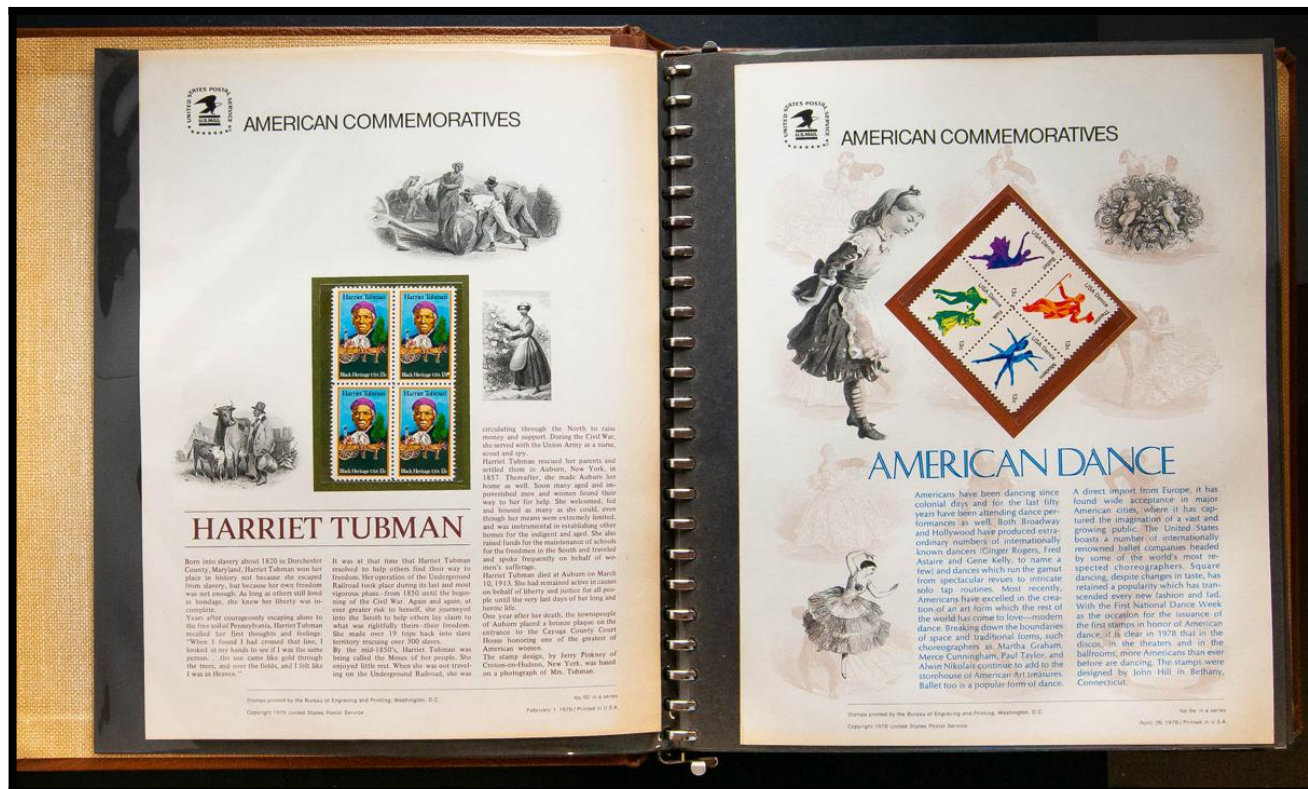


Lote: 348

Lotes y Colecciones #95

**/º (1978ca). Interesante colección (en nuevo) de Estados Unidos en bloques de cuatro (montada en álbumes American Commemorative) con explicaciones de cada emisión entre 1978 y 1981, 1983, 1984, 1988 a 1990 y 1993 a 1998, incluye colección de hojas de presentación con matasello de Primer Día entre 1989 y 1994. A EXAMINAR.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
AMERICAN COMMEMORATIVES



HARRIET TUBMAN

Born into slavery about 1820 in Dorchester County, Maryland, Harriet Tubman won her place in history not because she escaped from slavery, but because her own freedom was not enough. As long as others still lived in bondage, she knew her liberty was incomplete. Years after courageously escaping alone to the free state of Pennsylvania, Harriet Tubman resolved her first thoughts and feelings: "When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person... the sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields, and I felt like I was in Heaven."

It was at that time that Harriet Tubman resolved to help others find their way to freedom. Her operations of the Underground Railroad took place during its last and most vigorous phase: from 1850 until the beginning of the Civil War. Again and again, at ever greater risk to herself, she journeyed into the South to help others by claim to what was rightfully theirs: their freedom. She made over 13 trips back into slave territory moving over 300 slaves.

By the mid-1850's, Harriet Tubman was being called the Moses of her people. She enjoyed little rest. When she was not traveling on the Underground Railroad, she was

circulating through the North to raise money and support. During the Civil War, she served with the Union Army as a nurse, scout and spy.

Harriet Tubman rescued her parents and settled them in Auburn, New York, in 1857. Thereafter, she made Auburn her home as well. Soon many aged and impoverished men and women found their way to her for help. She welcomed, fed and housed as many as she could, even though her means were extremely limited, and was instrumental in establishing other homes for the indigent and aged. She also raised funds for the maintenance of schools for the freedmen in the South and traveled and spoke frequently on behalf of women's suffrage.

Harriet Tubman died at Auburn on March 10, 1913. She had remained active in action on behalf of liberty and justice for all people until the very last days of her long and heroic life.

One year after her death, the townspeople of Auburn placed a bronze statue on the entrance to the Cayuga County Court House, honoring her as the greatest of American women.

The stamp design, by Jerry Pinkney of Croton-on-Hudson, New York, was based on a photograph of Mrs. Tubman.

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AMERICAN COMMEMORATIVES



AMERICAN DANCE

Americans have been dancing since colonial days and for the last fifty years have been attending dance performances as well. Both Broadway and Hollywood have produced extraordinary numbers of internationally known dances (Cinger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly, to name a few) and dances which run the gamut from spectacular revues to intricate solo tap routines. Most recently, Americans have excelled in the creation of an art form which the rest of the world has come to love—modern dance. Breaking down the boundaries of space and traditional forms, such choreographers as Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham, Paul Taylor, and Alvin Nikolais continue to add to the storehouse of American Art. Ballet too is a popular form of dance.

A direct import from Europe, it has found wide acceptance in major American cities, where it has captured the imagination of a vast and growing public. The United States boasts a number of internationally renowned ballet companies headed by some of the world's most respected choreographers. Square dancing, despite changes in taste, has retained a popularity which has transcended every new fashion and fad. With the first National Dance Week as the occasion for the issuance of the first stamps in honor of American dance, it is clear in 1978 that in the disco, in the theaters and in the ballrooms, more Americans than ever before are dancing. The stamps were designed by John Hill in Bethany, Connecticut.



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