MACSA JOURNAL

The Philatelic Picture Magazine
devoted to Maximum Cards

FIRST NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OF EDUCATION
at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Sefiorita Lea Siqueria Braga, daughter of MACSA's Delegate for Brazil, Capt. Greenhalgh H. Farie Braga, displays her exhibit of "Flowers on Maximum Cards" which won the Bronze Medal.

VOL. 4 NO. 3 APRIL-JULY 1954

MARKED COPY Centennial celebration
See Page 57
Stamps To Come

United States

The new ordinary series of postage stamps - the first in 15 years - will consist of 18 denominations. Designs for the 1¢ and 2¢ issue have been released.

1¢ - George Washington, portrait, by Gilbert Stuart. The original painting is in the Mellon Collection, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. The stamp will be first placed on sale at Chicago, Illinois, on August 26, 1954, in connection with the annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

2¢ - Thomas Jefferson, portrait, by Gilbert Stuart. The original work is in the Bowdoin College Museum of Fine Arts, Brunswick, Maine. First day of sale will be at San Francisco, California, on September 15, 1954, in connection with the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society.

4¢ - Abraham Lincoln, portrait, by Douglas Volk. The original is in the Mellon Collection, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. First day of sale will be at New York, New York, on November 19, 1954, in connection with the annual convention of the American Stamp Dealers Association.

The complete set will have the following denominations:

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<th>Denomination</th>
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A 4¢ Air Mail postage stamp will also appear this year. The stamp will depict an American Eagle in flight. There are several varieties, perhaps the most common being the Bald Eagle. The eagle pictured on the stamp apparently represents the Bald Eagle which is characterized by white feathers covering the head and neck and also the tail. First day of sale will be at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 3, 1954, in connection with the annual convention and exhibition of the American Air Mail Society.

United Nations

United Nations Day will be celebrated with a set of two stamps of similar design (3¢, 4¢), featuring the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. United Nations Day, October 24th, falls on a Sunday this year. The set will, therefore, be issued on the following day, October 25, 1954.

Use MACSA seals on all your correspondence - your badge of MACSA.
MACSA JOURNAL

Cathedral Station (Box 193), New York 25, N.Y.

Editor: Dr. Edgar C. Cardoso
Managing Editor: F.C. Palma

Volume 4 April-July 1954 Number 3

Maximum Card Exhibitions

Senhorita Lucia Siqueria Braga, daughter of MACSA's Delegate for Brazil, Capt. Greenleigh H. Faria Braga, displayed "Famous Men on Maximum Cards" at the First Philatelic Exhibition of Education at Rio de Janeiro. Senhorita Braga's exhibit was awarded the Bronze Medal.

M. Alexandre Stanimski (right), President, and M. Loiseau (left), Vice-President of Maximaphiles Algériens, illustrated Maximum Cards realized by their Society at the exhibition held in the Maison Carré near Alger, Algeria.

Mr. Chris. Hitchings, MACSA Delegate for New Zealand, presented a display of Maximum Cards - including some from the MACSA Loan Collection - at the Christchurch Combined Exhibition.
New and Recent Issues

F. P. PALMA

ALGERIA

repeated on the special pictorial cancellation. (First day cancellation, Old Soldier Victims of War, Alger, March 27, 1954)

Legionnaire

The Foreign Legion comes in for timely honor postally. It is part of the French Army but is formed of men who are not French subjects. It has always fought well and only recently distinguished itself in the Indo China War where it fought bravely and without support. The Foreign Legion receives its basic training in Algeria. (First day cancellation, Sidi-Bel-Abbes, April 30, 1954)

Day of the Stamp 1954

Antoine Marie Chamans, Count de Lavallette (1769-1830), appears on this year's issue commemorating the 'Day of the Stamp'. Lavallette was a French politician who identified himself with the French Revolution. From aide-de-camp to Napoleon I, he rose to become the first postmaster general of France (1804-1815). Following the fall of Napoleon, he was condemned to death by King Louis XVIII. He escaped from the Conciergerie disguised as a woman. A profile of Lavallette is also shown on the special pictorial cancellation. (Ed. Bourgogne - First Day Cancellation, Day of the Stamp, Lavallette, Oran, March 20, 1954)

War Veterans

Ex service men are honored on the recent semi-postal issue. The surtax is to be used for War Veterans Relief. The theme of the stamp is

Oranges

A new 15F stamp picturing oranges was issued in connection with the Third Mediterranean Agricultural Congress held in Alger. Special pictorial cancellation was used on the day of issue. (First day cancellation, 3rd International Agricultural Congress, Alger, May 8, 1954)

BRAZIL

San José College

For the 50th anniversary of the founding of the College of San José in Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, an commemorative stamp was recently issued. Featured is the main building on the
The centenary of the birth of Apolonia Pinto, noted actress of the legitimate stage, was observed with a special commemorative issue. This Maximum Card was also received from Mr. Euclides Pontes. (First day cancellation, June 6, 1954)

CANADA
Queen Elizabeth II

The portrait appearing on the stamp is taken from a photograph by Dorothy Wilding. That on the card is by Karsh of Ottawa. Yet the agreement between the two is excellent and it is hard to find the small differences that exist. This stamp is the first of a series of definitive issues of similar design. New values were added on June 1, 1954. We thank the DelcoStamp Co. for this Maximum Card. (Elite - First day cancellation, Ottawa, April 1, 1954)

To publicize National Wildlife Week 1954, Canada issued a new set of three stamps picturing native animals. 4¢ - Walrus
5¢ - Beaver
15¢ - Gannet
A very attractive set in colors has been received from the Delco Stamp Co. (First day cancellation, Ottawa, April 1, 1954)

FRANCE
Day of the Stamp 1954

France's "Day of the Stamp" issue portrays the Count of Lavallée (see under Algeria for biography). The design of the stamp is taken from an old engraving, the original of which is in the Musée Postal. Our thanks to Mr. Eugene Deligne for this Maximum Card. (MF - First day cancellation, Day of the Stamp, Lavallée, Paris, March 20, 1954)
Luxury Industries

Only the gardens remain today. The Palace was burned during the insurrection of 1871.

50F - Jewelry - in the background is the Madeleine Church which is in the form of a Greek temple. Building began in 1806.

75F - Flowers and Perfume - in background appears the Paris Opera House, an elaborate structure built between 1862 and 1875. (MF - First day cancellation, Paris, May 6, 1954)

GREECE
Classical Art Series

Several of the Maximum Cards created for the recent Classical Art set by Mr. A. Kotopoulos are illustrated here.

100d - Pericles (died 429 B.C.), Athenian statesman who strove to make Athens the most beautiful city in the world and an important center of art and literature. During his rule the Parthenon, Propylaea, Odeon, and other noted buildings were erected. The original bust is in the Vatican Museum at Rome.

500d - Zeus, the lord of heaven and father of gods and men, one of the oldest deities in the world.

600d - Head of Greek Youth, the original of which is in the Acropolis Museum at Athens.

1200d - The Charioteer of Delphi. Delphi was the most famous oracular seat in the Greek world. Here the
oldest and most celebrated of the Greek athletic festivals were held. (Local cancellation, Athens, June 18, 1954).

ISRAEL

This material is provided for reference purposes only. Original now in the George Eastman Legacy Collection
George Eastman Museum

Tourist Series

This series depicts six favorite tourists' spots.

10L - Siena, next to Florence the Tuscan city that boasts the richest collection of art works in Italy. It has also best preserved the spirit and appearance of the Middle Ages. A view of the city is seen from the Tower of Servi's Church.

12L - Rapallo. Snugly protected by mountains, it keep a pleasant and moderate temperature. The Monument of Christopher Columbus overlooks the bay.

15L - Gardone Riviera, a fashionable resort overlooking the Lake of Garda.

19L - Cortina d'Ampezzo, a resort famous for its winter sports. The mountain rises 1224 feet.

35L - Taormina, an ancient village in Sicily, founded by Greek refugees in 353 B.C. It was destroyed in 902 A.D. by the Saracens. Greek and Roman ruins still stand. Shown...
here are the ruins of the Greek Theatre built in Hellenic times and rebuilt by the early Romans. 6th. Capri, a mountainous island famous for its rocks and grottos of fantastic shapes and extraordinary colors. It has been a favorite vacation place since the time of the Greeks, and is known as "the Pearl of the Gulf of Naples".

Each of these Maximum Cards has been cancelled at the place represented by the stamp.

The summer charity set of five stamps features famous men.
2-3¢ - Martinus Nijhoff (1894-1953), poet
5-3¢ - Willem Pijper (1894-1947), composer
7-5¢ - H.P. Berlage (1856-1934), architect
10-5¢ - J. Huizinga (1872-1945), historian
25-8¢ - Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890), artist

All except the Maximum Card of Van Gogh have local cancellation. The one of Van Gogh is cancelled on the first day of issue, May 1, 1954. There are many self-portraits of Van Gogh. This full color reproduction, the same design as the stamp,
is from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney of New York. We thank the Delco Stamp Co. for this issue.

**SPAIN**

*St. Mary Magdalen*

The tercentenary of the death of José de Ribera (1588-1652), Spanish painter and etcher, was observed with an issue reproducing a detail from one of his most famous works - *St. Mary Magdalen*. The complete canvas is shown on the Maximum Card. The original painting is in the Prado Museum. José de Ribera was one of the leading painters of the Neapolitan school and was known especially as a colorist. (First day cancellation, January 16, 1954)

**Switzerland**

*Pro Patria 1954*

The 1954 Pro Patria series presents landscapes. 5-5c - a view of the mountain at Gryn; is shown on this Maximum Card. The stamp features in addition the opening bars of the Swiss Hymn composed by Alberck Zwysig (1808-1854) in honor of the centenary of the death of the composer. 10-10c - Lake of Neuchâtel near Auvernier 20-10c - *Marina River in Biinasca* 30-10c - *Taubenlauch Gorge Cas-

(continued on p. 56)

**St. James of Compostela**

The Holy Year of Compostela was celebrated postally with a stamp portraying the statue of St. James of Compostela. St. James was one of the 12 apostles, brother of John. He preached Christianity in Spain. On his return to Judea, he was put to death at Herod's order. His body is said to have been miraculously transported to Spain, at Compostela, which became a famous center of pilgrimages. (First day cancellation, Holy Year, St. James of Compostela, April 28, 1954)
WESTWARD, HO!

DR. EDGAR C. CARDOSE

In 1775, America was still the unwilling Colony of England. Indians were still a serious threat to the border towns. Politicians were busy fighting the war of words. The large eastern cities were prospering and life was becoming increasingly leisurely. Theatres opened nightly to capacity audiences and George Washington worried that stage shows would have a "fatal tendency to divert the minds of the people from ... the defense of their country".

While the cities grew in gentility, ordinary Americans were busy pushing the frontier back and deciding the future of the country. The trek westward was an adventure in endurance and self-reliance. Beyond the frontier was a vast unmapped country, inhabited by hostile Indian tribes, herds of wild buffalo, and rattlesnakes. But the frontiersman did not cover before the vision of violent death, thirst, famine, and loneliness. As long as there was a frontier to be pushed back, he could be boundlessly optimistic about his future.

DANIEL BOONE

One of the earliest and most enterprising frontiersmen was Daniel Boone, explorer of Cumberland Gap. In March 1775, he led a group of settlers from Virginia through the Cumberland Gap and into Kentucky. Within 25 years a million people had followed the trail and settled in Kentucky and Tennessee. Boone eventually settled down in Kentucky as a somewhat less successful real estate operator. When he wound up his affairs, he recorded a total gain of 50c.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

During President Jefferson's administration (1801-1809) there were several important migrations. The Northwest Territory above the Ohio River was settled despite strong Indian resistance. Marietta became the first permanent settlement in 1788. In 1794, General Anthony Wayne delivered the last crushing blow against the Indians.
There are three components to the Oregon Territory commemorative. On left and right are portraits of John McLoughlin and Jason Lee. In the center is a covered wagon train which is in agreement with this Maximum Card. Cancellation is of the first day of issue. Maximum Cards also exist of the two portraits.

OHIO STATEHOOD

In 1803, Ohio Territory was admitted as a State, with Chillicothe as its capital. The sesquicentennial celebration in 1853 gave collectors some excellent slogan cancellations from Chillicothe, Columbus, and Tiffin.

INDIANA TERRITORY

Indians, apart of the old Northwest, was organized as a separate territory in 1800. The frontier was peaceful - General Wayne's campaign against the Indians was still effective. But a new and powerful Indian leader, Tecumseh, began to coordinate his forces to oppose any further advance of white settlements in the west.
Northwest. The Indians fought their last valiant battle in the Northwest in 1811 - the Battle of Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was killed and the Indians dispersed. General William H. Harrison emerged a hero and public figure. He went on to become the ninth President of the United States. To the chant of Tippecanoe - Tippecanoe Tippecanoe and Tyler too he won the presidential election by a landslide.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE
The best bargain in American diplomatic history - the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. For 15 million dollars the United States bought from France the entire Louisiana Territory - an area of land covering over 800,000 square miles. Beginning at the Mississippi River it stretched west to the Rocky Mountains and north to Canada. The size of the United States was just about doubled, and the frontier moved westward another 1500 miles.

LOUIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION
The following year, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set off to explore the far Northwest (1804-1806). Starting from St. Louis, they ascended the Missouri River to its source, moved through Louisiana, and on to the far Pacific. Their guide was the Indian woman Sacajawea who is honored together with Lewis and Clark on the most recent U.S. issue. The expedition served to strengthen the government's later claim to the "Oregon Country".
SETTLEMENT OF UTAH

By 1840, there were over seventeen million Americans. The East was well-developed and railroads extended to the Mississippi River. A New York paper mourned that "the world has become stale and insipid." But on the Plains, moving forward from the Missouri River, was a train of Mormon Pioneers seeking a haven from religious persecution. The first company of Mormons - 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children - entered the Great Salt Lake Valley of Utah in 1847. Here they settled after 7 years of wandering. Under the expert leadership of Brigham Young, they became a prosperous people whose economic progress has been continuous.

OREGON TERRITORY

Meanwhile in the far Northwest, the Oregon Territory was becoming a source of interest to both Great Britain and the United States. Fur trading was proving a lucrative business. In 1842, it seemed certain that Britain's Hudson Bay Company was about to obtain possession of the whole territory - an area extending from Mexican California to Russian Alaska. The United States was not fully aware of this move by Britain. It was the missionary and doctor, Marcus Whitman (not honored on a stamp), who returned East to "save" Oregon. A boundary settlement was amicably reached in 1846. The United States based its claim on the explorations of Lewis and Clark, the trading post of John Jacob Astor, the governorship of Astoria for 19 years by Dr. John McLoughlin, and the Indian mission founded in 1834 and directed by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary, Jason Lee.

The Maximum Card above, to the left, shows the portrait of Dr. John McLoughlin whose long service in the Territory earned for him the title of "Father of Oregon." The Maximum Card directly above is a very scarce item. It is taken from an old engraving which pictures Jason Lee preaching to the Indians. Both Maximum Cards were cancelled on the first day of issue at Oregon City, Oregon.
CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

The promise of riches in furs stimulated the great overland trek along the Oregon Trail. But the Trail was soon abandoned for a greater promise. In fact, a regular stampede descended on California. In a year, San Francisco grew from a tiny village of about 50 adobe huts into a city of over 20,000 people. It all started on a rainy afternoon of January 28, 1848, when Jim Marshall found the first gold flakes at Sutter’s Fort near Sacramento. By the end of that year, some 250,000 hopeful gold diggers entered California to the chant of

Oh! California
That’s the land for me;
I’m off for Sacramento
With my washbowl on my knee.

Jim Marshall was trampled out of his rights. He died poor and insane, while California became a land of multimillion dollar corporations.

KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, built on the Missouri River, flourished. In less than a century, steamboats were plying the length of the river. Trade was brisk. Favorably situated, the city profited by the rush across the country by gold prospectors making their way to California in the ’50s. It became known as The Gateway to the West. Homesteaders continued to head their covered wagons to the promising farm lands of Kansas. Bitter fighting over the question of slavery delayed its admission as a State. The matter was settled by making Kansas a territory in 1854, with the privilege of taking its own stand on slavery. However, the combination of politics and natural disasters finally proved too much for many of the homesteaders. They put their covered wagons in repair and by 1890 started the long trek back east. Signs flapping against the sides of the wagons announced: “In God we trusted, in Kansas we busted.”

Postal Bell

The Bulletin for specialists of Japan, Ryukyu, and East Asiatic Countries.
Yearly Fee - $2.00

JAPANESE-AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Ted Fugita, Secretary - 1631 Eighth Street, Berkeley, California
GADSDEN PURCHASE

The Gadsden Purchase rounded out the United States' possessions in the Far West. James Gadsden negotiated a treaty with Mexico on December 30, 1853. A strip of 45,535 square miles was thereby added to what are now the states of Arizona and New Mexico. James Gadsden proposed that a transcontinental railroad be constructed that would link California to the East.

The pioneer spirit left an indelible mark upon American history. It isfittingthatusedpostagestampsrecallthefeats, visions, ambitions, and accomplishments of the pioneers who pushed the frontier before them. It is impossible to illustrate here all the issues that mark this development. Most may be found on Maximum Cards. The complete collection makes an impressive and instructive record, since Maximum Cards convey with extraordinary fidelity the story and scope of the pioneer movement, as well as the pictorial art that accompanies that history.

SPECIAL SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

275th Anniversary /1679 Trenton, N.J. 1954 - in use at Trenton, New Jersey through August 22, 1954
Dwight Centennial / August 14 - August 22 / 1854 - 1954 - in use at Dwight, Illinois through August 22, 1954
1854 New Ulm 1954 / Centennial / August 17 through 22 - in use at New Ulm, Minnesota through August 22, 1954
1854 Bushnell 1954 / Centennial / August 26-29 - in use at Bushnell, Illinois through August 31, 1954
Centennial / Rochester, Minnesota / 1854 - 1954 - in use at Rochester, Minnesota through September 1, 1954
Celebrating 300 Years / Settling History / 1654 Mystic 1954 - in use at Mystic, Connecticut through September 15, 1954
Centennial Celebration / Emory Medical School / October 4-5, 1954 - in use at Emory University, Georgia through October 5, 1954
Alaska Day Festival / October 18th / Sitka, Alaska - in use at Sitka, Alaska through October 18, 1954

Windy City Post Card Collector's Club

The first annual Post Card Exhibit and Bourse, sponsored by the Windy City Post Card Collector's Club, will be held at Hamilton Hotel - Chicago, Illinois Saturday and Sunday - October 2 and 3, 1954

Many rare and beautiful items will be exhibited including Old Picture Post Cards, Government Postals, and Maximum Cards. The public is invited and there will be no admission charged. Several Maciesites will be among the exhibitors. Bob Finnegan, President

MASCA Journal
Recent Issues

(Continued from Page 49)

The 10th anniversary of the International Labor Organization’s Declaration of Philadelphia was commemorated with an issue of two similar stamps. The anvil was selected to represent Labor symbolically. This is a suitable symbol since the anvil is one of the earliest tools used by man. Through the many centuries its form has hardly been modified. An ingenious and excellent Maximum Card has been created for this issue by the DelcoStamp Co. The card is a full colored reproduction of The Forge of Vulcan by the Spanish master Velasquez. The anvil, approx-

Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is portrayed on the first of the new regular series planned. First day of issue of the 8¢ denomination was at Washington, D.C. on April 8, 1954. Maximum Cards have, of course, to have cancellation in New York City, since the Statue of Liberty is located on Bedloe Island in New York. A variety of different Maximum Cards exist. The new stamp is distinguished by the fact that this is the first time the slogan “In God We Trust” appears on a stamp. It will be used principally on foreign mail. The Statue of Liberty was presented by the people of France to the U.S. in 1878. It was designed and executed by the French sculptor, Bartholdi. (Kodachrome - cancellation on the first day of sale in New York City, New York, April 9, 1954)

Nebraska Territory

Nebraska Territory was established on May 30, 1954 during the administration of President Pierce. The centennial was marked postally on May 7, 1954, with first day of issue...
cancellation at Nebraska City, Nebraska. The stamp features two separate subjects. The statue of The Sower is dominant. This bronze statue rises 27 feet above the tower of the State Capitol at Lincoln. It is the work of Lee Lawrie (1922), German-born American sculptor. Lawrie based the work on the painting The Sower by J. Francois Millet (1850). The Maximum Card pictures a reproduction of the original painting by Millet. Since the statue is at Lincoln, Nebraska, cancellation must be from this city. The background of the stamp shows a view of Mitchell Pass and Scott's Bluff. Maximum Cards of this view have also been prepared. Cancellation in this case is from historic Scottsbluff (the town is spelled as one word). These Maximum Cards have been cancelled at Lincoln and Scottsbluff, Nebraska, respectively, on May 8, 1954, the first day of sale of the stamp in those places.

Kansas Territory
Kansas Territory was established at the same time as Nebraska Territory. May 30, 1854—and for the same reason. Although Kansas had been ready for statehood for some years, admission was held up over the question of slavery. Senator Douglas proposed the Nebraska Bill which led to the establishment of the two territories and the privilege of each to decide on the issue of slavery. There are two subjects depicted on the stamp: the covered wagon, and a field of wheat. Both appear on Maximum Cards. They make an excellent set. Some exist with the slogan cancellation: Leavenworth / 1854 - Centennial - June 6 - 12, cancelled on June 1, 1954, the first day of sale of the stamp at Leavenworth. This set has been sent in by the Delco Stamp Co. (First day cancellation, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 31, 1954)

The centenary of the birth of George Eastman (1854-1932) was marked with a special issue and also a special slogan cancellation. Eastman revolutionized photography by his invention of the Kodak camera in 1888. For many years he was general manager and treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester, New York. As a philanthropist he gave $100 million to worthwhile organizations. Education, Music, Dentistry and Medicine have benefited by his donations. He founded the Eastman School of Music and also presented the city of Rochester with a sizeable symphony hall. The same portrait appears on the stamp and card. It is taken from a photograph made in 1921, the original of which is in the George Eastman House. Formerly his private home, it has been converted into a museum of the history and development of photography. Illustrated are the two Maximum Cards prepared on the day of issue of the stamp. The horizontal Maximum bears the slogan 1854 - 1954 / George Eastman Centennial. (First day cancellation, Rochester, New York, June 12, 1954)
Lewis and Clark Expedition

A new commemorative mark the sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806). Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), born in Albemarle County, Virginia, was named by President Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase. William Clark (1770-1838) went as co-leader. The Expedition started out from St. Louis, Missouri, on May 14, 1804, went up the Columbia River, and finally reached the Pacific Ocean. The Indian woman, Sacajawea (1787-1812), member of the Shoshone tribe, was their invaluable guide. The stamp depicts Lewis, Clark, and Sacajawea taking their first view of the Pacific Ocean. The design is a composite of two statues. One is the Lewis and Clark Memorial Monument in Charlottesville, Virginia. This is the work of the sculptor, Charles Keck. The work was executed and unveiled in 1922. The statue of Sacajawea stands on the grounds of the State Capitol at Bismarck, North Dakota. Both of these statues are shown here on Maximum Cards.

First day of issue of the stamp was on July 28, 1954, at Sioux City, Iowa. The Expedition passed through this section of the country and cancelled at Sioux City is, therefore, acceptable. However, preferred cancellations are those obtained at Charlottesville, Virginia, for the Lewis and Clark Monument, and at Bismarck, North Dakota, for the statue of Sacajawea. The Maximums illustrated have been cancelled at Charlottesville and Bismarck, respectively, on the first day of sale of the stamps at those two cities, namely, July 28, 1954. We thank the Delco Stamp Co. for a well planned and attractive set.

VATICAN

Lateran Treaty

On February 12, 1954, a set of two stamps of similar design was issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Lateran Treaty. Pope Pius XI (1857-1939) signed the Lateran Treaty with Mussolini on February 11, 1929. Through this pact, Vatican City was established as a political entity and the Roman Catholic religion was recognized by the Italian government. (Local cancellation, Vatican City)

A new issue again honors St. Pius X, who was Pope from 1903-1914. This issue corresponds to the 40th anniversary of the death of St. Pius (1855-1914). His papal rule was marked by a great interest in social improvement and charitable works to help better the lot of the poor. (Local cancellation, Vatican City, May 29, 1954)

(Note: A 2¢ Statue of Liberty stamp has also been released. Since the stamp is the same design as the 3¢ issue, this would not make a different Maximum Card.)
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MAXIMUM CARDS

UNITED STATES
Statue of Liberty 8¢ - natural color view. Cancelled F.D. at Washington, D.C., or first day of sale at New York City (your choice) ........................................... .30
Statue of Liberty 3¢ - F.C. at Albany, N.Y. (a.c.) ........................................... .25
Thomas Edison, same photograph as on stamp, cancelled on anniversary of birth at place of birth ............... .20
Nebraska Territory - The Sower, adapted from Millet's famous painting. Scottsbluff and historic Mitchell Pass. Set of 2 Maximums, F.D. ........................................... .50
Kansas Territory - authentic Prairies Schooner; typical Kansas Wheat Field. Set of 2, F.D. ......................... .50
Landing of Cadillac - reproduction of drawing by C. W. Jefferys, cancelled on date of landing at place of landing ................................................................. .20

UNITED NATIONS
ILO - the Forge, symbol of Labor, used with a full color painting of Velasquez' Vulcan's Forge, F.D. ........... .30

CANADA
Wildlife - Walrus, Beaver, Gannet, all in natural habitat. Set of 3 Maximums, F.D. ........................................... 1.40
Queen Elizabeth (definitive issue), beautiful oval portrait, F.D. ................................................................. .45

ISRAEL
Narcissus - a beautiful Flower Maximum for the 6th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, F.D. cancel on Memorial Day in Tel Aviv ........................................... 1.25

NETHERLANDS
Van Gogh - a miniature masterpiece, the self-portrait of the artist in brilliant colors, F.D. ......................... .65

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Coronation - a stunning issue of Queen Elizabeth in gossamer evening gown, cancelled at Capetown .......... .35

P. O. B. 78 - Lenox Hill Sta.
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