

# STAMPS *of Arizona*



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# ARIZONA PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

1991 50c Bering Land Bridge airmail stamp  
(Scott C131)

Asians followed migrating mammoths across the then-dry Bering Sea and into northwestern North America sometime between 16,000 BC and 10,000 BC. Their passage was blocked by a huge sheet of ice until an ice-free corridor opened from Alaska through northwestern Canada, allowing bands to fan out throughout the rest of the continent. Some scientists believe that small bands of women, men and children wandered across the deserts of southwestern Arizona and northwestern Mexico even 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than these mammoth hunters.

1977 13c Pueblo Art  
(Scott 1708)

The Pueblo live in compact villages of stone or adobe in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. Approximately 6,500 Hopi Indians live on and around three mesas in northeastern Arizona, in a dozen or so scattered villages. For more than six centuries, Hopi pottery has featured yellow and orange decorations with bold designs often featuring Kachinas — divine beings who serve as mediators between man and the gods. This example is from the Heard Museum in Phoenix.

1986 22c Navajo Art - Textiles  
(Scott 2235-38)

Today, some 350,000 Navajo live in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, California, and northern Mexico. The independent Navajo Nation manages the Navajo reservation in the Four Corners area, the largest quarter being much of northeastern Arizona, which also includes the Hopi nation. Traditional Navajo is still largely spoken, although most Navajo also speak English fluently. Weaving was recorded by the earliest Spaniards to visit the region, and fine Navajo textiles are highly prized.

2004 2c Navajo Necklace  
(Scott 3749)

Turquoise beads were found in 2,200-year-old Hohokam excavations in southern Arizona, probably mined from the Kingman or Morenci regions of the state. This stamp shows a detail of the popular silver and turquoise squash blossom necklace, with sand-cast beads in the shape of stylized blossoms and a central crescent pendant based on Spanish colonial bridle ornaments. This necklace is believed to have been made during the 1940s or 1950s, and is owned by a private collector.

1940 3c Coronado Expedition 400th Anniversary  
(Scott 898)

Seeking the fabled Seven Golden Cities of Cibola, in 1540 Spanish Conquistador Francisco Vázquez de Coronado with 339 soldiers and over 1,100 Indian allies embarked on an epic journey through arid deserts and rugged mountains. They found only poor Indian villages, but established Spain's claim to the territories that later included Arizona. A scouting party led by García López de Cárdenas became the first Europeans to view the Grand Canyon. Arizona's Coronado National Memorial near the southeast corner of the state recalls this adventure that took place more than 450 years ago.

1934 2c Grand Canyon  
(Scott 741)

Arizona's nickname is "the Grand Canyon State," and this 1934 issue was the first of four face-different U.S. stamps to picture the Grand Canyon first glimpsed by Coronado's men. Carved by the Colorado river, the 5,000-foot-deep, 18-mile-wide canyon exposes 2 billion years of geologic history, as well as human prehistory in the form of the ruins of pueblos and cliff dwellings. An imperforate version of this stamp was released in 1935 to make available to collectors at face value stamps that had been given as souvenirs to political friends and cronies of then-Postmaster General James A. Farley.

1971 8c San Xavier del Bac Mission, Tucson  
(Scott 1443)

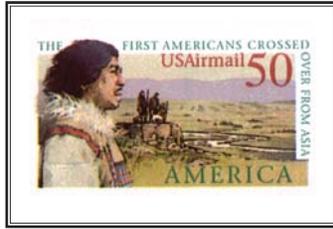
This historic Spanish Catholic mission is 10 miles south of downtown Tucson, Arizona, on the Tohono O'odham (formerly known as Papago) San Xavier Indian Reservation. It is situated in the center of a centuries-old Indian settlement on the Santa Cruz River. Founded in 1699, the first church was destroyed by Apaches around 1770. The present building was constructed under the Franciscans mainly with native labor during 1783-97, and still serves the native community. After extensive reconstruction, it is considered by many to be the finest example of Spanish mission architecture surviving in the United States today.

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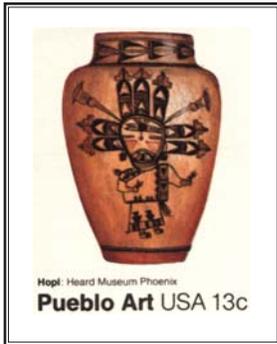
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Bering Land Bridge airmail  
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1977 13c Pueblo Art  
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1986 22c Navajo Art  
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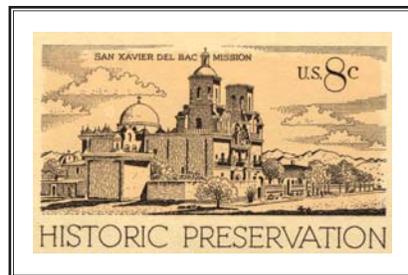
2004 2c  
Navajo Necklace  
(Scott 3749)



1940 3c  
Coronado Expedition  
(Scott 898)



1934 2c  
Grand Canyon  
(Scott 741)



1971 8c  
San Xavier del Bac Mission, Tucson  
(Scott 1443)



# ARIZONA AND THE PATH TO STATEHOOD

1946 3c Kearny Expedition Centennial  
(Scott 944)

1960 1¼c Palace of the Governors  
(Scott 1031A)

An adobe structure on the Plaza of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Palace of the Governors is the oldest continuously occupied public building in the United States. Begun in 1610 as the seat of government of Spain's *Nuevo Mexico*, (now Arizona, Texas, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, and New Mexico), it continued as capital after Mexican Independence. When New Mexico (then including Arizona) was annexed as a U.S. territory in 1850, the Palace became its first territorial capitol. U.S. General Stephen W. Kearny, who had moved southwest from Kansas with his 1,700-man Army of the West to secure the territory, met no resistance when he arrived on August 15, 1846, at Santa Fe. The Mexican governor and army had fled the day before, and Kearny peacefully occupied the capital and its palace.

1953 3c Gadsden Purchase Centennial  
(Scott 1028)

Purchase of 29,670 square miles of what is now southern Arizona and New Mexico was and ratified by the U.S. Senate and signed by President Franklin Pierce on June 24, 1853. Named for U.S. Ambassador to Mexico James Gadsden, the \$10 million purchase included lands south of the Gila River and west of the Rio Grande, and was intended to allow for construction of a transcontinental railroad and to resolve border issues with Mexico.

1998 50c Western Mining Prospector  
(Scott 3209e)

Silver was known as early as Spanish colonial times, but Jacob Snively hit the first gold strike around 1857 in Gila City, Arizona's first boom town. Gold or silver strikes followed elsewhere in the territory. However, Arizona would be best known for its copper, beginning with the first commercial strike in 1864 by Henry Clifton, who staked no claim because the area was then too dangerous to mine. Others prospered, although the value of copper did not take off until 1893. Today, Arizona accounts for two-thirds of the nation's output of this valuable metal.

1998 5c Fremont on the Rocky Mountains  
(Scott 3209d)

This stamp, picturing John C. Fremont holding an American flag atop the summit of a mountain, recalls the role of this intrepid soldier in exploring the West in the 1840s and '50s. After the Civil War, Fremont served as governor of the Arizona Territory from 1878 to 1883. Like the 50c Western Mining Prospector stamp at left, the 1998 centennial reissue of the design used on the original 5c commemorative of 1898 has the stamp printed in the two colors that had been originally intended for the stamps of this issue.

1958 4c Overland Mail Centennial  
(Scott 1120)

From 1857 to 1861, the Butterfield Overland Mail stagecoach took mail from the end of the railroads in St. Louis, Missouri, to California. Initially, mail was required by contract to go through Yuma, Arizona — a 22-day trek that had the advantage of being snow-free.

1969 6c Powell Expedition Centennial  
(Scott 1374)

John Wesley Powell (1834-1902) was a one-armed Civil War veteran, geologist, and explorer famous for the 1869 Powell Geographic Expedition — a ten-man, three-boat, three-month river trip more than 900 miles down the Green and Colorado rivers that included the first passage through the Grand Canyon. Lake Powell, a 254-square-mile man-made reservoir on the Colorado River straddling the border between Utah and Arizona, is named in Powell's honor.

1948 3c Rough Riders 50th Anniversary  
(Scott 973)

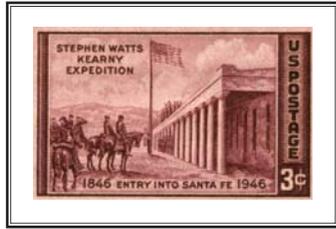
This statue of a Rough Rider on horseback in Prescott, Arizona, recalls the nickname of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment led by Theodore Roosevelt in the 1898 Spanish-American War. At the outbreak of that conflict, William Owen "Buckey" O'Neill, to whom the statue was dedicated, tried to make an entire regiment of Arizona Cowboys, and was one of many who joined and served. He was shot dead just before the Rough Riders' famous charge up San Juan Hill.

1994 29c Buffalo Soldiers  
(Scott 2818)

Buffalo Soldiers is nickname originally applied to members of the predominantly black U.S. Army 10th Cavalry Regiment by the Indian tribes they fought. The first peacetime all-black regiment in the U.S. Army was formed on September 21, 1866. From 1885 to 1890, the 10th Cavalry was transferred to the Department of Arizona, where it pursued Apaches who left the reservations under the leadership of Geronimo and other native leaders.



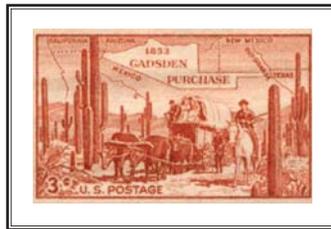
# ARIZONA AND THE PATH TO STATEHOOD



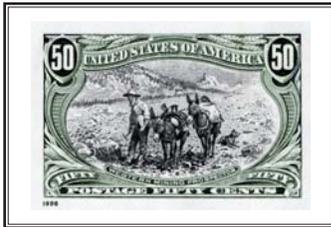
1946 3c  
Kearny Expedition Centennial  
(Scott 944)



1960 1 1/4c  
Palace of the Governors  
(Scott 1031A)



1953 3c  
Gadsden Purchase Centennial  
(Scott 1028)



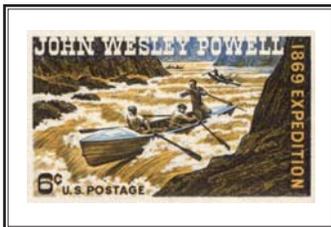
1998 50c  
Western Mining Prospector  
(Scott 3209e)



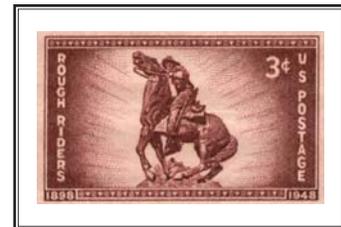
1998 5c  
Fremont on Rocky Mountains  
(Scott 3209d)



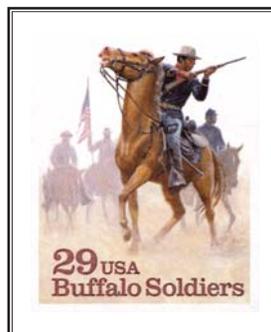
1958 4c  
Overland Mail Centennial  
(Scott 1120)



1969 6c  
Powell Expedition Centennial  
(Scott 1374)



1948 3c  
Rough Riders 50th Anniversary  
(Scott 973)



1994 29c  
Buffalo Soldiers  
(Scott 2818)



# ARIZONA FROM WILD WEST TO U.S.

1994 29c Wyatt Earp  
(Scott 2869j)

1994 29c John C. Fremont  
(Scott 2869i)  
Once widely hailed as "The Pathfinder," Fremont (1813-1890) was a U.S. military officer, explorer, the first Republican candidate for President, and the first presidential candidate of any major party to run in opposition to slavery. The 65-year-old Fremont was named governor of the Arizona Territory and moved to the territorial capital at Prescott from 1878 to 1881, but he put his desire to restore his wealth and prestige through mining speculation ahead of any interest in the welfare of the territory.

Earp (1849-1929) entered Arizona Territory first in 1866-68 as a teamster, moving cargo to Prescott. Wyatt and brothers James and Virgil came to the silver boomtown of Tombstone in 1879, followed by brothers Morgan and Warren and Wyatt's friend Doc Holliday. After a stint riding shotgun for Wells, Fargo, Wyatt became Deputy Sheriff in Pima County and took part in the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral on October 26, 1881. Though the Earps were acquitted in the trial that ensued, Virgil was later ambushed and Morgan was murdered, part of a saga of bloodshed and revenge that followed Wyatt until he left the Territory in April 1882.

1994 29c Geronimo  
(Scott 2869m)

Geronimo (1829-1909) was a Chiricahua Apache leader who defended his people and lands. Born on Turkey Creek in what is now Arizona but was then Mexico, his reputation as a fierce warrior began in 1851 after Mexican troops lured men away from his camp and then attacked, killing women and children including Geronimo's wife, three children, and mother. Outnumbered and poorly equipped, Geronimo's men fought both Mexican and U.S. troops tenaciously. Famous for his daring exploits and many escapes for 28 years, finally in 1886 Geronimo surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles at Skeleton Canyon, Arizona.

1994 29c Nellie Cashman  
(Scott 2869k)

Irish-born Nellie Cashman (1849-1925) worked in mining camps in Nevada and Canada, before Arizona silver brought her to Tucson in 1879. Her restaurant, the first business in town owned by a woman, was a success despite her weakness for caring for ill and hapless miners. In 1880, she moved to the new silver boomtown of Tombstone, opening another profitable eatery. She was known as the "Angel of Tombstone" for her work promoting the church, raising money for charity, and helping the needy.

1938 11c James K. Polk  
(Scott 816)

1938 14c Franklin Pierce  
(Scott 819)

1938 16c Abraham Lincoln  
(Scott 821)

1938 30c Theodore Roosevelt  
(Scott 830)

1938 50c William Howard Taft  
(Scott 831)

**James K. Polk** – was president of the United States during the Mexican-American War of 1846-48 and the Mexican Cession, under which most of the territory that is now Arizona, California, and New Mexico were ceded to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

**Franklin Pierce** – was president of the United States on June 24, 1853, when the U.S. government paid Mexico \$10 million to acquire 29,670 square miles of what is today southern Arizona and New Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase.

**Abraham Lincoln** – was president of the United States when Arizona became a territory on February 24, 1863.

**Theodore Roosevelt** – established the Grand Canyon Game Preserve during his Presidency, on November 28, 1906, and the Grand Canyon National Monument, proclaimed on January 11, 1908.

**William Howard Taft** – was president of the United States when Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912.

1976 13c Arizona State Flag  
(Scott 1680)

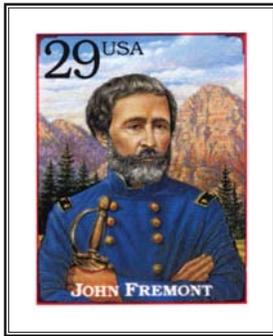
1957 4c 48-Star U.S. Flag  
(Scott 1094)

1962 4c Arizona Statehood 50th Anniversary  
(Scott 1202)

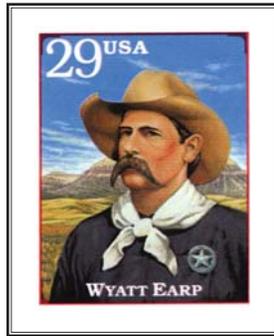
Arizona was part of the Territory of New Mexico until southern New Mexico seceded as the Confederate Territory of Arizona on March 16, 1861 — the first official use of "Arizona." After the Confederacy recognized it in 1862, the Union declared a new Arizona Territory, consisting of the western half of New Mexico Territory, in 1863. Arizona became a U.S. state on February 14, 1912, the 48th and last of the contiguous states to be admitted. The Statehood Anniversary stamp shows a desert nightscape including the giant saguaro cactus in bloom. The 13 red and gold rays on the top half of the Arizona flag represent the 13 original counties of the state and the rays of the setting sun. Red and gold also were the colors of the flag carried by Coronado's 1540 expedition. The bottom half of the flag has the same blue, representing Liberty, as the U.S. flag. Since Arizona was the nation's largest producer of copper, a copper star was placed in the flag's center. The flag was designed in 1910 by Col. Charles W. Harris, head of the Arizona National Guard, when he noticed that Arizona's was the only rifle team that had no flag to carry to the annual National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. It was adopted on February 17, 1917, by the Arizona Legislature.



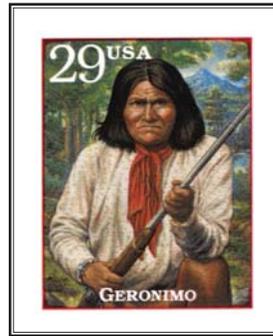
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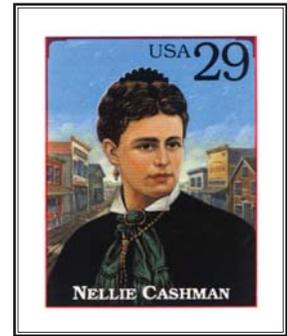
1994 29c  
John Fremont  
(Scott 2869i)



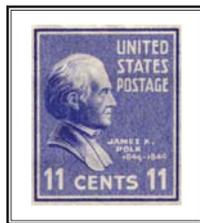
1994 29c  
Wyatt Earp  
(Scott 2869j)



1994 29c  
Geronimo  
(Scott 2869m)



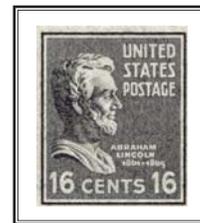
1994 29c  
Nellie Cashman  
(Scott 2869k)



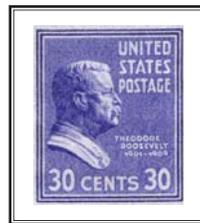
1938 11c  
James K. Polk  
(Scott 816)



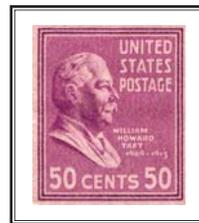
1938 14c  
Franklin Pierce  
(Scott 819)



1938 16c  
Abraham Lincoln  
(Scott 821)



1938 30c  
Theodore Roosevelt  
(Scott 830)



1938 50c  
William Howard Taft  
(Scott 831)



1976 13c  
Arizona State Flag  
(Scott 1680)



1962 4c  
Arizona Statehood 50th Anniversary  
(Scott 1202)



1957 4c  
48-Star U.S. Flag  
(Scott 1094)



# ARIZONA CHAPTERS IN AMERICAN SAGAS

1945 3c Iwo Jima  
(Scott 929)

One of the six men who raised the flag on Iwo Jima was Marine Private Ira Hayes, a Pima Indian from the Gila River Indian Community just south of Phoenix. Overnight, Hayes (on the far left in the stamp) became a national hero, along with the two others who survived the horrendous battle. Hayes celebrity brought him no happiness; though proud of his service in the Marines, he suffered after the war from post-traumatic stress syndrome, which contributed to alcoholism and numerous brushes with the law. Hayes, just 32 years old, died shortly after the bronze statue that immortalizes his heroism was dedicated in Arlington, Virginia, near the national cemetery where he is laid to rest.

1939 5c Dr. Walter Reed  
(Scott 877)

Major Walter Reed, M.D., (1851-1902) was a U.S. Army physician who in 1900 led the medical team that proved that the yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes, saving countless lives and allowing for the completion of the Panama Canal by the United States. Early in his career, Reed served 18 years of garrison duty, much of it in the West, including a four-year stint at Arizona's Fort Lowell (1876) and Fort Apache (1877-1879).

1966 2c Frank Lloyd Wright  
(Scott 1280)

"The greatest American architect," Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) also was a celebrated designer, writer, and educator. From 1937 until his death in Phoenix, Wright made his winter home and school in the desert at Taliesin West, in Scottsdale, Arizona. Many of his most famous buildings, including New York's Guggenheim Museum and Gammage Auditorium at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, were designed in the drafting room at Taliesin West.

1965 5c Herbert Hoover  
(Scott 1269)

Secretary of Commerce in 1921 when legislation was being crafted to authorize a dam on the Colorado River, Hoover focused on water allocation. He drafted the Colorado River Compact, dividing the water as fairly as possible. Arizona was the only state that failed to sign on, which didn't matter when the other six approved. This so-called Hoover Compromise paved the way for the Hoover Dam project — and was finally ratified by Arizona in 1944.

1953 3c General George S. Patton  
(Scott 1026)

In 1942, General George S. Patton (1885-1945) chose the Arizona-California desert to train nearly a million U.S. troops for combat in North Africa. Patton's Desert Training Center became the largest Army base in the world, from the outskirts of Pomona, California, east to within 50 miles of Phoenix, south to Yuma, and north to Las Vegas. The facility, including Camps Bouse, Horn, Hyder, and Laguna in Arizona, was closed in 1944.

1993 29c Bill Mauldin's 'Willie & Joe'  
(Scott 2765h)

Bill Mauldin attended high school in Phoenix in 1937. Though he did not graduate, his teachers encouraged his cartooning, and he liked ROTC. Mauldin entered the Army via the Arizona National Guard in 1940, and became famous for WWII cartoons depicting U.S. soldiers, as represented by the archetypal "dogfaces" Willie and Joe, in *Stars and Stripes*. For these he won the first of two Pulitzer Prizes — and a belated diploma from his Arizona *alma mater*.

1972 14c Fiorello La Guardia  
(Scott 1397)

Fiorello La Guardia (1882-1947), popular Republican Mayor of New York City for three terms from 1934 to 1945, lived in Prescott, in Arizona Territory — his mother's hometown — from age 6 to 16, after his father was discharged from his bandmaster position in the U.S. Army. "Arizona Influences" is the title of a chapter in his autobiography, *The Making of an Insurgent*. La Guardia Bridge on North Montezuma Avenue in Prescott is named for him.

1961 8c General John J. Pershing  
(Scott 1042A)

General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing (1860-1948) led U.S. troops in World War I and was regarded as a mentor by the generation of American generals who would go on to lead the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II. Early in his career, he served as a Second Lieutenant with the 6th U.S. Cavalry in the Southwest including Arizona Territory, took part in several Indian campaigns, and was cited for bravery for actions against the Apache.

1967 13c John F. Kennedy  
(Scott 1287)

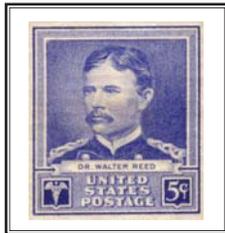
In ill health at 18, John F. Kennedy was sent with his older brother Joseph Jr. in 1936 to work herding cattle, mending fences, and building an adobe house at a ranch outside Benson, Arizona, owned by a Wall Street banker who had moved there for his health. Nine years later, in 1945, the 28-year-old JFK — then an injured and decorated WWII Navy veteran — recuperated at the Castle Hot Springs Hotel about 30 miles north of Phoenix.

1995 32c Richard Nixon  
(Scott 2955)

A year after Richard Nixon's older brother became ill with tuberculosis, his mother left two younger children with their father in California and traveled 400 miles to the more salubrious climate of Prescott, Arizona, where they rented a modest house. Richard visited and stayed through the summers of 1928-29, taking local jobs plucking chickens, working as a poolboy and janitor at a country club, and as a barker at the Slippy Gulch carnival in July.



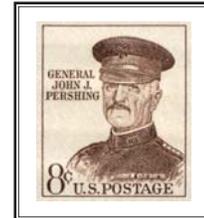
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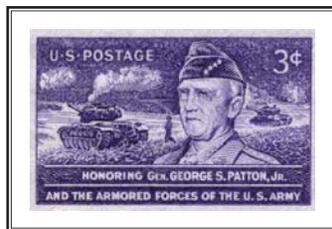
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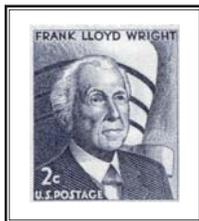
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Frank Lloyd Wright  
(Scott 1280)



1993 29c  
Bill Mauldin's 'Willie & Joe'  
(Scott 2765h)



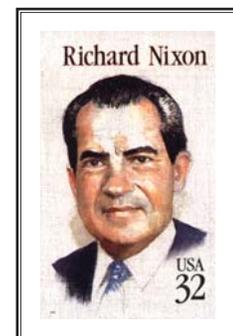
1967 13c  
John F. Kennedy  
(Scott 1287)



1965 5c Herbert Hoover  
(Scott 1269)



1972 14c  
Fiorello La Guardia  
(Scott 1397)



1995 32c Richard Nixon  
(Scott 2955)



# MORE ARIZONA CONNECTIONS

1969 6c *Apollo 8*  
(Scott 1371)

In preparation for exploration of the moon, Buzz Aldrin and the other Apollo astronauts received hands-on geology instruction, which included field trips to the Grand Canyon, Meteor Crater, and Sunset Crater in Arizona. They also visited the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, where they got their first close-up view of the moon through the telescope purchased by its founder Percival Lowell in 1896. *Apollo 8* Commander Frank Borman considers Tucson his hometown, because his family moved there to help his sinus problems as a child.

1995 32c Charles Mingus  
(Scott 877)

Born in 1922 on a base in Nogales, Arizona, Charles Mingus was an influential jazz bassist, composer, bandleader, and occasional pianist. He grew up in the Watts section of Los Angeles, California. According to Qwikipedia, "Mingus is highly ranked among the composers and performers of jazz, and he recorded many highly regarded albums..." despite his "...often fearsome temperament, which earned him the nickname 'The Angry Man of Jazz.'"

2003 37c César E. Chávez  
(Scott 3781)

Born on a small farm his grandfather homesteaded outside Yuma, César E. Chávez (1927–1993) was a Mexican-American farm worker, labor leader, and civil rights activist who co-founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962, which later became the United Farm Workers. César Chávez Day — March 31, in remembrance of his birthday, or the appropriate Monday or Friday nearest that date — is a state holiday in Arizona and seven other states.

1997 32c Ferde Grofé  
(Scott 3163)

In 1916, American composer Ferde Grofé (1892–1972) and some friends drove across the Arizona desert to watch the sun rise over the Grand Canyon. Deeply moved and heavily inspired by the spectacle, he later recalled what he saw and felt and subsequently used it as the basis for several pieces of music. The most influential and dynamic of these — and Grofé's best-known work — was his *Grand Canyon Suite*, begun in 1929 and completed in 1931.

1990 25c Jesse Owens  
(Scott 2496)

Athlete James Cleveland "Jesse" Owens (1913–1980) was a member of the U.S. team at the 1936 Summer Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany. Owens achieved international fame — and deflated that Nazi notion of an Aryan "Master Race" — by winning four gold medals: one each in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump, and as part of the 4x100 meter relay team. He later lived in Phoenix, where the Jesse Owens Medical Plaza and Jesse Owens Parkway are named in his honor. A pack-a-day smoker for 35 years, Owens died of lung cancer at age 66 in Tucson, Arizona.

1981 18c Frederic Remington  
(Scott 1934)

Frederic S. Remington (1861-1909) was an artist who specialized in the American West of the 19th century, its cowboys, Indians, and cavalry. In 1886, sent to Arizona by *Harper's Weekly* to cover the campaign against Geronimo, he acquired many authentic artifacts and made many photos and sketches for later paintings. He also made notes on the true colors of the West to supplement the black and white photos. Ironically, art critics later criticized his palette as "primitive and unnatural," even though it was based on his actual field observations.

1984 20c Hispanic Americans  
(Scott 2103)

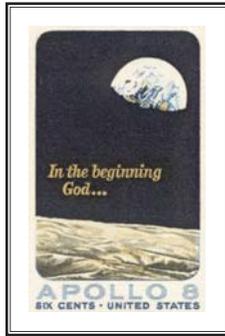
As of 2006, Arizona was the fastest-growing American state, due chiefly to the growth of its Hispanic population, concentrated in southern and central Arizona. According to U.S. Census estimates, Arizona's population of 6.3 million is 29.2% Hispanic or Latino — up more than 3% since 2000 — and 21% of Arizonans now claim Mexican ancestry, more than any other group in the state. In 2000, 19.52% of Arizona residents spoke Spanish, and in 2003, for the first time, there were more Hispanic births in the state than non-Hispanic births.

1995 25c John Wayne in *Stagecoach*  
(Scott 1371)

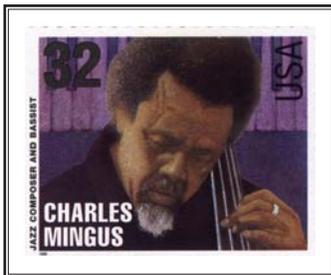
The first talking Western directed by John Ford, the 1939 film *Stagecoach* also was the first of many filmed by him on location in Monument Valley on the Arizona-Utah border. The story of *Stagecoach* is set in Arizona Territory in 1880. The heroic part of the fugitive Ringo Kid was the breakthrough role after years of B-movie obscurity for 32-year-old John Wayne (1907-1979), who went on to make 20 more movies with Ford, some of the best of which also were shot in the Monument Valley. Eventually, Wayne also owned a number of ranches in Arizona, including the Red Eye Ranch operated by his Red River Land Co., in Stanfield, near the Sonoran Desert.



# MORE ARIZONA CONNECTIONS



1969 6c *Apollo 8*  
(Scott 1371)



1995 32c Charles Mingus  
(Scott 2989)



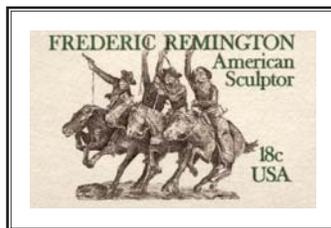
2003 37c César E. Chávez  
(Scott 3781)



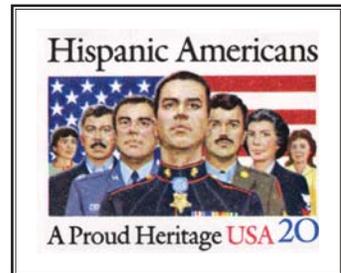
1997 32c Ferde Grofé  
(Scott 3163)



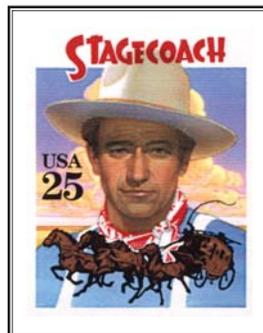
1990 25c Jesse Owens  
(Scott 2496)



1981 18c  
Frederic Remington  
(Scott 1934)



1984 20c Hispanic Americans  
(Scott 2103)



1995 25c John Wayne in *Stagecoach*  
(Scott 2448)



# ARIZONA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND WONDERS

## 1974 10c Petrified Wood

(Scott 1538)

Located amid the gray badlands near Holbrook, about 100 miles east of Flagstaff, Arizona's Petrified Forest National Park contains remnants of a Triassic forest that grew 225 million years ago, fossilized over the millennia to colorful stone far harder than granite. Its vivid shades are due to metallic impurities in the wood during fossilization.

## 1992 29c Azurite

(Scott 2700)

## 1992 29c Copper

(Scott 2701)

## 1992 29c Wulfenite

(Scott 2703)

Two of the four minerals pictured in their native form in the se-tenant Minerals issue had their origins in mines in Arizona, and a third is a rare native form of the state's most economically important mineral — copper — which colors the star on Arizona's state flag. The sample of azurite, a soft, deep blue mineral produced by the weathering of copper ore deposits, comes from the Queen Mine in Bisbee, which yielded more than 4 million tons of copper, along with vast amounts of gold, silver, lead, and zinc, in nearly a century of operations before it was closed in 1973. The sample of wulfenite, a molybdate mineral associated with lead deposits, came from the Red Cloud Mine, mined for silver from the 1870s to the 1890s in La Paz County near Yuma, Arizona, now famed for its wulfenite deposits.

## 1961 4c Range Conservation

(Scott 1176)

## 1935 3c Hoover Dam

(Scott 774)

## 1973 8c Rural America: Cattle

(Scott 1505)

Early in its history, Arizona's economy relied on the so-called "Five Cs." Aside from copper and climate (tourism and the early boom in the travel to the state by tuberculosis patients and others seeking relief for chronic health problems in its warm, dry weather), the other three "Cs" are agricultural: cattle, cotton, and citrus. Arizona citrus products include oranges, grapefruit, tangarines, lemons, and limes. At one point, Arizona was the largest producer of cotton in the country. Conservation of both water and range remain key concerns for agriculture in the state. Hoover Dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River, on the border between Arizona and Nevada. Begun in 1931 and finished two years ahead of schedule, when completed in 1935, it was the world's largest electric power-producing facility and concrete structure. Named after Herbert Hoover, who played an instrumental role in its construction, it was opened as Boulder Dam under the Roosevelt administration, but its original name was restored under Harry Truman. Today, nearly 20% of the power generated by the dam goes to the state of Arizona.

## 2006 39c Largest Canyon

(Scott 4054)

One of the "Seven Natural Wonders of the World," the Grand Canyon is 277 miles long. A steep-sided gorge carved over a period of 6 million years by the Colorado River in Arizona, at its widest point it is more than 15 miles across. At its deepest, it reaches down more than a mile. The floor of the valley is accessible by foot, muleback, or by boat or raft from upriver.

## 2006 39c Oldest Trees

(Scott 4049)

The oldest bristlecone pines (*Pinus longaeva*) — so named for the long, hooked spines on the scales of their cones — are more than 4,500 years old, and one Rocky Mountain bristlecone in Arizona is said to be 4,600 years old. Twisted and gnarled by the elements, these trees grow in rocky, arid regions of Arizona and five other western states.

## 2006 39c Fastest Animals

(Scott 4048)

The pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) reaches speeds around 60 miles per hour and can run at 45 miles per hour for several minutes. The only faster land animal is the cheetah. Pronghorn range in western North America from southern Canada to northern Mexico, but a subspecies known as the Sonoran pronghorn occurs only in Arizona and Mexico.

## 2006 39c Tallest Cactus

(Scott 4035)

The majestic saguaro cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*), a traditional symbol of the American Southwest, can grow taller than a five-story building. A saguaro grows slowly; a ten-year-old plant may be less than six inches high. Some specimens may live for more than 150 years. The champion saguaro grows in Maricopa County, Arizona, and is 45.3 feet tall, and 10 feet around.



# ARIZONA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND WONDERS



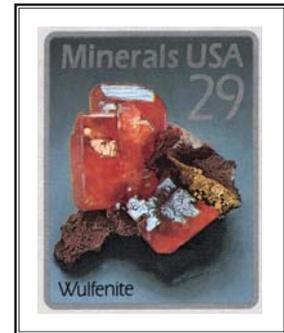
1974 10c Petrified Wood  
(Scott 1538)



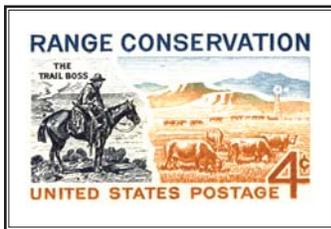
1992 29c Azurite  
(Scott 2700)



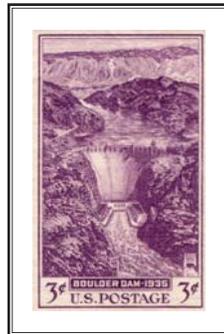
1992 29c Copper  
(Scott 2701)



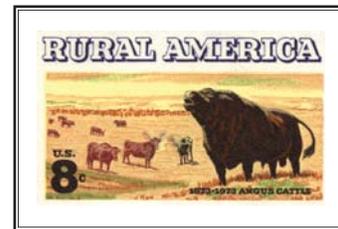
1992 29c Wulfenite  
(Scott 2703)



1961 4c  
Range Conservation  
(Scott 1176)



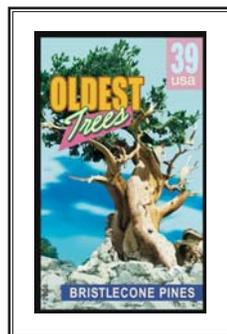
1935 3c Hoover Dam  
(Scott 774)



1973 8c  
Angus & Longhorn Cattle  
(Scott 1504)



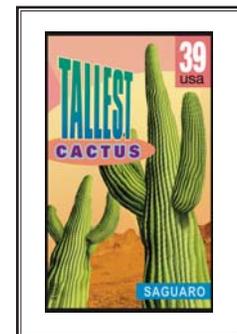
2006 39c Largest Canyon  
(Scott 4054)



2006 39c Oldest Trees  
(Scott 4049)



2006 39c Fastest Animal  
(Scott 4048)



2006 39c Tallest Cactus  
(Scott 4035)



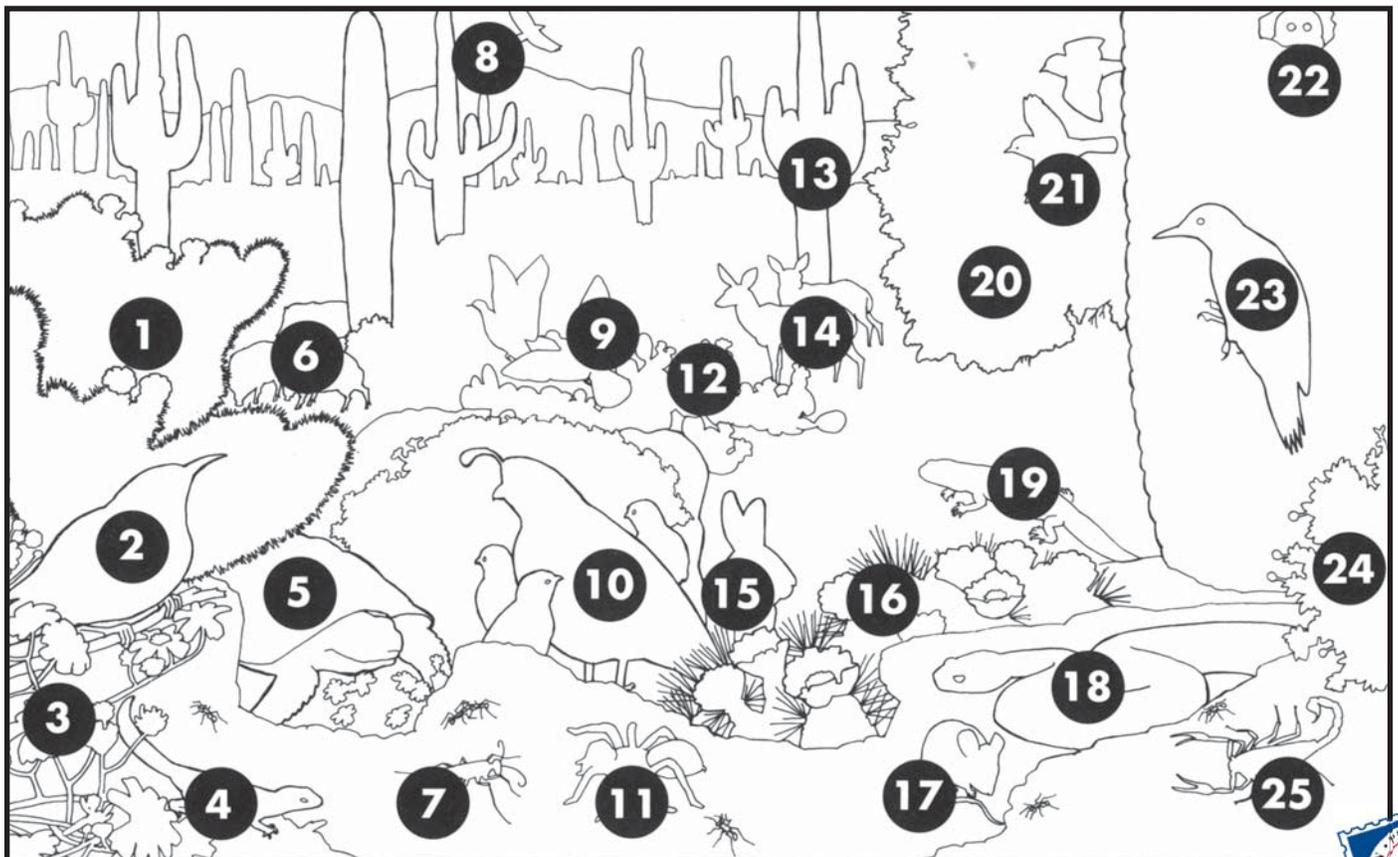
# ARIZONA FLORA AND FAUNA

1999 Sonoran Desert pane of ten 33c Nature of America stamps  
(Scott 3293)

The Sonoran Desert covers approximately 100,000 square miles of the U.S. Southwest and northwestern Mexico, covering southwestern and south central Arizona as well as southeastern California and wrapping around the Gulf of California to include Baja California. It has a tropic-subtropic climate in which freezing temperatures lasting 24 hours rarely occur. In contrast, the other North American deserts — Great Basin, Mojave, and Chihuahuan — are temperate and landlocked. Its climate and biseasonal rainfall make the Sonoran Desert one of America's lushest deserts, populated by giant cacti, short, drought-resistant trees, and a great variety of shrubbery. Despite high summer temperatures exceeding 110 degrees Fahrenheit, the Sonoran Desert's southern location and moderate winters foster varied plant and animal life.

The 10 self-adhesive stamps in this pane show the many species found in the Sonoran Desert. Artist John D. Dawson portrayed 25 animal and plant species in his painting, which pictures the desert on a late spring afternoon, with lavender mountains in the distance silhouetted against a cloud-flecked yellow desert sky. Although the scene itself is imaginary, all species represented are appropriate and were recommended by scientists and ecologists of the region. A description of the desert and a numbered key to the artwork appear on the back of the stamp pane, along with a corresponding list of common and scientific names for the 25 species. Both of these have been reproduced below. The pane was dedicated at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson, Arizona.

The following are the 25 species on the stamp pane, shown in the key below: 1. Teddy Bear Cholla (*Opuntia bigelovii*) 2. Cactus Wren (*Camphylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) 3. Brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*) 4. Banded Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*) 5. Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) 6. Collared Peccary (*Tayassu tajacu*) 7. Tarantula Hawk (*Hemipepsis ustulata*) 8. Harris' Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) 9. White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) 10. Gambel Quail (*Callipepla gambeli*) 11. Tarantula (*Aphonopelma chalcodes*) 12. Prickly Pear (*Opuntia phaeacantha*) 13. Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*) 14. Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus crooki*) 15. Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) 16. Hedgehog Cactus (*Echinocereus engelmannii*) 17. Cactus Mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*) 18. Western Diamondback Rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*) 19. Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*) 20. Blue Paloverde (*Cercidium floridum*) 21. Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*) 22. Elf Owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*) 23. Gila Woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) 24. Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata*) 25. Bark Scorpion (*Centruroides exilicauda*).



# ARIZONA FLORA AND FAUNA

## SONORAN DESERT

FIRST IN A SERIES



1999 Sonoran Desert  
Nature of America pane  
(Scott 3293)

N A T U R E O F A M E R I C A

# ARIZONA SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

## 1982 20c Arizona Bird & Flower (Scott 1955)

Arizona's state bird, the Cactus Wren, is seven to eight inches long and nests in the protection of thorny desert plants like the arms of the giant saguaro cactus. It builds many nests, but lives in only one; the rest are decoys. The state flower, the Saguaro Cactus Blossom, has a waxy feel, a fragrant aroma, and a brief existence. It opens at night and closes permanently the next day. The flowers become red-fleshed fruits that are enjoyed by the birds.

## 2002 37c Leaf-nosed Bat (Scott 3662)

The leaf-nosed bat is found primarily in caves and abandoned mines in Arizona, Nevada, southern California, and northern Mexico. Its large ears allow it to hear the extremely faint sounds of insects such as grasshoppers and caterpillars walking amid dense foliage, and its large eyes provide excellent night vision.

## 2000 60c Grand Canyon air mail stamp (Scott C135)

In 1999, the U.S. Postal Service destroyed 100 million Grand Canyon stamps because the caption said "Colorado," not "Arizona." After this corrected version was issued early in 2000, a ranger at Grand Canyon National Park pointed out that the photo was flipped, thus showing a mirror image of the real view. The flipped photo shows Lipan Point on the canyon's South Rim under storm clouds. Photographer Tom Till of Moab, Utah, didn't recognize the mistake on the tiny image of the stamp design that was faxed to him for approval.

## 2008 42c Arizona Flag & Cacti (Scott 4277)

The 2008 Flags of Our Nation stamp pictures Arizona's distinctive state flag designed in 1910 by Col. Charles W. Harris, with a star of copper at its center (*read the complete story of the flag on page six*). The background consists of a mountain landscape featuring four majestic saguaro cacti, for which Arizona is renowned.

## 1998 32c Blue Paloverde (Scott 3194)

Blue Paloverde — one of two that are state trees — has a spectacular bright yellow spring bloom and light green trunk. This flowering tree, thought to have arrived in Arizona over 4,000 years ago, occurs across the Sonoran Desert from central and southwestern Arizona into southeastern California, and south into western Mexico. Humans have relied on the seeds for food; crops are abundant in most years.

## 1995 (5c) Monument Valley Buttes (Scott 2902)

Located on the northern border of Arizona with southern Utah, Monument Valley lies within the Navajo Nation Reservation, and is called by them "the Valley of the Rocks." Its rich red hue comes from iron oxide in the weathered siltstone, and the dramatic appearance of the valley has made it a favorite movie backdrop and tourist destination. This "USA NONPROFIT ORG." stamp depicts familiar buttes nicknamed "the Mittens" for the thumblike look of their nearby spires. A self-adhesive stamp with the same design was issued in 1996.

## 1981 4 x 20c Desert Plants (Scott 1942-1945)

This set-tenant block of four pictures a quartet of desert flora found in Arizona: the saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*), native to the state's Sonoran Desert, whose blossom is the state flower; the agave, a desert succulent one species of which is named for the state (*Agave arizonica*); the beavertail cactus (*Opuntia basilaris*), found in the Mojave and Sonoran deserts of western Arizona as well as parts of California and Utah; and the barrel cactus (classified into the two genera *Echinocactus* and *Ferocactus*), which grow along desert washes, slopes and canyon walls in the Mojave, Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts of southern Arizona, California, Texas and south into Mexico.

## 1987 22c Ringtail (Scott 2302)

The state mammal of Arizona, the ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*) is a cat-sized omnivore named for its long, raccoon-like tail, which has 14 to 16 alternating black and white bands and a black tip. Its sharp, curved, non-retracting claws make ringtails superb climbers. Preferring rocky areas where they hunt at night, ringtails spend the day asleep in their dens in well-protected crevices and hollows.

## 2007 41c Saguaro Blossom and Bat (Scott 4155)

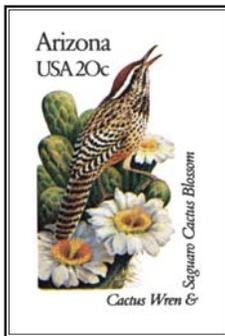
Lesser long-nosed bats, like the one pictured on this Pollination commemorative stamp, feed on the fruit and nectar of night-blooming cacti, such as the saguaro, as well as many species of agave. In extracting the nectar, they carry pollen from one blossom to another, enabling the cacti to reproduce.

## 2002 34c Greetings From Arizona (Scott 3563)

According to the United States Postal Service's description of this stamp intended to promote tourism, "Up front are a saguaro cactus and saguaro blossom, the state flower, based on source photos made in the Sonoran Desert. Behind are sandstone monoliths of Monument Valley, a place familiar to fans of John Ford's classic 1939 film *Stagecoach* and other movies about the Old West."



# ARIZONA SIGNS AND SYMBOLS



1982 20c Arizona State Bird & Flower (Scott 1955)



2008 42c Arizona Flag & Cacti (Scott 4277)



1987 22c Ringtail (Scott 2302)



2002 37c Leaf-Nosed Bat (Scott 3662)



1998 32c Blue Paloverde (Scott 3194)



2007 41c Saguaro Blossom & Bat (Scott 4155)



2000 60c Grand Canyon air mail (Scott C135)



1995 (5c) Monument Valley Buttes (Scott 2902)



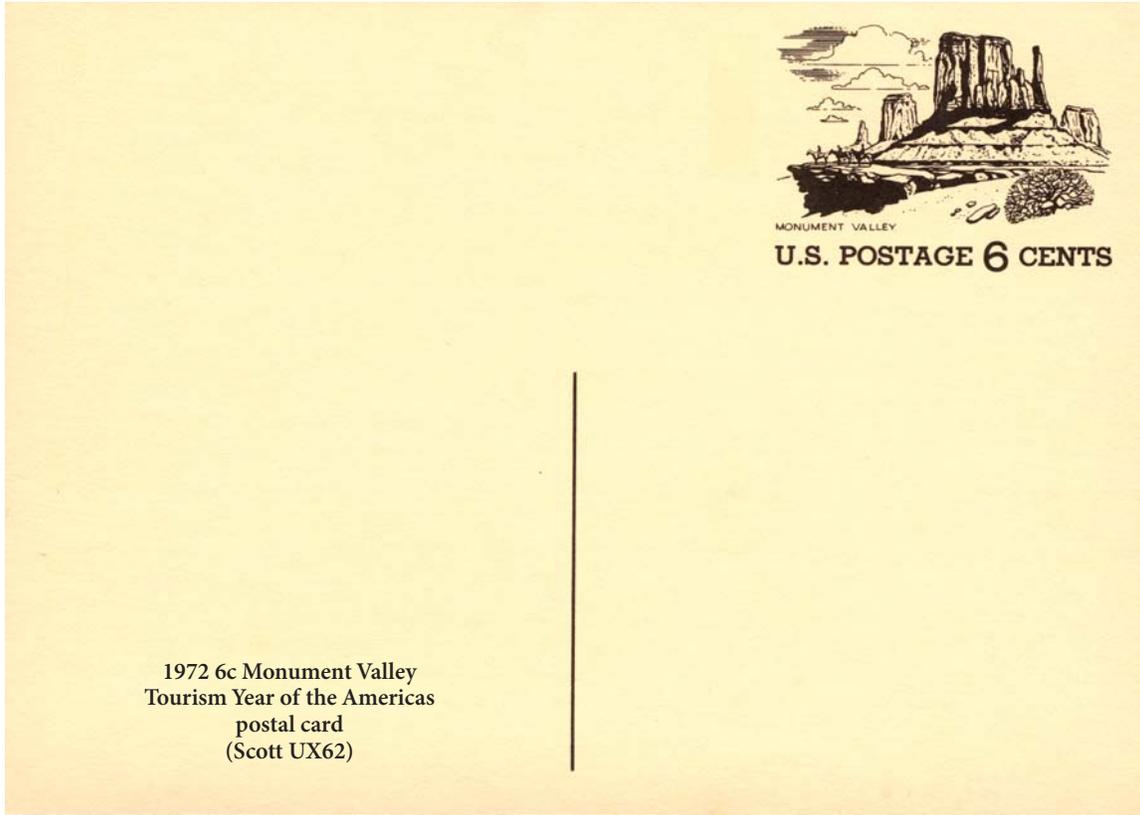
2002 34c Greetings From Arizona (Scott 3563)



1981 4 x 20c Desert Plants (Scott 1942-1945)



# ARIZONA SCENERY ON POSTAL CARDS



1972 6c Monument Valley  
Tourism Year of the Americas  
postal card  
(Scott UX62)



1972 9c Grand Canyon  
Tourism Year of the Americas  
air mail postal card  
(Scott UXC12)



# ARIZONA SCENERY ON POSTAL CARDS

*(pictured on the previous page)*

1972 Tourism Year of the Americas postal cards  
6c Monument Valley domestic postal card (Scott UX62)  
9c Grand Canyon air mail postal card (Scott UXC12)

To promote tourism and development throughout the Western Hemisphere, the Organization of American States declared 1972 to be "Tourism Year of the Americas." As part of the promotional effort in the United States, the U.S. Postal Service issued a packet of five postal cards with black line illustrations of popular U.S. tourist destinations on the picture side of each card. These were sold in sets, either unused or with cancellations from the day on which they were issued — June 29, 1971 — from the philatelic exhibition then under way in Brussels, Belgium. Two of the cards in the set illustrated Arizona's most majestic tourist destinations: Monument Valley and the Grand Canyon.

*(pictured on the following page)*

1989 15c America the Beautiful postal card  
Sonoran Desert at Sunset  
(Scott UX127)

The Sonoran Desert straddles part of the United States-Mexico border and covers large parts of Arizona, California, and the Mexican states of Sonora and Baja California. One of the largest and hottest deserts in North America, this 120,000-square-mile desert contains a variety of unique plants and animals, such as the saguaro cactus. On January 17, 2001, 496,337 acres of the Sonoran Desert in Arizona was set aside as the Sonoran Desert National Monument for the purpose of enhancing resource protection.

1994 19c Canyon de Chelly postal card  
(Scott UX176)

Established in 1931, Canyon de Chelly National Monument is located in northeastern Arizona within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation. The monument covers 131 square miles and encompasses three major canyons: Canyon de Chelly, Canyon del Muerto, and Monument Canyon. These canyons were cut by streams with headwaters in the Chuska Mountains just to the east of the national monument. Its 83,840 acres preserve artifacts of the early indigenous tribes that lived in the area, including the Ancient Pueblo Peoples (also called Anasazi) and Navajo. Canyon de Chelly is unique among National Parks, as it consists entirely of Navajo Tribal Trust Land that remains home to the canyon community. Access to the canyon floor is restricted, and visitors are allowed to travel in the canyons only when accompanied by a park ranger or an authorized Navajo guide.



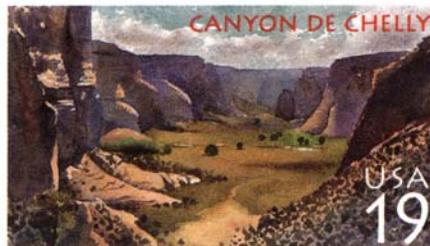
# ARIZONA SCENERY ON POSTAL CARDS



America the Beautiful USA 15

1989 15c America the Beautiful postal card  
Sonoran Desert at Sunset  
(Scott UX127)

© USPS 1988



1994 19c Canyon de Chelly postal card  
(Scott UX176)

© USPS 1993



# ARIZONA



# ARIPEX 2009

**JANUARY 23-25 — TUCSON, ARIZONA**

The Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs presents ARIPEX 2009 — its 51st consecutive show — January 23-25 at the Tucson Convention Center at 260 South Church Street in Tucson. The theme of this World Series of Philately show in 2009 is the bicentennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Up to 250 exhibition frames filled with nearly 4,800 pages of material will be on display, including a Court of Honor and Youth exhibits, and a bourse of more than 30 dealers will have everything the collector needs to enjoy the world's greatest hobby. Aripex is open Friday and Saturday 10 to 6, and Sunday from 10 to 4. For complete details of the show, visit <http://www.aripexonline.com>

# AMERISTAMP EXPO / TEXPEX 2009

**FEBRUARY 20-22 — ARLINGTON, TEXAS**

Admission is free to AMERISTAMP EXPO / TEXPEX 2009, winter show of the American Philatelic Society, at the Arlington Convention Center February 20-22. Whether you're eight or 80, learn the ins and outs of one of the world's greatest hobbies. More than 6,000 pages of stamp exhibits will be shown, plus world-class rarities and priceless historical mail. About 90 dealers from the U.S. and abroad will have everything you need to pursue the stamp hobby, and there will be an auction, helpful seminars, and how-to sessions catering to interests of every kind. If you have an old collection, "Stamps in Your Attic" will give free thumbnail evaluations of what you've got throughout the show, sponsored by the National Stamp Dealers Association. AmeriStamp Expo/Texpex is open Friday and Saturday 10 to 6, and Sunday from 10 to 4. To learn more, visit <http://www.stamps.org/Ameristamp>



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Special thanks to Lisa Dembowski, Education Director of the Postal History Foundation in Tucson, Arizona.

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American Topical Association Checklist: *Arizona* (11 pages, May 2003).

"Exploring Arizona Through Postage Stamps," (1974) Ranyta Sullivan, Postal History Foundation, Tucson, Arizona.

*The United States as Depicted on its Postage Stamps*, Steve Rajtar, MacFarland & Co., Inc., Jefferson, NC, 2007.

*The Heritage Statehood Collection of U.S. Commemorative Quarters and Stamps*, Mystic Stamp Co., 2000.

*Around Arizona Index*: <http://www.doney.net/aroundaz/index.htm>

