-century ragtime to the Argentinian tango popularized in the early 1900s by Irene and Vernon Castle, to the Cuba rumba with its African drum undertones popular in the 1930s, followed by the mambo and the Brazilian samba in the 1940s, the cha-cha-chá in the 1950s, and the rumba-based salsa and the bossa nova in the 1960s. Mexico has had a strong influence on country-western since the 1930s through the traditional *mariachi* ("marriage") ensembles of guitar, violin and trumpet, and the *conjunto acordeón* (accordion band), particularly in northern Mexico and Texas.



• SPORTS & THE ARTS •

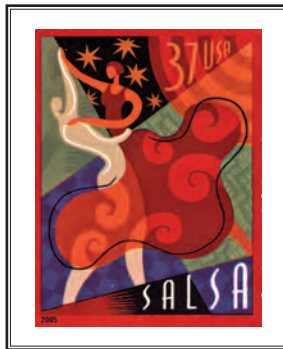


Legends of American Music,
Rock & Roll/Rhythm & Blues:
Ritchie Valens • Scott 2734

Let's Dance • Scott 3939-3942



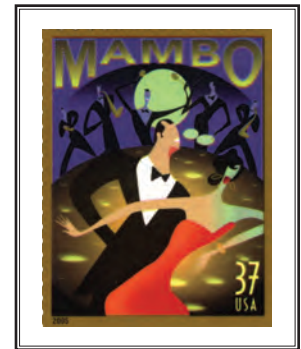
Merengue • Scott 3939



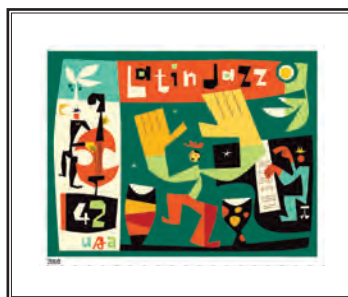
Salsa • Scott 3940



Cha Cha Cha • Scott 3941



Mambo • Scott 3942



Latin Jazz • Scott 4349



• HISTORIC PLACES •

San Juan, Puerto Rico, 450th Anniversary • Scott 1437

Officially founded in 1521 as the island's capital, San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico is the second oldest Spanish colonial city in the New World and the oldest city flying the American flag. Juan Ponce de León is buried in the cathedral in Old San Juan. His tombstone reads: "Here rest the bones of a valiant LION (León), mightier in deeds than in name." Due to its good location and excellent harbor, the city quickly became the most important Spanish port in the New World, surviving attacks by the French, English, and Dutch. The first bishop to arrive in the Americas took up residence in San Juan in 1511, and by 1530 the city was home to a university, a hospital, and a library.

Historic Preservation: San Xavier de Bac Mission, Tucson, Arizona • Scott 1443

Known as "The White Dove of the Desert," the beautiful San Xavier del Bac Mission was established by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino (1644–1711) who first visited the Tohono O'odham ("Desert People") in 1692, returning in 1700 to lay the foundations of the mission's first church. He named the site in honor of St. Francis Xavier and for its local name "Bac" (O'odham = "Wa:k"), meaning "place where the water appears." The present white-walled church was built 1783–1797 and is considered the finest example of Spanish mission-style architecture in the United States.

U.S. Territorial: La Fortaleza, San Juan, Puerto Rico Scott 801

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico lies about 1,000 miles southeast of Miami, Florida and is comprised of the main island and three smaller islets (Vieques, Culebra, and Mona). Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens who elect their own governor and administer their internal affairs under their own constitution. The stamp features La Fortaleza, part of the system of massive fortifications on Puerto Rico built by the Spanish in the early sixteenth century. La Fortaleza (1532–33), also known as the "Palacio de Santa Catalina," has always been the residence of island governors, but it also has served as a fortress, arsenal, and prison.

Alta California: First Civil Settlement, 1777 • Scott 1725

The first civil settlement in Alta (Upper) California was established to provide a civilian outpost to produce food and supplies for the chain of eight missions and presidios (garrisons) that tied the region together. The founding of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe (present-day San Jose) in 1777 marked the true beginning of permanent Spanish settlement in what is now California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Liberty: Palace of Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico Scott 1031A

The oldest continuously occupied public building in the United States, the Palace of Governors was built as the seat of the Spanish government in New Mexico (1610–1901). Now a museum, the flags of Spain, Mexico, the Confederate States of America, and the United States have flown over this historic building. Although native Americans had once lived in the area, their settlement had been abandoned since the 1300s when Don Pedro de Peralta, the civilian Governor-General of Nuevo Mexico arrived in 1610 to survey the site for La Villa Real de Santa Fe de St. Francisco de Assisi ("The Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis of Assisi"), the oldest capital city in the present-day United States.

Liberty: The Alamo Scott 1043

Construction began on the site of the Misión San Antonio de Valero in 1724, but in 1793 Spanish officials secularized San Antonio's missions and distributed their lands to Indian converts. The old mission became home to a cavalry unit in the early 1800s and was renamed Alamo ("cottonwood") in honor of the soldiers' home town, Alamo de Parras, Coahuila. The now fortified mission was occupied by both Revolutionaries and Royalists during Mexico's ten-year war for independence, and Mexican military continued to occupy the building until the Texas Revolution. After successfully driving Mexican troops from the city of San Antonio in December 1835, a force of Texians (as they called themselves) and Tejanos occupied the fortified mission. The small force was besieged by the army of General Antonio López de Santa Anna for thirteen days (February 23, 1836–March 6, 1836) before being overwhelmed. The battle has become a legendary conflict symbolizing heroic struggle against impossible odds.



• HISTORIC PLACES •



San Juan, Puerto Rico,
450th Anniversary
Scott 1437



U.S. Territorial issue: La Fortaleza,
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Scott 801



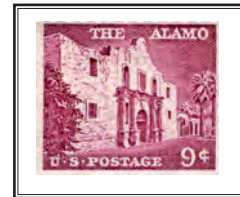
Liberty issue: Palace of
Governors, Santa Fe,
New Mexico
Scott 1031A



Historic Preservation issue: San Xavier de
Bac Mission, Tucson, Arizona • Scott 1443



Alta California: First Civil
Settlement, 1777 • Scott 1725



Liberty issue: The
Alamo • Scott 1043



The Alamo



• HISTORIC PLACES •

Texas Centennial: Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and the Alamo • Scott 776

The small group of men who occupied the Alamo in December 1835 saw their position as key to the defense of Texas and they were prepared to lay down their lives before surrendering to the approaching 5,300-man army of General Santa Anna. The Alamo could not withstand a prolonged siege and after thirteen days was on the verge of crumbling under the cannonade. Although Captain Juan Según was sent for reinforcements, they could not be gathered in time to prevent what followed. The final assault on March 6, 1836 was over in approximately ninety minutes. Of the perhaps as many as 257 defenders (the official count remains 189), only seven are said to have survived the battle. These men Santa Anna ordered executed. By 8 a.m. that Sunday morning all the fighting men in the old mission lay dead. The known survivors included wives and children of some of the Texans (Anglo descent) and Tejanos (Spanish or Mexican descent) who had fought there. The vignette of the Alamo is flanked by portraits of Sam Houston, first president of the new Republic of Texas, who would avenge the Alamo by defeating Santa Anna's forces at the Battle of San Jacinto a month later, and Stephen F. Austin who, at the Mexican government's invitation, had first led American colonists into Texas in 1821. Captain Según and his newly raised company of Tejanos helped defeat Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

Panama Canal, 25th Anniversary • Scott 856

Begun by the French in 1880, after two failed efforts the canal assets were turned over to the U.S. Isthmian Canal Commission in 1904. Ten years later the massive project finally was completed at a monetary cost to the United States of \$352 million. The human cost over the 34-year endeavor was staggering. More than 80,000 workers labored to cross the mountains, jungles, and swamps of the isthmus and cope with the torrential rains, debilitating humidity, and pestilent diseases such as yellow fever and malaria. More than 30,000 lost their lives in the attempt. The first boat to traverse the lock was the old French crane boat *La Valley*; the first official vessel was the U.S.-owned *Ancon*. Although woefully undersized for modern seagoing vessels, the Panama Canal remains one of the most traveled waterways in the world.

Celebrate the Century, 1910s: Panama Canal Opens Scott 3183f

The 51-mile waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans officially opened August 15, 1914, when the U.S. cargo ship *Ancon* slowly made its way through the three sets of canal locks. An average crossing still takes between 8–10 hours. Nonetheless, the canal remains one of the engineering marvels of the twentieth century.



• HISTORIC PLACES •



Texas Centennial issue: Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and the Alamo • Scott 776



Panama Canal, 25th Anniversary
Scott 856



Celebrate the Century,
1910s: Panama Canal
Opens • Scott 3183f



Panama Canal



• HISTORIC EVENTS •

Panama-Pacific Exposition • Scott 397–400

Officially, the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition was a celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal and the 400th anniversary of the discovering of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco de Balboa, but the host city of San Francisco also used the opportunity to celebrate the city's recovery from the devastating earthquake and fires of 1906. More than 18 million visitors came to enjoy the show.

Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Scott 397: Vasco Núñez de Balboa (1475–1519) was born in Spain into the lower ranks of nobility whose sons often took to adventuring to improve their portion of the family fortunes. He attempted to become a farmer in Hispaniola but failed miserably, finally resorting to stowing away on a ship in 1510 to escape his creditors. The ship proved to be a relief expedition for a stranded group of settlers in northern Colombia. Balboa quickly took command of the colony, and continued to extend its boundaries through exploration and conquest. On September 25, 1513, he became the first European to see the Pacific Ocean. Balboa promptly claimed the “South Sea,” along with all its adjacent territories, for Spain. However, this discovery did not save him from being accused of treason against Spain, condemned, and beheaded in Acla, Panama in 1519.

Pedro Miguel Locks, Panama Canal, Scott 398:
Ships transit the Panama Canal through a series

of three sets of locks: the Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and the Miraflores. The smallest set of locks are at Pedro Miguel and have only one flight, which can raise or lower ships ten meters (approximately thirty-three feet).

Golden Gate, Scott 399: The Golden Gate strait, some four miles long and one to two miles wide, links the San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean. The deep channel was scoured by the meeting of the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers during the last ice age. Since 1937 it has been spanned by the Golden Gate Bridge.

Discovery of San Francisco Bay, Scott 400: The Golden Gate strait leading into the San Francisco Bay is often shrouded in fog, particularly in the summer when most of the early sailing expeditions along the North American coast took place. Although Sir Francis Drake and the Golden Hind reported sailing into a foggy cove they named Nova Albion in 1570, the first verifiable report of San Francisco Bay wasn't made until 1769 when a party led by Sgt. José Francisco Ortega, scouting in advance of the overland Gaspar de Portola Expedition, encountered the bay and the strait. It was another six years before the first known ship would sail into the bay, the *San Carlos* under the command of Juan de Ayala.

Pan-American Union, 50th Anniversary • Scott 895

The Pan-American Union was created to promote international cooperation and offer technical and informational assistance to all North and South American republics. It began life as the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics in 1889–90, becoming the Pan-American Union in 1910. In 1948 it was made the General Secretariat for the Organization of American States (OAS), although it kept the name Pan-American Union until 1970. It remains involved in furthering economic, social, judicial, and cultural relations among the nations of the Americas. The stamp design shows the “Three Graces” from Sandro Botticelli's 1478 painting *Primavera* (“Spring”).

Puerto Rico, 1st Gubernatorial Election in Territory • Scott 983

Luis Muñoz Marín became the U.S. protectorate of Puerto Rico's first elected governor in 1948, swept into office by the Popular Democratic Party he had founded and the *jibaros* (peasants) whose lives he steadfastly worked to improve. The stamp features a farmer holding a wheel in one hand and a ballot in the other. Marín immediately began to push for Commonwealth status with the United States, an effort that was realized in 1952. In November 1952 Marín was reelected by 64.9 percent of the vote.

Gadsden Purchase Centenary • Scott 1028

In 1853 James Gadsden, U.S. Minister to Mexico, signed a treaty that, after Senate revisions, agreed to pay the Mexican government \$10 million for a 29,670 square mile strip of land in what is now southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. The purchase would provide a corridor for the proposed southern route for a transcontinental railroad (ultimately the Southern Pacific Railroad). This represented the last major addition of territory to the United States and created the current southwestern border with Mexico.



• HISTORIC EVENTS •

Panama-Pacific Exposition • Scott 397-400



Vasco Núñez de Balboa
Scott 397



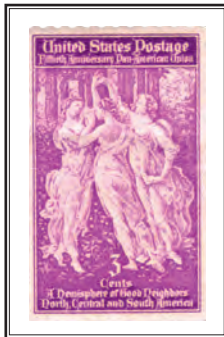
Pedro Miguel Locks,
Panama Canal • Scott 398



Golden Gate • Scott 399



Discovery of San
Francisco Bay • Scott 400



Pan American Union,
50th Anniversary
Scott 895



Puerto Rico, 1st Gubernatorial
Election in Territory • Scott 983



Gadsden Purchase Centenary
Scott 1028



• HISTORIC EVENTS •

Mexican Independence, 150th Anniversary • Scott 1157

On September 16, 1810, warned of his imminent arrest for advocating independence from Spain, the beloved and highly respected Catholic priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla raised a passionate call for revolution among the indios and mestizos of his flock, his *Grito de Dolores*. Along with army officer Capt. Ignacio Allende, he led an rough army of thousands in a march on Mexico City carrying the banner of the Virgin of Guadalupe. He did not anticipate the bloodbath that followed but had little time to regret his call to arms — Father Hidalgo was captured and executed in March 1811. The United States and Mexico jointly issued stamps with similar designs for this anniversary commemorative.

California Settlement, 200th Anniversary • Scott 1373

In 1769 Father Junípero Serra and Captain Gaspar de Portolá joined in an expedition that ultimately established twenty-one missions along the coast of modern-day California at approximately thirty miles distance from one another.

Their goal was twofold: to convert natives to the Catholic faith and to protect the territory from Russian fur traders to the north. The first combination mission and fort was established at San Diego.

Mendez v. Westminster, 60th Anniversary • Scott 4201

This landmark case was brought by Latino parents in Orange County, California who in 1945 sued four local school districts for segregating their children in “Mexican schools.” In February 1946 Governor Earl Warren signed legislation prohibiting segregation in California and giving equal rights to all students. The Mendez case was the precursor to the nationwide ruling ending legalized segregation in *Brown vs. Board of Education* and was itself a milestone in the Hispanic civil rights movement.

Alliance for Progress, 2nd Anniversary • Scott 1234

The Alliance for Progress/*Alianza para el Progreso* was created in 1961 during the presidency of John F. Kennedy as an assistance program for Latin America that would help relieve poverty and social inequities and, in this way, also counter Communist subversion of the republics. As Kennedy said, “Those who make democracy impossible will make revolution inevitable.” Although the program began strongly, by the late 1960s America was immersed in the Vietnam War, while many Latin American nations were unwilling to implement reforms the Alliance called for. In addition, the money necessary to implement the programs properly just wasn’t available. Ultimately, the Organization of American States voted to disband the committee formed to implement Alliance programs in 1973.

Cinco de Mayo, 32¢ Scott 3203

Cinco de Mayo (Fifth of May) celebrates the victory of the smaller (ca. 4,500 men), poorly armed Mexican militia over the well-equipped French army (ca. 6,5000) at the Battle of Puebla in 1862. Although it remains primarily a regional celebration in Mexico, (in the state of Puebla), it has become a popular holiday in the United States celebrating Mexican heritage and traditions. Like other immigrant holidays such as St. Patrick’s Day, Cinco de Mayo is rapidly becoming an American holiday, one that commemorates the triumph of victory against overwhelming odds.

See also, Cinco de Mayo, 33¢, Scott 3309

Settlement of Florida, 400th Anniversary • Scott 1271

The first permanent settlement in Florida was established by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565 more than half a century before the first permanent English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia (1607). This makes San Agustín (St. Augustine) the oldest European city in the United States. In 1586 Sir Francis Drake looted and burned the town but it was quickly rebuilt. The oldest surviving residence was built circa 1706. The first integrated public school was St. Augustin School, which opened in 1787 and was free to all children of all races.

Spanish Settlement of the Southwest, 1598 • Scott 3220

Don Juan de Oñate Salazar (1552–1626), often referred to as “the last conquistador,” took a troop of 400 soldiers, colonists, and Indian servants, plus eight Franciscan friars across the Rio Grande (then known as Río Bravo del Norte) and claimed all the lands that lay beyond the river for Spain. He established San Juan de los Caballeros at the Tewa village of Ohke Owingeh, north of the present town of Espanola, New Mexico, in 1598. It was the first capital of Nuevo México. In 1600 the settlement was moved across the river and named San Gabriel de los Españolas. A year later this second site was largely deserted by the colonists, who moved on to the more promising location of Santa Fe, which in 1610 was named the new capital city of the province. The stamp features a photograph of La Misión de San Miguel de San Gabriel, a replica of the original church at San Gabriel.



• HISTORIC EVENTS •



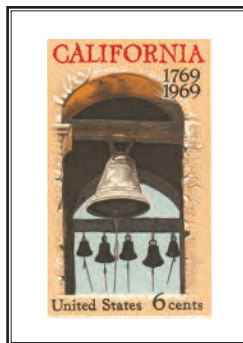
Mexican Independence,
150th Anniversary
Scott 1157



Alliance for Progress, 2nd
Anniversary • Scott 1234



Settlement of Florida,
400th Anniversary
Scott 1271



California Settlement,
200th Anniversary
Scott 1373



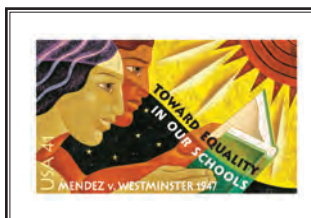
Cinco de Mayo, 32¢
Scott 3203



Spanish Settlement of the
Southwest, 1598 Scott • 3220



Cinco de Mayo, 33¢
Scott 3309



Mendez v. Westminster, 60th
Anniversary • Scott 4201



Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine, Florida









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