





PHILATELIC SECTION.



Crawford 1087

THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

BY

W. DWIGHT BURROUGHS

With Two Hundred Illustrations



NEW YORK
FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

Copyright, 1910, By
FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

All rights reserved

 September, 1910

PREFACE

The postage-stamp in itself, without considering its postal usefulness, is ordinarily regarded as one of the most commonplace and uninteresting factors of civilization. And yet there is bound up in the tiny gummed-backed bits of paper a store of learning that is practically limitless. There is hardly a stamp among all those that have been issued by the various countries of the world that has not a highly interesting story. It may be the story of the personage or scene depicted on the stamp, or it may be the stamp's associations, or the circumstances under which it was issued. In this little volume no attempt has been made to cover the whole stamp world. That would be impossible in the space here available. But selections have been made of some of those stamps whose stories are particularly entertaining, and, while these are told in a style that may be appreciated by young folks, an effort has been made to present the facts in a manner that will please their elders as well.

W. D. B.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. THE SMALLEST SHOW ON EARTH	1
II. THE SONGLESS AVIARY	18
III. A DIMINUTIVE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL	32
IV. BITS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY	43
V. PICKINGS FROM FOREIGN HISTORY	71
VI. OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR	85
VII. A LITTLE PEEP AT A LITTLE LAND	90
VIII. SMALL RECORDS OF BIG WARS	99
IX. MINIATURE EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE	128
X. MYTHS IN MINIATURE	153
XI. CHRISTMAS AND THE CROSS	168
XII. THUMB-NAIL MAPS	182
XIII. SHIPS THAT PASS THROUGH THE MAILS	194
XIV. TINY LOCOMOTIVE MAIL-CARRIERS	210
XV. BITS OF PAPER WORTH FORTUNES	217



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE 1 FACING PAGE 4

Figure 1, The Wiry-tongued Ant-eater. (*French Guiana.*)

“ 2, The King of Beasts. (*Paraguay.*)

“ 3, A Mother and Her Baby. (*Nyassa.*)

“ 4, The Beautiful Giraffe. (*Nyassa.*)

“ 5, The Camel. (*Obock.*)

“ 6, Camel Speeding Across the Desert. (*Sudan Provinces.*)

“ 7, An Elephant-hunt on the Congo. (*Congo Free State.*)

“ 8, An Elephant of Liberia. (*Liberia.*)

PLATE 2 FACING PAGE 10

Figure 9, Sacred White Elephants. (*China.*)

“ 10, A Springing Tiger. (*Malayan States.*)

“ 11, The Orang-outang. (*North Borneo.*)

“ 12, The Chimpanzee. (*Liberia.*)

“ 13, Bruin of Borneo. (*North Borneo.*)

“ 14, Queer Old Kangaroo. (*Australia.*)

“ 15, The Hippopotamus. (*Liberia.*)

“ 16, The Leopard in His Lair. (*French Congo.*)

PLATE 3 FACING PAGE 18

Figure 17, The Stag. (*North Borneo.*)

“ 18, One of Black Beauty's Brothers. (*United States.*)

“ 19, The Mammoth-mouthed Crocodile. (*North Borneo.*)

“ 20, The Lizard. (*Liberia.*)

PLATE 3 FACING PAGE 18

- Figure 21, The Codfish. (*Newfoundland.*)
 " 22, The Carrier. (*United States Private Issue.*)
 " 23, The Colombian Condor. (*Colombia.*)
 " 24, The Pheasant of Wuhu. (*Wuhu, China.*)

PLATE 4 FACING PAGE 26

- Figure 25, Beautiful Chinese Pheasant. (*Ichang, China.*)
 " 26, The Argus Pheasant. (*North Borneo, 1893 Issue.*)
 " 27, Cranes at the Seashore. (*Wuhu, China.*)
 " 28, Egret, the Bonnet Decorator. (*Amoy, China.*)
 " 29, The Lyre-bird. (*New South Wales.*)
 " 30, The Emu. (*New South Wales.*)
 " 31, A Queer Japanese Bird. (*Japan.*)
 " 32, The Wagtail. (*Japan.*)

PLATE 5 FACING PAGE 30

- Figure 33, The Japanese Falcon. (*Japan.*)
 " 34, The Wild Goose. (*China.*)
 " 35, The Black Swan. (*Western Australia.*)
 " 36, The Ptarmigan. (*Newfoundland. Jubilee Issue.*)
 " 37, Old Poll Parrot. (*Tonga, 1897.*)
 " 38, The Noisy Kaka. (*New Zealand.*)
 " 39, The Kea. (*New Zealand.*)
 " 40, The Golden Quetzal. (*Guatemala.*)

PLATE 6 FACING PAGE 36

- Figure 41, The Wingless Kiwi. (*New Zealand.*)
 " 42, Our Own National Bird. (*United States.*)
 " 43, A Boxing-match. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)
 " 44, A Grecian Discus-thrower. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)
 " 45, A Chariot-race. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

xi

PLATE 6 FACING PAGE 36

Figure 46, The Stadium at Athens. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)" 47, The Goddess of Victory. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)" 48, A Jumper. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)

PLATE 7 FACING PAGE 40

Figure 49, Grecian Wrestlers. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)" 50, Mythological Wrestlers. (*Greece. Olympian Games Series.*)" 51, A Foot-race. (*Greece. Olympian Series.*)" 52, Bicycling in Cuba. (*Cuban Special Delivery.*)" 53, Autoing in Bosnia. (*Bosnia, 1906.*)" 54, The Dragon-boat Regatta. (*Fuchau, China, 1895.*)" 55, Columbus' Fleet at Sea. (*Argentina.*)" 56, Columbus Being Brought to Land. (*Porto Rico.*)

PLATE 8 FACING PAGE 74

Figure 57, Columbus Planting the Flag. (*Salvador.*)" 58, Columbus Setting Up the Cross. (*Venezuela.*)" 59, Columbus Landing. (*Trinidad.*)" 60, Prince Henry, the Navigator. (*Portugal.*)" 61, Da Gama Sails from Lisbon. (*Portugal. Da Gama Series.*)" 62, Da Gama on the High Seas. (*Portugal. Da Gama Series.*)" 63, Da Gama Enters Harbor of Calicut. (*Portugal. Da Gama Series.*)" 64, St. George Slaying the Dragon. (*Belgium.*)

PLATE 9 FACING PAGE 80

Figure 65, Pincon's Vessels Nearing Brazil. (*Brazil.*)" 66, Brazil's Liberty Enlightening the World. (*Brazil.*)

PLATE 9 FACING PAGE 80

- Figure 67, Blessings of Freedom for Brazil. (*Brazil*.)
 " 68, Discovery of Santo Domingo. (*Dominican Republic*.)
 " 69, The Tomb of Columbus. (*Dominican Republic*.)
 " 70, In Honor of Mikado's Wedding Anniversary. (*Japan, 1894*.)
 " 71, Rumania's Old Coach Post. (*Rumania, 1903*.)
 " 72, Switzerland's Postal Union Jubilee. (*Switzerland, 1900*.)

PLATE 10 FACING PAGE 84

- Figure 73, The Discoverer of Newfoundland. (*Newfoundland, 1897*.)
 " 74, Cape Bonavista. (*Newfoundland, 1897*.)
 " 75, Cabot's Ship, the *Matthew*. (*Newfoundland, 1897*.)
 " 76, Henry VII. (*Newfoundland, 1897*.)
 " 77, Peruvian Suspension Bridge. (*Peru, 1897*.)
 " 78, The Prince and Princess of Wales. (*Canada*.)
 " 79, Edward VII. and his Queen. (*Canada*.)
 " 80, Cartier and Champlain. (*Canada*.)

PLATE 11 FACING PAGE 90

- Figure 81, First House in Quebec. (*Canada*.)
 " 82, Champlain Starts on Expedition. (*Canada*.)
 " 83, Cartier on the St. Lawrence. (*Canada*.)
 " 84, Quebec in 1700. (*Canada*.)
 " 85, Montcalm and Wolfe. (*Canada*.)
 " 86, Market-hall at Port-au-Prince. (*Haiti, 1906*.)
 " 87, Fortress of Sans Souci. (*Haiti, 1906*.)
 " 88, Palace at Les Gonaïves. (*Haiti, 1906*.)

PLATE 12 FACING PAGE 92

- Figure 89, College at Port-au-Prince. (*Haiti, 1906*.)
 " 90, Monastery at Port-au-Prince. (*Haiti, 1906*.)

PLATE 12 FACING PAGE 92

- Figure 91, Government Offices. (*Haiti, 1906.*)
 " 92, Palace of the President. (*Haiti, 1906.*)
 " 93, Haiti's Coat of Arms. (*Haiti, 1906.*)
 " 94, Nord Alexis. (*Haiti, 1906.*)
 " 95, Washington on a Confederate Stamp. (*Confederate Issue.*)
 " 96, A Local Confederate Stamp. (*Confederate Irregular Issue.*)

PLATE 13 FACING PAGE 104

- Figure 97, One of Crude Design. (*Confederate Irregular Issue.*)
 " 98, Overthrow of Isabella. (*Cuba Under Spain.*)
 " 99, Carlist Rebellion. (*Spain, 1873.*)
 " 100, Birth of Mexican Empire. (*Mexico, 1864.*)
 " 101, Brazil's War of Independence. (*Brazil, 1900.*)
 " 102, Occupation of Bosnia. (*Issued by Austria, 1879.*)
 " 103, Boer War in Transvaal. (*Great Britain, 1900.*)
 " 104, Cretan Rebellion. (*Crete.*)

PLATE 14 FACING PAGE 124

- Figure 105, Turkish Occupancy of Thessaly. (*Thessaly.*)
 " 106, Occupation of Cyprus. (*Issued by Great Britain.*)
 " 107, In Honor of King Czerni-George. (*Servia.*)
 " 108, Another Czerni-George Stamp. (*Servia.*)
 " 109, The Subjugation of Naples. (*Issued by Italy, 1861.*)
 " 110, Boxer Rebellion. (*Indian Stamp Used by Chinese Expeditionary Force.*)
 " 111, French Conquests in China. (*France.*)
 " 112, Monument to Admiral Nachimoff. (*Issued by Russia After Japanese War.*)

- PLATE 15 FACING PAGE 134
- Figure 113, Monument to Minin and Pasharski. (*Issued by Russia After Japanese War.*)
- “ 114, Statue of St. Peter the Great. (*Issued by Russia After Japanese War.*)
- “ 115, Monument to Alexander II. (*Issued by Russia After Japanese War.*)
- “ 116, Don Quixote in Search of Adventure. (*Spain. Three Hundredth Anniversary of Birth of Cervantes.*)
- “ 117, Don Quixote's Battle with the Windmills. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 118, Don Quixote Pays Homage to Country Girls. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 119, Sancho Panza's Mishap. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 120, Don Quixote Dubbed a Knight. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- PLATE 16 FACING PAGE 142
- Figure 121, Don Quixote's Attack on Flock of Sheep. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 122, The “Enchanted” Horse. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 123, Don Quixote Beards the Lion in His Den. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 124, The “Enchanted” Ox-cart. (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 125, Don Quixote to the Rescue of the “Princess.” (*Spain. The Same Series.*)
- “ 126, Mercury Preparing for Flight. (*Crete.*)
- “ 127, Talos. (*Crete.*)
- “ 128, Juno. (*Crete.*)

PLATE 17 FACING PAGE 160

Figure 129, The Righteous King Minos. (*Crete.*)" 130, St. George and the Dragon. (*Crete.*)" 131, Diana. (*Crete.*)" 132, Britomartis. (*Crete.*)" 133, Jupiter and the Cynosura. (*Crete.*)" 134, The God Triton. (*Crete.*)" 135, Ariadne. (*Crete.*)" 136, Europa and Jupiter. (*Crete.*)

PLATE 18 FACING PAGE 172

Figure 137, The Convent of Arcadion. (*Crete.*)" 138, Hermes. (*Greece.*)" 139, Prince George, of the Land of Myths. (*Greece.*)" 140, Apollo Throwing the Discus. (*Greece.*)" 141, Atlas and Hercules. (*Greece.*)" 142, The Christ-child Stamp. (*Portugal, 1895.*)" 143, St. Anthony and the Fishes. (*Portugal, 1895.*)" 144, St. Anthony's Ascension. (*Portugal, 1895.*)

PLATE 19 FACING PAGE 178

Figure 145, St. Paul Shipwrecked. (*Malta, 1899.*)" 146, The Virgin Mary. (*Virgin Islands.*)" 147, Cross Stamp Designed by a Missionary.
(*Samoa.*)" 148, Cross on Abyssinian Stamp. (*Abyssinia.*)" 149, In Darkest Africa. (*British Africa.*)" 150, Maltese Cross. (*Malta.*)" 151, Clinging to the Cross. (*Montserrat, British West
Indies.*)" 152, Portuguese Red Cross Stamp. (*Portugal, 1892.*)

PLATE 20 FACING PAGE 192

Figure 153, Star and Crescent of Turkey. (*Turkey.*)" 154, The Southern Cross. (*Brazil.*)

PLATE 20 FACING PAGE 192

- Figure 155, The Christmas Stamp. (*Canada, 1898.*)
 " 156, The Isthmus of Panama. (*Colombia, 1887.*)
 " 157, Nicaragua. (*Nicaragua, 1896.*)
 " 158, Venezuela's Boundary. (*Issued by Venezuela in
 Boundary Dispute, 1896.*)
 " 159, The Western Hemisphere. (*Brazil, 1906.*)
 " 160, The Island of Haiti. (*Dominican Republic,
 1900.*)

PLATE 21 FACING PAGE 198

- Figure 161, Australia. (*New South Wales, 1888.*)
 " 162, A Tiny Corner of China. (*Ichang, 1895.*)
 " 163, Turkish Stamp That Looks Like a Map. (*Tur-
 key.*)
 " 164, The Globe. (*Liberia.*)
 " 165, An Early American Steamboat. (*Issued by a
 Private Company.*)
 " 166, Vessels at Port Rosario. (*Argentina, 1902.*)
 " 167, A Three-master of British Guiana. (*British
 Guiana.*)
 " 168, Great German Merchantman. (*German Col-
 onies, 1900 Issue.*)

PLATE 22 FACING PAGE 202

- Figure 169, A Type of Chinese Vessel. (*China, 1904.*)
 " 170, Colombia's Gunboat, the *Cartagena*. (*Colombia,
 1903.*)
 " 171, A Boat on the Congo. (*Congo Free State, 1896.*)
 " 172, The Congo's Steamboat. (*Congo Free State,
 1898.*)
 " 173, A Danish Vessel. (*Danish West Indies, 1905.*)
 " 174, A Trans-Pacific Steamship. (*Hawaii, 1904.*)
 " 175, A Boat of Borneo. (*North Borneo, 1893.*)
 " 176, Off the Coast of Liberia. (*Liberia, 1885.*)

PLATE 23 FACING PAGE 208

Figure 177, A Full-rigged Sailing Vessel. (*New Caledonia, 1905.*)

“ 178, A Speedy Yacht. (*Newfoundland.*)

“ 179, Off the Coast of Tonga. (*Tonga, 1897.*)

“ 180, An Old Galley. (*Tunis, 1906.*)

“ 181, An Early American Train. (*United States Private Issue.*)

“ 182, On a Honduran Railroad. (*Honduras, 1898.*)

“ 183, Ten Miles an Hour in Santander. (*Colombia.*)

“ 184, A Train of Paraguay. (*Paraguay, 1886.*)

PLATE 24 FACING PAGE 214

Figure 185, A Silhouetted Train. (*Peru, 1871.*)

“ 186, Railroading in Salvador. (*Salvador, 1896.*)

“ 187, In the Transvaal. (*Transvaal, 1895.*)

“ 188, A Train of Uruguay. (*Uruguay, 1895.*)

“ 189, Worth About \$15,000. (*British Guiana, 1856.*)

“ 190, Plain, But Worth \$3,000. (*British Guiana, 1850.*)

“ 191, Valued at \$5,000. (*Mauritius “Post Office” Stamp.*)

“ 192, Its Value of \$400 Due to an Error. (*Cape of Good Hope. Issue of 1861.*)

PLATE 25 FACING PAGE 224

Figure 193, The Millbury Stamp, \$1,500. (*United States. Private Issue, 1847.*)

“ 194, May be Bought for \$3,700. (*Hawaii, 1851.*)

“ 195, A Queer Looking Prize at \$1,500. (*Moldavia, Rumania, 1858.*)

“ 196, Rated at \$650. (*Ceylon, 1859.*)

“ 197, Old Baltimore Stamp, \$50. (*Issued by Baltimore with Government Authority.*)

- PLATE 25 FACING PAGE 224
Figure 198, New York Stamp at \$60. (*Issued by New York City.*)
“ 199, Old Local Stamp Worth \$75. (*United States Private Issue.*)
“ 200, Costs but \$25. (*United States Private Issue.*)

5

THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

CHAPTER I

THE SMALLEST SHOW ON EARTH

“Now, boys and girls,” said Uncle Phil, as his youthful kinspeople grouped themselves about him, “a few days ago when you sat under the big tent and watched the antics of the men and the animals in ‘the greatest show on earth’ I promised to introduce you to another circus just as wonderful. Mine is the ‘tiniest show on earth,’ with beasts from every clime, and most of them can be placed within the space of a square inch.”

“And are they all alive?” asked the smallest boy, Raleigh.

“You will soon learn about that,” replied Uncle Phil. “At any rate, they are all very interesting; and one strange thing about them is that they are not always of the color by which you are accustomed to knowing them. Some of the lions,

2 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

for instance, you will find to be green, and very likely a few of the elephants will be red! However, they are perfectly harmless, and you may examine them as closely as you wish, without danger."

"Well, Uncle Phil, please go ahead with your story," said Gus, the dean of this band of cousins. "I, for one, am very anxious to hear something of this wonderful circus."

"So am I," came in chorus from the gathering.

"In the first place, I am going to let you all into my secret by telling you that the animals in this circus are those printed on postage-stamps," said the uncle.

"On postage-stamps!" cried Edwin.

"There are only pictures of men on postage-stamps!" declared Henry.

"You are mistaken," replied Uncle Phil. "There are probably three hundred issues of stamps, from countries scattered all over the world, that show pictures of four-footed animals and birds. There is everything, from the antelope of Rhodesia to the zebu of Madagascar, and from the peculiar aurochs of Rumania to the very queer duckbill platypus of Tasmania.

“Even the United States has placed animals on certain of its stamps, but these are not, as a rule, what we would term circus animals.

“Let us now enter the menagerie tent of our tiny circus and form an acquaintance with the strange creatures to be found there. The first thing that attracts our attention is a stamp bearing the inscription ‘Guyane Française.’ This means French Guiana, a French colony in South America from which the stamp comes. The animal that is shown on it is our old friend, the *myrmecophaga jubata*.” (Figure No. 1)

“Whew!” exclaimed Dwight.

“If you will turn to your natural histories,” continued Uncle Phil, “you will find that this is the ant-eater, or great ant-bear, and that it belongs to the armadillo family. The ant-eater frequently attains a large size and is powerful enough to take care of itself when it falls among enemies. It lives altogether on ants, which abound in its country, and which build tall, hill-like homes. The ant-eater knocks away a corner of the hill-home with his claws and snout, and then extends his long, wiry, worm-like tongue, with which he picks up great quantities of the

4 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

wiggling little creatures which comprise his meals. One peculiarity of the ant-eater is that he walks on the side of his feet. His natural color is a dark gray, but in the stamp circus he may be seen in many hues, because stamps of different denominations bearing his picture are printed in different colors.

“There are several lions in our circus, and the best looking one, as far as I am able to determine, is that on the Paraguayan stamps.” (Figure No. 2) “It appears a little strange that Asia and Africa, the homes of the real king of beasts, should not contribute a better stamp lion to the circus than our sister continent.”

“Are there any baby animals in this circus?” asked Bertha.

“Oh, yes,” replied Uncle Phil. “Here is a baby camel standing at the side of its mother.” (Figure No. 3) “It is on a stamp of Nyassa, a Portuguese colony in Africa. The camel is employed as a beast of burden there just as is the horse in this country. A handsome giraffe quietly chewing the branches of a tall tropical tree is shown on other stamps of this camel set.” (Figure No. 4) “There is not one of you who



Figure 3, Mother and
Baby Camel



Figure 7, Elephant Hunt
on the Congo

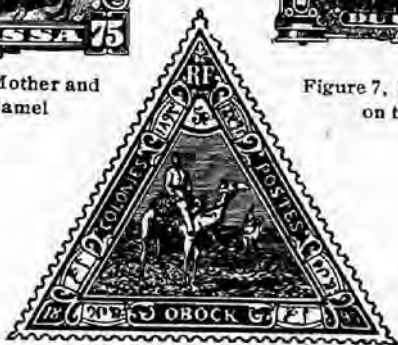


Figure 5, The Camel



Figure 4, The
Beautiful Giraffe



Figure 6, Camel
Running at Full Speed



Figure 8, An
Elephant of Liberia



Figure 1, Wiry-Tongued
Ant-Eater



Figure 2, The
King of Beasts

does not know the giraffe—that tall, long-legged, long-necked creature covered with beautifully placed spots, and with eyes so large and soft that we are impressed with them almost as much as we are with the other striking physical characteristics of the animal.

“But we may find other camels in our circus besides those from Nyassa. Obock, a French colony in Africa, has printed a set of triangular stamps on which are shown camels with men and luggage on their backs.” (Figure No. 5) “These Obock camels are of the two-humped type; and the same is true of the camels on the stamps of the Sudan provinces of Egypt. The Sudanese animals are shown speeding across a desert with Arabs mounted on them.” (Figure No. 6)

“Near the camel exhibit in our circus are the elephants—plenty of them! They hail from both Africa and Asia; and you should know that there is a decided difference in the elephants of these two continents. The ears of the African elephant are mammoth affairs, three or four times as large as those of its Asiatic cousin. The African elephant’s forehead is low and curved down from

6 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

the shoulders, while the forehead of the Asiatic elephant is high and arched. There are other less striking differences in the physical characteristics of the two types.

“A special exhibition of an elephant-hunt in the jungles of the Congo Free State is given on a stamp of that land.” (Figure No. 7) “We see in the foreground one of these immense beasts beset on all sides by naked natives armed with spears, which they are about to thrust into his sides. They slay the elephant to secure his fine tusks of ivory, which are very valuable.

“Our circus also has elephants from Liberia, a little African republic on the Atlantic coast.” (Figure No. 8) “Liberia was established as the result of a movement in the United States to provide a country in which freed colored persons would find absolute liberty and which they could govern in their own way. You must know that years ago negroes were held in slavery in the United States. The work of the American Colonizing Society was directed toward freeing slaves and providing them with homes in far away Liberia, where the society in 1821 bought sufficient land to start the government. There have

been few additions to its population from the United States in the past half-century, which is due to the fact that slavery has been abolished and the conditions under which the negroes live in America to-day are regarded by them as less onerous and distasteful than they were before the Civil War, which marked the date of their emancipation, or freedom.

“Among the Asiatic elephants in our show that attract a great deal of attention are those from the Malay states. There are several of them on each of the stamps. One stamp has a group of three large elephants, on the back of each of which a man is mounted, and at the side of one is a baby elephant.

“White elephants are contributed to the circus by the Nanking local post of China. There are two of the white pachyderms—that is but another designation of the elephant—on each stamp, and they stand eying each other solemnly, while outside of the circle in which they are located are two fierce dragons that evidently are raving furiously, probably desperate at being unable to get hold of the elephants.” (Figure No. 9)

“The white elephants of Siam are perhaps less

8 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

understood than any other species of the tribe. As a matter of fact, there are no really white elephants. Occasionally elephants of a decidedly grayish color have been found and the people of the far eastern land have regarded these with peculiar love and veneration. They thought the creatures were sent from heaven and held them as sacred. It is said that years ago the people of Siam and those of another land had a dispute as to the ownership of one of these so-called white elephants and went to war about it. The war lasted for a long time and thousands of men were slain before the dispute was settled. The flag of Siam bears a picture of a white elephant.

“The stamps of the Malay states contribute some tigers to the show. One exhibits the big cat-like animal stealthily making its way through tall jungle grass. Another shows the creature glaring straight at you; his mouth open, his fine teeth gleaming, and altogether so lifelike that you almost imagine that you can hear him growl! Still another shows him in the act of springing from the bushes where he has been in hiding.”
(Figure No. 10)

“In the monkey department there is a big fel-

low from North Borneo." (Figure No. 11)
"He belongs to the orang-outang division of the family. A great deal of attention has been given the orang-outang by animal trainers in recent years, and it has been found that he is quite apt at learning tricks. One has been exhibited in this country who sat at a table and ate his meals from a plate with a knife and fork, and performed other feats of equal cleverness.

"Another member of the monkey tribe, the chimpanzee, is found on a stamp of Liberia." (Figure No. 12)

"What is the difference between the orang-outang and the chimpanzee?" asked Dwight.

"There are various very important differences," replied Uncle Phil; "but without going deeply into the study of the characteristics of the several members of the ape tribe we will content ourselves with knowing that the orang-outang has much longer hair than the chimpanzee, and his color is a reddish brown, while that of the chimpanzee is almost black.

"There is a little creature shown on the 1903 stamps of Madagascar that has much the appearance of a monkey. In reality, however, it is a

10 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

lemur, a timid creature not half so mischievous as you generally find members of the ape family.

“Of all the animals in the stamp circus none is more curious than the one that bears the rather formidable scientific name of *ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.”

“Whew!” exclaimed the children in chorus.

“More Latin!” declared Bertha.

“And the last part of it means paradox,” added Leslie.

“Yes,” said Uncle Phil; “and what does paradox mean?”

“A paradox is something that we would not expect to occur in nature, or something that would seem to us to be unnatural,” answered Sophia.

“Very good!” exclaimed Uncle Phil; “and a very good definition for you young folk to remember.

“This creature with the long Latin name is a paradox because it is different from what we, with our knowledge of animals, would expect any of them to be. It has thick, soft, brown fur and a broad, flat tail, in which respects it resembles a beaver; but instead of a mouth lined with keen-edged teeth it has a broad bill like a duck. It



Figure 9, The Sacred White Elephants



Figure 14, Queer Old Kangaroo



Figure 16, The Leopard In His Lair



Figure 12, Chimpanzee



Figure 13, Bruin of Borneo



Figure 10, Springing Tiger



Figure 11, Orang-Outang



Figure 15, The Hippopotamus



has web feet; but these feet, unlike those of the duck, are equipped with claw ends that are adapted to scratching and digging. Its Latin name is a little too long to handle with convenience and we may know it by one of its more common titles, the duck-mole, or duckbill platypus. Altogether it is a most remarkable creature. It is to be found in Australia and Tasmania, and its picture is on a stamp of the latter country.

“The bear in our circus comes from North Borneo, and is known as the bruang.” (Figure No. 13)

“There were also bears on the stamps issued by the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1845, before the United States government went into the stamp-making business. These must have been dancing bears, for they were reared on their hind legs and appeared to be ready for a performance.

“The kangaroo, with whose curious characteristics we are more familiar than with those of the platypus, also occupies a corner in the circus. He likewise comes from the other side of the world, and is shown on stamps of South Australia and New South Wales, both of which lands

12 THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS

are on the great island-continent Australia.”
(Figure No. 14)

“The kangaroo has very short fore legs and very long, large and powerful hind legs. He jumps or hops across the ground rapidly and is very difficult to capture. The mother kangaroo has a peculiar pouch or pocket in which she stores her little ones and carries them about with her until they reach a size that makes that method of transportation impracticable.

“The hippopotamus in our circus comes from Liberia, and is quite a fine looking specimen.”
(Figure No. 15) “This is one of the largest animals in existence, the hippopotamus having almost as large a body as the elephant, although its legs are much shorter. It makes its home near the water, in which it spends a great deal of its time. The ancient Greeks called it the ‘river horse,’ and the Africans know it as the ‘lake cow,’ on account of its fondness for water. The hide of the hippopotamus is wonderfully thick, being fully two inches at some points on its body. Its enormous teeth weigh as much as ten or twelve pounds each.

“On every one of a series of stamps issued

by the government of French Congo at the beginning of this century there is a picture of a leopard." (Figure No. 16) "Each of these stamps is of a different color; so that while you may have heard that a leopard cannot change his spots, you will find that the color of his spots has been changed for him by the printer of the stamps. He is a fierce and hungry-looking animal, a member of the cat family, and possesses traits very similar to those of the tiger and panther.

"There are numerous representatives of the deer tribe in our tiny show. There is a handsome, stalwart stag from North Borneo," (Figure No. 17) "and a hardy caribou from Newfoundland. Then there is a lithe antelope from Rhodesia; and a springbok and a sasin, both of the antelope family, the first from Orange River Colony in South Africa, and the second from Nowanagar in Hindustan, Asia. Nowanagar, of which you probably have never heard before, is in a wild section, but has quite an active commerce, and her merchants do a large business with the outside world.

"The aurochs of Moldavia, Rumania, are the true buffalo, a name that is erroneously applied

to the bison that formerly swarmed the great prairies of the western portion of the United States.

“We have from Peru the guanaco, which is quite naturally mistaken for the llama. The latter animal is really the domesticated, or tamed, guanaco. It has come to differ in some respects from the wild creature, on account of its association with man and its failure to enjoy the freedom of its brother animal. The llama serves as a beast of burden in the mountainous countries of South America. The guanaco roams at will among the crags and peaks of that same continent’s mountainous wildernesses.

“Our circus also shows us the zebu, or sacred cow, from Madagascar. This animal very closely resembles our ox, but has a hump above its shoulders that sometimes attains a great size. The people of certain countries use the zebu as a beast of burden, while in others it is held as sacred and is worshiped.

“One of the most interesting and clever creatures in the stamp circus is the beaver which we find pictured on a little postal-carrier from Canada. The beaver is a skilful architect and build-

er. Selecting a point in a stream where he desires to build his home, he gnaws down a number of trees in the neighborhood. These he drags and pushes to the water, and, with the aid of great masses of mud, fashions them into a dam. Within the walls of this cleverly constructed dam he makes his home, with the entrance beneath the surface of the water. His tail is broad and flat and strong, and in building his home he uses this to pound the mud and earth into a solid and substantial mass.

“From Ichang, China, comes a stamp showing an otter, another creature living at the water’s edge, but one which does not go to the pains in building its home that the beaver takes. The otter is very fond of fish, upon which it lives; and it is reputed to have the bad habit of killing fish that it really does not need after its hunger has been satisfied.

“The Newfoundland dog is found on a stamp from Newfoundland.

“That other great friend of man, the horse, is illustrated on many stamps. One interesting specimen is the ‘Pony Express’ one-dollar stamp, which shows a horse carrying its rider at break-

neck speed." (Figure No. 18) "The circus would hardly be complete without the chariot-race on a Grecian stamp of 1896, the ancient racing-vehicle being drawn by several prancing horses.

"Then there is the gnu, or horned horse, on a stamp from the Orange River Colony. The gnu has a body resembling that of the horse, with a flowing tail, but a short, stiff mane. Its head and face are decidedly ugly, and from its forehead branch out two large curved horns. The gnu is very fleet of foot. It is found in South Africa and the number in existence is said to be small. There are two species, but one is almost extinct.

"The crocodile in our circus comes from North Borneo." (Figure No. 19) "Its relative, the alligator, hails from Jamaica. These are both large reptiles—big brothers of the lizard. They have short legs, flat bodies, horny backs, and huge mouths lined with savage-looking teeth. They are sleepy creatures, who bask in the sun on the banks of streams, and rarely venture far from the water in which they spend much of their time. The alligator differs from the crocodile in several respects, one of which is that its head is

shorter and broader, although fully large enough to be hideous.

“The lizard appears on a stamp from Liberia.”
(Figure No. 20)

“On a stamp of Newfoundland we find a very appropriate picture, that of the codfish.” (Figure No. 21)

“Are all of these animal pictures on real stamps used for sending letters through the mails?” asked Dwight.

“Every one,” replied Uncle Phil.

“I had no idea there was such a menagerie,” commented Gus.

“It is really wonderful,” said Bertha.

“Can you tell us a story about birds?” inquired Leslie.

“Yes,” agreed Uncle Phil. “I will take you to a bird show that you will find quite as interesting and as strange as the circus we have just left.”

CHAPTER II

THE SONGLESS AVIARY

“Now, my little friends, we will inspect the aviary or bird show,” said Uncle Phil, when the children reassembled the following evening. “The birds, like the four-footed animals of which you have already heard, are on postage-stamps. What bird do you suppose would occupy the most prominent place in the stamp show?”

“The carrier, or homing pigeon,” spoke up Joe.

“It is natural that you should think so,” declared Uncle Phil. “The carrier-pigeon has been frequently employed for sending messages from one point to another, and in recognition of these services it might be supposed that he would be a favorite among birds selected for illustrating postage-stamps.

“You may be surprised, therefore, on inspection of our stamp aviary to learn to what extent the carrier has been slighted by the postal au-



Figure 21, The Codfish



Figure 17, The Stag



Figure 23, The Colombian Condor



Figure 20, The Lizard



Figure 19, The Mammoth-mouthed Crocodile



Figure 18, One of Black Beauty's Brothers



Figure 24, The Pheasant of Wuhu



Figure 22, The Carrier

thorities. He plays a most insignificant part in the stamp world as compared with the prominence given to other winged creatures, which have far less right to typify the mail-carrier. The great solemn-visaged, slow-flying owl, the unsociable emu, the conceited swan, the beautiful but impracticable lyre-bird, the talkative parrot, and other almost unheard-of species take as conspicuous a part in philately as the pigeon, and the pictures of some of these are much more numerous on stamps. It is true that two local stamps of private issues in the United States in the middle of the last century showed pigeons," (Figure No. 22) "and a stamp of Switzerland issued in 1845 and now rather valuable depicted a carrier; but there have been very few other instances of his being honored.

"Those of you who have an intimate knowledge of the history of France would expect that country to give the carrier-pigeon a prominent place on its stamps, for the most useful service this bird ever rendered as a 'mail-man' was to that European country; but France has never granted the pigeon a place on its stamps.

"The story of the French pigeon-post of 1870

is so interesting that we will delay the inspection of the bird exhibit for a few minutes while I briefly tell you something about it.

“France was at war with Germany, and the troops of the latter country surrounded the city of Paris; so that all communication was cut off with the outside country. The Parisians established a balloon corps, and during the siege sent up no less than sixty-five balloons, which carried mail intended for the outside world. A great deal of this mail reached its destination. The balloons were, of course, at the mercy of the winds, but many of the aeronauts managed to land in places friendly to the French. Other balloons fell into the hands of the Prussians and the letters were seized by them. Some of the air-craft was blown out to sea and lost altogether.

“But there was another problem that was hard to solve, and that was how to get letters from beyond the lines of the German army into the city of Paris. A balloon may be sent up from any point, but it cannot be made to land at any point. The wind may carry it in exactly the opposite direction from that in which it is desired

it should go. So, while the balloons could be sent from Paris with a fair chance of their falling into the hands of friends, it was practically impossible to send them up from points outside with any certainty of their ever being able to land directly in the city.

“The people who were penned up in Paris were very anxious to know what was going on in the outside world, and how their friends and relatives were getting along in those strenuous war times, and they thought of the carrier-pigeon to aid them in their dilemma. The carrier is a very fast flyer and he will return to his home, although taken hundreds of miles from it. The Frenchmen took advantage of these facts, and whenever it was possible they put a crate of homers in the balloons that were sent out of Paris over the heads of the besieging Germans. When the balloons landed, the pigeons were laden with messages and set free to attempt to return to Paris.

“Many got back with their burdens of precious news from the outside world, but some died of fatigue or cold during their passage, or were killed or captured by the Prussians.

“It is interesting to know how the messages

were carried by these faithful creatures, and what a large number were taken on the air voyage at one time. All letters had to be brief and were printed in type on cardboard. The cards were placed before cameras and photographed to very, very minute size. The photographs were so small that as many as forty thousand were put inside of one quill intended for the pigeon post. The quills were attached to the tail-feathers of the birds and they were set free. When the carriers reached Paris the tiny photographs were taken from the quills and read with the aid of powerful microscopes.

“So much for the part the pigeon has played in the postal service of the world, which has given him such scant recognition for his good work. Now let us look into the aviary.

“The South American republic, Colombia, has selected its national bird, the ruffle-necked condor, as the subject for illustration on any number of its stamps.” (Figure No. 23) “The condor is the largest and grandest of the New World vultures. From its head to the point of its tail it is about three and a half feet. When its wings are outspread they measure from tip to

tip fifteen feet. The general color of the bird is black, merging at some points into gray. Its head is bare of feathers, as is also its red neck, but about the base of the latter is a ruff or collar of soft, white downy feathers. They are enormous eaters, and possess wonderful powers of flight. The grown birds soar high above the clouds, and frequently attain such a height that they are lost to sight.

“The Chinese treaty port, Wuhu, has a large exhibit in the bird show, for it has been very partial to this class of creatures in the making of stamps. The very first stamps it issued—those of 1894—show several handsome specimens of birds. On the halfpenny and the forty-cent stamps of that year there is a flight of wild ducks, so lifelike in appearance that a hunter might almost be tempted to take a shot at them. Other stamps of the same issue show the pheasant.” (Figure No. 24) “This is what is known as the common pheasant. It is a beautiful bird, and besides being found in Asia is also an inhabitant of Europe and America. Its flesh makes a dainty dish.

“Another variety of the same bird, the Reeve’s

pheasant, is shown on the stamps of Ichang.” (Figure No. 25) “This also is a town of China that has issued stamps of its own. The Reeve’s pheasant is found in the northern part of China. Its principal color is white. Its tail is much longer than that of the common pheasant, reaching eight or nine feet.

“The five-cent stamp of the 1893 issue of North Borneo offers for our inspection still another variety of the pheasant, that known as the Argus pheasant.” (Figure No. 26) “This lovely bird very closely resembles the peacock and is often mistaken for it. As a matter of fact, however, the tail of the male Argus pheasant is nothing like as elaborate as that of the peacock. It is with its wings that it makes its beautiful fanlike display, and the coloring of these is superb.

“Wuhu has a stamp showing a pair of pretty cranes.” (Figure No. 27) “The crane is a long-legged, long-necked, long-billed fellow who is dignified enough as long as he will stand still, but he has a peculiar habit of dancing and bowing that makes him appear grotesque at times. He is an excellent flyer.

“Wuhu has another stamp that pictures the

great white horned owl. The horned owl is so called on account of queer protuberances from the head of the large-eyed creature. They resemble horns, but in reality are peculiar, feathered ears.

“The Chinese treaty port of Amoy has many specimens of the beautiful white egret in the aviary.” (Figure No. 28) “The egret is a member of the heron family and is scattered over the globe. It is the same bird that furnishes the delicate feathers known as egrets, or aigrettes, that adorn your mothers’ and sisters’ hats. There is also a picture of the great egret in the 1906 series of stamps of Liberia.

“The lyre-bird, one of the handsomest fellows in the show, comes on stamps from New South Wales, first printed in 1888 but duplicated many times since.” (Figure No. 29) “It gets its name from the fact that the feathers of its tail are so arranged as to resemble closely the shape of the ancient lyre, or harp, a musical instrument. The lyre-bird is a songster and can imitate the songs of other birds.

“New South Wales also contributes to the aviary the bird known as the emu, or cassowary.”

(Figure No. 30) "This bird is closely related to the ostrich, but has a shorter neck and does not possess as handsome tail-feathers. Its wings are useless for flight, but it is a great runner.

"Some of the Japanese stamps show swallows in flight. Others, which were printed in 1875 and are now possessed of some value, present the gannet" (Figure No. 31), "the wagtail" (Figure No. 32), "and the falcon." (Figure No. 33)

"Of these, the wagtail in appearance resembles the lark. In action it hops or runs swiftly over the ground looking for food, all the while keeping its long tail wagging in such a lively fashion that people have given it the name of wagtail. It selects for its nest a hole among the rocks or in a protected place on the ground.

"The falcon is a bird of prey, bold, keen and strong. It is a very swift flyer, some scientists saying that they have known instances when the bird attained a speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour. The falcon may be tamed, and it has been used by hunters in capturing and killing other birds. The falcon was taken to the fields and held until its prospective victim appeared. Then the feathered hunter was released



Figure 25. Beautiful Chinese Pheasant



Figure 27. Cranes at the Seashore



Figure 29. The Lyre-Bird



Figure 31. A Queer Japanese Bird



Figure 26. The Argus Pheasant



Figure 28. Egret, the Bonnet Decorator



Figure 30. The Emu



Figure 32. The Wagtail

and would soar to a great height. When directly over its prey it would poise in the air for an instant and then swoop down with lightning-like swiftness, killing the creature it was sent for.

“China has several stamps showing a wild goose in flight, and he appears to be a very fine fellow.” (Figure No. 34)

“The French dependency, New Caledonia, has on one of its stamps a picture of the cagou, a species of bird with which we are not as familiar as we are with some other feathery creatures of foreign lands. The same is true of the torea, a swallow-like bird that is shown on a stamp of Cook Island.

“Western Australia has a large collection of black swans in the show.” (Figure No. 35)

“At least, the bird shown on the stamps represents the black swan, although he is printed in every color of the rainbow and in a great many colors it would be difficult to find in the rainbow. These stamp swans are shown disporting themselves in a body of water; and they are to be found on nearly every issue the country has got out since it began to make stamps in 1854.

“The swan is considered one of the most beau-

tiful of all the water birds. It is large and graceful and lives to the age of fifty years. The black swan, which is peculiar to Australia, is not as large as the white variety of the bird seen in America and Europe.

“One of the stamps of the jubilee issue of Newfoundland, printed in 1897, is decorated with a group of ptarmigan, a bird found extensively in northern climates, and whose flesh is prized as food.” (Figure No. 36) “While heavier, it possesses the general physical outline of the partridge. A peculiar characteristic is that the color of its feathers changes with the seasons. Its winter coat is pure white; in summer it is grayish brown, with blackish head, shoulders and tail-feathers; and in the autumn its plumage is streaked with gray.

“Of course, there are parrots in our show—several varieties of them. On an 1897 stamp of Tonga is a very handsome specimen of the commoner members of this tribe.” (Figure No. 37)

“The kaka, or hawk-billed parrots, are exhibited by New Zealand.” (Figure No. 38) “A notable feature of these birds is that the beaks

are much longer than is found in other species of the parrot. It earned its name—kaka—by its peculiar cry. It readily learns to imitate the sounds of other creatures; and the native Maoris of New Zealand capture and train these birds to aid them in their hunting expeditions. The kaka does not fly off and catch its prey like the falcon. It imitates the cry of other birds, who are thereby attracted near it, thus enabling the Maoris to shoot or capture the little fellows who have been deceived.

“The kaka has a kinsman in New Zealand in the person of the kea, or mountain parrot.” (Figure No. 39) “He is larger than the kaka and has a bad reputation, as he is a sheep-killer.

“The ‘parrot’ shown on so many of the stamps of Guatemala is properly the magnificent trogon, or golden quetzal, a gorgeous bird.” (Figure No. 40) “In old Mexico the quetzal was so highly esteemed that only those persons of royal rank were permitted to wear its handsome feathers. Guatemala is known as ‘The Land of the Quetzal.’

“A curious bird in the stamp aviary is the kiwi, or apteryx, from New Zealand.” (Figure

No. 41) "He is a distant cousin of the ostrich, but is much smaller than that creature, ranging in size from the height of a hen to two feet. The kiwi is covered with soft, downy feathers that have more the appearance of hair. He has no wings, but there are short, rudimentary stumps where the wings of birds ordinarily start from the body. Although he cannot fly, the kiwi has a good, strong pair of legs and he can make excellent time over the ground when pursued by his enemies. He lives principally on worms, and his very long bill serves him in good stead in getting these wiry little fellows out of the ground.

"Of course the eagle is largely in evidence in our aviary; although we will fail to find that this noble bird has attained any great prominence on the postage-stamps of the United States, in spite of the fact that the eagle is recognized as the nation's feathered symbol and is the central figure on its coat of arms.

"However, we find numerous pictures of him on the stamps of other lands. A large number of Mexican stamps show eagles holding serpents in their beaks. Austria, Russia, the provinces of the latter, and the German states frequently



Figure 38, The Nolsy Kaka



Figure 34, The Wild Goose



Figure 35, The Black Swan



Figure 33, Another of the Mikado's Feathered Subjects



Figure 37, Old Poll Parrot



Figure 39, The Kea



Figure 40, The Golden Quetzal



Figure 36, The Ptarmigan

illustrate various forms of eagles on their stamps. The double-headed eagle appears on the postal specimens of Austria, Russia, Finland and Poland; and on the stamps of the German state of Bergedorf we find a half-eagle—quite as much of a curiosity, I am sure, as the double-headed fellow.”

“Your little bird show is most interesting,” declared Gus.

“Perhaps Uncle Phil can give us another exhibition on the same order as the circus and the bird show,” suggested Bertha.

“A baseball game!” exclaimed Dwight, eagerly.

“And if it is impossible to see a baseball game, I suppose you would choose an athletic exhibition, with foot-races, wrestling, etc.?” asked their uncle.

“Yes!” cried Henry.

“Very well,” said Uncle Phil. “I am afraid that there is no baseball game in my repertoire, but if you will be satisfied with an interesting athletic exhibition, I will try to arrange to treat you to one.”

“All right!” they chorused.

CHAPTER III

A DIMINUTIVE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL

“AT the head of the list of stamps that have any bearing on athletic sports we must place the Olympian games stamps of Greece,” said Uncle Phil, by way of introducing his subject when the time arrived for the next story.

“The Olympic games were olden-time athletic events held at intervals of five years at the city of Olympia, and there the athletes met in an immense arena, or stadium, and vied with each other in trials of strength, agility and endurance. Great hosts of people would gather to see the games; and the winners were accorded high honors.

“In recent times attempts have been made to revive the old contests; and the Olympic games held in Greece in 1896 and 1906 were participated in by athletes from all over the world, this country sending some of its best young men to take part.

“On the occasion of each of these contests the government of Greece got out a special set of stamps, each illustrative of some feature of the affair, or of some of its ancient associations.

“There were eight stamps in the set of 1896, each of which is worth description.

“The first two, those of one and two lepta, present pictures of the boxers: two men engaged in fierce combat with their bare fists.” (Figure No. 43) “This shows the method employed in boxing in the days of the ancients, and it would appear that it consisted of little more than rough-and-tumble fist-fighting. To-day the practice of boxing or sparring for exercise and the development of skill in handling the fists is with padded gloves.

“The stamps of five and ten lepta show a man engaged in discus-throwing.” (Figure No. 44) “The discus is a disk-like instrument of stone or other material that is hurled by the player. Besides requiring strength to project it to a great distance, both skill and experience are necessary to send it properly through the air. The picture on the stamps was taken from the celebrated statue known as the ‘Discobolus of Myron.’

Myron was a famous Greek sculptor whose work was done in the fifth century before Christ. He was the creator of this discobolus—or discus-thrower—statue, and it is curious to note that the manner of handling the discus as depicted by his work is almost the same as that employed by athletes at this time, although more than two thousand years have elapsed.

“The stamps of twenty and forty lepta show a Greek vase, the decorations of which are more typical of war than of sports, for it portrays Minerva, the Goddess of War.

“The stamps of twenty-five and sixty lepta picture the quadriga, or four-horse chariot.” (Figure No. 45) “Those of you who have read ‘Ben Hur’ will appreciate the thrilling part played by these chariots in the serious sports of old. The others of you will probably recall that the modern circus sometimes concludes its program with a chariot-race, and you have been interested in seeing the heavy cars bouncing and bumping around the arena behind plunging horses.

“The one-drachma stamp shows the stadium at Athens where the contests were held; the Acropolis appearing in the background of the

picture.” (Figure No. 46) “The Acropolis of Athens was its governmental base, its citadel, its most impregnable stronghold, and its center of learning and wisdom as well as of strength and politics.

“The Hermes of Praxiteles appears on the stamp of two drachmas, holding the infant Bacchus on his arm. This picture is from a statue made by the Greek sculptor Praxiteles, who lived more than three hundred years before Christ. Hermes is shown tempting the little Bacchus with a bunch of grapes.

“If the preceding stamp drew us a little aside from our subject, the next—that of five drachmas—brings us again to the throne of sports, for it represents the Goddess of Victory courted by every ardent participant in athletic contests.” (Figure No. 47)

“Finally, the ten-drachma stamp shows a picture of the Athenian Acropolis, to which I already have referred.

“The 1906 Olympic stamps were nine in number and gave a much greater variety of athletic illustration with direct bearing on the games.

“The picture of Apollo throwing the discus

which is shown on the stamps of one and two lepta of this set was a copy from a silver coin of the island of Kos, the coin in question having been in use five hundred years before Christ.

“The figure on the stamps of three and five lepta is that of a contestant in a jumping event.” (Figure No. 48) “In his hands he holds weights that were used by the ancients and were similar to those employed by the athletes of to-day in assisting them to the best performances in the jumping line.

“Victory is the central figure on the stamp of ten lepta. She is shown seated on a water-jar with a wand in her hand. This picture is copied from a silver coin of the ancient Greek city of Terrina in Sicily.

“On the stamps of twenty and fifty lepta there is a picture of Hercules bearing the heavens on his shoulders, while Atlas is presenting to him the golden apples of the Hesperides. The subject was copied from an ancient piece of pottery and the story it tells is an interesting one. To obtain the golden apples guarded by the powerful Hesperides sisters was one of the difficult



Figure 45. A Chariot Race



Figure 46. The Stadium at Athens



Figure 42. Our Own National Bird



Figure 47. The Goddess of Victory



Figure 43. A Boxing Match



Figure 41. The Wingless Kiwi



Figure 48. A Jumper



Figure 44. A Grecian Discus-Thrower

tasks required of Hercules in order that he might atone for his crimes.

“The subject of the stamp of twenty-five lepta was also taken from a piece of ancient pottery. It represents the contest of Hercules and Antæus. This was a famous battle, for Antæus was a remarkably strong giant and was overthrown by Hercules only after a stiff fight.” (Figure No. 49)

“The thirty-lepton stamp shows, as you see, a pair of wrestlers striving each to overcome the other.” (Figure No. 50)

“Pallas Athene, or the Athenian Mercury, regarded as the spirit that inspired the athletic games, is presented on the stamp of forty lepta. The god is represented as holding a game-cock in his hands.

“On the stamps of one, two and three drachmas there is shown a foot-race between several very earnest contestants.” (Figure No. 51)

“The five-drachma stamp, concluding the set, shows an appropriate scene copied from an old piece of pottery. It represents the Goddess of Victory and priests celebrating a sacrifice to the

games. They are assisted by several torch or flambeaux bearers.

“The bicycle stamps should come under the head of athletic postal-carriers, I suppose, for cycling is recognized as a great sport. Yet the use of the bicycle on stamps is always illustrative of the practical commercial purposes to which the machine has been put. The same is true of the automobile.

“Of the bicycle stamps we have right in our own land the special-delivery stamps showing boys mounted on wheels. The private stamps of the Fresno and San Francisco Mail Service used in 1894 also showed boys carrying messages on bicycles. The Cuban special-delivery stamp is somewhat similar to that of the United States.” (Figure No. 52) “The Mafeking Siege stamp, used during the troubles between the British and the Boers in South Africa in 1900, showed a wheelman. This was a Cape of Good Hope issue and has quite an interesting story, which I may tell you in some of our talks.

“If we turn now to the automobile stamps we will find that the United States in 1901 issued a four-cent stamp showing a modern automobile.

This is not a pleasure-vehicle, however, but one intended for business uses. The same is true of the automobile shown on the fifty-heller stamp of Bosnia, of 1906." (Figure No. 53) "This is a type of those employed in the mail service of that country.

"The four-cent stamp of the United States issue of 1898 has a claim to a place in the sporting gallery, for the reason that it represents a hunting scene. The hunters shown are Indians and their prey is the American bison.

"Another hunting stamp is that of four cents of Newfoundland, of the 1897 issue. This represents a gunner who has just brought to his feet a choice caribou. Salmon-fishing, while a business, is also regarded as a sport among the Newfoundlanders, and is shown on another stamp, that of twenty-four cents, of the same issue.

"A highly interesting stamp series is that of Fuchau, China, of 1895. The picture that adorns all the stamps of this series is that of a dragon-boat on the river Min." (Figure No. 54) "The Dragon-Boat Festival is an annual celebration of southern China that occurs on the fifth day of the fifth moon, according to the Chinese

calendar. This will not give you a very good idea of the date, I am afraid, but I can enlighten you no more than to say that the day in question usually falls in a period corresponding to our month of June.

“This festival was instituted in honor of the memory of the great Chinese statesman, Kuh Yuen, who lived four hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ. It is said that Kuh Yuen not only was very wise, but was also very good, and he was heartily loved by all the people. Among the princes, however, were some who were jealous of Kuh Yuen, and they sought how they could overthrow him. Finding no other way to do this they began to circulate false stories about him. When these stories came to Kuh Yuen’s ears he was so mortified and distressed that in the anguish of his heart he went to the bank of the river Min, plunged in and was drowned.

“When the people heard of it they hurried with their boats to the scene of the tragedy and endeavored to find the body of the man they had loved so fondly; but their search was in vain;



Figure 54, The Dragon Boat Regatta



Figure 50, Mythological Wrestlers



Figure 51, A Foot-race



Figure 49, Grecian Wrestlers



Figure 56, Columbus Being Brought to Land



Figure 52, Bicycling in Cuba



Figure 53, Autoing in Bosnia



Figure 55, Columbus' Fleet at Sea



and it is said by tradition that the body of poor Kuh Yuen was never found.

“Ever since his death, however, it has been a custom in China to observe the anniversary each year. A general holiday is proclaimed at all the river towns and there is a great carnival of dragon-boats, all of which go through the form of looking for the body of the statesman whose drowning occurred more than two thousand years ago. The ceremony has lost all the melancholy and sadness of a funeral affair and is really a boating carnival, attended by the beating of drums and gongs and the waving of thousands of gaudy flags that decorate the boats.

“Thus is commemorated by a sporting event the death of the wise and good Kuh Yuen; and the stamp of Fuchau brings the affair to our attention, just as various other commemorative stamps call the attention of those who come across them to other interesting and frequently more important happenings in the history of the world.”

“Then there are other commemorative stamps?” asked Dwight.

“Quite a large number,” answered Uncle Phil. “The exposition stamps, for instance, are numerous and they form pretty souvenirs of the great world’s fairs that have been held from time to time in the United States and other countries.”

“We should like to know something about them,” declared Leslie.

“Then I will tell you a bit of their stories,” answered the uncle.

CHAPTER IV

BITS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY

“It has become quite the fashion for the big nations to issue special postage-stamps whenever a great exposition of any kind is held,” said Uncle Phil, as the boys and girls gathered about him to hear another of his narratives. “This sort of thing was unknown in the early days of stamps. As I may or may not have told you, the use of postage-stamps began about the middle of the nineteenth century, but it was thirty years later before an exposition stamp put in its appearance in the philatelic world.

“Such stamps are issued in honor of the big exhibitions and in order that through their widespread use they may help call the attention of the people at home and abroad to the expositions and to the historical events they commemorate. Great numbers of such special stamps have been issued in the past few decades, and they are now regarded as an adjunct of all expositions of a

national character. The number of them has grown so rapidly and the designs of the stamps are so attractive that some persons who are fond of collecting stamps devote all their attention to these, and place in their albums only exposition, or commemorative, stamps.

“The first stamps of this type that ever appeared were issued by the government of the United States.”

“I am glad of that,” said Edwin.

“Why?” asked Uncle Phil, curiously.

“Because we want to see the United States first in everything,” answered Dwight, without waiting for his cousin to reply.

“In other words, we are all patriotic,” added Joe.

“I am very glad that you are,” commented Uncle Phil. “We should all love our country, and should be pleased when it leads in anything that is good. Of course you would not want to see it first in anything that was evil or wrong, would you?”

“No, sirree!” replied Raleigh, with emphasis.

“Oh, stop talking and tell us about the stamps,” cried Edwin, impatiently; and when they had all

finished laughing at this quaint remark Uncle Phil continued:

“The United States has issued at least eight series of stamps in honor of great expositions that were held in this country; and as these expositions commemorated great historical facts in the life of the nation and of the American continent we cannot study them without adding to our stock of valuable information of the story of this grand republic. First, I wish to give you a list of the expositions in honor of which special stamp series were printed. Here it is:

“The Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

“The Columbian Exposition, or World’s Fair, held at Chicago in 1893, celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

“The Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held at Omaha in 1898, celebrating the opening up and development of the great western section of the United States.

“The Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo in 1901, exhibiting the products and resources of the western hemisphere.”

“The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904, celebrating the acquisition by the United States of a vast and rich territory in what is now the central portion of the country.

“The Jamestown Exposition, held at Norfolk in 1907, celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown by Captain John Smith.

“The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held at Seattle in 1909, calling attention to the development of the great northwestern part of our country.

“The Hudson-Fulton celebration, held at New York City and along the Hudson River in 1909, celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson and commemorating the beginning of steam-propelled craft.

“In 1765 Great Britain imposed a tax on her American colonies that the people were in no humor to agree to. It was an unjust tax and it came at a time when the colonists were restless under other species of oppression to which the British had subjected them. The people had enjoyed many blessings, and they felt that if the burdens placed on them by the rule of King

George III. were removed they would be able to maintain a happy and prosperous government. As long as those burdens remained they felt that they would be but serfs of a tyrannical master. A wave of patriotic zeal swept over the colonies. The people longed for freedom. The thrilling sentiment of Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' was echoed in every patriotic heart in the land.

"Representatives of the people met in each of the colonies and took action favoring independence from Great Britain even if it had to come through war. There were some who hesitated to precipitate war, but George Washington declared that only independence could save the nation, and it was evident that the British would not consent to the freedom of her profitable American possessions unless forced to it.

"The colonies sent delegates to a congress that met at the city of Philadelphia. Richard Henry Lee offered a resolution setting forth that 'these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.' A committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R.

Livingston, was appointed to prepare a paper presenting to the people, to Great Britain, and to the whole world, the reasons that prompted the colonies to take the important step they were about to make. Thomas Jefferson drew up the paper himself, his colleagues agreed to it, and it was presented to the congress.

“On the fourth of July, 1776, the congress adopted this Declaration of Independence; and from the bell-tower of that historic old building, ever since known as Independence Hall, rang out the glad tidings of liberty. As the tones of the bell reached the people of the city they were thrilled with joy. The greatest excitement prevailed. The throngs shouted and sang. At night bonfires were burned; and messengers on horseback sped to every corner of the colonies carrying the news. Everywhere men and boys hurried to the recruiting offices to join the ranks of the continental army. The women were not less patriotic than the men. The whole land was ablaze with the spirit of liberty. War followed. There were years of uncertainty and suffering. Sometimes it seemed that the cause was hopeless; but the people were desperate and determined,

and in the end they compelled Great Britain, whipped and humiliated, to retire its armies from this land and to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America.

“That was the birth of this glorious republic of ours; and it was the adoption of the Declaration of Independence that was celebrated by the big exposition at Philadelphia one hundred years later, when the government issued the first commemorative stamp in the history of the world’s postal service.

“Immense grounds were laid off and large buildings of beautiful design constructed, and in these were exhibited all the manufactured and natural products of this country. Great crowds of people journeyed from all over the land to inspect the exhibition; thousands crossed the ocean and thousands more came from other countries on this hemisphere to see the sights. It was the first big exposition of the kind that this country ever held; but there have been others since and still more are planned for the future, and I do not doubt that some, if not all, of you will visit one or more of them. It will be worth your while, for there is a great deal to see and enjoy.

“The stamp issued in celebration of the Centennial was not an adhesive stamp.”

“What is an adhesive stamp?” asked Bertha.

“One of those with gummed backs that we moisten and stick on envelopes,” volunteered Raleigh.

“Correct!” declared Uncle Phil. “The other kind of stamp is the one printed directly on the envelope. The Centennial stamp was of that character. There was only one denomination—three cents—for it required that amount of postage to carry an ordinary letter through the mails then. Some were printed in red and some in green, but all had one design showing a mail-train and a post-boy, representing the difference in modern and old-time mail-carrying.

“A fine set of exposition stamps was issued by this country in 1893 when the World’s Fair, or Columbian Exposition, was held at Chicago in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The anniversary of this event was really in 1892, but the exposition was not held until the following year, and the stamps, in consequence, came out at that time.

“In the early part of the 15th century there lived in Genoa an humble worker, Dominico Colombo, and his wife. To them was born a son whom they named Christopher. Early in his youth this boy showed a fondness for the sea. He shipped on various vessels, on which he journeyed to far parts of the earth. The boy must have read of the feats of the great discoverers of the past, for his heart became set on accomplishing some great work. As he grew older, he studied maps and he became convinced that there was a wonderful world that man had not yet found.

“Columbus tried to get some influential persons interested in his schemes, but it was hard work. He needed money and ships with which to seek out the lands that he believed lay away off to the west. It was a long time, though, before he could persuade any one that his idea was anything but a dream. After many discouragements, he won the confidence of Queen Isabella of Spain; although the king refused to have anything to do with the project. The queen even pledged her jewels to guarantee any loss that might occur if the expedition should prove unsuccessful.

“At last, ships and men and supplies were ready, and on Friday, August 3, 1492, the little fleet sailed from the port of Palos. There were three ships—the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta* and the *Nina*. They were small boats, the largest being but about sixty feet in length. They carried a total of one hundred and twenty persons.

“The next few weeks were trying ones for Columbus. Repeatedly his followers became faint-hearted and wanted to turn back. They even threatened mutiny; but Columbus was firm; and at last, on October 12, 1492, land was sighted, and in a few hours the flag of Isabella and the cross of Christianity had been planted in the New World.

“It was fitting that four hundred years later the United States should celebrate this great event with a big exposition, bringing together men from all nations to witness the marvelous civilization that had grown up in the world that had been opened to mankind through the achievement of Columbus, and it likewise was fitting that the government should further honor the anniversary by issuing special commemorative stamps.

“There were sixteen denominations in this

stamp set and they were all very pretty. The pictures did not appear on the stamps, however, in the order in which the events that they represented occurred.

“The one-cent stamp, printed in blue, showed the scene on Columbus’ flagship, the *Santa Maria*, when he came within sight of land. This stamp picture was designed from a painting by an American artist, Powell.

“The landing of Columbus on American soil was shown on the two-cent stamp, which was violet in color. The illustration was from a painting by Vanderlyn that is hung in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

“The three-cent stamp, green, showed the ship *Santa Maria*, copied from an old Spanish engraving.

“The four-cent stamp, ultramarine in color, presented a view of the entire fleet of Columbus. This also was copied from a Spanish engraving.

“The five-cent stamp, chocolate-colored, represented Columbus at the court of Queen Isabella soliciting funds to aid him in his explorations. The picture was after a painting by Brozik, ex-

hibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York City.

“The reception given Columbus at the Spanish city of Barcelona on his return from America was depicted on the six-cent stamp, which was purple in color. The scene was taken from one of the bronze doors of the capitol at Washington.

“The restoration of Columbus to favor, after he had been unjustly treated for a time in consequence of the jealousy of his enemies, was the subject of the picture on the eight-cent stamp, the color of which was magenta. The illustration was from a painting by Jover.

“The ten-cent stamp was printed in a very dark brown. It showed Columbus presenting to the Spanish royalty a group of Indians that he took back with him on his return from one of his voyages to the New World. This scene also was copied from a painting, the artist being Gregori. The original picture is hung in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana.

“On the fifteen-cent stamp, dark green in color, Columbus was depicted announcing his discovery. The painting from which this stamp got its subject is in Madrid and was done by Baloca.

“The thirty-cent stamp, orange-brown, showed Columbus at Rabida. This was from a painting by Maso.

“The recall of Columbus when he had fallen in favor at court through the misrepresentations of his enemies was the subject pictured on the slate-blue stamp of fifty-cent denomination, and was after a painting by Heaton now in the capitol at Washington.

“The one-dollar stamp, printed in salmon, represented good Queen Isabella pledging her jewels for money, that she might insure Columbus the means to fit out his fleet and proceed on his mission of discovery. Degrain was the artist who painted the picture from which this stamp scene was copied, and the painting is now in Madrid.

“Columbus under arrest and bound with chains was the topic illustrated on the two-dollar stamp, the color of which was a deep red. The picture subject came from a painting by Leutzo, now in Providence, Rhode Island.

“The three-dollar stamp was yellow-green in color, and on it the discoverer was shown surrounded by eager listeners at the court of Spain,

to whom he was detailing the interesting events of his third voyage. This was from a painting by Jover.

“The four-dollar stamp, crimson lake, bore the portraits of Columbus and Queen Isabella. The picture of Isabella was copied from a well-known painting in Madrid, while that of Columbus was from a painting by Lotto.

“The profile of Columbus adorned the five-dollar stamp, which was black. This was made after a design prepared by the United States Treasury Department for the Columbian half-dollar issued in the year of the exposition.

“So much for the Columbian stamps!

“In the early days of the development of this vast country, the far west was little known. That section could be reached only through encountering great difficulties and dangers. It was a vast, unexplored wilderness in which there was neither path nor road. In its dense forests lurked wild animals, and on its plains camped the savage Indians who had retreated westward before the advance of the white man.

“But the white race was not contented to allow that great unknown country to continue a

wilderness. There were many parties of explorers who went out to learn more about the land, and to establish homes there if they found it suitable. They met with many hardships; and some never returned. The Indians fell upon and slew many of them; others lost their way in the almost endless woods and died in encounters with the wild beasts; still others perished of thirst on the great, waterless deserts. But man persisted; and in time the entire country from coast to coast was known, and the great broad strip that extends across the continent was added piece by piece to the original colonies until eventually all became a part of the United States.

“It was in celebration of the opening up of the great west that the Trans-Mississippi Exposition was held at the city of Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898. The stamps issued by the government to commemorate that exposition bore pictures of western scenes of particular interest.

“The one-cent stamp, printed in green, showed the great explorer and missionary, Father Marquette, preaching to the Indians. The picture was copied from a painting that is hung in Marquette College, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Marquette was a priest who led the way to the west, determined to show the Indians that the mission of the white man was a peaceful one, and that peace, not war and bloodshed, was desired in extending the boundaries of civilization.

“The two-cent stamp, which was brown, presented a modern farming scene in the west. It was reproduced from a photograph, and showed a long line of mowing machines at work on a farm.

“On the four-cent stamp, orange-colored, was a stirring picture of an Indian hunting buffalo on a western prairie.

“The explorer John Charles Fremont was shown on the blue stamp of five-cent denomination. The picture presented him in the act of planting the American flag on a lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains. Fremont was a Georgian. He early inaugurated his explorations of the west; and his success in the face of many hardships earned for him the title of ‘The Pathfinder.’ He was at different times Governor of California and of Arizona, and once a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

“A painting by Frederic Remington showing a

body of United States troops guarding a group of emigrant wagons was the subject of the eight-cent stamp, the color of which was brown.

“The ten-cent stamp, gray, pictured one of the trials to which the emigrants were subjected. A horse attached to one of the big wagons in which the people were moving across the plains to their future home had fallen from exhaustion and their progress was delayed.

“One of the great attractions of the new western country was the precious metals which it had been learned abounded in great quantities in some sections. Thousands of men went out in quest of the gold and silver. The fifty-cent stamp of the Trans-Mississippi issue, which was green, showed a picture of one of the miners. This was from a painting by Remington.

“On the one-dollar stamp, printed in black, was shown a group of cattle huddled together in a storm. This was reproduced from a painting by MacWhirten.

“One of the fine bridges that now span the Mississippi river at the city of St. Louis was illustrated on the two-dollar stamp, orange-brown in color.

“The Pan-American Exposition, held at the city of Buffalo in 1901, was for the purpose of exhibiting the riches of the two continents of the western hemisphere, North and South America, and to bring together their people. The stamps issued by the United States in honor of this occasion were six in number and were of a smaller size than those of the Omaha exhibition. All of them bore very fine pictures illustrating the advanced methods of transportation made possible by the ingenuity and skill of man. The borders of all these stamps were in colors, while the centerpieces showing the pictures were in black.

“The one-cent stamp had a green border. The picture it presented was that of a fast passenger-steamer on the Great Lakes.

“Within a red border a fast express-train was shown on the two-cent stamp.

“A chocolate-colored border surrounded the picture of an automobile on the four-cent stamp.

“The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was within the blue border of the five-cent stamp.

“The canal locks at Sault Sainte Marie were enclosed in a brown-violet border on the eight-cent stamp.

“A fast ocean-steamer was depicted on the ten-cent stamp, which had a yellow-brown border.

“In the year 1904 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held at St. Louis in celebration of the acquisition by the United States of a vast and rich territory in what is now the central portion of the country. This immense tract of land when bought from the French people in 1803 comprised not only the present state of Louisiana but also the territory extending northward therefrom to the Dominion of Canada.

“The Louisiana Purchase Exposition stamps were five in number; and all except one bore portraits of men famous in the history of this country.

“The one-cent stamp, green, showed Robert R. Livingston, who, with James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, arranged with France for the purchase of the land.

“The two-cent stamp, carmine, showed Thomas Jefferson, who at the time of the purchase was serving his first term as President of the United States. You may recall that Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence and that he was

one of the foremost men in the early history of this republic.

“The three-cent stamp, purple, presented a picture of James Monroe.

“The five-cent stamp, blue, bore the portrait of the late President William McKinley, who was slain by an assassin while attending the Pan-American Exposition a few years before this stamp issue.

“The ten-cent stamp, brown, bore a map of the United States with the territory included in the Louisiana purchase marked off by very heavy lines.

“The next set of exposition stamps that was issued by the United States was in honor of the Jamestown Exposition held at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1907, celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Jamestown by Captain John Smith.

“Captain John Smith lived, three hundred years ago, a particularly adventurous career for even those strenuous times. He was an Englishman, and when hardly more than a lad had fought in the wars of his country with the Dutch and with the Turks. In one battle when he was sur-

rounded by three big Turks and his death seemed certain, as no help was near, he slew all three of them. He was later captured, however, and became the slave of his captor. He managed to escape and made his way back to England.

“He was about twenty-five years old when he started with an English expedition to try to establish a colony in America. They ascended the river known by the Indians as the Powhatan, but which they called the James in honor of the King of England. They landed and established a settlement, the first one begun by Englishmen in what is now the United States, and they called it Jamestown.

“Smith’s troubles had not ended, however. Other men in the colony were jealous of him and plotted against him. Frequently he had narrow escapes among the Indians, whom he visited from time to time with his people in order to bring about more peaceful relations with them. Once when he had fallen into the hands of Chief Powhatan it was decided to put him to death, and the story goes that he was bound and his head placed on a rock. A stalwart Indian stood over him with a club to dash out his brains. Just as the Indian

raised the club, Pocahontas, the beautiful daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward and threw herself on Smith to shield him from the descending blow. She begged her father to allow the white man to live, and old Powhatan finally consented and set Captain Smith free."

"Did Captain Smith marry her after that?" asked Bertha.

"No," replied Uncle Phil; "but she married another Englishman, a man named Rolfe, and went to England to live.

"Jamestown is now only a picturesque collection of old ruins," continued Uncle Phil; "but, as I said, it was to celebrate its three-hundredth anniversary that the exposition was held in 1907.

"The Jamestown stamps were of but three denominations—one, two and five cents.

"The one-cent stamp was green and bore a picture of Captain John Smith.

"The two-cent stamp was red and showed the landing of the Jamestown settlers in 1607.

"The five-cent stamp was blue and had a picture of Pocahontas.

"Early in 1909, when plans were nearing completion for a great exposition to be held at the

city of Seattle, in the state of Washington, to commemorate the development of the great north-western and Yukon territory, the government of the United States was asked to issue a special set of stamps in honor of the event. Consent was given, but it was announced that the set would consist of a single stamp, of the denomination of two cents.

“Some time after this it was reported that a design had been selected. And what do you suppose was this design! Why it was to be a picture of a seal sitting on a cake of ice! At least, that was the report that reached the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition authorities and they at once set to work to stop the issue of stamps.

“Of course, it would have been a pretty stamp, but they thought it would give the world a wrong impression of the land in which they wished to show it was most desirable to live. You may imagine that very few persons would be attracted to a place that had been represented to them only by a cake of ice with a chilly old seal sitting on it.

“So the ice-cake stamp was never issued. In its stead there came out a red stamp bearing the picture of William H. Seward, who, while he was

Secretary of State of the United States, arranged the purchase of the great Alaskan country from Russia. The purchase was made in 1867, and the price paid was \$7,200,000. The territory obtained for this comparatively small sum is an immense one and is rich in fisheries and game as well as in precious metals. The discovery of great quantities of gold in the Yukon territory a few years ago carried large numbers of fortune-seekers to this land.

“Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, was the principal adviser of President Lincoln. Seward himself had ambitions to be President, and a great many persons were in favor of his nomination for that office when Mr. Lincoln was chosen by his party. Upon the election of Lincoln as President he named Mr. Seward as his Secretary of State.

“The persons who plotted to slay the President planned also to take the life of Mr. Seward. On the night that Lincoln was attacked by assassins in the theater, other assassins entered the room in a hotel where Seward was ill in bed and stabbed him several times. His wounds, however, were not fatal.

“In the fall of 1909, a great celebration was

held at New York City and along the Hudson River, in honor of two men who contributed much to the advancement of civilization and the progress of America. The matter was of so great importance that the government again issued a special stamp—the Hudson-Fulton commemorative stamp, a little two-cent adhesive, red in color.

“Henry Hudson was an Englishman, who, however, entered the service of Holland and became a famous navigator and explorer. As Columbus tried to find a western passage to India, so Hudson sailed off to the northwest to find a shorter sea route to China. He made many voyages and met with many hardships, but his determination resulted in the opening up to mankind of a large part of this grand new world that before had been unknown.

“On his second voyage, sailing in the quaint old craft, the *Half-Moon*, he discovered and explored the Hudson River.

“Robert Fulton was a man of another type. While Hudson had devoted his energies to extending the limits of man’s geographical knowledge, Fulton, nearly two centuries later, turned

his attention to the problem of adding to man's knowledge of mechanics. He experimented with steam engines and sought to apply steam to the propulsion of boats. His efforts along this line were finally successful; and the first steam packet, as it was called, plowed its way through the waters of the Hudson River at the rate of five miles an hour. This vessel was called the *Clermont*, and it marked the beginning of the era of navigation of the waters of the earth by steam-propelled boats.

“Linking the achievements of these two men, New York honored both with one celebration. It was a great occasion, with historical, military, civic and naval pageants, the carnival extending from the very ocean to the head of navigation on the Hudson. One of the features of the celebration, which continued for three weeks, was the reproduction of exact counterparts of Hudson's boat, the *Half-Moon*, and Fulton's steamer, the *Clermont*.

“The stamp issued in honor of the occasion presented a picture of the Hudson River, showing the beautiful Palisades. On the bosom of the river floated the *Half-Moon* and the *Clermont*.

An Indian in his canoe occupied a place in the foreground, while at some distance was an Indian war-canoe propelled by four sturdy redmen.

“In 1902 the United States government paid its first postal tribute to an American woman, by placing the picture of Martha Washington on one of its stamps. In that year there was a reissue of stamps, and several new denominations were added. The eight-cent stamp, gray-violet in color, was the one selected to bear the portrait of this first lady of the land.

“Pictures of women had appeared on United States stamps before, but with one exception I believe they were all allegorical, and with that same exception they were on stamps not used in the postal service. The exception to which I refer was the stamp of the World’s Fair series which showed a picture of Queen Isabella of Spain.

“After Martha Washington there was destined to appear another American woman on a postage-stamp of this country. That was Pocahontas, whose picture was on the Jamestown Exposition stamp.”

“Uncle, won’t you tell us about some other

countries that followed the example of the United States in issuing commemorative stamps?" asked Joe.

"If you wish to hear of them," answered Uncle Phil.

"We do, indeed!" cried the chorus.

CHAPTER V

PICKINGS FROM FOREIGN HISTORY

“THE first country to follow the example set by the United States in issuing an exposition or commemorative stamp was New South Wales, which, in 1888, printed a whole set of adhesive stamps to celebrate the one-hundredth birthday anniversary of the colony,” said Uncle Phil. “It had been twelve years since the Centennial stamp had appeared, and it did not look as though the idea of special issues of this character were going to be popular; but, as a matter of fact, the stamp world was now about to be treated to a perfect storm of them. And you will notice that as soon as the idea became fully established, commemorative and exposition issues vied with each other for supremacy in popularity. In many instances commemorative stamps were put on sale by a government to remind the people of some great event in its history, even when its anniversary was not celebrated by the holding of an exposition.

“In 1891, Hong Kong celebrated its semi-centennial as a colony of Great Britain by printing the following inscription in black directly on the face of the two-cent rose-colored stamp then in use:

1841
Hong Kong
JUBILEE
1891

“This method of treating a stamp is called ‘surcharging,’ or ‘over-printing,’ and is very often met with in philately.

“The United States was not the only land to honor the deeds of Columbus by issuing special sets of postage-stamps, for in 1892 and 1893 Argentina, Porto Rico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Venezuela issued postal-carriers in celebration of the discovery of America; while Trinidad brought up the rear in 1898—a little behind time, you may think, but it really celebrated the landing of Columbus on Trinidad island in the year 1498.

“The Argentina Columbian stamp was printed in 1892 and showed Columbus’ fleet in full sail at

sea.” (Figure No. 55) “There were two denominations—two cents and five cents.

“The Porto Rican stamp was of the denomination of three cents, and showed Columbus in a small boat in which he was being rowed by some of his sailors from his flagship to land.” (Figure No. 56)

“The stamps of Salvador of 1892 were in ten denominations, from one cent to one peso. There was only one type of illustration on the set, however, and that represented Columbus planting a flag on the newly discovered land.” (Figure No. 57) “The following year Salvador issued a stamp set including pictures of the founding of the city of Isabella, the statue of Columbus at Genoa, and Columbus’ departure from Palos. The same country in 1904 got out still another issue, the pictures showing Columbus before the council, Columbus protecting his hostages, the Indians, from the anger of his crew, and Columbus received by the King and Queen of Spain.

“The Venezuelan Columbian stamp shows the discoverer setting up a cross after landing.” (Figure No. 58)

“The landing of Columbus is the subject shown

on the 1898 stamp of Trinidad of the denomination of twopence." (Figure No. 59)

"I suppose Spain issued a stamp to honor Columbus' memory on the anniversary of the discovery of America?" suggested Gus.

"No," answered Uncle Phil, "Spain did not. It has been a matter of some comment, too. Nor did Italy, of which country Columbus was a native. Only one of Spain's colonies—Porto Rico—issued a Columbian stamp, the one to which I have already referred.

"Chile has honored Columbus by printing his picture on nearly all of her stamps.

"Portugal caught the commemorative stamp fever in 1894, and within less than four years got out three distinct sets, all of which were very interesting.

"The first of these commemorated the birth of Prince Henry, who was called 'The Navigator' because of his fondness for the sea and for exploration. The grand ambition of this prince was to discover unknown regions of the world, and he devoted his time and money to this cause with great success. He was born in 1394 and died at the age of sixty-six. The Portuguese



Figure 64, St. George Slaying the Dragon. Brussels Exposition Stamp



Figure 58, Columbus Setting Up the Cross (Venezuela)



Figure 63, Da Gama Enters the Harbor of Calcutta



Figure 61, Da Gama Sails from Lisbon



Figure 62, Da Gama on the High Seas



Figure 59, Columbus Landing (Island of Trinidad)



Figure 57, Columbus Planting the Flag (Salvador)



Figure 60, Prince Henry the Navigator



are justly proud of what he accomplished during his long active career. Stamps of a dozen denominations were included in the Prince Henry issue, but these embraced only three picture designs. These illustrations were more or less allegorical and were designed to portray the world-important extent of 'The Navigator's' work. The first represented Prince Henry in his ship, the second showed his departure from Sagres, his home; and the third was symbolical of his studies of navigation." (Figure No. 60)

"In 1895 Portugal printed the Saint Anthony of Padua stamps. This was a most interesting set of fifteen denominations, embracing four different designs. Saint Anthony was a learned Franciscan monk whose birthplace was Lisbon. He died in the year 1231, and his sepulcher is at Padua. The first picture in this series shows the saint in the act of receiving a revelation from heaven. The second depicts him at the side of the sea where he is preaching to the fishes, a story I may tell you later on. The third picture shows Saint Anthony ascending to heaven. The fourth is a reproduction of a painting of the saint that is exhibited in the Paris salon.

“Portugal again came out with a special set of stamps in 1898 when the Vasco da Gama series was issued. This included eight denominations and a separate picture for each. Vasco da Gama, like Prince Henry the Navigator, and Columbus, and many other famous explorers of history, burned with the desire to discover lands lying outside the bounds of the civilization of his period. He followed the trail of Prince Henry, but went much farther, his voyage of 1498 taking him to the harbor of Calicut, India. Four years later, on another voyage, he founded the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Sofala. On this same trip he bombarded the city of Calicut in revenge for the murder by the natives of the little handful of Portuguese who had been left there to maintain Portugal’s sovereignty. Da Gama was greatly honored by his king and fellow countrymen, and the Portuguese never tire of singing his praises. His discoveries were of vast importance to the whole world; and you will notice that his exploration of the eastern seas was at almost the identical time that Columbus was probing the mysteries of the western

waters. Each blazed the way to a rich, new world.

“The Da Gama stamp set presented pictures of the discoverer; of his fleet sailing from Lisbon,” (Figure No. 61); “of the fleet on the high seas,” (Figure No. 62); “of the entry of the harbor of Calicut,” (Figure No. 63); “of the embarkation at Rastello; and of several allegories illustrating the importance of the service rendered to the world by Da Gama. Duplicate series of this issue of stamps were printed for several of the Portuguese colonies.

“Special stamp sets were issued by Belgium for the big exposition held at Antwerp in 1894 and for that held at Brussels in 1896. The Antwerp stamp was not at all artistic. The two designs of the Brussels stamp portrayed Saint George slaying the dragon.” (Figure No. 64)

“In 1897 the little republics of Central America held an exposition at Guatemala and that country got out a special set of stamps in celebration of the occasion. Decorative borders and the flags and coats of arms of the republics played a conspicuous part on the stamps, of which there was

but one design, although there were a dozen denominations. A large number of the stamps of Guatemala have borne a scroll on which appeared the date 'September 15, 1821,' thus commemorating Guatemala's declaration of independence from Spain.

"The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil was celebrated with the issuance of a set of four special stamps in 1900. This land was discovered by Vincento Yanez Pincon, one of the companions of Columbus. It is interesting to note also that in the same year an explorer, Cabral, who had been sent out by the King of Portugal to follow up the discoveries of Vasco da Gama, lost his reckonings and landed on the shores of Brazil instead of India for which he had been striving. The first anniversary stamp shows the arrival of Pincon's vessels off the shores of Brazil." (Figure No. 65) "The second stamp illustrates the war of independence of 1822, when the people revolted against Portuguese rule and proclaimed and crowned as emperor Don Pedro I., who was the eldest son of the then King of Portugal. The third stamp allegorically represents the progress of the land

in the eighth and ninth decades of last century, particularly the process of emancipating the slaves." (Figure No. 66) "The fourth stamp commemorates the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the present republic, the United States of Brazil, November 15, 1889." (Figure No. 67)

"The Dominican Republic on the island of Haiti issued a four-hundredth anniversary set of stamps in 1900. Columbus landed on this island December 6, 1492. The eight stamps in the series show the discovery of the land," (Figure No. 68), "and various scenes from its history, including a picture of the tomb said to have been occupied by the remains of the discoverer in the old cathedral in the city of Santo Domingo." (Figure No. 69) "The supposed remains of Columbus were in this cathedral from 1736 until 1796, when they were removed to Havana. Lately some persons have asserted that the remains removed were those of the son of Columbus and that the body of the discoverer still reposes in Santo Domingo.

"In 1902 the little island of Saint Lucia in the West Indies, a colony of Great Britain, is-

but one design, although there were a dozen denominations. A large number of the stamps of Guatemala have borne a scroll on which appeared the date 'September 15, 1821,' thus commemorating Guatemala's declaration of independence from Spain.

"The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil was celebrated with the issuance of a set of four special stamps in 1900. This land was discovered by Vincento Yanez Pincon, one of the companions of Columbus. It is interesting to note also that in the same year an explorer, Cabral, who had been sent out by the King of Portugal to follow up the discoveries of Vasco da Gama, lost his reckonings and landed on the shores of Brazil instead of India for which he had been striving. The first anniversary stamp shows the arrival of Pincon's vessels off the shores of Brazil." (Figure No. 65) "The second stamp illustrates the war of independence of 1822, when the people revolted against Portuguese rule and proclaimed and crowned as emperor Don Pedro I., who was the eldest son of the then King of Portugal. The third stamp allegorically represents the progress of the land

in the eighth and ninth decades of last century, particularly the process of emancipating the slaves." (Figure No. 66) "The fourth stamp commemorates the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the present republic, the United States of Brazil, November 15, 1889." (Figure No. 67)

"The Dominican Republic on the island of Haiti issued a four-hundredth anniversary set of stamps in 1900. Columbus landed on this island December 6, 1492. The eight stamps in the series show the discovery of the land," (Figure No. 68), "and various scenes from its history, including a picture of the tomb said to have been occupied by the remains of the discoverer in the old cathedral in the city of Santo Domingo." (Figure No. 69) "The supposed remains of Columbus were in this cathedral from 1736 until 1796, when they were removed to Havana. Lately some persons have asserted that the remains removed were those of the son of Columbus and that the body of the discoverer still reposes in Santo Domingo.

"In 1902 the little island of Saint Lucia in the West Indies, a colony of Great Britain, is-

sued a four-hundredth anniversary stamp, showing Mt. Piton, rising 3700 feet from the water's edge.

“Montenegro celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of its independence by issuing a special stamp in 1897.

“Many special stamp issues have been in celebration of events or achievements in modern history.

“Argentina printed a special stamp when the new dock at the port of Rosario was completed, in 1902.

“Japan issued an elaborate stamp on the occasion of the Mikado's silver wedding—25th wedding anniversary—in 1894.” (Figure No. 70)
“When the Japanese Prince Imperial was married, in 1899, another special stamp was issued to celebrate the event.

“When Queen Wilhelmina ascended the throne, a fine set of stamps bearing her portrait was issued by Netherlands.

“New Zealand celebrated her entrance into the universal postal agreement with a special stamp in 1901.

“When the reign of King Charles began, in



Figure 71. Roumania's Old Coach Post



Figure 70. In Honor of the Mikado's Wedding Anniversary



Figure 72. Switzerland's Postal Union Anniversary Stamp



Figure 66. Brazil's Liberty Enlightening the World



Figure 67. Blessings of Freedom for Brazil



Figure 69. The Tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo



Figure 68. Discovery of Santo Domingo



Figure 65. Pincon's Vessel Nearing Brazil

1891, Rumania's postal authorities prepared a new adhesive for use of patrons of the mail system. In 1903 a set of two special stamps was issued on the completion of the new general post-office building of Rumania. One of these bore a picture of the old four-horse coach post." (Figure No. 71)

"When the government palace was opened in 1894, San Marino added a new stamp series to its list. This included three stamps showing the palace at different points.

"The completion of a new general post-office building at Stockholm called for a special stamp of Sweden in 1903, showing a picture of the structure.

"In 1900, Switzerland celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its affiliation with the Universal Postal Union by printing a special stamp." (Figure No. 72)

"The establishment of penny postage in the South African Republic, or Transvaal, resulted in a special issue in 1895.

"When the people of Finland realized their loss of independence they printed a stamp with a heavy black mourning border around it.

“Englishmen pride themselves on the fact that their country has never fallen victim to the commemorative stamp-issuing habit, but Great Britain’s colonies have frequently been heard from with special issues. There were many of these on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the late Queen Victoria.

“Newfoundland celebrated the four-hundredth anniversary of its discovery, in 1897, with a special set of stamps. There were fourteen designs; and these bore pictures of Queen Victoria; Cabot, the discoverer,” (Figure No. 73); “Cape Bonavista, the point of land first seen by Cabot,” (Figure No. 74); “caribou-hunting; mining operations; a logging camp; deep-sea fishing; Cabot’s ship, the *Matthew*,” (Figure No. 75); “the ptarmigan, a Newfoundland game bird; a colony of seals; salmon-fishing; the coat of arms of the colony; a scene on the coast; and a portrait of Henry VII., who granted to Cabot the charter under which he sailed on his voyage of discovery.” (Figure No. 76)

“The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the independence of Ecuador was observed in 1895 by the issue of a jubilee series of stamps;

and in 1904 the same country did honor to Captain Calderon, one of its military heroes, by issuing a stamp set bearing his portrait.

“The baptism of Prince Boris, of Bulgaria, was postally celebrated by the issue of a special stamp set by that country in 1896.

“In 1903, the fortieth anniversary of the emperor’s reign was made the occasion of a special stamp issue by Korea.

“The Dominican Republic issued a set of stamps in 1902 commemorating the founding of the republic. Each stamp bore the portrait of some individual who had played a prominent part in the history of the land.

“In 1897 Peru issued a stamp showing its large suspension bridge.” (Figure No. 77)

“The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I. was celebrated by a German stamp in 1900, the picture representing the unveiling of the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial in Berlin. The emperor’s birth, by the way, was in 1797 and not 1800. Another German stamp of the same year showed William II. delivering an address on the occasion of the anniversary of the reconstruction of the German Empire.”

“This story has sharpened our wits a bit on history,” commented Gus.

“It certainly has,” added Sophia.

“I am glad that you are profiting by my little talks,” said Uncle Phil; “and I wonder whether you will remember them?”

“Yes, indeed!” they assured him.



Figure 78, Canada's Tercentenary. Prince and Princess of Wales



Figure 79, Edward VII and His Queen



Figure 80, Cartier and Champlain



Figure 77, Peruvian Suspension Bridge



Figure 73, Cabot, Discoverer of Newfoundland



Figure 76, Henry VII who Granted Cabot's Charter



Figure 74, Cape Bonavista, First Point Sighted by Cabot



Figure 75, Cabot's Ship The Matthew

CHAPTER VI

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR

“Now, children, you all know our grand old neighbor to the north of us, don’t you?” asked Uncle Phil.

“If you mean Canada, yes,” answered Dwight.

“Yes, I do mean Canada,” responded the uncle. “It is a great and vast country and it has an interesting history. Much of that history is told by a set of stamps issued by the government of the Dominion of Canada in 1908.

“In that year the people celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding, or establishment, of the city of Quebec, which is one of the most notable cities in many ways in the whole land. The three-hundredth anniversary is known as the tercentenary anniversary, and that was the rather long name by which this celebration was designated.

“The series of eight stamps in that set furnished keys to a great deal of the history of

Canada in the three hundred years that had just closed. I shall tell you something about each of the stamps and the pictures they bore and the part in history which their subjects recall.

“The half-cent stamp,” (Figure No. 78) “bore pictures of the present Prince and Princess of Wales, who, in the course of time, if their lives are spared beyond that of the present King of England will be rulers of the whole British Empire. Canada is a colony of Great Britain and the pictures of the Prince and Princess were placed on the stamp as a token of the loyalty of the Canadians to their mother country and its rulers.

“The stamp of two cents bore the pictures of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.” (Figure No. 79) “You will find in all sets of stamps of the United States, of Great Britain and her colonies, and of most other lands, that the pictures of persons whom it is particularly desired to honor are always placed on the stamp of the denomination that has the largest circulation. The two-cent Canadian stamp is used on all ordinary letters; and so the King and Queen are on the honor stamp in this set. In our own

country, you will find the head of Washington always on the stamp that is used for carrying the ordinary letter, except when there is a special picture issue or a lone stamp issue, like the Lincoln centennial stamp. When it cost three cents to mail an ordinary letter, Washington's picture was on the three-cent stamp; and it was on the five-cent stamp when that amount was needed to carry such letters.

“Now, the two stamps that have been referred to having paid all needful homage to the royalty of England, we will find that the other stamps of the Canadian tercentenary set dealt with historical characters and scenes.

“On the one-cent stamp” (Figure No. 80) “were pictures of Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain, whose deeds of discovery did more to open up the great Canadian wildernesses to mankind than the works of any other persons. Champlain was only twenty-three years old when in 1608 he founded the city of Quebec, establishing a French settlement there and taking steps to protect it from unfriendly Indians.

“The picture of the first house in the city of Quebec, being that erected by Champlain, was

shown on the five-cent stamp." (Figure No. 81) "This picture was copied from an old book, known as 'Potherie's History of New France,' and was as quaint as were all the book illustrations of two hundred or more years ago.

"The fifteen-cent stamp showed Champlain about to start on a tour of exploration." (Figure No. 82) "The explorer is shown on the bank of the St. Lawrence River bidding farewell to his friends, while canoes manned by his followers and friendly Indians are waiting to put off from the shore.

"Cartier, whose picture is the companion-piece of that of Champlain on the one-cent stamp, was honored on the twenty-cent stamp with a pretty representation of his fine fleet sailing up the St. Lawrence River." (Figure No. 83) "It was Cartier that discovered Canada, and his fleet sailed up the river as far as the site of Quebec in 1535, or almost a whole century before that city was founded by Champlain.

"The land in its early history was known as New France because the men who settled it were largely from France and claimed the newly discovered country for their own land.

“The ten-cent stamp of the set presented a picture of the city of Quebec as it looked in 1700, and you can imagine that it was a vastly different looking place then than the aggressive, modern city it is to-day.” (Figure No. 84)

“The stamp of seven cents bore pictures of the French general, Montcalm, and the British general, Wolfe.” (Figure No. 85) “These men led the opposing forces of the French and the English in the fierce war that ended in 1759 with the fall of Quebec and the establishment of the supremacy of the British. Both generals were mortally wounded in the battle of Quebec, which was one of the chief events in the series of conflicts that resulted in the downfall of French authority in Canada.”

“Thank you, Uncle Phil,” said Bertha.

“Your stories are bully!” added Dwight, with more enthusiasm than elegance.

“Would you like to hear about a little land to the south of us?” asked Uncle Phil.

“Yes, indeed!” they cried in chorus.

“Very well,” said the uncle. “That will be the subject of our next talk.”

CHAPTER VII

A LITTLE PEEP AT A LITTLE LAND

“WELL, boys and girls, you have heard much of big lands and of little, of their sorrows and their joys. Now I will tell you, as I promised, something about a little land in the West Indies that has had a great many sorrows and few joys, as far as peace and a happy government are concerned.

“Haiti is a little republic that has long been the scene of discord and war. One set of men have come into power only to be plotted against and finally overthrown by another set, and that after a bloody struggle. It has been like an unhappy family forever quarreling within itself. The people have never been able to settle down to the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, because as soon as things have begun to go smoothly there would be another war or revolution and the little land would again be plunged into bloodshed.

“It would take more than this entire evening



Figure 81, First House in Canada



Figure 82, Champlain Starts on Expedition



Figure 83, Cartier on the St. Lawrence



Figure 84, Quebec in 1700



Figure 85, Montcalm and Wolfe



Figure 86, Hayti's Dramatic Story. Market Hall at Port-au-Prince



Figure 87, Fortress of Sans Souci



Figure 88, Palace at Les Gonaives



to tell even part of the whole story of Haiti's wars and revolutions; so that I am going to tell you about only those events to which our attention is called by a set of stamps that was issued by Haiti in 1906.

“This was a pretty set of stamps, and a valuable one in setting forth historical events in the little republic.

“The first stamp of the series showed the market-hall in the city of Port-au-Prince, where the people go to buy and to sell.” (Figure No. 86)

“Another stamp pictured the grand old Fortress of Sans Souci.” (Figure No. 87)

“Still another presented the government palace at Les Gonaïves.” (Figure No. 88)

“The fourth stamp of this set portrayed the college at Port-au-Prince.” (Figure No. 89)

“On the fifth was the monastery at the same city.” (Figure No. 90)

“The next two stamps showed, respectively, the government offices” (Figure No. 91) “and the palace of the president of the republic.” (Figure No. 92)

“Then came a representation of the coat of arms of Haiti,” (Figure No. 93); “and finally

a picture of Nord Alexis, who was president of the little republic at the time that the stamps were issued." (Figure No. 94)

"At the beginning of 1909, Nord Alexis was a fugitive from his own land. One of those revolutions which have been so common in Haiti had broken out, and the rebels pressed Nord Alexis so close that he had to flee from the country to save his life. The revolutionists seized the palace and government offices, got control of the land and inaugurated a new president, whose name was Simon.

"Our little peep into Haiti's history will be in advance of the revolutionary disturbance of recent years. Indeed, we will select for our subject the stamp of four centimes, which shows the old Fortress of Sans Souci, and I will tell you something of that place and of the cruel ruler who built it.

"The story of Sans Souci has all the alluring interest of the 'Arabian Nights.' It reads like fiction. Whole books might be written about it.

"The fortress is erected on the side of the mountain La Ferriere. It was built early in the last century when Haiti was ruled over by Chris-



Figure 89, College at Port-au-Prince



Figure 90, Monastery at Port-au-Prince



Figure 91, Government Offices



Figure 92, Palace of President



Figure 93, Hayti's Coat of Arms



Figure 94, Nord Alexis



Figure 95, General Confederate Issue



Figure 96, A Local Confederate Stamp



tophe, who had been called 'The Black Napoleon,' but who delighted to style himself 'Henry I. of Haiti.'

"Every bit of stone and metal used in the construction of the fortress was carried up the side of grim old La Ferriere by naked hand. What could not be lifted was dragged; and thousands of men and women and children were employed in the work, which was personally directed by Christophe himself. The work was done in the broiling sun and in the dead of night as well. There was never any stop. Men fainted and fell and died as they toiled under the lash to complete the work. It is said that there were twenty thousand lives sacrificed in the building of the fortress.

"Of the guns mounted in this fortress there is a great thirty-two-pounder French muzzle-loading affair. When it was being dragged up the mountainside by a long line of men, Christophe stood by and watched. There were ropes attached to the cannon and, while some of the men pulled and tugged on these, other men put their shoulders to the sides and back of the cannon and pushed with all their might.

“Their progress was very slow.

“‘Faster!’ cried Christophe.

“‘We cannot go faster, my lord,’ said the man in charge. ‘The cannon is too heavy for one hundred men to take up the mountain. Let us have another hundred men.’

“‘What!’ exclaimed Christophe in anger.

“And then he ordered the hundred men to stand up in a line. They did so.

“‘Now every fourth man step to the front!’ said he.

“Twenty-five men stepped out of line. Christophe called to one of his officers who had a company of soldiers back of him.

“‘Shoot them down!’ commanded Christophe.

“And the twenty-five men were shot dead.

“The remaining seventy-five returned to the task of dragging the cannon up the steep slope while Christophe went to his dinner. He warned them that they must have the cannon in the fortress before he finished his meal.

“When he was through with his dinner, he returned and found that the work was not yet finished, but that the men were still straining away at their task, having made only little headway.

Christophe had the men to stand in line again and made every third man step out.

“‘Shoot them down!’ commanded the cruel ruler, and another twenty-five men were slaughtered to appease his wrath.

“‘The next time every second man will be shot!’ exclaimed the brutal fellow. ‘That cannon must be put in place by nightfall.’

“The fifty resumed their difficult work, and in sheer frenzy of fear for their lives they succeeded in getting the cannon where it belonged.

“The walls of the fortress were filled with dungeons placed there to hold the prisoners taken by Christophe or men whom he suspected of being disloyal to him. Many of these dungeons had but three walls, the fourth side opening on black, practically bottomless, pits. If the prisoners did not stumble and fall to their death they were generally so crazed by hunger or torture that they threw themselves into the pits to end their lives.

“The Black Napoleon did not care to have the secrets of his fortress known by any one, and for that reason he planned to slay the man who had devised it for him. This was a Frenchman, an

architect and civil engineer. When the fortress was completed, Christophe took a company of soldiers and went to the highest wall of the place. The wall looked down into an abyss hundreds of feet deep. Christophe sent for the Frenchman, and they stood together on the edge of the wall.

“‘You have done your work well,’ remarked the ruler.

“‘I am glad you are pleased,’ said the architect, who expected some fine reward.

“‘Now you may have your choice,’ continued Christophe. ‘You may pitch yourself from this wall or be shot down by my soldiers. Which do you prefer?’

“The poor Frenchman was utterly dismayed; but Christophe told him that he must make up his mind at once. The architect decided to jump, and hurled himself out into space. By chance he caught in the branches of some trees and suffered only the breaking of bones. Christophe meant to get rid of the fellow, however, and he had him taken back to the top of the wall.

“‘Jump again!’ ordered the brutal ruler, ‘and see whether some miracle saves you the second time.’

“The unfortunate Frenchman plunged again, to a horrible death on the stones far below.

“However, the power of Christophe waned, just as the power of nearly all of Haiti’s rulers has waned. The people, aroused by his acts of cruelty and injustice, revolted, and in 1820 a great army of rebels marched against him. He took refuge in Sans Souci; but the rebels pressed him hard, and he found that even his soldiers in the fortress were about to desert him. Seeing that his escape was cut off, he went into one of the dungeon cells and blew out his brains.

“It was always supposed that Christophe had an immense amount of money and that he hid this in the fortress. Ever since his death the government of Haiti has searched for the treasure, which is said to have amounted to fifteen million dollars in gold; but no trace of it has ever been found. It is still believed to be there; and the government always has the fortress under a strong military guard to prevent any outsider from having a chance to find this secreted wealth. Some day it may be found and be added to the treasures of this quarrelsome little republic.”

“Uncle Phil, do me a favor,” begged Raleigh.

“Well, what is it, little fellow?” asked his uncle.

“Tell us a story about war,” replied the boy.

“That would be fine!” exclaimed Henry.

“I think so, too!” cried Milton.

“Very well, I will try to accommodate you,” answered the uncle.

CHAPTER VIII

SMALL RECORDS OF BIG WARS

“WAR is a terrible thing,” declared Uncle Phil. “Much money has to be expended and much property is destroyed; the country through which the armies pass is laid bare, and thousands of men are slain. The fathers and big brothers of little boys and girls like you go off to the war and never return to their homes. Their bodies are torn by shot and shell and they are left to die in agony on the battlefields while the racket and roar of the fight continues all around them. I trust that none of you will ever suffer through the results of war, and it should be the desire of every one of us that this precious country of ours be spared from hostilities with other nations. However, when a land is plunged into war, what is the duty of every patriotic citizen?”

“To fight for his country!” cried the coterie of boys and girls in chorus.

“Quite right,” declared Uncle Phil. “It is just such patriotism that makes liberty possible. There is nothing more beautiful than a man’s sacrifice of his life for what he believes to be right; and if it had not been for the glorious deeds of valor of our forefathers who laid down their lives on fields of battle we should not now be enjoying the many blessings of a free country.

“While we deplore war, therefore, and are interested in doing all we can to avert it, we must realize that war is sometimes necessary. If we look back over the history of our own land we find that in no instance have we gone into war until every effort was exhausted to settle peaceably the questions which were in dispute.

“It is not always the case that war is necessary, however, and frequently there has been no good excuse for the bloody clashes that have taken place. Some of the revolutions among the small and weak nations of South and Central America have been prompted by evil men who desired merely to make capital out of the wars, or to promote their own selfish ambitions in some other way.

“However, I have wandered somewhat from

my story, which is about the stamps that have been issued as the result of wars.

“The first stamps that the United States issued in consequence of war were those of the latter part of 1861. Does any one know what war began that year?”

“The Civil War,” replied Gus.

“Yes,” continued Uncle Phil. “The southern states of this country decided to withdraw from the Union and to establish a new nation to be known as the Confederate States of America. The remainder of the country claimed that they had no right to do this. Both sides believed they were in the right, and all efforts to reach an agreement failed. War followed.

“The issue of stamps to which I just referred were duplicates of others issued earlier in the year 1861. The post-offices throughout the country were plentifully supplied with stamps when the war broke out, but many of them were in the hands of southern postmasters. They were seized and made away with, or made use of, by the Confederate government or its representatives, and, in consequence, the United States government found its supply of stamps was consid-

erably curtailed. Then it was that the second issue of that year was put on sale.

“The stamps issued by the Confederate States were very interesting and many of them are valuable now. Of these Confederate stamps there were ten distinct types; but the variations in color-tints and other minor points considerably increases the number in the eye of the professional stamp-collector. For instance, there were really but three varieties of the ten-cent Confederate stamp of 1863, although trifling differences in the specimens runs the number of varieties up to fourteen, each type now possessing a different value for the collector.

“One of the stamps of the Confederate States bore the picture of George Washington,” (Figure No. 95); “while the portrait of Jefferson Davis was shown on five of the ten issues. Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederacy. He had previously been Secretary of War of this country and had extensive experience in public affairs.

“Another statesman of prominence whose picture was printed on a Confederate stamp was John C. Calhoun. He had been a member of the

president's cabinet and had served many years in Congress, but his death occurred some time before the outbreak of war. Calhoun was one of the first public men who advocated the doctrine that a state had the right to withdraw from the Union and set up a government of its own if it so desired. He was a very eloquent man and a power in the affairs of this country in the early half of last century. He was instrumental in the annexation of Texas, and while a cabinet member he is credited with having averted war with Great Britain during a dispute concerning the title to some of our western lands.

“Besides the stamps that were regularly issued by the Confederate government a great many were printed by the postmasters of towns all through the south and used for postal purposes during the war.” (Figures Nos. 96 and 97)

“The mail service in that section was very poor and had little organization, and the general stamps were not easily obtained. The local postmasters were allowed to have stamps of their own, and more than sixty of them availed themselves of this privilege.

“The stamps they issued were a curious lot and

nearly all of them were of very crude design. Very few of them were engraved, the postmasters having to content themselves with simple designs set in type by some town printer. The engraved ones were roughly done, except in a few instances."

"Did the United States have a special issue of war stamps during the Civil War?" asked Sophia.

"Strictly speaking, it did not," replied Uncle Phil. "The second issue of 1861, to which I already have referred, was composed of stamps almost identical with those of the first issue, the differences being so slight that only an expert could detect them. Two stamps issued in the following year, however, have been occasionally referred to as special war stamps. The designs of this set were the same as those of 1861, with the exception of two new denominations that had not been in use in this country before. The more prominent of these new stamps of 1862 was that of fifteen cents, which bore the picture of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was then president. He had been foremost in the events which had led to the attempt of the southern states to leave the Union. He deeply regretted the war



Figure 98, Overthrow of Isabella



Figure 99, Carlist Rebellion in Spain



Figure 102, Occupation of Bosnia



Figure 103, Boer War in Transvaal



Figure 100, Birth of the Mexican Empire



Figure 97, Grove Hill (Confederate)



Figure 101, Brazil's War of Independence



Figure 104, Cretan Rebellion

and did all in his power to avert it. He had been a poor boy, but had worked himself up through difficulties to the highest position in the land. He lived only long enough to see the success of his plans to save his country from division into two nations. His death came in 1865, after the war had ended by the final defeat of the southern armies. I believe you all know how he died."

"Yes, he was assassinated," declared Bertha.

"He was killed," added Joe.

"In a theater in the city of Washington," continued Henry.

"While he was watching a show," went on Dwight.

"And the man who killed him was named Wilkes Booth," said Gus.

"An actor," declared Sophia.

"I am glad to see that you are so well posted in history," commented Uncle Phil. "It was a sad affair. Mr. Lincoln was the first of our presidents to be slain by an assassin. The assassin who ended Lincoln's life, however, could not stay the progress of the mighty reforms that he had started, or take from him the honor and esteem and gratitude and love which the people of this

land will always have for him and his memory.”

“Were there any other Lincoln stamps?” inquired Dwight.

“Yes,” replied Uncle Phil, “the six-cent stamp of 1870 presented a picture of Lincoln from a bust by the sculptor Leonard Wells Volk.

“In the stamp issue of 1890, the portrait of Lincoln was placed on the four-cent stamp. This picture was taken from a photograph. In 1902 it was transferred to the five-cent stamp. In 1909 the same picture appeared on the twelve-centavo stamp of the Philippines.

“One of the newspaper stamps of the '60s bore a medallion of the assassinated president.

“But the United States government was still further to honor Lincoln in its postal issues. On February 12, 1909, it issued a special commemorative stamp in honor of the one-hundredth birthday anniversary of the martyred president. This was of two-cent denomination and was red in color. The picture on it was from the statue made of Lincoln by the sculptor St. Gaudens.

“However, to go back to 1862, the other new stamp of that year—that of the denomination of two cents—bore the picture of former president

Andrew Jackson. Jackson was one of the great men this country has produced. He was a statesman and a soldier. His was a very prominent part in the war of 1812 with England, as you young historians will recall. He is known as 'Old Hickory' because it was said of him that he was so hard-headed that he was like hickory.

"This country was not again directly interested in what may be regarded as a war stamp until 1898, following the first victories of the United States forces in the war with Spain.

"These two countries went to war after our battleship, the *Maine*, had been blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba; but you children must not suppose that the disaster to the *Maine* was what brought about war. Everybody suspects that the blowing up of this vessel, in which hundreds of American sailors lost their lives, was done by the Spaniards who then owned Cuba and who were angry with us for sending our warship there, and it is doubtless true that the disaster hastened the opening of the war; but the principal causes were the cruel treatment and suffering to which Spain subjected the Cuban people, and the obstacles that were laid in the way of our

commerce with Cuba. Thousands of Cubans were thrown into prison, thousands were shot and murdered in other ways, tens of thousands were starved to death after the Spanish soldiers had burned and destroyed the crops of the island.

“The whole world was startled at the horrible cruelties practiced on the almost helpless people, whose only offense was that they desired freedom. Several nations urged Spain to deal more easily with the land, but it remained for this country to warn Spain that if she did not do better we would step in and help the Cubans to secure their rights. You must not suppose that we were meddling in the affairs of other lands without just cause. It is not right to fight without good cause, but when there is good cause it is wrong not to fight. If a big boy walking along the street should see another big boy beating a delicate little fellow over the head with a heavy club, it would be perfectly right for the first big boy to knock the cruel scamp down with a blow of his fist.

“Uncle Sam was the big boy who found a little sufferer in the hands of a cruel bully. Uncle Sam cried ‘Hands off!’ but the Spaniard only renewed

his cruelty. Then Uncle Sam knocked the Spaniard down.

“Early in the war with Spain we secured a foothold in Cuba in the province of Puerto Principe; Cuba being divided into provinces just as this country is divided into states. In order to straighten out the mail service there, the United States seized as many Cuban stamps as possible and printed across their face words and figures to indicate that they were good for use in that part of the island where we had come into control of the postal affairs.

“It was not long before the United States sent a large number of its own stamps to Cuba, and these were the same as the stamps then in use here except that they were printed across the face, or surcharged, with the word ‘Cuba’ and the new denomination of the stamps. This system was continued until the Cubans established their own government and issued stamps of their own.

“About the same time, United States stamps surcharged in the same manner were put in use in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

“It will be well for you to remember what sur-

charging means. It is simply the printing on the face of the stamp something that was not originally intended for it. This is done at different times for different reasons, and is generally because there is not sufficient time or means at hand to get out a new set of stamps. In Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico it was done to indicate that the stamps were approved by the United States. In the case of the stamps of this country sent to those islands and surcharged it was done to show that this government approved of their use there. Sometimes a country finds that its supply of stamps of one denomination is exhausted and it prints the denomination of these stamps in large figures on the face of other denominations of which it has a plentiful supply. A sudden change in the government of a country generally calls for the surcharging of its stamps.

“The island of Samoa had been disturbed by wars and revolutions for years. There were several men who claimed the right to the throne as king and each of these had friends who got together armies, and they fought until there seemed to be a likelihood of the whole people being exterminated. The United States, Great Britain

and Germany decided that it was their duty to interfere, and they sent warships there. A commission composed of representatives of the three governments took charge of things for the purpose of straightening them out. This was in 1899, and all the stamps of the island were surcharged:

PROVISIONAL
GOVT.

“This indicated that the men in charge were acting merely until a permanent government could be organized by the people themselves, or, at least, organized for them by the representatives of the countries that had interfered.

“If we will return to Cuba we will find that that country had war stamps before the United States was called on to land troops there. It was in 1868 and Queen Isabella of Spain had just been overthrown by a revolution in that country. Of course, this was not the Isabella with whom you are familiar as the assistant of Columbus in his plans to explore the great western seas. This was Isabella II., who had become queen when but thirteen years old. When her government was

overthrown she had to flee from Spain. The new authorities surcharged all the old stamps to show that there had been a change of power. At the same time the stamps of Cuba were likewise surcharged" (Figure No. 98), "as were also those of the other Spanish colonies, including the Philippines.

"In 1875 the people put Alfonso XII. on the throne, and another new set of stamps was issued by Spain and her colonies to celebrate the occasion. Alfonso XII. was the father of the present King of Spain, who is known as Alfonso XIII.

"The Carlist stamps appeared in Spain in 1873." (Figure No. 99) "They were issued by the followers of Don Carlos, who claimed to be the rightful ruler of the land. He organized an army and endeavored to secure control of affairs. The Carlists, as his followers were called, succeeded in winning many people to their side and became so powerful that it looked for a time as though they might be successful in defeating the government and making Don Carlos king. They issued a series of stamps that were used in that portion of the country which fell into the hands of their army. After Alfonso XII. was put on

the throne, which was in the midst of this revolution, the Carlists were subdued.

“The war stamps of Mexico are very interesting because they were connected with such an interesting phase of North American history. It was about the close of our own Civil War that Maximilian, an Austrian, was selected by Napoleon III. of France to rule the newly conquered land of Mexico. French troops had waged successful war against the Mexicans, and the French were in control of the government. At the direction of Napoleon, Maximilian was elected to rule the country as emperor. He took charge of affairs in 1864 and the old Mexican stamps were at once displaced by a set showing the portrait of the emperor.” (Figure No. 100) “However, Maximilian was not long to govern; for, as soon as the French troops were withdrawn, the people revolted; and in 1867 his armies were overthrown and he was captured. The United States endeavored to have his life spared, but he was taken out and shot by order of the head of the Mexican army. The present republic was then established and the Maximilian stamps gave way to a new set.”

“Why did the United States wish to save his life?” asked Edwin.

“Not that he might have another opportunity to start an empire on this continent,” answered Uncle Phil; “but because Maximilian was not a bad man and had tried, while emperor, to do what he could for the welfare of Mexico.

“The South American republic Bolivia in 1899 was the scene of a revolution in the midst of which the postage-stamps were surcharged ‘E. F.,’ meaning *Estado Federal*, or Federal State.

“When Brazil was converted from an empire into a republic, new stamps were, of course, produced. This was in 1890. There had long been talk of dissatisfaction with the condition of the country under Don Pedro II., although his reign as emperor had been a peaceful one. There was a sudden uprising of the people in 1889, however, and Don Pedro was seized and exiled to Europe, where he died two years later. The Brazilians established the United States of Brazil with a president at its head, and as such it has continued. One of the stamps of the commemorative set of 1900, of Brazil, was in honor of the overthrow of

the empire. Another stamp of the same set celebrated the overthrow of Portuguese rule in Brazil and the establishment of an independent government, which occurred in 1822." (Figure No. 101) "The picture on this stamp shows a troop of Brazilian cavalymen charging the enemy. Brazil had serious trouble with her neighbor, Paraguay, from 1865 to 1870, and there are copies still in existence of a special stamp got out at that time for the use of the Brazilian soldiers and sailors.

"When Bulgaria secured semi-independence—or became partly free—through the war of 1878-9 between Russia and Turkey, known as the Turco-Russian war, she began to issue stamps of her own. This war was brought about by Turkish cruelties and misgovernment in her provinces, of which Bulgaria was one. The great nations of Europe called on Turkey to mend her ways, and, when she neglected to do so, Russia took it upon herself to force the Turks to do better. The war ended in success for the Russians; and Bulgaria secured partial freedom. In 1902 a special stamp was issued by the Bulgarians celebrating the battle of Shipka Pass, which was one

of the most stubbornly fought of the Turco-Russian war.

“The same war was responsible for other changes in government among Turkish provinces, and new stamps followed in each instance. Eastern Rumelia had suffered much as had Bulgaria and was cut off and given partial freedom from Turkey at the same time. Her first stamps were issued in 1881. Four years later she was merged with Bulgaria, of which she is now a part. In 1885 there was an issue of stamps under the government of South Bulgaria, which was an organization of the Rumelians for the purpose of attaching themselves to Bulgaria, a movement that succeeded.

“The 1879 stamps of Bosnia were also due to the Turco-Russian war. Bosnia was another Turkish province; and by the arrangement made when the war ended, Bosnia was added to the Austrian empire. The stamps were issued when Austrian troops took possession of the land.”
(Figure No. 102)

“The stamps of the South African Republic tell a long story of war, and of the success first of one side and then of the other. This country is

now known as the Transvaal. The wars between the people there and Great Britain are called the Boer wars, because the white natives are known as Boers.

“The South African Republic, or *Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek*, as you will find the name on its early stamps, began to issue stamps in 1870. The country was very rich in products, but its government was not of the best. In 1877 the British decided they should interfere, on the ground that the affairs of the land were not being properly conducted. The success of the queen’s army was followed by the surcharging of all the republic’s stamps thus:

V. R.

TRANSVAAL

“The ‘V. R.’ abbreviated *Victoria Regina*, or ‘Queen Victoria,’ and indicated the authority of the British sovereign in the land.

“In 1884, Great Britain practically withdrew and granted the people the right to govern themselves under a republican form of government. They had, in the meantime, issued a Transvaal stamp bearing a picture of Victoria. The Boers

after 1884 used these stamps surcharged to suit themselves.

“Another war with Great Britain followed in a few years, and the larger nation was successful after much hard fighting. In 1900 the conquerors were again in possession of the mail service and surcharged all Boer stamps ‘V. R. I.’” (Figure No. 103) “In another year Queen Victoria was dead and the surcharge was changed to ‘E. R. I.,’ which means *Edwardus Rex Imperator*, or ‘Edward, King and Emperor.’ In 1902, Great Britain presented the Transvaal with a brand-new set of stamps, bearing the portrait of King Edward.

“During this last Boer war, Cape of Good Hope issued what is known as the Mafeking Siege stamp, which was put in use during the siege of Mafeking, one of the most conspicuous events of the war. The stamp shows a messenger mounted on a bicycle, and the picture is that of Sergeant-Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, the members of which were put in service as messengers and orderlies during the siege.

“War stamps were numerous in Colombia in the years 1899 to 1902. This South American

republic was then disturbed by rebellions in various sections, and provisional and local stamps were printed in large numbers by the officials of towns and states which had difficulty in securing mail communication with other sections. A Colombian stamp of 1903 gives a picture of the cruiser *Cartagena*, the pride of Colombia's war navy. Another stamp of the same year shows the monument erected in memory of the battle of Boyaca. It was near Boyaca that the patriot Bolivar, in 1819, by a victory over the Spaniards secured the independence of Colombia, whose people now regard him much as we regard George Washington.

“The rebellion of the island of Crete against Turkish authority in the closing years of the 19th century called for new stamps.” (Figure No. 104) “The people of Greece sympathized with the Cretes, and the rebellion of the latter brought on a war between Greece and Turkey, which is known as the Turco-Grecian war. Turkey was victorious. For its own protection Russia and Great Britain sent troops to the island during this war, and its stamps were surcharged by the Russian Committee of Occupation. Crete

has since secured a fuller measure of independence.

“The Turkish occupancy of Thessaly is shown by one stamp of that country.” (Figure No. 105)

“The island of Cyprus secured stamps of its own in 1880 when it was ceded to Great Britain as a result of the Turco-Russian war, which I have already told you produced many new stamp issues. The first of these stamps was one of Great Britain which was surcharged with the name ‘Cyprus.’ ” (Figure No. 106)

“The war in the Sudan, which resulted in the overthrow of the rebels there by English and Egyptian troops, produced the Sudanese stamps of 1897.

“The stamps of France of the issue of 1870 were printed in the city of Bordeaux instead of in Paris, because the latter city was then surrounded by the German army. The war of which this was a feature is known in history as the Franco-Prussian war. It was brought about through disputes between France and Germany concerning territory and the management of states adjacent to the boundaries of both coun-

tries. It resulted in victory for the Germans, or Prussians, to whom France had to surrender the province of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany presented this province stamps of its own in celebration of the event.

“Previous to that war, Germany had for years been a federation of states; but, when it ended, these states all combined in restoring the old German Empire; and thereupon another new series of stamps was produced.

“The little republic of Haiti in the West Indies was disturbed by a revolution in 1902. The head of the republic, President Sam, was overthrown and the new authorities issued the old stamps surcharged to meet the new conditions.

“One of the stamps of Paraguay issued in 1904 was printed by revolutionists who had obtained control of the government.

“In 1897, and again in 1905, the stamps of Uruguay were surcharged ‘Paz,’ meaning ‘Peace,’ to commemorate the quelling of rebellions in that land.

“Revolutionists in Venezuela seized large quantities of their country’s stamps in 1893 and in 1900; and in order that none of these could be

used in the government's mail all that remained were surcharged. The revolutionary steamer *Bankigh* was shown on a Venezuelan stamp of 1903.

“When President Ezetas of the Central American republic of Salvador was overthrown in 1895, his face was blotted from all the stamps by a heavy surcharge directly over the features.

“In 1896 there was a rebellion in Rhodesia in South Africa, the offenders being the Matabeles. These people are the semi-savage natives of the territory. Rhodesia is under the protection of Great Britain and got its name from Cecil Rhodes, who up to the time of his death a few years ago was the most prominent man in the affairs of South Africa. He was a very wealthy man, having made millions of dollars from his investments and diamond mines, and when he died he set aside a large part of his fortune for the education of the youth of various countries. However, the rebellion to which I referred resulted in a new Rhodesian stamp.

“Rumania was plunged into war in 1866, and the ruler, Prince Couza, was overthrown. Prince Charles—now king—succeeded him, and new

stamps were issued by the government. A set of commemorative stamps issued in 1906 bore pictures of scenes of that war. A stamp of another set of the same year presented a picture of the Queen of Rumania nursing a wounded soldier.

“The revolution against the unfortunate King Alexander was responsible for the surcharging of Servian stamps in 1903, and the issue vividly recalls the assassination of the king and Queen Draga in their palace. A year later, Servia issued a commemorative set celebrating the establishment of Czerni-George on the throne one hundred years before.” (Figures Nos. 107 and 108)

“A special stamp was issued for Naples, Sicily, in 1861, when it became subject to King Victor Immanuel of Italy.” (Figure No. 109)

“Modena, a little land reigned over by dukes of the house of Este since the year 1288, overthrew the tyrannous ducal government in 1859 and became allied with its powerful neighbor, Italy. The occasion was celebrated with a new stamp.

“The same year the ducal government of

Parma was overthrown, and another stamp appeared.

“Tuscany likewise issued a special stamp upon the overthrow of the ducal government under which it had grown restless.

“During a revolution in China several years ago—known as the ‘Boxer’ rebellion—the big powers of the world sent armies to the Chinese Empire to help straighten out matters. Great Britain sent a large detachment of troops from India, and Indian stamps issued for use at points occupied by these troops were specially surcharged ‘C. E. F.’ These letters abbreviated ‘Chinese Expeditionary Force.’” (Figure No. 110)

“One interesting stamp reminds us of French conquests in China.” (Figure No. 111)

“The war in the past few years between Russia and Japan resulted in several new and special stamps. Japan issued a stamp to celebrate her undisputed assumption of authority in Korea, as the result of that war, and also stamps celebrating the brilliant victory of her armies in the contests with Russian troops.

“Russia, for her part, issued a set of large



Figure 107, Czerni-George Placed on Servian Throne



Figure 110, Boxer Rebellion in China



Figure 108, Another Czerni-George



Figure 105, Turkish Occupancy of Thessaly



Figure 106, Occupation of Cyprus



Figure 111, French Conquests in China



Figure 109, The Subjugation of Naples



Figure 112, Monument to Admiral Nachimoff at Sebastopol*





charity stamps, all the money received from the sale of which was placed in a fund to help the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors slain in the war with Japan. The subjects on these stamps were monuments erected at various times and places to the memory of men famous in the history of Russia. The first was a monument to Admiral Nachimoff at Sebastopol," (Figure No. 112); the second a monument to Minin and Pasharski, two Russian patriots, at Moscow," (Figure No. 113); "the third was the statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg," (Figure No. 114); "and the fourth and last was the monument to Alexander II., with a view of the big government building, the Kremlin, at Moscow." (Figure No. 115)

"On a stamp of the French Somali coast is portrayed a group of Somali warriors: rugged fellows, armed with ugly-looking javelins, or spears, and shields.

"A group of the warriors of Obock, another French African colony, is exhibited on Obock stamps. Their weapons and armor are similar to those of the Somalians.

"The overthrow of the monarchy in Hawaii

in 1893 resulted in the surcharging of the stamps of that little island.

“Nicaragua in 1903 issued stamps commemorating the successful revolution against Sacaza, which occurred ten years before.

“The fortress of Santo Domingo and the bastion of that city, which have played such an important part in the petty wars and revolutions of that land, were shown on stamps of the 1902 issue of the Dominican Republic. An earlier stamp of that country showed a scene from Enriquillo’s rebellion, which figured largely in shaping the history of the land.

“The wars between Chile and Peru resulted in a number of surcharged stamps. From July, 1882, to October, 1883, Chilean troops had a firm foothold in Peruvian territory; and in a dozen provinces they put in the postal service Chilean stamps surcharged with the word ‘Peru.’ Special stamps were issued by Peru in 1895 in celebration of the anniversary of a successful revolt against Caceres, a former ruler of the land.

“When the people of Panama successfully revolted against Colombia, at the close of the year 1903, the Panamans used in their mail service

stamps of Colombia surcharged 'Republica de Panama.'

"The mail of the war department of the United States was once carried by special stamps, as was that of all the government's principal departments. That plan has been supplanted by a 'franking' scheme, the seal of the department being simply printed on the envelopes and wrappers used, this being sufficient to carry them through the mails without postage.

"Minerva, the Goddess of War, is the theme on two of the Grecian stamps of 1896.

"The list I have given comprises nearly all the war stamps of greatest prominence. Some others probably have a place in this category, and history will doubtless add more to the number."

"I think we have had enough of war," said Bertha. "It must be very cruel; and it is sad to think of the many men who have been killed in the battles."

"Yes," said Edwin. "Tell us something cheerful next, please."

"Something to make us laugh," added Milton.

"Something funny," continued Raleigh.

"Very well," replied the uncle. "I will try to do so the next time."

CHAPTER IX

MINIATURE EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE

“You have asked for something funny,” said Uncle Phil, when the girls and boys had taken their accustomed places in the story-teller’s den. “I am going to talk for a little while about the ridiculous adventures and mistakes of two gentlemen of whom some of the older ones of you probably have read. The heroes of this little story are from a book written by the most famous Spanish author. Who knows his name?”

“Alfonso?” inquired little Bertha.

“O, no,” answered the uncle. “Alfonso is the name of certain of the kings of Spain, including the present ruler.”

“Cervera?” suggested little Henry, with whom men of war were in higher esteem than any other class of individuals.

“No, again,” replied Uncle Phil. “Cervera was the admiral in command of the Spanish fleet destroyed by the Americans outside of the har-

bor of Santiago, Cuba, during the war between this country and Spain. However, Cervera's name very closely suggests the name of the author to whom I refer."

"Cervantes," declared Gus, who had been waiting to give the younger ones an opportunity to air their views.

"Correct," said Uncle Phil. "His complete name was, I believe, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and he was born in 1605. What was his most famous work?"

"Don Quixote," answered Sophia.

"Don Quixote de la Mancha," added Leslie.

"Which means that he was from the town or village of La Mancha," explained Joe.

"Very, very good!" exclaimed Uncle Phil, much pleased at the fund of information his little kinsfolk exhibited. "Now it is about Don Quixote and his companion that I am going to tell you. That companion was Sancho Panza. He was called an esquire by Don Quixote. An esquire was a sort of servant, or valet, who accompanied his master on his travels, attending to his horse and performing other duties.

"According to the story, Don Quixote's real

name was Alonza Quixana. He was very fond of reading and had many books. His favorite stories were those about the knights of olden days. Those knights were men who devoted their time to going about the country seeking opportunities to do noble deeds. They punished the wicked and rewarded the good. They always took the side of the weak against the strong, and would fight against and try to destroy those who were guilty of acts of cruelty. These knights were also very gallant and would be ready to sacrifice anything to perform a service for a woman. There is no occasion for knights of that kind to-day, for the laws of the land are sufficient to punish those who do wrong and to give all men their just rights. At the same time, however, there are many noble acts that may be performed by boys and girls that carry out the principles of the olden knighthood. These acts are deeds of kindness, refraining from imposing on smaller children, obedience to elders, and a great many other things that make our modern boys and girls real knights of gallantry.

“Alonza Quixana was so impressed with the tales he had read of old-time knights and was

so positive that the time had come to restore the old system that it affected his mind and he came to believe that it was his duty to go forth as those fellows did hundreds of years before and right the wrongs of the people.

“In order that his name might be more high-sounding than the plain title he had borne all his life, he decided to call himself Don Quixote de la Mancha. It was also necessary, according to his way of thinking, that he should have a sweetheart for whose sake he would perform all the wonderful feats of bravery that he intended. Although he had never made love to her, he selected, without the asking, a plain country girl, who lived near his home, and conferred on her the very distinguished name of Dulcinea del Toboso. The girl herself knew nothing at all of the great preparations that the new knight was making to go forth in her name.

“Don Quixote made him a suit of armor to be worn as the olden knights did theirs, except that his suit was patched and ill-fitting, and where he could not supply metal parts he stuck in pieces of pasteboard to protect himself from the lances of his enemies when he should meet them and

engage in fighting. He had a very sorry-looking horse, which was so thin that its ribs showed. This animal he christened Rozinante; and, mounting himself on its back, he started out.

“After several very unfortunate adventures he was carried home in a battered-up condition; but he soon set forth again. This time he took with him Sancho Panza, whom he had employed as his esquire or servant. Sancho was a simple fellow, who, mounted on his little mule, or jack-ass, Dapple, followed his master through a long series of the most ridiculous adventures. Don Quixote promised to give him the first island that he conquered; and Sancho was ever dreaming of the day when he would make his wife Teresa the queen of this island. The whole story is very amusing and has been translated into every language and read all over the world.

“In 1905, Spain celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cervantes, the author of this book ‘Don Quixote,’ by getting out a special set of stamps, ten in number, showing various scenes from the story; and it is about the scenes thus illustrated that I am going to tell you now.

“The first stamp shows Don Quixote as he set forth in search of adventure.” (Figure No. 116) “Astride his very bony horse, Rozinante, he is leaving his back gate and entering upon the plain beyond which he hoped to do such noble deeds as would cause his fame to be sung the length and breadth of the land and to make the heart of his fair Dulcinea del Toboso thrill with joy. Sancho and Dapple do not appear in this picture because this was the first trip of the knight and before he had sought the services of an esquire.

“The little mule and its owner, however, put in an appearance on the next stamp, which portrays the most famous of the adventures of these queer people.” (Figure No. 117)

“Soon after the knight and his esquire had betaken themselves off on their journey, they sighted a large group of windmills—some thirty or forty—with their long arms or sails, which, when turned by the wind, forced the millstones within the structures to grind the grain that was placed between them.

“On seeing these things Don Quixote mistook them for an army of giants and declared that

though their arms were two miles in length he intended to fight and destroy them.

“‘Sir,’ said Sancho, whose imagination was not as strong as that of his master, ‘those are not giants, but windmills.’

“‘I say they are giants,’ retorted Don Quixote. ‘If you are afraid, get out of the way, whilst I engage them in a fierce combat.’

“Then, in spite of the cries and entreaties of Sancho, Don Quixote galloped forward on Rozinante straight at the mills, whose huge sails were now being revolved by the wind. As fast as the old horse could travel, the knight advanced and stuck his lance into the sail of the first mill he reached. The rapidly moving sail broke the lance to pieces, knocked Don Quixote from his steed and tumbled them both over and over on the ground until they were bruised and battered and sore and glad enough to give up the battle. After the knight had been picked up by Sancho, the dirt brushed from his armor and he was placed again on the back of his Rozinante, Don Quixote declared that some evil spirits had changed the giants into windmills for fear he



*Figure 113, Monument to Minin and Pasharski, Moscow



*Figure 114, Statue of St. Peter the Great at St. Petersburg



*Figure 115, Monument to Alexander II. and the Kremlin at Moscow



Figure 116, Don Quixote Starts in Search of Adventures



Figure 117, Don Quixote's Battle with the Windmill



Figure 118, Don Quixote Pays Homage to Country Girls



Figure 119, Sancho Panza Tossed in a Blanket



Figure 120, Don Quixote is Dubbed a Knight

*Group of Russian Charity Stamps, Issued for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors Killed in the War with Japan

would overthrow and kill them, and he vowed that he would yet get revenge on them.

“In the midst of their subsequent adventures Don Quixote sent Sancho with a note to his fair Dulcinea. The esquire being a little lazy and not being quite sure whether he would be able to deliver his message without getting his head cracked decided to play a trick on his master. Having learned that Don Quixote was liable to mistake anything for almost anything else he made up his mind that the first woman he met should be Dulcinea. As he was riding along thinking over his plan he met three country girls mounted on mules. Turning Dapple he hurried back to his master, whom he told that the Lady Dulcinea with two of her maids was coming to visit him. Sancho described them as being mounted on the most magnificent horses, wearing costly gowns and decked with all manner of diamond, pearl and ruby jewelry.

“Poor old Don Quixote hastened to mount his horse and hurried out to meet the little party. What was his dismay when he perceived the three coarsely dressed country damsels on the

trio of young jackasses! Sancho persisted that this was Dulcinea and her maids; and, while Don Quixote could not discern the fine horses and clothes and jewelry, he finally was persuaded that this was indeed his lady-love and her servants and the reason he could not appreciate her beauty and the costliness of her attire and the excellence of her horse was that some enchanter had bewitched his eyes.

“He and Sancho made some very pretty speeches to the girls and got down on their knees on the ground before them, imploring them for a smile and a blessing before they passed on their way. The girls, who did not understand half of the big words and foolishness, and were somewhat frightened at the crazy antics of the two men, demanded to be allowed to proceed along the road. The fellows thereupon got out of their path; but as the mules started off, that on which was mounted the girl who was supposed to be Dulcinea kicked up his heels and tumbled her off on the ground. Don Quixote very gallantly offered to assist her to remount; but she jumped on the back of the mule at one bound, and the three cantered away from the knight and his

tricky esquire. This incident is pictured on the third stamp of the Spanish series of 1905." (Figure No. 118)

"The fourth stamp shows a mishap to Sancho." (Figure No. 119)

"Master and esquire had spent the night at an inn, or tavern, or country hotel, which Don Quixote insisted was a castle. When they were about to leave, the following morning, Don Quixote refused to pay the inn-keeper for lodging and feeding them, as he said that it was not customary for knights to pay for anything. With that he rode off. Sancho also refused to pay, saying that what his master would not do he would not do.

"Then some friends of the inn-keeper seized poor Sancho and threw him into a blanket. Catching the ends of the blanket firmly they proceeded to bounce it up and down so that the esquire was tossed into the air as fast as they could make their arms work. He yelled and kicked and endeavored to escape his tormentors, but they always managed to have the blanket beneath him when he came down from his bounces, and they didn't stop their sport until they were

completely tired out. Sancho was bruised and sore from head to heel and they had to put him on his mule. He then rode out after his master, who had been a witness to the blanket-tossing over the inn yard fence, but was unable to go to his man's assistance for the reason that the gate was closed. The two congratulated themselves that they had escaped without having to pay for their lodging, not knowing that the inn-keeper had taken charge of Sancho's purse while the fun was at its height.

“The fifth of the Quixote stamps shows the dubbing of the knight.” (Figure No. 120)
“This was simply a ceremony that Don Quixote had read was customary in olden times in order that there might be no question that a person was entitled to perform the duties of knighthood. The ceremony was performed by some one in high authority—a king, for instance—who in the presence of the lords and ladies of the court would authorize the candidate to go forth as a knight and would conclude the ceremony by gently tapping the new knight on the shoulder with his sword.

“In the early part of his strenuous career as

a gallant, Don Quixote was much worried as to how he should be dubbed a knight. Finally he became convinced that an inn-keeper, whom he mistook for the governor of a castle, was the proper person to bestow this authority on him. The inn-keeper desired to see some fun, so early one morning he gathered the men and women in the inn yard and proceeded with the ceremony. Don Quixote knelt before him, and the inn-keeper went through a long rigmarole of words that had no meaning and that nobody, not even himself, understood. At the end he seized a sword and gave the knight two terrific whacks on the neck and shoulders that were almost forcible enough to knock the fellow down. But Don Quixote took it all in good part, believing that this was necessary to equip him for his tasks. When it was over, he rose and mounted his Rozi-nante and departed, thoroughly satisfied that he was now a full-fledged knight-errant.

“It was shortly after Sancho Panza had been tossed in the blanket by the friends of the inn-keeper that the pair met with another very lively adventure. As they passed along a road they perceived two great clouds of dust but were un-

able to distinguish what caused them. Don Quixote immediately declared that the dust was raised by two great armies that were approaching each other for a battle. One, he said, was composed of Christians and the other of heathens, and the leader of the latter was intent on seizing the beautiful daughter of the Christian monarch and making her his wife. Don Quixote declared that he would take the side of the Christians, inasmuch as their army appeared to be the smaller. His imagination was so fertile that he thought he saw all the knights of the two armies, and he described them and their armor to the puzzled Sancho.

“As a matter of fact, the dust was raised by two large flocks of sheep, which were being driven along the road by shepherds and herdsmen. But Don Quixote, who could see nothing but knights and armor, and banners and spears and lances, charged directly into the midst of one of the flocks and began to attack the dismayed sheep with his lance. He thrashed about him with such vigor that the creatures were driven hither and thither. The shepherds called to him to desist; but he did not obey; whereupon they began to

fire stones at him. To these he paid no attention, until one, as large as a man's fist, struck him with such force that it broke a couple of his ribs.

“Don Quixote had a flask containing some mixture of herbs that he believed would cure any injury, and when his ribs were stove in he placed the flask to his lips and started to take a drink of this magic remedy. As he did so, another of the large stones came flying through the air, with such accurate aim that it knocked the flask from his mouth and carried away several of his teeth in the bargain, besides mangling his fingers. The poor knight was unable to retain his seat on Rozinante and tumbled straightway to the ground; while the shepherds, believing they had killed him, hurried away. Sancho, who had discreetly remained afar off from the battle, then came upon the scene and helped his master remount, and they moved on their way. This battle with the sheep is illustrated on the sixth of the Don Quixote stamps.” (Figure No. 121)

“The seventh stamp shows the knight and his esquire on the enchanted horse.” (Figure No. 122)

“In the course of their travels the two curious

men from La Mancha came across a real duke and duchess, who were fond of fun and who arranged to entertain Don Quixote and Sancho with the idea of amusing themselves with what pranks could be played on them. The duke ordered that all his servants treat the pair as if they actually were knight and esquire, and the travelers abode at the home of the duke some time. The duchess arranged an affair at which a number of women appeared, all of them wearing beards like men. They told Don Quixote that these beards had grown on them as the result of the witchery of a certain enchanter named Malumbruno, who lived in the kingdom of Candaya, five thousand leagues away. In order that the ladies should be freed from the horrid beards it was necessary that some knight should destroy the enchanter.

“Don Quixote readily agreed to undertake the task; but he was uncertain how he should reach this mysterious kingdom so far away. He was informed that there was a magic wooden horse named Clavileno, the Winged, upon whose back he could sail through the air in lightning-like speed direct to the home of the enchanter.



Figure 121, Don Quixote Attacks a Flock of Sheep.



Figure 122, The "Enchanted" Horse



Figure 123, Don Quixote Beards the Lion in His Den



Figure 124, A Trip in the "Enchanted" Ox-Cart



Figure 125, Don Quixote to the Rescue of the "Princess"



Figure 126, Mercury Preparing for Flight



Figure 127, Talos



Figure 128, Juno

“When night came, Don Quixote and Sancho—although the latter did not want to go—were blindfolded and placed on a big wooden horse that the duke had had built. Then the people all bade a loud farewell to the pair, who thought they were about to start on a lengthy tour through space. Everything was done by men employed by the duke to make the knight believe that he really was taking an aerial journey. Great bellows were brought and worked so that the wind from them blew in the faces of the two riders of the enchanted horse, and all sorts of things done to give the knight and his esquire the impression that they were thousands of feet in the air and moving at a terrific rate.

“When they were unblindfolded, although they were actually just where they started, they found themselves surrounded by an entirely different set of people; or, at any rate, their costumes were different.

“The ‘return’ was in much the same manner of their going; and the stories of the adventure that they told the duke and duchess were no less wonderful than the imaginary trip. Don Quixote declared that the winged horse had traveled

through fire and water, while Sancho said he had peeped from beneath his blindfold and looked down toward the earth from which they were at such a great height that men looked no larger than hazel-nuts.

“One day in passing along a road Don Quixote saw a queer cart approaching. On the top were a number of gaily colored flags. When it drew near it proved to be a cage in which was a large and fierce African lion. The driver declared that it belonged to the king, and that it was very hungry, not having eaten anything that day, and warned the knight not to approach too near it.

“Don Quixote immediately announced that he proposed to fight the lion. He ordered the driver of the cage to open the door and let it out. The man at first objected to doing this, but Don Quixote declared that if he did not instantly obey he would run him through with his lance. The fellow then begged that he be allowed to unhitch the mules that drew the cage and take them to a safe distance. To this the knight agreed. Sancho tried to persuade his master not to attempt the rash prank of fighting the lion, but he was ordered to mind his own business. Then

the cage driver with his mules, Sancho on his Dapple, and a gentleman who had been a witness to the argument on his horse, galloped away as fast as they could in order to escape the horrible death that they believed would be in store for them after the lion should have devoured Don Quixote.

“The knight decided to fight the lion on foot. Dismounting from Rozinante, he approached the open door of the cage with drawn sword. The frightened spectators, who gazed back in dismay from a long distance off, expected to see the big beast spring out and make short work of the daring knight. Not so, however. The first thing the lion did was to turn himself around in the cage, stretch out a paw, and lay down at full length. Then he yawned lazily and proceeded to wash his face and paws like an enormous cat. When he had completed his toilet, the lion arose and stuck his head from the door and looked around calmly, eying the knight without showing either anger or alarm. Don Quixote all this time was addressing a big worded speech to the animal, daring it to come forth, and promising to chop it into a thousand pieces of mincemeat if it would

do so. To his intense disgust the lion paid no attention to the challenge and finally turned his back and laid down in the cage and went to sleep. Don Quixote wanted the keeper to prod the animal and make him come out; but the man assured him that this was useless, for, if the lion did not want to come out when the door was wide open, it would be impossible to make him do so. Furthermore, he argued, the knight had won the victory and mastery over the lion, for, having duly extended a challenge, which the lion had refused to accept, the glory of victory belonged to the knight just as if he had won it in fierce combat. Don Quixote was pleased with this version of the affair; and the cage was closed. Sancho and the others returned and were loud in their praises of the valor and bravery of the rash knight, who was certainly lucky in having escaped with a whole skin. A picture of that adventure decorates the eighth of the Quixote stamps." (Figure No. 123)

"The ninth stamp shows Don Quixote himself in a cage." (Figure No. 124)

"The cage episode originated at the very inn at which Sancho had been bounced in the blanket.

The adventurers had reached the place on another visit and had met with considerable excitement, finally falling into the hands of soldiers who desired to hurry them away to prison for some of their pranks. A priest, however, urged that Don Quixote was a madman and should therefore be set free, and he guaranteed that if this were done he would see that the knight was taken safely home without causing further trouble. The soldiers finally consented to this arrangement; and the priest and the barber of La Mancha set to work to devise some plan by which they could get the fighting knight back to his own roof and among his own friends.

“They built a cage of stout wood and mounted it on an ox-cart. Then, after much argument, they persuaded Don Quixote that he was under the power of some great enchanter and that it would be necessary, in order to cast off the spell that bound him, to journey through the country for a considerable distance in an enchanted chariot which had been provided for him and stood waiting in the inn yard. They bound his arms with cords and thrust him into the cage, fastening the door tight. The knight was not very

much impressed with the character of the vehicle. He openly announced that he did not believe that any knight had traveled in such an affair before, which doubtless was quite true. However, the little procession went on its way; and, although Don Quixote got out of the cage once or twice and indulged in a few more ridiculous battles with innocent people whom he met and whom he supposed were enchanters or wicked knights, he was eventually landed in his own home. He did not remain there long, however, but was again out and in search of more trouble in a very short time.

“The tenth and last stamp of this amusing little set issued by Spain shows the meeting with the ‘princess.’” (Figure No. 125)

“This was another very laughable adventure—laughable on account of the silly mistake made by the misled knight, but quite a serious affair for the individuals whose heads were cracked open during the affray. This adventure occurred almost immediately after the attack on the windmills, of which you already have heard.

“The knight and the esquire met in the road two monks, or priests, riding on mules and carry-

ing large umbrellas to shield them from the rays of the sun. Behind them was a closed carriage in which rode a lady, escorted by several men on horseback, while the animals that drew the vehicle were attended to by two men on foot. The monks were not with these people but simply happened to be passing along the road at the same time.

“However, Don Quixote mistook these peaceable priests for desperate enchanters, and told Sancho that they were trying to run away with the woman in the carriage, who, he said, was a beautiful princess. Of course he thought it was his duty to interfere, and he prepared to fight at once.

“Sancho did not share the views of his master. He warned him to be careful how he acted for fear he would make a mistake and get into serious trouble.

“‘Have a care what you do,’ exclaimed the esquire. ‘This may prove a worse job than the windmills.’

“But Don Quixote was not to be stopped. He had a very poor opinion of Sancho’s ideas, anyhow, and rarely accepted his advice. So he

aimed his lance squarely at one of the monks and galloped toward him at Rozinante's top speed. The monk, much alarmed to see himself thus attacked without cause, sprang from his mule's back just in time to escape being stuck through with the point of the lance. The other monk, seeing his companion so roughly treated, rode off on his mule as fast as possible to escape being damaged himself.

“Sancho, who was always ready to take an advantage, whether due to his master's mistakes or not, hurried to the side of the fallen monk and began to strip him of his clothes, which he thought would make very nice garments for himself.

“Don Quixote, after seeing one of the supposed enchanters dismounted and the other take flight, rode to the carriage of the travelers and began to talk in a crazy manner to the lady therein.

“The two servants of the monks saw that the knight was not bothering his head about Sancho; so they set upon the esquire, beating and kicking him until he was a mass of bruises from head to toe, and in the bargain was senseless and stretched out as if dead at the side of the road.

The monk hastened to get on his mule and quickly followed his companion, and the servants, satisfied with the revenge they had taken on Sancho, also proceeded on their way.

“In the meantime the gentleman who accompanied the lady’s party to see that no harm befell her, rode up and ordered Don Quixote to allow the carriage to proceed. This brought on a fierce fight between the knight and this fellow.

“The battle was waged with great vigor. First the lady’s escort would receive a sword blow that would nearly knock him senseless, and next the knight would get such a rap that he would well-nigh fall from his saddle. Presently the man aimed a blow with his sword that chopped off one of Don Quixote’s ears. This infuriated the knight and he charged upon his enemy determined to chop him into mincemeat on the spot. The fellow, who rode a mule, endeavored to defend himself, but the mule kicked up his heels a couple of times and tossed him over on the ground.

“Don Quixote sprang to his side and with drawn sword held over him threatened to chop off his head if he did not at once surrender. The

poor man would doubtless gladly have yielded if he could, but he was so stunned that he could not utter a word, and it is likely that Don Quixote would have carried out his threat if the lady in the carriage had not called out to him to spare the life of her escort. This the knight agreed to do, providing the fellow would carry some foolish message to Dulcinea. The lady promised this would be done; for the little party was ready to do anything to get rid of the crazy creature whose one thought seemed to be to start fights and break heads."

"Well, that story was certainly a queer one," said Dwight.

"Don Quixote was a funny fellow," declared Edwin.

"I like olden-time stories," asserted Joe.

"That means that you want another?" inquired Uncle Phil.

"Yes!" answered the children in chorus.

"Then our next story shall be about some olden myths," declared the uncle; and the little gathering adjourned for the evening.

CHAPTER X

MYTHS IN MINIATURE

“ACCORDING to promise,” said Uncle Phil to the band of children the next evening, “I am going to tell you something about mythology.”

“You said that you were going to talk about myths,” interrupted Henry.

“Indeed you did!” declared Paul.

“That’s right!” added Milton, positively.

“Very well,” replied the uncle, with a laugh. “You shall not be disappointed for the very excellent reason that mythology concerns myths. But I should like one of you to tell these little ones what myths and mythology are.”

“Myths,” said Bertha, “are stories or things that are not real. They are fables or fabulous things. And mythology is the study of these mythical things.”

“Quite true,” corroborated Uncle Phil. “But while these things were unreal and untrue there were many people who believed that the mythical

beings told of in olden times were real. That day is now past, but the study of mythology is a very interesting part of the present-day education. In it you will find good and bad men who were supposed to have been able to perform all sorts of wonderful feats, as well as marvelous creatures that were neither human nor dumb animals but frequently a combination of both. Various nations had various mythological beliefs; but I am first going to tell you something of the myths of the land of Crete, which were shared largely with the neighboring lands, notably with Greece.

“Crete will first occupy our attention for the reason that within the last few years that land has issued at least two sets of postage-stamps illustrating mythological scenes and persons.

“The history of Crete has been a troubled one. The people who dwelt on the island centuries ago were well educated in the arts and sciences. In sculpture and those other arts known to mankind at that time they were farther advanced than some of their equally ancient neighbors.

“It was not a powerful land, however, and was frequently the object of dispute between coun-

tries that desired to control it. If you will read its history you will find that it was often worried by wars and squabbles; that at times it was fought against; that at other times it was fought for by rival claimants; that it was bargained for, was traded, was sold, and was transferred from one oppressor to another. It had what we sometimes call 'ups and downs,' and its downs were so numerous that it may be wondered at that the little island survived it all.

"It has survived, however, although in point of population it has fallen off from about one million to less than one-third that number of inhabitants at the present day.

"Through the Turco-Grecian war, of which I have told you something in a previous talk, Crete secured practically an independence in self-government, and in 1900 issued its own stamps for the first time. It may seem to us that the people there would find the greatest satisfaction in their newly acquired freedom and in the bright prospect for better and more peaceful times; but, judging from the topics selected for his stamps, the Crete turned his thoughts to the far past and swelled with pride over the glories and achieve-

ments of the early history of his land, and over the mythical beliefs of his forefathers many generations before him.

“Mercury and Talos, two winged gods of mythology, were regarded as especially appropriate to the mail service, as they represented fast and speedy passage through space. Both of these were pictured on the first stamps of free Crete in 1900.

“The god Mercury was provided with wings, according to mythology, on his feet, on his cap and on the rod or wand which he carried. In Greek mythology he is known by the name of Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and acted as messenger for that god. He was supposed to watch over travelers and shepherds and was regarded as a very lucky fellow. He also possessed the reputation of taking many things that did not belong to him, but the ancient people did not appear to think hard of him for this very evil trait that you and I must strongly condemn. The traditions say that on the very day he was born he stole a pair of oxen from the god Apollo who was tending them for another god named Admetus. Mercury is also said to have stolen

the trident of Neptune, who was the god of the sea, the sword from Mars, who was the god of war, and even the scepter from his own father, Jupiter. He afterward did Mars a great favor by releasing him from a long imprisonment.

“The Cretan picture of Mercury shows him standing at the side of a large stone on which he rests his foot while he adjusts his sandals.” (Figure No. 126) “He is presumably about to start on a trip to the distant island of Calypso to carry the order of Jupiter for the release of the god Ulysses. If you older children are yet reading Greek you will find a description of the scene on this stamp in the poet Homer’s ‘Odyssey.’ Thus does the poet describe the preparations Mercury made for his journey:

“‘Under his feet he bound his beautiful sandals, immortal, made of gold, which carry him over flood and over the boundless land, swift as the wind. He took the wand with which he charms to sleep the eyes of those whom he will, while again whom he will he wakens out of slumber. With this in his hand, the powerful slayer of Argus began his flight.’

“The Argus referred to was a horrible god

who had one hundred eyes distributed all over his body. He was slain by Mercury, and the myths say that his eyes were transferred to the tail of the peacock.

“The other flying god of the stamps of Crete, Talos, or Talon, is represented with wings on his shoulders, instead of on his heels and head, as in the case of Mercury.” (Figure No. 127)

“Talos was a fabulous giant whose bronze wings carried him through the air with immense speed. It was his task to execute the orders of King Minos and to guard the island of Crete from brigands and foreign enemies. To do this thoroughly the story runs that he made three trips completely over the island each day.

“Juno, the principal goddess of Cretan mythology, and the wife of Jupiter, is shown on the next of the stamps of that country.” (Figure No. 128)

“Then comes the portrait of King Minos, who is said to have been the wisest and most just king that ever ruled.” (Figure No. 129)

“Whether Minos was a myth or a reality was long in dispute and probably is not yet a question settled to the satisfaction of all scholars of an-

cient history. It is claimed that in digging up old ruins at Cnossus evidence was discovered that King Minos was once really the ruler of the land. Some of the deeds ascribed to him certainly belong to the category of things fabulous. It is explained by some writers on the subject that there were two kings of this name. One was the mythical creature, who at his death was assigned to preside over the realm of darkness, and the other was the real king of Cnossus, whose wise government made him beloved of the ancient and modern Cretes.

“It is interesting that in the midst of this stamp array of heathen gods and goddesses Crete should have placed a character with a strong association with Christianity. Following the King Minos stamp is one bearing the picture of Saint George mounted on his horse and in the act of slaying the dragon.” (Figure No. 130) “Saint George is far removed from Cretan and Grecian mythology. He is the patron saint of England and is said to have suffered death for Christianity.

“At the time of the first issue of stamps by Crete, that government was not a member of the

Universal Postal Union. This union is an arrangement between the countries of the world by which the interchange of letters between persons living in different countries is made easily and at a lower rate of postage than would otherwise be possible. It was but a couple of years, however, before admission to the postal union was secured by Crete, and, the first supply of stamps being about exhausted, its government proceeded to get out another issue in which mythology again played the leading rôle.

“The first of these stamps shows the great mythological goddess of the Myceneans standing upon a sacred rock and holding in her hand a lance or scepter. On either side stands a guardian lion, while nearby is a man in the ancient attitude of respect: that is, holding his hands before his face. In one corner of the stamp is shown a sacred temple ornamented with horns.” (Figure No. 131)

“The Cretan nymph Britomartis is pictured on another stamp of this set, being shown resting in the branches of an old oak tree.” (Figure No. 132)

“A stamp of a higher denomination represents



Figure 136, Europa and Jupiter



Figure 131, Diana



Figure 129, Righteous King Minos



Figure 130, St. George and the Dragon



Figure 132, Britomartis



Figure 133, Jupiter and the Cynosura



Figure 134, The God Triton



Figure 135, Ariadne



the god Jupiter as a child when he is reputed to have been nursed by the creature Cynosura." (Figure No. 133) "In later years Jupiter is said to have given the animal a place among the stars of the heavens as a mark of gratitude. You will note, by the way, that most of the famous gods and goddesses of mythology have been associated with the stars and planets, these heavenly bodies bearing the names of the mythical characters.

"The god Triton is illustrated on still another of these queer stamps." (Figure No. 134) "The Tritons were sons of Neptune, the god of the sea, and, while they had the heads and arms and bodies of men, from their waists down they were formed like the fish we call the dolphin. The Triton brothers were fishermen, or fisher-gods, if you choose, and carried the three-pronged spear known as the trident, with which they speared fish.

"Ariadne, the daughter of King Minos, is not neglected in the Cretan gallery of mythological pictures." (Figure No. 135) "One story has it that she ran away with her sweetheart and died soon afterward. Another version is that the



the god Jupiter as a child when he is reputed to have been nursed by the creature Cynosura." (Figure No. 133) "In later years Jupiter is said to have given the animal a place among the stars of the heavens as a mark of gratitude. You will note, by the way, that most of the famous gods and goddesses of mythology have been associated with the stars and planets, these heavenly bodies bearing the names of the mythical characters.

"The god Triton is illustrated on still another of these queer stamps." (Figure No. 134) "The Tritons were sons of Neptune, the god of the sea, and, while they had the heads and arms and bodies of men, from their waists down they were formed like the fish we call the dolphin. The Triton brothers were fishermen, or fishergods, if you choose, and carried the three-pronged spear known as the trident, with which they speared fish.

"Ariadne, the daughter of King Minos, is not neglected in the Cretan gallery of mythological pictures." (Figure No. 135) "One story has it that she ran away with her sweetheart and died soon afterward. Another version is that the

sweetheart, who was the god Theseus, deserted her, whereupon another god, Dionysius, married her. He was devoted to her and when she finally died he hung her wedding crown in the sky that it might be gazed at and admired by all men, and to this day the starry group known as Ariadne claims the attention of all lovers of astronomy. She is described as having been very beautiful. She must also have been faithful, for it is narrated that she enabled Theseus to slay the Minotaur, a monster half man, half bull.

“It is not the Minotaur that is shown on the next stamp, however.” (Figure No. 136)
“This picture represents Europa riding upon the back of Jupiter, who had transformed himself into the form of a bull, according to the old fables. Europa was a beautiful goddess of the land of Phœnicia with whom Jupiter fell in love. In order to get her out of the country he changed himself to a white bull and in this guise carried her away on his back. Jupiter was the supreme god of the heathen and occupies the most prominent part in mythology. When he was a babe it is told in tradition that his father Saturn desired to slay him, but his mother spirited him away to

Mount Ida, Crete, where he was nursed by wild animals, you having heard already of the Cynosura and the service it rendered him.

“The other two stamps of this set are historical in their main theme rather than mythological. That of three drachmas shows the ruins of the celebrated palace of Minos at Cnossus; that of five drachmas presents a view of the historical convent of Arcadion, celebrated in the history of Cretan revolutions.” (Figure No. 137) “In the month of November, 1866, the convent contained nine hundred Greeks with a large number of women and children, who were besieged by a force of twenty-two thousand Turkish and Egyptian soldiers. The little band held out as long as possible, but found that defeat was inevitable, and they were confronted by the fact that they must soon fall into the hands of their enemies. A council was held, and it was decided that rather than meet this fate they would all die together. Accordingly, with their own hands the Greeks blew up the convent, and men, women and little children were crushed to death by the tumbling walls.

“To return to mythology, a picture of Mercury, or Hermes, is shown on many of the stamps of

Greece" (Figure No. 138), "beginning with the first issues of that country in 1861, and continuing to the present day, those of 1901 showing the god in full flight through the air. Mercury is also shown on the newspaper stamps of Austria, on stamps of Brazil, Liberia, Salvador, Uruguay and Shanghai; so you will see that he has not been neglected. One of the private local stamps issued in this country years ago pictured Mercury on the back of a horse, but whether this was to indicate that his wings had played out I do not pretend to know.

"On one stamp of this land of myths appears a picture of Prince George." (Figure No. 139)

"Mythological and allegorical characters have not figured conspicuously on the postage-stamps of the United States, but the newspaper stamps of this country were designed with special reference to these unreal characters, each possessing a symbolical value. These stamps have been of denominations ranging from two cents to sixty dollars.

"The values from two cents to ten cents picture America, that figure of a woman that represents our big, broad and glorious country. The

illustration is copied from the great statue that stands on the dome of the capitol at Washington.

“Astræa, or Justice, is the figure depicted on the stamps of from twelve cents to ninety-six cents. She is shown with her left hand resting on a shield which bears the coat of arms of the United States.

“Ceres, who is emblematical of agriculture, is shown on the stamp of the denomination of one dollar and ninety-two cents; while the Goddess of Victory appears on the three-dollar stamp. Clio, the Muse of History is shown on the six-dollar, and Minerva, as the Goddess of Wisdom, is the subject of the nine-dollar specimen.

“The twelve-dollar stamp shows Vesta, the Goddess of the Home and Fireside.

“That of twenty-four dollars presents the Goddess of Peace.

“On the stamp of thirty-six dollars there is a figure representing Commerce, holding in her left hand the winged rod of Mercury and in her right a miniature ship.

“Hebe, the Goddess of Youth is pictured on the denomination of forty-eight dollars.

“On the sixty-dollar stamp there is a picture

of Minnehaha, the Indian maiden who has been introduced to us all by Longfellow in his beautiful poem 'Hiawatha.'

"The allegorical pictures on stamps of France and her colonies represent Ceres, Peace, Commerce, and the Sower.

"Ceres also appears on a stamp of Uruguay; and on another stamp of that land is a figure representing Amazon, the type of female warriors.

"Two stamps of the Portuguese Vasco da Gama issue show respectively the Muse of History, and Adamastor, the mythical guardian of the Cape of Good Hope."

"Uncle Phil, did you not tell us something about mythological characters in your story about the athletes?" asked Henry.

"Yes," replied the uncle; "and for that reason I shall not touch lengthily on those stamps again. They were those, you will remember, of the Olympic games of Greece, and showed Apollo," (Figure No. 140), "Hercules, Antæus, Minerva, Atlantides, Bacchus, Carytides, Atlas," (Figure No. 141), "the Goddess of Victory, and others. In your study of mythological subjects it would be.

well for you to bear in mind both of these talks.”

“The stories of these creatures are like fairy tales,” observed Sophia.

“Like Christmas fairy tales,” added Edwin.

“Isn’t there a real Christmas tale among stamps?” asked little Bertha.

“Yes, there is,” answered Uncle Phil.

“Well, we should like to hear that!” declared several in chorus.

“Then that shall be our next subject,” acquiesced the uncle.

CHAPTER XI

CHRISTMAS AND THE CROSS

“AND now for a Christmas story!” exclaimed Leslie, when the story-teller and his attentive auditors met again.

“And will there be a Santa Claus?” asked Milton anxiously.

“I am afraid not,” answered the uncle. “As far as I know, a representation of good old Saint Nicholas does not appear on any of the stamps of the world; but with the great number of subjects that have been portrayed and are being added to the gallery of philatelic pictures it would not surprise me at all if some day a picture of the ruddy old gentleman should turn up on the face of a stamp.

“Now, preliminary to a direct review of what may properly be considered Christmas stamps I would remind you that the great festival of Christmas is in commemoration of the birth of Christ and derives its name from His. The day

is sometimes referred to as Xmas and probably all of you older children understand why this is. The cross is the symbol of Christ's name, and the intersecting strokes of the letter X represent a cross. Therefore, Xmas. is synonymous with or the same as Christmas."

"But, Uncle Phil, please explain what the syllable 'mas' represents in the word," said Dwight.

"Quite true," answered the uncle, apologetically. "I should have done so. 'Mas' is a shortening of the word 'mass,' meaning a religious service celebrated by the people of some creeds, among us notably the Roman Catholics. The whole name Christmas, therefore, means Christ religious services, or religious services in the name of Christ, or in memory of Him, and the intent of the day was that it should be observed with services in His memory.

"The distribution of gifts on this day is carrying out the idea of the Wise Men from the East who journeyed to Bethlehem when Jesus was born and bestowed on Him numerous presents.

"As Christ established the Christian church so must Christmas have a bearing on all that

pertains to the mighty institution of Christianity, and this fact affords us opportunity for a most interesting study of the stamps of Christmas, the cross and Christianity.

“The Child Jesus is Himself portrayed on one stamp. This is on the stamp of two and one-half reis of the 1895 issue of Portugal.” (Figure No. 142) “The value of this stamp in our money is a trifle more than one-fourth of a cent. The series was issued in commemoration of the seven-hundredth birthday anniversary of Saint Anthony of Padua, and the Christ stamp shows the saint on his knees with his arms outstretched to the skies above, in which the baby Jesus appears.

“There is a peculiarity about this stamp and all the others of this series that gives them an additional interest. On the back of each of them there is printed in Latin a prayer of thanksgiving to God for all the blessings He has bestowed on mankind.

“The other stamps of the Saint Anthony series present Christian subjects. One tells the interesting story of the sermon that was preached to the fishes, showing a picture of Saint Anthony standing by the seaside delivering a sermon to

a multitude of attentively listening fishes.” (Figure No. 143) “According to tradition, the saint in the course of his missionary work visited a town called Arimini where the people were noted for their sinful ways and their disregard of God. He endeavored to preach to them, but they mocked at him, stuck their fingers in their ears and ran away. He persisted, but the same treatment was continued, and finally the good old man in sheer despair went down to the side of the sea.

“There he called on the fishes to come and listen to his discourse, and the story goes that immediately the creatures that live in the deep hurried to the surface and there remained while he preached the sermon that he had prepared for the wicked people of Arimini. Now it happened that some of the people, who were a little curious, had followed Saint Anthony to the shore and hid at a distance from where he stood that they might watch him. When they saw the whole surface of the water dotted with the fishes’ heads, and noticed how they harkened to the words of the preacher, the people were astounded, and hurried back and told all the residents of the town

about the miracle. So much impressed were these folk that they at once sent for the saint and urged him to preach to them. He did so and he spoke with such power and persuasion in telling the story of Christ that they all repented of their sins, and Arimini was saved.

“Another stamp of this series shows the saint at his death ascending to heaven attended by two angels.” (Figure No. 144)

“There is one more stamp in the set and it reproduces a picture of Saint Anthony, taken from a fine painting in a great art gallery in Paris.

“Malta—the Melita of the early Christian era, upon whose shores Saint Paul suffered shipwreck—issued a stamp in 1899 depicting the experiences of the apostle as they are narrated in the closing verses of the twenty-seventh and the opening verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of the Book of Acts.” (Figure No. 145)

“Paul was on board ship on his way to Rome to face Cæsar. There were two hundred and seventy-six persons in all on the vessel, and when it was beset by a terrific storm there appeared little probability that any would ever reach shore



Figure 141, Atlas and Hercules



Figure 143, St. Anthony Preaching to Fishes



Figure 139, Prince George of the Land of Mythology



Figure 142, The Christ-Child Stamp



Figure 138, Hermes



Figure 140, Apollo Throwing the Discus



Figure 137, Convent of Arcadion and Mount Ida



Figure 144, St. Anthony's Ascension



alive. Paul was a prisoner who had appealed his case from Festus, before whom he had been tried on account of his Christianity, and while on the ship was under a guard, together with other prisoners. As the storm increased in fury, some of the soldiers who were guarding the prisoners urged that they be put to death in order that none of them might escape during the confusion. But the head officer, or centurion, who was in charge, desired that Paul should be saved, and he refused, therefore, to accept the suggestion of his soldiers. Accordingly, when the ship ran aground and high waves beating over it tore it to pieces, those who could swim plunged into the sea and swam ashore, while the others seized upon boards or parts of the wrecked ship and were washed to land by the waves. It therefore happened that every person on board was saved.

“They were all saturated with rain and the waves and it was very cold. The Bible thus tells of the incidents that followed the landing:

“ ‘And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.

“ ‘And when the barbarians saw the venomous

beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live.

“ ‘And he shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm.

“ ‘Howbeit they looked when he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly; but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god.’

“It was upon the shore of Malta—then Melita—that Paul and his companions were cast, and the stamp of Malta to which I referred pictures the incident of the viper. The apostle is shown standing at the side of the still raging sea. In the distance is the towering mast of the wrecked ship. Back of Paul is the fire that he kindled of the sticks he had gathered; and from the flames is rising the serpent.

“Other symbols of Christian conquest are frequent on the stamps of foreign lands. Saint George’s battle with the dragon is shown on an issue of Crete. On an 1897 stamp of Belgium commemorating the great exposition at Brussels,

Saint Michael, the patron saint of the land, is shown slaying a dragon, the symbol of evil. Victoria and Tasmania have stamps portraying a similar subject.

“The picture of Mary, the Mother of Jesus—the Virgin Mary—is shown on the many stamps of the Virgin Islands, a group of numerous but small islands lying in the West Indies.” (Figure No. 146)

“The island of Grenada was discovered by Columbus on the feast day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and for that reason was named La Conception. In 1898 a commemorative stamp was issued for the island and showed two Greek crosses.”

“What is a Greek cross?” asked Raleigh.

“There are various forms of crosses,” replied the uncle; “and the Greek cross is one of these. Such a cross has the two pieces forming it crossed at their center, so that the arms extending up and down, and to right and left, are all of the same length. A very simple figure of the Greek cross is the sign plus (+) used in addition in arithmetic.

“The Latin cross is an upright with the cross

piece near the top. The Maltese cross has all its arms of equal length but they become gradually broader toward their ends. A cross patté has arms which broaden suddenly at their ends. The cross of Saint Andrew is of the shape of the letter X. The patriarchal cross has two cross pieces, the upper one being shorter than the one below it. And there are many other styles of crosses.

“In olden times murderers, thieves and other criminals were put to death by being nailed to crosses with spikes driven through their hands and feet. It was a cruel and painful death, for hours and sometimes days elapsed before the agony of the unfortunates was cut short by death. When Christ was crucified, the Christians adopted the cross as symbolic of Christianity. Through respect for this symbol the Roman Emperor Constantine abolished crucifixion as a death penalty.

“You will find that crosses of various shapes play an important part in illustrating stamps.

“The stamps of Tonga show a Greek cross designed by a missionary, Rev. S. W. Baker, who had gone out to that land to spread the gospel

of Christianity. Another missionary designed the cross stamp of Samoa, a reproduction of that island's flag, which he likewise designed." (Figure No. 147)

"The Greek cross is frequent on the stamps of Switzerland. On all the stamps of Abyssinia the cross appears." (Figure No. 148) "Some of the stamps of Italy reproduce the arms of the house of Savoy, showing a cross on a shield; and the very first stamps issued by Servia in 1866 bore a cross.

"The stamps of British Africa show a cross emblazoned on a black shield, beneath which is the inscription: 'Light in Darkness.'" (Figure No. 149)

"Crosses of the Maltese type appear on some of the stamps of the island of Malta." (Figure No. 150)

"The British West Indian colony Montserrat issued a stamp in 1903 showing the figure of a woman clinging to a Latin cross." (Figure No. 151) "A stamp of Venezuela shows the discoverers of the mainland of South America gathered about a Latin cross which they have planted on the shore. The Latin cross is portrayed on the

stamps of the Dominican Republic in a reproduction of the coat of arms of that land.

“Brazil has a stamp commemorating its discovery, above the scene on which there is a cross patté. The same style of cross appears on the sails of the vessels shown on the stamps of the Vasco da Gama issue of Portugal.

“In 1892, Portugal issued a distinctive stamp for the Red Cross Society, carrying mail for that organization free of charge. The frame of this cross is black with the red cross showing on a white background.” (Figure No. 152)

“There are frequent other instances of the recognition of religious principles in the making of stamps. The United States, the land of all lands of religious liberty, has no example of this, the nearest approach being on a stamp of the Trans-Mississippi issue showing Father Marquette teaching the Indians.

“The postage-stamps of the papal states, being those lands whose government was at one time controlled more or less by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, bore pictures of religious symbols. One of these symbols was the triple tiara,



Figure 145, Saint Paul Shipwrecked



Figure 147, Cross Stamp Designed by Missionary



Figure 146, The Virgin Mary



Figure 149, The Cross in Darkest Africa



Figure 152, Portuguese Red Cross Stamp



Figure 148, Cross on Abyssinian Stamp



Figure 151, Clinging to the Cross



Figure 150, The Maltese Cross



or hat, worn by the highest Catholic dignitaries; and another was the crossed keys of heaven.

“The stamps of Turkey show the star and crescent, or quarter-moon, which are symbolic of religious ideas with the Turks.” (Figure No. 153)

“Among the curious looking stamps of Afghanistan are some picturing the door of a mosque, or church, with crossed cannon before it.

“Brazil has a stamp showing the group of stars known as the ‘Southern Cross,’ the stars forming it being so fixed in the heavens as to represent a cross.” (Figure No. 154)

“Mythological gods and goddesses are largely in evidence in the stamps of Greece and Crete, and appear occasionally on those of other lands, as you learned through our previous talk, but their use is generally for their artistic value, or, as in the case of Mercury, for their association with the postal service of the ideas they symbolize.

“There is one stamp peculiarly interesting in connection with Christmas, and that bears the word ‘Xmas’ on its face.” (Figure No. 155)

“It was issued by Canada in 1898 and put in use on Christmas day. It was on that date that the British government put into effect lower postage rates for all its colonies, and the Canadians thought it an occasion worth celebrating with a special stamp. The stamp shows a chart of the world, presenting all the great sub-divisions of land and water. It was printed in three colors and was the first stamp on which so many colors were used. The most prominent coloring was that of the British possessions, which were all shown in bright red. Across the bottom of the pretty little postal-carrier was the legend ‘We hold a vaster empire than has been,’ and for this reason some persons have chosen to call this stamp the ‘has been’ stamp.”

“I think this has been a very interesting story,” declared Gus, as his uncle indicated that the narrative was about concluded.

“And a very instructive one, too,” added Sophia.

“I like geography so well that I was especially pleased with the story of the map stamp,” said Dwight.

“There are other stamps that picture maps,” said Uncle Phil.

“Would you tell us a story about them?” inquired Bertha.

“Yes,” answered the uncle. “If you wish, we will have that for the subject of our next little gathering. All in favor will please say ‘aye.’”

There was a chorus of “Aye!”

“Those opposed will so signify by saying ‘No,’” continued Uncle Phil, with a laugh.

There was not a dissenting voice; so that when the children left the room it was with the understanding that the next story should deal with the maps that adorn postage-stamps.

CHAPTER XII

THUMB-NAIL MAPS

“WHAT is this evening’s story topic?” asked Uncle Phil, when the children trooped into his library the day following that on which he had told them of the Christmas and cross stamps.

“Maps,” responded the boys and girls together.

“Exactly,” replied the uncle; “and we shall see whether we cannot find sufficient interest in the stamps of the world that portray maps to entertain and instruct you.

“I have already told you of the map stamp of Canada that was issued on Christmas day in the year 1898, that it was the first stamp that was ever printed in three colors, that it is sometimes called the ‘has been’ stamp, and that it shows a chart of the entire world.

“But there has been one map stamp still closer to the United States, for it was issued by this government itself, and the map shown is of this

grand old country of ours. This stamp was of ten-cent denomination, was brown in color and was issued in the year 1904. It was one of the series of five prepared by the government expressly in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase, in honor of which a great fair, or exposition, was held at the city of St. Louis in the year mentioned. You may remember—indeed, you should remember if you have made an effort to profit by all I have told you—that in our fourth talk, when my subject was ‘Souvenirs,’ I told you something about the special issue that contained the map stamp.

“The Louisiana purchase was one of the most important and progressive steps taken in the extension of the United States. The territory involved embraced not only the present state of Louisiana but land extending northward therefrom to the Dominion of Canada. This enormous tract had been owned by the French, then by the Spanish, and was again under control of the French people when the United States completed the arrangements for its purchase. Terms were reached and an agreement entered into in the year 1803, and this country paid to France

for the land the sum of fifteen million dollars.”

“Whew!” exclaimed several of the older children. “That’s a lot of money.”

“It is a large sum of money,” agreed the uncle; “but it is a very insignificant amount when compared with the vast value of the purchase to this country. The wealth of the region bought is enormous. Its products to-day are immense. It is studded with magnificent cities and blossoming farms. It includes the valleys of the great Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Without this purchase the extension of the United States to the Pacific coast would doubtless have been impossible. If you will study this subject with the aid of a map you will readily agree that the Louisiana purchase meant far more to our land than would be represented by the amount of the purchase price—fifteen million dollars.

“Look at a copy of a map stamp that we are discussing and you will see that it shows a neat little map of the entire country. The broad, dark strip extending from the gulf of Mexico to Canada is the territory secured through our bargain with France. It directly bisects the present land and includes besides the state of Louisiana, Arkansas,

Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and a great part of the state of Minnesota.

“By the way, I may say here for your information that Indian Territory has lost its name. In 1907 it was granted all the rights of a state in conjunction with Oklahoma, which had also up to that time been a territory. To-day they are united as the state of Oklahoma. We will not stop here to discuss the subject of admission to statehood, which is a very interesting one, but which does not directly affect the general topic we are considering.

“A theme of equal interest awaits us in connection with the next map stamp that we are to look at. It shows the isthmus of Panama, that narrow, rugged strip of land that forms the connecting link between the two great continents of North and South America.” (Figure No. 156) “The interest that attaches to this stamp for us is the fact that the United States government is now engaged in digging a big ship canal across this isthmus of Panama, which, when completed, will allow vessels to save thousands and thousands of miles, and weeks and months of time

in their voyages backward and forward between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

“The stamp was issued by the republic of Colombia, or the United States of Colombia, in 1887, and was for the use of Panama, which was a department, or state, of that republic. Colombia has since lost her control over Panama, and how this came about is a story that you should know and remember.

“For very many years the eyes of the whole world had been on the isthmus of Panama. It stood like a narrow but formidable stone wall between the two great oceans. A gateway pierced in it would enable navigators to make speedy passage between points which could be reached without it only by long detours, attended by enormous expense and dangers which have hampered commerce and other sea trades since the discovery of the new world. The completion of the Suez canal through the little isthmus that joined Asia and Africa furnished an illustration of the great value that a Panama canal would be to the world.

“Numerous schemes were inaugurated for the digging of a canal through the isthmus, and the

United States figured directly or indirectly in many of these. Some foreign interests once actually began work on the canal, but this was abandoned before extensive progress was made.

“A few years ago, the Congress and the President of the United States took definite steps for the construction of a canal across the isthmus, and it was about at the same time that the little state of Panama grew restless under the government of Colombia and decided to secede and establish a new republic. Colombia objected, of course, and sent an army to whip the Panamans into submission. The revolution was short and comparatively little blood was spilt, and in the end the Colombian army retired and the Panama republic became a reality.

“The United States made terms with the new government whereby this country was allowed to dig the proposed canal. The arrangement also provided that the United States should have control over a strip of territory across the isthmus through the very center of which the canal would pass. This was to enable us to hold the undisputed possession of the canal and adopt such means as might be necessary from time to time

for its protection. This strip is called the Canal Zone, and has a little government all its own under the jurisdiction of the United States.

“I have already told you of the Panama map stamp that was issued by Colombia in 1887. Similar issues were continued for some years with various surcharges. In 1903, the revolution having been successful, Panama took what Colombian map stamps it had on hand and surcharged them

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

and these were used extensively in the postal service until 1905, when the republic printed a map stamp of its own, bearing the date November 3, 1903, when the little government came into existence.

“In the meantime the Canal Zone had in 1904 put the Colombian map stamp in use in its territory, simply surcharging it

CANAL ZONE

and running a heavy line through the name Colombia.’ Later the Zone applied the same treatment to the stamps of the republic of

Panama, and these surcharged stamps are in use in 1910.

“I probably should have told you that as early as 1878 Colombia issued a stamp showing the isthmus; but it was not exactly a map stamp, the design being more in the order of a picture.

“There has been still another canal map stamp, and it is one of interest second only to the several Panama varieties. This stamp was issued by the republic of Nicaragua, which is one of the little group forming Central America and is immediately north of Panama.

“You should know that much of the discussion as to the digging of a canal from the waters of the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean was as to the proper place to do the digging. Panama was always regarded as the logical and natural location, doubtless on account of the fact that there the isthmus is at its narrowest; but there were certain advantages which were in favor of cutting the canal through territory of Nicaragua, and a route surveyed across that land had many ardent advocates. When the Congress of the United States was considering the matter, many

speeches were made favoring this route, but in the end the other was adopted.

“The Nicaraguans were very anxious for years to have a canal dug through their land, on account of the advantages it would give them and on account of the price that they would naturally obtain for the right of way. Probably, therefore, it was to advertise to the world the feasibility of such a canal that, in 1896, some years before the matter was definitely settled, Nicaragua issued a stamp showing just how the waterway could be advantageously located in that country.” (Figure No. 157) “The little stamp, however, did not succeed in its mission, as we have already seen how the canal problem was solved.

“Venezuela, a sister state of Colombia, issued a map stamp in 1896, but for an altogether different purpose. A dispute had arisen as to the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. It appears that some very valuable gold-fields had been discovered near the boundary and the Venezuelans claimed that the gold was in their territory. The British government, on the other hand, contended that the gold was in Guiana. The dispute waxed warm; and, while

it was still pending, Venezuela issued a stamp that showed very clearly where the boundary line should pass, according to the claims of that country." (Figure No. 158) "This was very interesting to the friends of Venezuela, but was not at all convincing to Great Britain; and finally the dispute was referred to the United States government, which settled the matter satisfactorily to both sides.

"A Brazilian stamp of 1906 is interesting from the fact that it was in celebration of the Third Pan-American Congress. These gatherings have been of delegates from the various lands for the purpose of advancing the common interests of all and each, and of aiding in the advancement of their commercial relations. The stamp showed figures of women representing North and Central America gazing on a large chart of the western hemisphere held by another figure impersonating South America." (Figure No. 159)

"The Dominican Republic in 1900 issued a stamp bearing a representation of the island which it shares with Haiti." (Figure No. 160)

"In 1888, on the one-hundredth anniversary of New South Wales, that land printed a stamp

showing a map of entire Australia, of which it forms a goodly part. It is a curious fact, however, that the maker of this stamp, while portraying the sea on all sides of Australia, entirely failed to put the island of Tasmania in the picture, there being only bounding waves where that island should be." (Figure No. 161)

"The Prince Henry the Navigator series of stamps issued by Portugal in 1894 contained one that showed the Prince, who was one of the famous explorers of all ages, linking the known worlds of his day with the unknown lands which he did so much to bring within the knowledge and service of civilization.

"In 1895 the treaty port of Ichang, China, issued a carmine-colored stamp showing a map of the town. It is a curiosity among the map stamps of the world." (Figure No. 162)

"Turkey issued a queer looking stamp that one might mistake for a map." (Figure No. 163)

"From Liberia we have a very interesting little specimen. This is triangular in shape and bears a picture of the globe, showing the map of Africa prominently, and the words, 'The love of liberty brought us here.' " (Figure No. 164)



Figure 155, Canada's Christmas Stamp



Figure 158, Venezuela's Boundary



Figure 154, A Cross of Stars



Figure 156, Isthmus of Panama



Figure 153, Star and Crescent of Turkey



Figure 157, Nicaragua



Figure 159, Western Hemisphere



Figure 160, Island of Hayti

“The North American Telegraph Company in 1899 issued a complimentary stamp showing a map of North America.”

“Having told us about the big ship canal that is being dug, and about the lands that are scattered over the earth, I think that if there are any ship stamps we should hear from you about them,” said Henry.

“Oh, there are ship stamps,” cried Joe. “Uncle Phil has told us about some in his story of the souvenirs.”

“But are there any more?” inquired Gus.

“A great many,” answered Uncle Phil.

“And will you tell us a little story about them?” asked Sophia.

“Why, bless you child, yes,” responded the uncle. “I am in your hands, and with such an intelligent and attentive audience I could not have the heart to refuse any request you would make.”

CHAPTER XIII

SHIPS THAT PASS THROUGH THE MAILS

“Now for the ships!” exclaimed Edwin, when the story-teller and the story-hearers next came together.

“Now for the ships,” repeated Uncle Phil; “and it is difficult to know exactly where to start.”

“Because?” inquired Leslie.

“Because,” said the uncle, “there is such a multitude of ship stamps. If it were possible to get together all the water-craft that is pictured on postage-stamps, past and present, we should have the most enormous and most wonderful collection of vessels that ever was gathered.

“The stamp pictures show vessels of all styles and of all ages of the Christian era. I do not believe that there is an illustration of Noah’s Ark or of any other craft that existed many centuries before Christ, however.

“Ships have furnished a popular theme for

stamp illustration for several reasons. One of the first of these reasons is that the sea-going vessel has played such a conspicuous part in the transportation of the mails. Another reason is that ships have been indispensable factors in exploration and discovery, and many of the stamp issues of modern times have been in commemoration of world-important discoveries.

“Early local stamps issued in the United States gave evidence of the popularity of the ship as a mail-carrying picture. These stamps, I probably have previously explained to you, were issued by private companies who did a mail and express business in those sections where the government’s service had not been fully developed.”
(Figure No. 165)

“The United States government issued its first ship stamps in 1869. Up to that year its stamps had borne only the pictures of prominent characters in the history of the land: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Jackson. In the year mentioned, however, a pretty set was brought out in which a number of new ideas were introduced. Among these was a steamship

stamp. It was green in color and was of twelve-cent denomination. To-day an unused copy of it is valued at thirty times its original cost. The fifteen-cent stamp of the same set depicted the landing of Columbus, and there was shown on it several boats of the period in which he lived. The same stamps were reprinted in 1875.

“Next in order of the ship stamps of this country were those of the Columbian issue of 1893, of which you have heard something in my story about souvenirs. The first four stamps of this series showed vessels, the one-cent representing a scene on board the flagship of Columbus as land was sighted on his voyage of discovery; the two-cent presented the landing of Columbus; the three-cent showed the discoverer’s flagship, the *Santa Maria*; while the four-cent gave a view of the entire little fleet of Columbus, the *Santa Maria*, the *Nina* and the *Pinta*.

“In sharp contrast with these ancient sailing vessels were the mighty ships illustrated on the stamps of the United States Pan-American Exposition issue of 1901. Here we have on the one-cent stamp one of the fast-going vessels that ply on the Great Lakes, while the ten-cent stamp

shows a modern fast-going ocean traveler, both magnificent types of the most advanced achievements in water navigation.

“Twice has the republic of Argentina issued stamps illustrating ships. The first time was in 1892. The stamps of that year were in commemoration of the discovery of America, and the picture shown was of the fleet of Columbus at sea.

“A special stamp was issued by the same country in 1902, in celebration of the completion of the new dock at the port of Rosario. The picture it presented was that of the water-front of that city, showing a number of steam and sailing vessels in the harbor.” (Figure No. 166)

“While other British colonies have been partial in their stamp illustrations to the head of a queen or of a king, British Guiana early in its postal career developed a weakness for sailing vessels and has clung to this fad almost religiously ever since. Its first ship stamp appeared in 1852, and is to-day regarded as valuable, as are nearly all of the early stamps of that land. That first ship stamp was of crude appearance and was supplanted by another a year later that was neater.

Then in 1856 another roughly printed stamp, presenting a bark under full sail, was produced. After this came a long series covering the years up to 1898 and all illustrating sailing vessels of the schooner or bark class." (Figure No. 167)

"Buenos Ayres' stamps of 1858 showed steamships with huge clouds of smoke proceeding from their stacks.

"An oceanic type of boat is shown on the stamps of British New Guinea issued the present century.

"The stamps of the Cameroons of the 1900 issue show very handsome modern ocean-going steamships. They should be considered in connection with the stamps of the other colonies of Germany of the same year, for they are identical. Besides the Cameroons the stamps were issued for the Caroline Islands, German China, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, German New Guinea, Kiautschou, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa Islands and Toga, all of which are under German domain." (Figure No. 168)

"The Chinese stamp of the highest denomination of the series of 1894 bore a scene the central



Figure 161, Australia



Figure 163, Turkish Stamp that looks like a Map



Figure 164, The World We Live In



Figure 168, Great German Merchantman



Figure 162, A Tiny Corner of China



Figure 165, An Early American Steamboat



Figure 167, Three-Master British Guiana



Figure 166, Vessels at Port Rosario, Argentina



figure of which was a typical Chinese boat making its way across a rather rough body of water.” (Figure No. 169)

“Stamps of the Chinese treaty port of Chungking, of 1894 and 1895, presented interesting little scenes, the foreground being a sheet of water on which plied vessels of various descriptions.

“Similarly, the Chinese treaty port of Fuchau in 1895 and 1896 used stamps showing boats. If you will recall my third talk, concerning athletics, you will remember that the principal boat in these pictures is the one in the foreground participating in the dragon-boat regatta at a festival in honor of the memory of Kuli Yuen.

“The Colombian republic in 1903 included among its stamps one illustrating the most formidable of its little array of war vessels, the cruiser *Cartagena*.” (Figure No. 170)

“Two boat stamps possessed of considerable interest are those of Congo Free State, or *État Indépendant du Congo*. The first was printed in 1896 and showed a typical boat of the natives, which was being ‘poled,’ or pushed by poles, along the river.” (Figure No. 171) “The other stamp was issued two years later and pictured

an immense improvement over the hand-propelled craft, as the vessel thereon was run by steam, as was abundantly indicated by smoke pouring from the stack in the center of the boat and by the huge paddle-wheel splashing through the water in the rear." (Figure No. 172)

"Costa Rican stamps from 1862 to 1883 presented a picture depicting a stretch of the coast of that land, with a pretty sailing vessel cutting through the water.

"In 1899, the series of Cuban stamps contained one of five centavos showing a large steamship, illustrative of the growing commerce of the land.

"The Danish West Indies in 1905 printed a new stamp series, those of the higher denominations of which showed a full-rigged steamship." (Figure No. 173)

"One of the stamps of Diego-Suarez, a French colony in Africa, shows the stern of a vessel.

"There was a small rowboat fitted with one sail on a stamp of the commemorative series of the Dominican Republic issued in 1899, the scene representing an incident in the days of discovery.

"The Sudan stamps of 1901 showed a steam-

boat, although this country has been partial to the camel as a stamp picture.

“Stamps of Grenada, the little West Indian island, pictured, in 1898 and 1906, the ship on which Columbus sailed when he discovered that land.

“A large Pacific steamship was shown on the twelve-cent stamp of Hawaii of 1894.” (Figure No. 174)

“One of the 1893 stamps of North Borneo illustrated the peculiar water-craft used by the people of that country.” (Figure No. 175) “Labuan put the same stamp in service with a surcharge in 1897.

“The very first stamp issued by the black African republic of Liberia in 1860 showed a sailing vessel; and a still prettier ship appeared on a stamp of that country in 1885.” (Figure No. 176)

“Three of the four stamps of Malta’s series of 1899 presented pictures of ships. That of ten shillings possesses a characteristic not found in any other case, as far as I know. It shows a wrecked vessel. I have previously referred to this in my story of Christmas and cross stamps.

The vessel was that on which the apostle Paul was sailing as a prisoner to Rome, and if your memories are good you should recall the story.

“The big steamship on the twelve-cent 1860 stamp of New Brunswick is of a type quite like that on the Hawaiian stamp of which I spoke a few minutes ago.

“A big four-masted schooner is on the larger denomination stamps of New Caledonia of 1905.” (Figure No. 177) “A postage-due-stamp of the island, of the date of 1906, shows two natives in a small boat working among the coral reefs which surround the island in an almost impenetrable chain.

“Newfoundland’s thirteen-cent stamp of 1886” (Figure No. 178) “and her ten-cent stamp of 1887 pictured sailing vessels of two distinct types. The special series of stamps issued by that country in 1897, in celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, contained two stamps of interest in our consideration of water-craft. The one of the denomination of ten cents presented a picture of the ship of John Cabot, ‘him that found the new isle.’ The vessel is shown as it was leaving the mouth of the Avon River to take up its journey



Figure 171. A Boat on the Congo



Figure 172. The Congo's Steamboat



Figure 170. Colombia's Gunboat,
The Cartagena



Figure 174. Trans-Pacific Steamship



Figure 173. A Danish Vessel



Figure 176. Off the Coast of Liberia



Figure 169. A Type of Chinese Vessel



Figure 175. A Boat of Borneo

across the Atlantic. The stamp of the denomination of twenty-four cents illustrated a scene from salmon-fishing, two men being shown in a row-boat engaged in this occupation.

“In the middle of the last century, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had a stamp of its own. This company’s vessels plied between South American ports. The stamps were used in the years 1858 and 1859 and were of various denominations, but of only one design, and this naturally portrayed a ship, a reproduction of one of the company’s fleet.

“Peru’s first stamp was identical with that of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which turned its ship stamps over to the Peruvians, but that country issued much more pretentious stamp sets later; and in 1874 it adopted a series of postage-due-stamps whose use was continued to the end of the century and even a little later. Four of these presented pictures of big ocean steamships.

“The stamp issued by Porto Rico in commemoration of the discovery of that island showed a little band of explorers in a rowboat in which they had just left the sailing vessel that

had brought them across the Atlantic and in which they were proceeding to the shore.

“In our talk on souvenirs I introduced you to Vasco da Gama and the stamps issued by Portugal in his honor in the year 1898. Each of the eight stamps of this series bore a picture of vessels of this noted traveler’s fleet, or conventionalized types of the ships of his period.

“The stamps issued for the Russian offices in the Turkish Empire in 1866 bore pictures of ships.

“Several of the stamps of Salvador have presented pictures of ships, either as the principal figures or as accessories to the subjects they were designed to illustrate. In the ‘discovery’ series of 1893 the stamps presenting scenes in the early history of the land have a sea background in which tiny ships play a part. A stamp of the following year depicts a scene on the deck of Columbus’ flagship. On the stamps of 1896, large modern steamships occupy a conspicuous position.

“The stamps issued by the Suez Canal Company in 1868 are of interest on account of their

association with the great waterway that has made speedy and easy passage between Europe and the Far East possible. You will recall that in our talk concerning the Panama Canal, when we were discussing map stamps, I referred to the Suez Canal. You know that this ship canal penetrates a strip of land that, while narrow as is the isthmus of Panama, effectively prevented communication by water between Europe and Asia and the great trade marts of the Pacific save by long detours.

“To devise a means to overcome the obstacle that was presented by the isthmus of Suez men of advanced ideas had puzzled themselves for ages—very many ages. It is said that even before the Romans and Arabians had given the matter thought, Sesostris, Pharaoh and others of far remote historical times had puzzled their brains with the subject. Napoleon in the last year of the 18th century had his engineers survey the isthmus for the purpose of determining the practicability of cutting a canal through the strip of land. But it was not until the middle of the last century that Ferdinand de Lesseps formed

a company that went to work on the task and eventually completed it, throwing the canal open for navigation on November 17, 1869.

“The corporation known as the Suez Canal Company issued the one series of stamps which were confined to the year named and consisted of four denominations, one, five, twenty and forty centimes.

“The two-shilling stamp of Tonga, of 1897, bears a picture of a sailing vessel sweeping through the water off the coast of one of the islands of this group.” (Figure No. 179) “The Tonga Islands are located in the south Pacific and were once known as the Friendly Islands. They were given this name by Captain Cook, the explorer, on account of the good feeling that he found to exist between the natives of the various islands in the group.

“In 1847, a stamp was issued by the Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Company picturing a steamship. This company’s ships were occupied with trade with the West Indies, principally Trinidad. The stamp was of but one denomination, twopenny, and was blue in color. I understand that these stamps are regarded so highly

to-day that any that are in existence are worth seventy-five dollars apiece.

“Tunis, Africa, which in 1881 became a protectorate of France, twenty-five years later—in 1906—issued a special set of stamps, one of which showed a picture of an old galley of long ago.” (Figure No. 180) “The galley was a boat propelled by a large number of oarsmen, sometimes being equipped with sails to assist in its progress when the wind was favorable. The galley shown on this stamp was of the type used by the ancient Carthaginians.

“The 1900 stamps of Turks Islands presented pictures of full-rigged sailing vessels. Turks Islands, by the way, have nothing to do with Turkey, and Turkey has nothing to do with Turks Islands. They are located in the West Indies and are subject to the government of Great Britain.

“Uruguay in 1895 had a ship stamp in a set that presented a variety of interesting subjects.

“Venezuela had a rather crude ship stamp series in 1903. One of these stamps showed a picture of the revolutionary steamer *Bankigh*.

“The stamps issued jointly for St. Thomas, La

Guayra and Porto Cabello in 1864 and 1869 showed steamships.

“In commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery and settlement of the island of Barbados, that little country issued a special stamp in 1905 showing the sailing vessel, the *Olive Blossom*, that figured so prominently in the history of the island.

“In the same year New Zealand was celebrating its anniversary, and the first stamp of a special series then issued showed one of the old native boats gliding over the waves.

“I have had at least a word to say about practically all the ship stamps that have been issued up to this time. You will readily understand that with such a large number of little postal-carriers of this description it would be impossible to go into an extended discussion of each without talking for hours and hours.”

“It is almost as surprising to learn that there are so many boat stamps as it was to learn that there are so many animal and bird stamps, and stamps of other classes that you have told us about,” declared Gus.



Figure 177, Full-rigged Sailing Vessel, New Caledonia



Figure 178, A Speedy Yacht, Newfoundland



Figure 181, An Early American Train



Figure 182, On a Honduran Railroad



Figure 183, Ten Miles an Hour in Santander



Figure 184, A Train of Paraguay



Figure 179, Off the Coast of Tonga



Figure 180, An Old Galley



“Are there any choo-choo stamps, Uncle Phil?” asked Edwin.

“I suppose you mean locomotive stamps?” inquired Uncle Phil.

“Yes,” replied the boy.

“Certainly!” exclaimed Joe. “The United States had one!”

“Yes,” added Uncle Phil; “the United States has had more than one; and there have been others issued by other lands.”

“Then let our next story be about them,” suggested Raleigh.

“Agreed!” said Uncle Phil.

CHAPTER XIV

TINY LOCOMOTIVE MAIL-CARRIERS

“ALL aboard!” sang out Uncle Phil, as he glanced around the room and saw that several of the members of the little colony were absent. At the sound of his voice the tardy ones hastened in from an adjoining room and took their seats, eager to hear the new story that their uncle was prepared to tell them.

“This evening our subject is locomotives that are to be found on postage-stamps, and there are enough of these to entertain you for some time.

“The locomotive, however, does not appear on nearly as many stamps as ships. The score or more that we can pick out are nevertheless very interesting, as you shall see. They will show all types of the railway steam-engine from the earliest days, when the affairs were of a crude and curious nature, until the present time with its mammoth and complete mile-a-minute flyers.

“The three-cent blue stamp of the 1869 issue

of the United States bore a picture of the style of locomotive that was regarded in those days as being as near perfection as mechanical ingenuity could devise. Steam-engine building had at that time indeed reached a wonderfully advanced stage, as compared with the achievements of a few decades previously; but to appreciate clearly the giant strides that have been accomplished since then we have only to place side by side the little picture of the locomotive stamp of that year and the locomotive stamp of the Pan-American issue of 1901. The latter is of two-cent denomination and shows a magnificent limited express-train of the present time.

“In the private and local issues of the United States the locomotive was in evidence. A truly typical engine of the early days of steam railroad-ing was that shown on the Broadway Post-office stamp of 1848. The locomotive there pictured was of the most crude description. It was without a cab, and the engineer stood on a little platform surrounded by a rail to prevent him from falling off. The stamp of the Locomotive Express Post showed an engine of similar type. The stamp used by W. Wyman, whose place of ship-

ment was in Wall Street, New York, presented a representation of a train consisting of an engine and one freight car, which appeared to be moving along quietly and serenely." (Figure No. 181)

"Those were the days of experimentation in railroading. Everything was of the simplest type. The rails on which the cars ran were merely flat strips of iron. Frequent running of trains over these caused them to bend, and my father has told me of how the ends of these would sometimes curl up and penetrate the cars or the engines as they passed over them. This freak of the rails secured in time a name, the engineers designating them as 'snake heads.' Such things are impossible now with the heavy, steel T rails that are used everywhere.

"The stamps of Honduras of 1898 illustrated a locomotive drawing a long train of cars." (Figure No. 182)

"A little passenger-train passes through the center of a pretty landscape scene on the sixteen-cent stamp of the 1902 issue of North Borneo. The same stamp was surcharged and used for Labuan.

“The one-peso stamps of several series of Mexico, beginning with the year 1895, presented a picture of a locomotive and train.

“In 1860 New Brunswick had an engine stamp.

“Nicaragua had one in 1882.

“Quite a nice looking locomotive was on the fifty-cent stamp of Santander, a state of Colombia, in 1904, but it was not such an advanced model of engine as we are accustomed to seeing on our big American railroads to-day.” (Figure No. 183)

“Fifteen-cent stamps issued by Paraguay in 1886 for official use of the government departments showed an engine and train.” (Figure No. 184)

“An old-time engine was shown in silhouette on the five-cent red stamp of Peru in 1871.” (Figure No. 185)

“The 1891 issue of stamps of Salvador was composed of locomotive pictures. That is, there was a locomotive in the picture which they presented. The engine did not monopolize the scene, however, but merely occupied a place in the foreground. A little farther away was the sea, upon which could be discerned a sailboat; and the

background of the picture was formed by a volcano, engaged in spouting forth its fiery elements. The three-cent stamp of this same country issued in 1896 was given over to the representation of a large engine." (Figure No. 186)

"One of the 1895 stamps of the Transvaal presented interesting illustrations of two methods of transportation in that country. On the right was a large, lumbering stage-coach passing out over the plains with its cargo of passengers and baggage, while on the left there was a train of cars drawing its bulky length from the mouth of a tunnel." (Figure No. 187)

"Uruguay's issue of 1895, which contained so many picture subjects, devoted one to a locomotive." (Figure No. 188)

"The use of steam-engines for the drawing of railway-trains became possible for practical and commercial purposes not a great many years before the adoption of postage-stamps in the mail service, and you will therefore see that that is a close bond of unity between the engine and the stamp."

"But you will admit one thing, Uncle Phil," said Bertha; "and that is that there is a great



Figure 185, A Silhouetted Train



Figure 188, A Train in Uruguay



Figure 189, Estimated Worth as High as \$15,000



Figure 187, From the Mouth of a Transvaal Tunnel



Figure 186, Railroad in Salvador



Figure 192, Its Value of \$400 Due to an Error in Printing



Figure 190, Plain but Worth \$3,000



Figure 191, Valued at \$5,000

difference between the cost of the engine and the cost of the stamp."

"Well, yes," answered the uncle, slowly. "The ordinary postage-stamp that we are accustomed to use on our mail can be purchased for a few pennies, while the big locomotive costs thousands of dollars. At the same time, it may surprise you to learn that there are certain specimens of these little bits of paper that are considered to be worth a great deal of money. I could name one that would represent the value of a handsome dwelling or a large farm."

"Or a locomotive?" asked Henry.

"Yes, I suspect so," replied Uncle Phil.

"But you do not mean to say that such a large amount is spent to buy a stamp to carry a letter or a package through the mails?" inquired Marian.

"Oh, by no means," said Uncle Phil. "I did not mean for you to understand it so. The stamps I refer to are certain ones that have become obsolete and—"

"What's obsolete?" asked Milton.

"I beg your pardon," said Uncle Phil, apologetically. "Obsolete means that they have fallen

out of use, or gone out of use, and are not, therefore, common at this time. These obsolete or old stamps have become valuable on account of their scarcity or for some other good reason that affects the values of stamps among the people who devote their time to studying and collecting them."

"Won't you tell us a story about some of these?" asked Dwight.

"Certainly," answered Uncle Phil. "The next story shall be about valuable stamps."

CHAPTER XV

BITS OF PAPER WORTH FORTUNES

“You all know that the value of some things improves with age, while the value of other things decreases,” said Uncle Phil.

“Oh, yes,” answered Joe, with a wise nod of his head.

“Mother says that the older that fruit-cake is, the better it is,” added Edwin.

“And father says that eggs are good only when they are fresh,” continued Bertha.

There was a general laugh, and until it subsided Uncle Phil was unable to continue.

“Well, little ones,” he said, “you have given two very excellent if simple examples of what is recognized as the appreciation and depreciation of values through the lapse of time. The history of postage-stamps shows that time has constantly added to the value of those issued in the earlier days of postage-stamp making. At the same time I would not have you place stamps in the

exact category with the fruit-cake. The latter does, indeed, improve as time passes, but only up to a certain period; and I hardly suspect that if you had a piece of cake as old as some of the stamps I am going to tell you about you would be able to make any impression on it with anything less than an ax, or a hammer and chisel.

“The stamp that is to-day regarded as the most valuable of all that have seen service in the mails is one of British Guiana. It is of one-cent denomination and was issued in 1856.” (Figure No. 189) “There is but one of them now in existence, and that is owned by a very wealthy Frenchman who is fairly in love with stamp-collecting. According to experts, it is worth at least \$15,000. I have heard it said that the owner would not part with it for that sum. You and I may have difficulty in understanding how a little bit of paper that we could balance on the tip of one of our fingers should be worth so much money. The paper on which it is printed is of no value. The printing itself is not in the nature of a work of art to command a large price. The secret of the value of this solitary stamp is that it is rare and that the great interest that is taken in stamps

and stamp-collecting by people the whole world over has resulted in the fixing of values of individual specimens in accordance with the amount of interest taken in each such individual specimen. The stamp we are now discussing has aroused so much interest as to place it at the top of the stamp list in values; and I do not doubt that if the owner were ready to dispose of it he would find a customer among wealthy stamp-collectors who would pay him the figure that has been named.

“This very valuable stamp was printed in the office of the newspaper known as the *Official Gazette* of British Guiana. In 1856 the supply of stamps of this British colony had been about exhausted and the postmaster was waiting for a new lot that was expected to arrive on an early ship from England. The demand became so great, however, and the stock of stamps on hand was running so low, that the postmaster finally decided to make stamps for himself to last until the arrival of the expected consignment. He therefore gave the order to the *Official Gazette*, and pretty soon that office had turned out a lot of stamps that were ready to serve all the pur-

poses of more elaborate specimens that have since done duty for that and other lands.

“The ‘home-made’ stamps were type-set; that means that all the reading matter on them was produced by type set by hand instead of being engraved or lithographed. For the center of the stamp the printer used a picture of a sailing vessel that he happened to have in his office. The cut from which this was printed was one that had been used in the newspaper at the head of the column that gave the news of the ships. Altogether it was not a handsome stamp by any manner of means, and it cannot be said that its beauty was improved by the initials of the postmaster, which he wrote across the face of each stamp in ink. This initialing of them was as a precaution to prevent the use of any in the mails that had not passed through the hands of the postmaster.

“There were two denominations of the stamp. That of one cent is the one of such enormous value, and, as I have said, there is only one of these known to exist to-day. The other denomination was four cents; and, while it is not rated at anything like the value of its companion, I be-

lieve it is considered worth about \$100. Both denominations were printed in black ink, but the one-cent was on red paper, while the four-cent was sometimes on magenta and sometimes on blue paper.

“There is another stamp of Guiana that is a great rarity and has a high price attached. It was printed in 1850 and is of the two-cent variety.” (Figure No. 190). “Its use was limited, and but eleven copies of this peculiar looking stamp are now in existence, so far as is known. The stamp consisted of a very roughly-drawn circle, within which in circular form was the name ‘British Guiana,’ and across the center the words, ‘2 Cents.’ The existing stamps of this issue are said to be worth \$3,000 each. The four-cent, eight-cent and twelve-cent stamps of the same issue and of the same design are held at much lower values, the twelve-cent, for instance, being worth about \$100.

“The ‘Post Office’ Mauritius stamp is among the rare valuables in the stamp world. It derives its title from the fact that the engraver who made the cut for printing it substituted the inscription ‘Post Office’ for ‘Post Paid,’ which was called for

in the design. Five hundred copies of the penny and an equal number of the twopenny were produced one at a time from single dies or cuts before the authorities became disgusted with the slow process. Less than twenty-five of these stamps have been preserved and they are said to be worth about \$5,000 each." (Figure No. 191)

"Errors have contributed to the making of stamp values in many instances. Take, for example, the Cape of Good Hope issues of 1861. These stamps were printed in sheets, for which purpose a number of cuts exactly alike were placed together in the 'form' from which the printing was done. There were two denominations—penny, red in color, and fourpence, blue in color.

"Now it happened that when the cuts were being placed together preparatory to printing the sheets, a penny cut got in the fourpence 'form,' while a wandering fourpence cut found its way into the 'form' with the pennies. As a result of this, when the sheets were printed it was found that each blue fourpence sheet contained one penny stamp, and that each red penny sheet con-

tained one fourpence stamp. It is not believed that there are many of these error stamps in existence now. The blue penny stamp is the more valuable of the two, being rated as high as \$400." (Figure No. 192)

"Of the rare valuable stamps of the United States, the issue of the postmaster at Millbury, Massachusetts, in 1847, stands near the top. It was of the denomination of five cents and bears a picture of George Washington. It was printed on bluish paper and is said to be worth at least \$1,500." (Figure No. 193)

"The two-cent blue Hawaiian stamp of 1851 is very valuable on account of its scarcity. This scarcity arose from the fact that the post-office at Honolulu burned down very soon after the stamps were placed on sale, and, with the exception of a few that had been sold, the entire stock was destroyed. This stamp was type-set, and in spite of its crude appearance is said to be worth \$3,700, or one hundred and eighty-five thousand times its face value at the time it was placed on sale." (Figure No. 194)

"Each of a set of four stamps issued for use in Moldavia, a province of Rumania, in 1858, is



fourpence of which has brought at sale as high as \$650." (Figure No. 196)

"There are numerous other stamps of high value, and a very large number that are rated at \$100 or more; and collectors who have given their time and money to this interesting study can generally show one or more of these prizes in their collections.

"Among interesting local stamps is one that was issued at the city of Baltimore, by the authority of the United States Government. This was a one-cent stamp, and is now valued at about \$50." (Figure No. 197) "Then there is the five-cent stamp issued at New York City, in 1845. It is valued at about \$60." (Figure No. 198) "Another old local stamp issued about the same time, is worth \$75." (Figure No. 199) "A quaint little specimen is 'Hoyt's Letter Express to Rochester.' This is worth about \$25." (Figure No. 200)

"Of course there are lots of cheap stamps; and boys and girls can obtain a great deal of profit and amusement from little collections of a few hundreds, or a few thousands, that are all differ-

ent, and that do not necessitate the expenditure of more than a few pennies. Let me advise you, one and all, however, that promiscuous collecting simply for the purpose of seeing how many different articles, whether they be stamps or something else, can be secured, is not really profitable. To get the good from such a pursuit it must be studied, just as we have studied the interesting little bits of paper during this series of stories."

"And we have profited by it, Uncle Phil," declared the children in chorus.

"I trust so," answered the uncle, smiling.

"And won't you tell us some more stories sometime?" they asked.

"Perhaps," he replied.

INDEX

A

<p>Abyssinia 177</p> <p>Acropolis 34, 35</p> <p>Acts, Book of 172</p> <p>Adamastor 166</p> <p>Adhesive stamps 50</p> <p>Admetus 156</p> <p>Afghanistan 179</p> <p>Agriculture, Goddess of 165, 166</p> <p>Aigrette 25</p> <p>Alaska, purchase of 66</p> <p>Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Ex- position 46, 65</p> <p>Alexander II. 125</p> <p>Alexander, King of Servia 123</p> <p>Alexandra, Queen 86</p> <p>Alphonso XII. 112</p> <p>Alphonso XIII. 112</p> <p>Alligator 16</p> <p>Alonza Quixana 130</p> <p>Alsace-Lorraine 121</p> <p>Amazon warrior 166</p> <p>America, allegorical figure of 164, 191</p> <p>Amoy 25</p> <p>Antæus 37, 166</p> <p>Ant-eater 3</p> <p>Antelope 13</p> <p>Antwerp 77</p>	<p>Apollo 35, 156, 166</p> <p>Apples of Hesperides 36</p> <p>Apteryx 29</p> <p>Arcadion, Convent of 163</p> <p>Argentina 72, 80, 197</p> <p>Argus 157</p> <p>Argus pheasant 24</p> <p>Ariadne 161</p> <p>Arimini 171</p> <p>Arkansas 184</p> <p>Astræa 165</p> <p>Athenian Mercury 37</p> <p>Athens 34</p> <p>Athletics 32</p> <p>Atlantides 166</p> <p>Atlas 36, 166</p> <p>Auroch 13</p> <p>Australia 11, 12, 192</p> <p>Austria 30, 116, 164</p> <p>Automobile 38, 39, 60</p> <p>Avon River 202</p>
--	--

B

<p>Bacchus 35, 166</p> <p>Baker, Rev. W. S. 176</p> <p>Baloon post 20</p> <p>Baloca, artist 54</p> <p>Baltimore 225</p> <p>Bankigh, steamer ... 122, 207</p>

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------|
| Baptism of Prince Boris .. | 83 | | |
| Barbados | 208 | | |
| Barcelona | 54 | | |
| Bear | 11 | | |
| Beaver | 14 | | |
| Belgium | 77, 174 | | |
| "Ben Hur" | 34 | | |
| Bergedorf | 31 | | |
| Berlin | 83 | | |
| Bethlehem | 169 | | |
| Bicycle | 38, 118 | | |
| Bison | 14, 39 | | |
| "Black Napoleon" | 93 | | |
| Blanket-tossing | 137 | | |
| Boers | 117 | | |
| Bolivar | 119 | | |
| Bolivia | 114 | | |
| Bonavista, Cape | 82 | | |
| Booth, Wilkes | 105 | | |
| Bordeaux | 120 | | |
| Boris, Prince | 83 | | |
| Bosnia | 39, 116 | | |
| Boundary line dispute | 190 | | |
| "Boxer" rebellion | 124 | | |
| Boxers | 33 | | |
| Boyaca, battle of | 119 | | |
| Brazil .. | 78, 114, 164, 178, 179 | | |
| Bridge, suspension ... | 60, 83 | | |
| British Africa | 177 | | |
| British Guiana | | | |
| | 190, 197, 218, 221 | | |
| Britomartis | 160 | | |
| Broadway Post-office | 211 | | |
| Brozik, artist | 53 | | |
| Bruang | 11 | | |
| Brussels | 77, 174 | | |
| Buenos Ayres | 198 | | |
| Buffalo, city of | 45, 60 | | |
| Buffalo | 13, 58 | | |
| Bulgaria | 83, 115 | | |
| | | | C |
| Cabot, John | 82, 202 | | |
| Cabral, explorer | 78 | | |
| Caceres, revolt against | 126 | | |
| Cæsar | 172 | | |
| Cagou | 27 | | |
| Calderon, Captain | 83 | | |
| Calhoun, John C. | 102 | | |
| Calicut | 76, 77 | | |
| Calypso | 157 | | |
| Camel | 4, 5 | | |
| Cameroons | 198 | | |
| Canada | 14, 85, 180 | | |
| Canal Locks | 60 | | |
| Canal Zone | 188 | | |
| Candaya, mythical kingdom | | | |
| of | 142 | | |
| Cannon, Sans Souci | 93 | | |
| Cape Bonavista | 82 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, 38, 118, | 166 | | |
| Caribou | 13, 39, 82, 222 | | |
| Carlist rebellion | 112 | | |
| Caroline Islands | 198 | | |
| Carrier-pigeon | 18 | | |
| Cartagena, cruiser ... | 119, 199 | | |
| Carthaginian galley | 207 | | |
| Cartier, Jacques | 87 | | |
| Carytides | 166 | | |
| Cassowary | 25 | | |
| Cattle | 59 | | |
| Centennial Exposition, 45, | 49 | | |
| Central America | | | |
| | 77, 122, 189, 191 | | |
| Ceres | 165, 166 | | |
| Cervantes | 129 | | |
| Ceylon | 224 | | |
| Champlain, Samuel de ... | 87 | | |
| Chariot-race | 16, 34 | | |
| Charity stamps, Russian .. | 125 | | |

- Charles, King of Rumania
 80, 122
- Chart of the world 180
- Chicago 45, 50
- Chile 74, 126
- Child Jesus 170
- Chimpanzee 9
- China
 15, 24, 27, 39, 124, 192, 198
- Chinese Expeditionary
 Force 124
- Chinese treaty ports
 23, 25, 192, 199
- Christ 168, 170, 176
- Christianity 159, 170
- Christmas 168, 179
- Christophe 92
- Chungking 199
- Civil War 101
- Clavileno, wooden horse .. 142
- Clermont, The 68
- Clio 165
- Cnossus 159, 163
- Coach post 81
- Codfish 17
- Colombia, United States of
 22,
 118, 126, 186, 189, 199, 213
- Columbian Exposition, 45, 50
- Columbian half-dollar ... 56
- Columbus, Christopher, 51,
 53, 56, 72, 79, 175, 196, 201
- Columbus, fleet of, 53, 72, 196
- Commemorative stamps .. 43
- Commerce, allegorical fig-
 ure of 165, 166
- Condor 22
- Confederate States of
 America 101
- Congo Free State 6, 199
- Congo, French 13
- Constantine, Emperor 176
- Cook, Captain 206
- Cook Island 27
- Costa Rica 200
- Couza, Prince 122
- Cow, sacred 14
- Crane 24
- Crete 119, 154, 174, 179
- Crocodile 16
- Crosses, styles of 175
- Cross patté 176, 178
- Cross, Southern 179
- Cuba 38, 107, 111, 200
- Cynosura 161, 163
- Cyprus 120
- Czerni-George, King 123
- D
- Danish West Indies 200
- Dapple, Sancho Panza's
 mule 132
- Davis, Jefferson 102
- Deer 13
- Degrain, artist 55
- De Lesseps, Ferdinand .. 205
- Diego-Suarez 200
- Dionysius 162
- Discobolus of Myron 33
- Discovery of America, 50, 196
- Discus 33, 35
- Dog 15
- Dominican Republic
 .. 79, 83, 126, 178, 191, 200
- Don Carlos 112
- Don Pedro I. 78
- Don Pedro II. 114
- "Don Quixote de la Man-
 cha" 129
- Dragon-boat regatta 39

Dragon, St. George and
the 77, 159, 174
Dragon, St. Michael slay-
ing the 175
Duck-mole 11
Ducks 23
Dulcinea del Toboso 131

E

Eagle 30
Eastern Rumelia 116
Ecuador 82
Edward VII., King of Eng-
land 86, 118
Egret 25
Egyptian Sudan 120
Elephant 5, 6, 7
Elephant hunt 6
Emigrants 59
Emperor Alexander II. . . 125
Emperor Constantine 176
Emperor Don Pedro I. . . 78
Emperor Don Pedro II. . 114
Emperor Maximilian 113
Emperor Napoleon III. . . 113
Emperor Peter the Great . 125
Emperor William I. 83
Emperor William II. 83
Emu 25
England's patron saint . . 159
Enriquillo's rebellion 126
Errors that enhanced val-
ues 222
Este, house of 123
État Indépendant du Congo 199
Europa 162
Expositions 43, 45
Express-train 60
Ezetas, President 122

F

Falcon 26
Farming 58
Festus 173
Finland 31, 81
Fire at Honolulu 223
Fishes, sermon to 170
Fishing 82
Foot-race 37
Fortress of Sans Souci, 91, 92
France
.. 19, 61, 113, 120, 124, 166
France, New 88
Franco-Prussian war 120
Franklin, Benjamin 195
Fremont, explorer 58
French Congo 13
French Guiana 3
Fresno 38
Friendly Islands 206
Fuchau 39, 199
Fulton, Robert 67

G

Galley, Carthaginian 207
Game-cock 37
Games, Olympic 32
Gannet 26
Genoa, statue at 73
German Africa 198
German China 198
German New Guinea 198
Germany
.... 20, 30, 83, 111, 120, 198
Giraffe 4
Gnu 16
Goddess of Agriculture,
..... 165, 166

- Goddess of Home 165
 Goddess of Peace.... 165, 166
 Goddess of Victory
 35, 36, 37, 165, 166
 Goddess of War 34, 127
 Goddess of Wisdom 165
 Goddess of Youth 165
 Gods, mythical 154
 Golden apples of Hesperides 36
 Gold-fields in dispute 190
 Gold in Sans Souci 97
 Goodyear, Sergeant-Major 118
 Goose 27
 Great Britain
 46, 72, 79, 82,
 110, 117, 119, 120, 122, 124
 Great Lakes 60, 196
 Greece 16, 32,
 119, 127, 154, 164, 166, 179
 Greek cross 175, 177
 Gregori, artist 54
 Grenada 175, 201
 Guanaco 14
 Guatemala 29, 77
 Guiana, British
 190, 197, 218, 221
 Guiana, French 3
 Guyanne Française 3

H

- Haiti, 79, 90, 121, 125, 191, 201
 Half-Moon, The 67
 "Has been" stamp 180
 Havana 79, 107
 Hawaii 223
 Heaton, artist 55
 Heaven, keys of 179
 Hebe 165

- Henry, the Navigator,
 Prince 74
 Henry VII., King 82
 Henry I. of Haiti 93
 Hercules 36, 37, 166
 Hermes 156, 163
 Hermes of Praxiteles 35
 Hesperides, golden apples
 of 36
 "Hiawatha" 166
 Hindustan 13
 Hippopotamus 12
 History, Muse of 165, 166
 Home, Goddess of 165
 Homer's "Odyssey" 157
 Honduras 72, 212
 Hong Kong 62
 Honolulu 223
 Horse 15
 Horse, Clavileno, the
 wooden 142
 Horse, horned 16
 "Hoyt's Letter Express" . 225
 Hudson-Fulton Celebration
 46, 67
 Hudson, Henry 67
 Hunting 39, 58

I

- Ice-cake stamp 65
 Ichang 15, 24, 58, 192
 India 76, 78, 124
 Indians, American,
 39, 54, 63, 69
 Indians, Marquette preach-
 ing to 57, 178
 Indian Territory 185
 Initialing 220

Iowa	185	King Victor Immanuel ..	123
Isabella, city of	73	Kiwi	29
Isabella, Queen of Spain .		Knights of old	130
.... 51, 53, 55, 56, 69,	73	Korea	83, 124
Isabella II, Queen of Spain	111	Kos, island of	36
Italy	74, 123, 177	Kremlin	125
		Kuh Yuen	40, 199

J

Jackson, Andrew	107, 195
Jamaica	16
Jamestown Exposition ...	
..... 46, 62, 64	
Japan	26, 80, 124
Japanese prince's wedding	80
Jefferson, Thomas, 47, 61,	195
Jesus	169
Jover, artist	54, 56
Jumping contest	36
Juno	158
Jupiter 156, 158, 161,	162
Justice	165

K

Kaiser Wilhelm memorial	83
Kaka	28
Kangaroo	11
Kansas	185
Kea	29
Keys of Heaven	179
Kiautschou	198
King Alexander	123
King Alfonso XII.	112
King Alfonso XIII.	112
King Charles	80, 122
King Czerni-George	123
King Edward VII. ... 86,	118
King Henry VII.	82
King Minos	158, 161

L

Labuan	201, 212
La Concepcion	175
Lady McLeod Steam Navi-	
gation Co.	206
La Ferriere	92
La Guayra	208
Land of the Quetzal	29
Latin cross	175, 177
Lemur	10
Leopard	13
Les Gonaïves	91
Leutzo, artist	55
Liberia	
6, 9, 12, 17, 25, 164, 192,	201
Lincoln, Abraham, 66, 104,	195
Lion	4
Lion Adventure of Don	
Quixote	144
Lisbon	75, 77
Livingston, Robert R.	61
Lizard	17
Llama	14
Locomotive Express Post .	211
Locomotives	210
Logging camp	82
Longfellow	166
Lotto, artist	56
Louisiana Purchase Expo-	
sition	46, 61, 183
Lyre-bird	25

M

- MacWhirten, artist 59
 Madagascar 9, 14
 Madrid 54, 55, 56
 Mafeking siege 38, 118
 Maine, battleship 107
 Malay states 7, 8
 Malta 172, 174, 177, 201
 Maltese cross 176, 177
 Malumbruno, the enchanter 142
 Maoris 29
 Maps 62, 182
 Mariana Islands 198
 Marquette College 57
 Marquette, Father ... 57, 178
 Mars 157
 Marshall Islands 198
 Mary, the Mother of Jesus 175
 Mas, derivation of 169
 Maso, artist 55
 Matabeles 122
 Matthew, the ship 82
 Mauritius 221
 Maximilian, Emperor ... 113
 McKinley, William 62
 Melita 172, 174
 Mercury
 156, 163, 164, 165, 179
 Mereury, Athenian 37
 Metropolitan Museum ... 54
 Mexico 29, 30, 113, 213
 Mikado's silver wedding .. 80
 Millbury, Mass. 223
 Milwaukee 57
 Minerva 34, 127, 165, 166
 Minin 125
 Mining 59, 82
 Minnehaha 166
 Minnesota 185
 Minos, King 158, 161
 Minos, Palace of 163
 Minotaur 162
 Min River 39
 Mississippi River 59, 184
 Missouri 185
 Modena 123
 Moldavia 13, 223
 Monkey 8
 Monks, adventure of 148
 Monroe, James 61, 62
 Montcalm, General 89
 Montenegro 80
 Monserrat 177
 Moscow 125
 Mosque 179
 Mount Ida 163
 Mount Piton 80
 Mourning stamp 81
 Mozambique 76
 Muse of History 165, 166
 Mycenaean goddess 160
 Myrmecophaga jubata ... 3
 Myron, Discobolus of ... 33
 Myths 153

N

- Nachimoff, Admiral 125
 Nanking 7
 Napoleon 205
 Napoleon III. 113
 Napoleon, The Black 93
 Naples 123
 Nebraska 185
 Neptune 157, 161
 Netherlands 80
 New Brunswick 202, 213
 New Caledonia 27, 202

Newfoundland
 .. 13, 15, 17, 28, 39, 82, 202
 New France 88
 New Guinea 198
 New South Wales,
 11, 25, 71, 191
 New York City, 46, 54, 67, 225
 New Zealand . 28, 29, 80, 208
 Niagara Falls 60
 Nicaragua, .. 72, 126, 189, 213
 Nina, The 52, 190
 Nord Alexis 92
 Norfolk 46, 62
 North American Telegraph
 Co. 193
 North Borneo
 9, 11, 13, 16, 24, 201, 212
 North Dakota 185
 Notre Dame, University of 54
 Nowanagar 13
 Nyassa 4

O

Obock5, 125
 Obsolete 215
 "Odyssey," Homer's 157
 Official Gazette 219
 Oklahoma 185
 "Old Hickory" 107
 Olive Blossom, the ship .. 208
 Olympia 32
 Olympic games 32, 166
 Omaha 45, 57
 Orange River Colony ..13, 16
 Orang-outang 9
 Ornithorhynchus paradoxus 10
 Otter 15
 Over-printing 72, 110
 Owl 25

P

Pacific Steam Navigation
 Co. 203
 Padua, St. Anthony of, 75, 170
 Palace at San Marino 81
 Palace of Minos 163
 Palisades 68
 Pallas Athene 37
 Palos52, 73
 Panama 126, 185
 Panama Canal 186
 Pan-American Congress .. 191
 Pan-American Exposition
 45, 60, 196
 Papal States 178
 Paradox 10
 Paraguay 4, 115, 121, 213
 Paris 20, 75, 120, 172
 Parma 124
 Parrot 28
 Pasharski 125
 Patriarchal cross 176
 Patriotism 100
 Peace, Goddess of ... 165, 166
 Peru .. 14, 83, 126, 203, 213
 Peter the Great 125
 Pharaoh 205
 Pheasant, Argus 24
 Pheasant, common 23
 Pheasant, Reeve's 24
 Philadelphia 45, 47, 49
 Philippines 106, 109, 112
 Phœnicia 162
 Pigeon 18
 Pigeon-post 19
 Pincon, Vincenzo Yanez .. 78
 Pinta, The 52, 196
 Piton, Mount 80
 Platypus 11

Pocahontas	64, 69
Poland	31
Pony Express	15
Port-au-Prince	61
Porto Cabello	208
Porto Rico, 72, 73, 74, 109, 203	
Portugal	74, 78, 115, 166, 170, 178, 192, 204
Post Office Mauritius	221
"Potherie's History of New France"	88
Powell, artist	53
Powhatan	63
Prayer of thanksgiving ..	170
Praxiteles	35
Prince George	164
Prince Henry the Naviga- tor	74, 192
Prince of Wales	86
Princess of Wales	86
Providence, R. I.	55
Prussians	20, 121
Ptarmigan	28, 82
Puerto Principe	109

Q

Quadriga	34
Quebec	85
Quebec, first house in	87
Quebec in 1700	89
Queen Alexandra	86
Queen Draga	123
Queen Isabella	
.... 51, 53, 55, 56, 69, 73	
Queen Isabella II.	111
Queen of Rumania	123
Queen Victoria .. 82, 117, 202	
Queen Wilhelmina	80
Quetzal	29

R

Rabida	55
Race, chariot	16
Race, foot	37
Rastello	77
Red Cross Society	178
Reeve's pheasant	24
Remington, artist	58, 59
Revolutions, useless	100
Rhodes, Cecil	122
Rhodesia	13, 122
Rochester, N. Y.	225
Rocky Mountains	58
Rolfe, husband of Pocahon- tas	64
Rome	172
Rosario	80, 197
Rozinante	132
Rumania 13, 81, 122, 223	
Rumelia	116
Russia	30, 115, 119, 124
Russo-Japanese war	124

S

Sacaza	126
Sacred cow	14
Sagres	75
St. Andrew's cross	176
St. Anthony of Padua, 75, 170	
St. Gaudens, sculptor	106
St. George	77, 159, 174
St. Lawrence River	88
St. Louis, city of	
..... 11, 46, 59, 61, 183	
St. Lucia	79
St. Michael	175
St. Paul shipwrecked ...	172
St. Petersburg	125

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| St. Thomas | 207 | South Africa | |
| Salmon-fishing | 39, 82 | | 13, 16, 81, 116, 122 |
| Salvador | | South America | |
| ... 72, 73, 122, 164, 204, | 213 | .. | 14, 22, 114, 118, 177, 191 |
| Samoa | 110, 177, 198 | South Australia | 11 |
| Sam, President of Haiti . | 121 | South Bend, Indiana | 54 |
| Sancho Panza | 129 | South Bulgaria | 116 |
| San Francisco | 38 | South Dakota | 185 |
| San Marino | 81 | Southern Cross | 179 |
| Sans Souci | 91, 92 | Sower, allegorical figure of | 166 |
| Santa Maria, The | | Spain | 74, 107, 112 |
| | 52, 53, 196, 204 | Spanish-American war ... | 107 |
| Santander | 213 | Springbok | 13 |
| Santo Domingo | 79, 126 | Stadium | 32, 34 |
| Sasin | 13 | Stage-coach | 214 |
| Saturn | 162 | Star and crescent | 179 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 60 | Steamers | 60, 61 |
| Savoy | 177 | Stockholm | 81 |
| Seal | 65, 82 | Sudan | 5, 120, 200 |
| Seattle | 46, 65 | Suez Canal | 204 |
| Sebastopol | 125 | Surcharging | 72, 110 |
| Sermon to fishes | 170 | Suspension bridge ... | 60, 83 |
| Serpent | 174 | Swallows | 26 |
| Servia | 123, 177 | Swan | 27 |
| Sesostris | 205 | Sweden | 81 |
| Seward, William H. | 65 | Switzerland | 19, 81, 177 |
| Shanghai | 164 | | |
| Sheep, attack on | 139 | T | |
| Shipka Pass, battle of ... | 115 | Talos | 156, 158 |
| Shipwreck of St. Paul ... | 172 | Tasmania | 11, 175, 192 |
| Siam | 7 | Teresa, Sancho Panza's | |
| Sicily | 36, 123 | wife | 132 |
| Siege of Mafeking | 118 | Terrina | 36 |
| Siege of Paris | 20 | Texas | 103 |
| Simon, President of Haiti | 92 | Thanksgiving prayer | 170 |
| Smith, Captain John | | Theseus | 162 |
| | 46, 62, 64 | Thessaly | 120 |
| "Snake head" rails | 212 | Tiara | 178 |
| Sofala | 76 | Tiger | 8 |
| Somali | 125 | | |

- Toga 198
 Tonga 28, 176, 206
 Torea 27
 Trans-Mississippi Exposition 45, 56, 178
 Transvaal .. 81, 117, 214, 224
 "Transvral" 224
 Trinidad 72, 74, 206
 Triton 161
 Trogon 29
 Tunis 207
 Turco-Grecian war .. 119, 155
 Turco-Russian war
 115, 116, 120
 Turkey 115,
 119, 120, 170, 192, 204, 207
 Turks Island 207
 Tuscany 124, 224
- U
- Ulysses 157
 Uncle Sam 108
 United States 14,
 19, 30, 38, 39, 43, 63,
 101, 110, 113, 127, 164,
 178, 182, 195, 211, 223, 225
 Universal Postal Union, 81, 160
 Uruguay
 121, 164, 166, 207, 214
- V
- Valuable stamps 217
 Values made by errors .. 222
 Vanderlyn, artist 53
 Vasco da Gama
 76, 166, 178, 204
 Venezuela
 ... 72, 73, 121, 177, 190, 207
- Victor Immanuel, King .. 123
 Victory, Goddess of
 35, 36, 37, 165, 166
 Vesta 165
 Victoria 175
 Victoria, Queen .. 82, 117, 202
 Viper 173
 Virgin Islands 175
 Virgin Mary 175
 Volcano 214
 Volk, Leonard Wells 106
- W
- Wagtail 26
 War, Goddess of . 34, 127, 165
- WARS
- Boxer rebellion 124
 Carlist rebellion 112
 Civil War in America 101
 Enriquillo's rebellion . 126
 Franco-Prussian 120
 Mexican revolution .. 113
 Panama's revolution . 187
 Russo-Japanese 124
 Spanish-American ... 107
 Transvaal 117
 Turco-Grecian .. 119, 155
 Turco-Russian
 115, 116, 120
 Washington, capitol at ...
 53, 54, 55, 165
 Washington, George
 47, 87, 102, 195, 223
 Washington, Martha 69
 Wedding anniversary of
 Mikado 80
 Wedding of Japanese
 Prince 80
 Western Australia 27

