

Chapter 1 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

Nov 06, Â· Maybe it takes an empty nest to fill up a tax haven. Billionaire hedge-fund manager John Paulson is considering becoming a resident of Puerto Rico in the next few years once his children head off.

Scarce archaeological findings and early Spanish accounts from the colonial era constitute all that is known about them. Some scholars suggest their settlement dates back about 4, years. The Arcaico and Igneri co-existed on the island between the 4th and 10th centuries. They called it Boriken, meaning "the great land of the valiant and noble Lord". This lasted until Columbus arrived in He later served as the first governor of the island. At the beginning of the 16th century, the Spanish people began to colonize the island. The population suffered extremely high fatalities from epidemics of European infectious diseases. Other nearby islands, like Cuba, Saint-Domingue, and Guadeloupe, attracted more of the slave trade than Puerto Rico, probably because of greater agricultural interests in those islands, on which colonists had developed large sugar plantations and had the capital to invest in the Atlantic slave trade. With no significant industries or large-scale agricultural production as yet, enslaved and free communities lodged around the few littoral settlements, particularly around San Juan, also forming lasting Afro-creole communities. By the end of the 16th century, the Spanish Empire was diminishing and, in the face of increasing raids from European competitors, the colonial administration throughout the Americas fell into a "bunker mentality". San Juan served as an important port-of-call for ships driven across the Atlantic by its powerful trade winds. Historians consider this event the worst attack on San Juan. Though the Dutch set the village on fire, they failed to conquer the Morro, and its batteries pounded their troops and ships until Hendricksz deemed the cause lost. Urban planning responded to the needs of keeping the colony in Spanish hands. Late colonial period Hacienda La Fortuna. A sugar mill complex in Puerto Rico painted by Francisco Oller in Brooklyn Museum During the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Spain concentrated its colonial efforts on the more prosperous mainland North, Central, and South American colonies. With the advent of the lively Bourbon Dynasty in Spain in the s, the island of Puerto Rico began a gradual shift to more imperial attention. More roads began connecting previously isolated inland settlements to coastal cities, and coastal settlements like Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Ponce began acquiring importance of their own, separate from San Juan. By the end of the 18th century, merchant ships from an array of nationalities threatened the tight regulations of the Mercantilist system, which turned each colony solely toward the European metropole and limited contact with other nations. Slavers, which had made but few stops on the island before, began selling more enslaved Africans to growing sugar and coffee plantations. Fierce fighting continued for the next days with Spanish troops. Both sides suffered heavy losses. These parliamentary and constitutional reforms were in force from to , and again from to They were twice reversed during the restoration of the traditional monarchy by Ferdinand VII. The movement was discovered, and Governor Miguel de la Torre had its members imprisoned or exiled. To increase its hold on its last two New World colonies, the Spanish Crown revived the Royal Decree of Graces of as a result of which , immigrants, mainly Spaniards, settled on the island in the period up until the American conquest. Printed in three languagesâ€”Spanish, English, and Frenchâ€”it was intended to also attract non-Spanish Europeans, with the hope that the independence movements would lose their popularity if new settlers had stronger ties to the Crown. Hundreds of non Spanish families, mainly from Corsica , France , Germany , Ireland , Italy and Scotland, also immigrated to the island. Puerto Rico still receives Spanish and European immigration. The Lares Revolutionary Flag Poverty and political estrangement with Spain led to a small but significant uprising in known as Grito de Lares. Slavery was abolished in Puerto Rico in , "with provisions for periods of apprenticeship". Many joined the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Committee , founded on December 8, , and continued their quest for Puerto Rican independence. In , Antonio Mattei Lluberas and the local leaders of the independence movement in Yauco organized another uprising, which became known as the Intentona de Yauco. They raised what they called the Puerto Rican flag, which was adopted as the national flag. The local conservative political factions opposed independence. Rumors of the planned event spread to the local Spanish authorities who acted swiftly and put an end to what would be the last major uprising in the island to Spanish

colonial rule. This bilaterally agreed-upon charter maintained a governor appointed by the King of Spain who held the power to annul any legislative decision and a partially elected parliamentary structure. General elections were held in March and the new government began to function on July 17, 1899. Part of his strategy called for the acquisition of colonies in the Caribbean, which would serve as coaling and naval stations. They would serve as strategic points of defense with the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, to allow easier passage of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Army, William H. Seward, the former Secretary of State under presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, had also stressed the importance of building a canal in Honduras, Nicaragua or Panama. Senate did not approve his annexation proposal, and Spain rejected the U. S. By the U. S. Office of Naval Intelligence had prepared a plan that included military operations in Puerto Rican waters. The Foraker Act gave Puerto Rico a certain amount of civilian popular government, including a popularly elected House of Representatives. The upper house and governor were appointed by the United States. It was authorized a non-voting member of Congress, by the title of "Resident Commissioner", who was appointed. In addition, this Act extended all U. S. Congress retained the power to annul acts of the Puerto Rico legislature. Congress as "unconstitutional", and in violation of the Foraker Act. It authorized the popular election of the Resident Commissioner to a four-year term. Soldiers of the 65th Infantry training in Salinas, Puerto Rico August Natural disasters, including a major earthquake and tsunami in and several hurricanes, as well as the Great Depression, impoverished the island during the first few decades under U. S. He organized a protest at the University of Puerto Rico in 1909, in which four were killed by police. Tydings did not achieve passage of the bill. The Insular Police, similar to the National Guard, opened fire upon unarmed [81] cadets and bystanders alike. In the aftermath, on April 2, 1909, Tydings introduced a bill in Congress calling for independence for Puerto Rico. This bill ultimately was defeated. In order to be eligible, applicants must have been born in Puerto Rico, born outside of Puerto Rico to a Puerto Rican-born parent, or be an American citizen with at least one year of residence in Puerto Rico.

Chapter 2 : Ponce, Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico: The exodus after Hurricane Maria In the year since Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico, the island has lost a precious resource: hundreds of thousands of people who've left to build their.

Ponce massacre On 21 March , a peaceful march was organized by the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the abolition of slavery and protest the incarceration of their leader, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos , in a federal prison on charges of sedition. The members concluded in their report that the event was a massacre , with the police acting as a mob. As a result of this event, Ponce has been identified as "the birthplace of Puerto Rican national identity. Ponce has continued to be a hub of political activity on the island, and is the founding site of several major political parties. It has also been the birthplace of several important political figures of the island, including Luis A. It is the worst landslide disaster in North America

Main article: International help was needed to rescue people and recover corpses. The United States and many other countries, including Mexico, France, and Venezuela , sent economic, human, and machinery relief. The commonwealth government, subsequently, relocated hundreds of people to a new community built on stable ground. In recent years, Ponce has solidified its position as the second most important city of Puerto Rico based on its economic progress and increasing population. The city is the governmental seat of the Autonomous Municipality of Ponce, and the regional hub for various commonwealth entities. For example, it serves as the southern hub for the Judiciary of Puerto Rico. Vice-mayor Delis Castillo Rivera de Santiago finished his term. Cordero was succeeded by Francisco Zayas Seijo. The complete history of Ponce can be appreciated at the Museo de la Historia de Ponce , which opened in the city in It depicts the history of the city from its early settlement days until the end of the 20th century. Geography[edit] The municipality of Ponce includes many acres of lush forests like this one. The city of Ponce can be seen in the far background. Geographically speaking, the southern area of the territory is part of the Ponce-Patillas alluvial plain subsector and the southern coastal plain, which were created by the consolidation of the valleys of the southern side of the central mountain range and the Cayey mountain range. The central area of the municipality is part of the semi-arid southern hills. These two regions are classified as being the driest on the island. The northern part of the municipality is considered to be within the rainy western mountains. The hilly barrios of the municipality moving clockwise around the outskirts of the city are these seven: The remaining six 6 other barrios are further away from the city and their topology is rugged mountain terrain. The ruggedness of these barrios is because through these areas of the municipality runs the Central Mountain Range of the Island. They are delimited by streets, rivers, or major highways. Lake Cerrillos is located within the limits of the municipality, [98] as will be the future lake resulting from the Portugues Dam. The Cerrillos State Forest is also located in the municipality of Ponce. The municipality averages There is a brief, moderately wet season in May, followed by a brief, moderately dry season June through July, and then a more prolonged, intense wet season in September through October, followed by a longer, drier season December through April. Roughly two thirds of the total rainfall occurs in the wettest five months. The driest month is January, which receives less than an inch of rain. Most of the populated parts of the municipality, however, are located at lower elevations and have lower rainfall. This can be seen in the various structures located in the center of the city like the Teatro La Perla. To showcase its rich architectural heritage, the city has opened the Museum of Puerto Rican Architecture at the Wiechers-Villaronga residence. The suburban barrios were: Thanks to its larger area, barrio Canas was by far the most populated ward of the municipality. Ponce has nine barrios that border neighboring municipalities. The historic zone of the city is within these original six core city barrios. These eleven barrios composed what is known as the urban zone of the municipality. These last eight are outside the city limits and are neither coastal nor bordering barrios. Census Bureau is as follows:

Chapter 3 : Post-Maria Puerto Rico: Once flourishing island in economic tailspin

Ponce (/ ɛ̃ˈ p ɛ̃ˈ n s ẽˈ /; Spanish: (listen)) is both a city and a municipality in the southern part of Puerto Rico. Ponce is the seat of the municipal government. Ponce, Puerto Rico's most populated city outside the San Juan metropolitan area, is named for Juan Ponce de León y Loayza, the great-grandson of Spanish conquistador Juan Ponce de León.

Until recent decades, the island of Puerto Rico had enjoyed a relatively robust economy, as Caribbean island economies go. The island boasted a modest balance of industry, pharmaceutical manufacturing and agriculture. Prior to that, for more than four hundred years, Puerto Rico counted on its flourishing agriculture sector to feed its people and as exports. In fact, the island grew copious amounts of sugar cane, tobacco and citrus fruit for export income. But that was then and this is now. As for their socialist governments, broadening out their economies to encompass other sectors is the least of their concerns. Puerto Rico is only the latest economy to be brought low by such policies. Hurricane Maria was simply the final blow. A rapidly dwindling population In , Puerto Rico saw its population decline from 3, residents registered in the U. Census to 3, in the Census. The estimated population of Puerto Rico as of July 1, , was 3, By , estimated Census Bureau reports revealed that Puerto Rico lost yet another , people from 3. Since Hurricane Maria, another , are estimated to have left the Island of Enchantment. The youth exodus can be blamed on an unemployment rate of Unfortunately, this is the same demographic the island desperately needs to retain to build a new future. This ongoing Puerto Rican exodus almost universally heads for the continental United States as individuals and families seek to restart their shattered lives. This is a debt the island can never repay. Crushed by this gloomy, hopeless outlook, Puerto Ricans are leaving the island in droves. An aging population Not necessarily by choice, an aging population remains on the island. Without a younger population to help care for their extended families and provide a tax base to support government assistance programs, post-Maria Puerto Rico now finds it nearly impossible even to run in place economically. In an interview with USNews. On average, our population is aging, with younger people leaving and older people staying. It puts a lot of pressure on social services and health services. This crippling debt load keeps the island perpetually impoverished and continues to affect children and families on the island. These, in turn, only worsen conditions for the poor. The Puerto Rican government submitted a fiscal plan that was approved, with conditions, by the financial control board. Starting in , the Commonwealth must decrease pension spending by 10 percent. The island must also remove Christmas bonuses, and execute employee furloughs to prevent a short-term cash crunch. There are no longer any happy solutions to the desperate plight of post-Maria Puerto Rico. Despite the odds, Puerto Rico tries to get back to normal. A neighborhood in Puerto Rico was heavily damaged by the storm. Released by Air Force Magazine into the public domain.

Chapter 4 : John Paulson eyes Puerto Rico move to avoid taxes once his children move off to college - CB

Live Once Ink opened in Puerto Rico as the first high-end tattoo studio in Puerto Rico. Focusing on our customers and quality work, Live Once Ink has gained popular notoriety all over the world from a tiny island in the Caribbean.

Ponce is commonly known by several names: Nearly one half a billion dollars have been spent preserving the colonial core of Ponce. The heart of Ponce dates from the late 17th century and has been declared a national treasure. It consists of plazas and churches and highly decorative colonial homes, some glorious fountains and a unique fire station. Ponce is an important trading and distribution center, and has a port of entry; Playa de Ponce Port is one of the busiest ports in the Caribbean area, handles tobacco, coffee, rum, and sugar cane.

Points of Interest The beautiful downtown Plaza de las Delicias is a worthwhile stop, with lovely fountains, a cathedral and local bench sitting denizens. The unique red and black, century old wooden firehouse, commonly known as Parque de Bombas is a landmark and still in use. Parque de Bombas originally built in for an exposition and from to it served as headquarters of the Ponce Fire Corps. In , the firehouse was reopened as a museum, there are exhibits on the second floor, and the municipal band plays a free concert every Sunday night. Nearby sits Casa Armstrong-Poventud a magnificent example of the neoclassical architectural heritage of the island. The Museum of Puerto Rican Music traces the rich musical history of the island through memorabilia of famous musicians and displays of Indian, Spanish and African musical instruments. Open Wednesday-Sunday 9 am - noon and Located on the southern coast of Puerto Rico, 90 minutes from San Juan. The building, with seven interconnected hexagons, glass cupolas and a pair of curved staircases, contains one of the most important pre-Raphaelite collections in the western hemisphere. The museum houses more than 1, paintings and sculptures, including the finest collection of European works in the Caribbean, such as works by Velasquez, Rubens and Rodin. Many important Puerto Rican pieces are included in the collection, some Inca pottery and even Thai pieces. The museum also offers exhibits by contemporary Puerto Rican artists. Open daily 10am - 5pm. The pier here is the departure point for a regularly scheduled weekend ferry to Caja de Muertos Coffin Island or Dead Box Island , a small island of pristine beaches, an old lighthouse built in and a marked snorkel trail under construction. Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 9am and return to 5pm. For a incredible view of how the mountains meet the sea at Ponce, drive to the summit of El Vigia Hill, where scouts once scanned for attacking ships. Castillo Serralles Serralles Castle located near to El Vigia Hill, is a lovely landscaped former residence of the most powerful rum-producing families, the Serralles family, producers of Don Q rum. Nearby is the Tibes Indian Ceremonial Center discovered in after hurricane rains uncovered pottery and only a small portion has so far been excavated, is site of the oldest cemetery uncovered up to date in the Antilles, with some skeletons unearthed from AD, is considered the largest and the most important archaeological finds in the West Indies. These ancient Indian sites include seven bateyes ball fields , some carved with petroglyphs, said to have been used for a soccer like game. On one of two dance grounds, stones line up with the sun during the equinox and solstice, making Tibes a pre-Columbian astronomical observatory. This archeological discovery affirms that the Igneri Indians pre-Taino did not completely disappear without leaving traces of their existence other than samples of ceramic pottery. At Tibes, there is proof that the Igneris were farmers, fishermen, and hunters of birds and small animals. The site is now a tourist attraction which is open to the public. The Museo de la Historia de Ponce Museum of the History of Ponce displays documents, objects and relics related to the historical development of the city. The musuem opened its doors in and it was the first museum in Puerto Rico totally devoted to the history of the people of a city. Located at 53 Calle Isabel. All the machinery works the metal parts are original , operated by water channeled from the m Vives waterfall; the hydraulic turbine which turns the corn mill is unique. Open Fri-Sun, tours at 8: Weekdays , weekends South of Ponce you can find Cardona island, where a 19th century lighthouse still stands. Ponce ships coffee, tobacco, molasses, rum, and bananas and other tropical fruits. Its principal manufactures include textiles, shoes, cement, paper, electrical devices, and metal products. Industries include tourism, the processing of agricultural products, rum distilling, canning, and diamond cutting.

Chapter 5 : NPR Choice page

Once in Puerto Rico Hardcover - January 1, by Pura Belpre Author) Be the first to review this item. See all 2 formats and editions Hide other formats and.

Chapter 6 : Univision Puerto Rico - Univision

Apr 18, Â. The blackout once again highlighted the fragile nature of Puerto Rico's power grid, which even after more than \$2 billion in repairs managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has not been steady.

Chapter 7 : | Travel + Leisure

Sixteen folktales from Puerto Rico deal with Indians, explorers, saints, peasants, and city life. Contents include: The Legend of the Royal Palm / Guani / The Legend of the Hummingbird / Amapola and the Butterfly / Iviahoca / Yuisa and Pedro Mexias / The Legend of the Ceiba of Ponce / The Little.

Chapter 8 : Very big sandwiches - Review of Punto Once, Ponce, Puerto Rico - TripAdvisor

Punto Once, Ponce: See 8 unbiased reviews of Punto Once, rated 5 of 5 on TripAdvisor and ranked #49 of restaurants in Ponce. Puerto Rico.

Chapter 9 : Punto Once, Ponce - Restaurant Reviews, Phone Number & Photos - TripAdvisor

Hilton Ponce Golf & Casino Resort is an elegant Puerto Rico resort located on the Southern shore of Puerto Rico, ideal for a vacation, corporate or social event, meeting or convention.