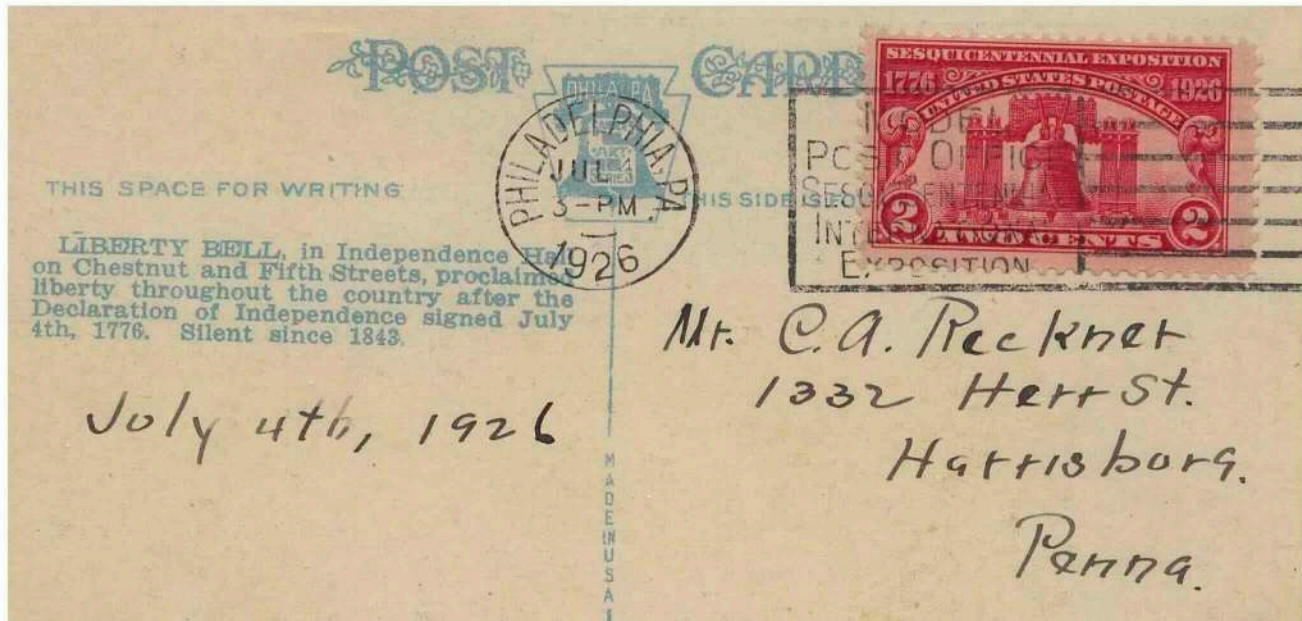


# The Quarterly Journal of the Maximum Card Study Unit

## NORTH AMERICAN MAXIMAPHILY

**Volume 44, No. 3 July/Aug 2026**



Presumably the first accidentally created July 4th “Maximum Card” using Scott # 627 two cents Liberty Bell stamp issued on May 10 in 1926 being cancelled with Model Post Office Sesquicentennial International Exposition postmark in Philadelphia PA on July 4th in 1926 affixed on the address side of a divided postcard published by P. Sander of Philadelphia & Atlantic City with one Liberty Bell on the picture side and another small Liberty Bell imprinted on the address side.

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# Letter from the President

An addendum to my Boston 2026 Report: Congratulations to Huang Ying for his «First Day Covers of China Resistance» scoring 82 in First Day Covers as an Experimental Class. This is another reminder to our members that we must field more exhibits. Otherwise, Maximaphily will be further marginalized, if not outright being replaced by Picture Postcards (PPC) and/or First Day Covers, at FIP-sponsored World Stamp Shows. Since 2017, thirteen out of nineteen FIP exhibitions have excluded Maximaphily at the IREX step. Over the same decade, Maximaphily class received no Gold and 16 LV awards versus one Large Gold plus 13 Gold awards for the PPC class which was established in 2019. Whether it is reasonable to project any dramatic improvement over our current status by merely following the same path forward or should any, major or minor, future adjustment be taken will be decided by the FIP Maximaphily Commission which was voted into office on June 29 at Macao 2026.

In this issue I am presenting, for the United States Semiquincentennial, 15 ~ 17th Century America: Discovery & Colonization between pages 5 and 18 followed by Eighteenth Century America: American Revolution & Founding Fathers of our Nation from page 19 to page 61. In our next issue, I plan to present Nineteenth Century America: 1812, Civil War & new Statehoods in about 35 pages. Lastly, in the fifth issue of 2026, I will update Twentieth Century America including maximum cards exhibited by Terry Watson, after acquiring key parts of his collection over the last eight months, to be extended from 16 pages to 35 pages.

## Board Members:

Sun-Yu Ng, President & Editor, [sng.macsu@gmail.com](mailto:sng.macsu@gmail.com) ;

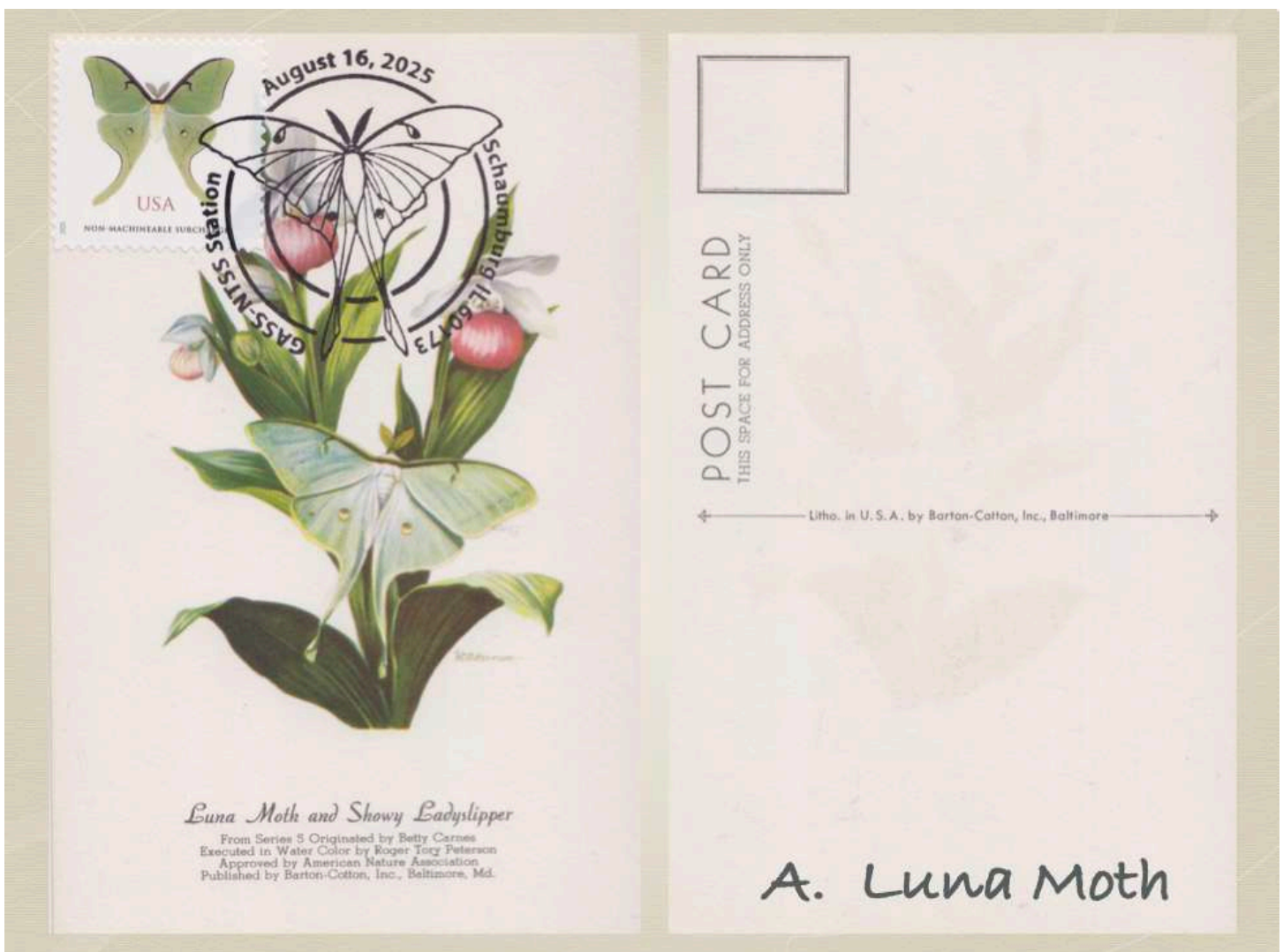
George Constantourakis, At Large, [geo.constant@sympatico.ca](mailto:geo.constant@sympatico.ca) ;

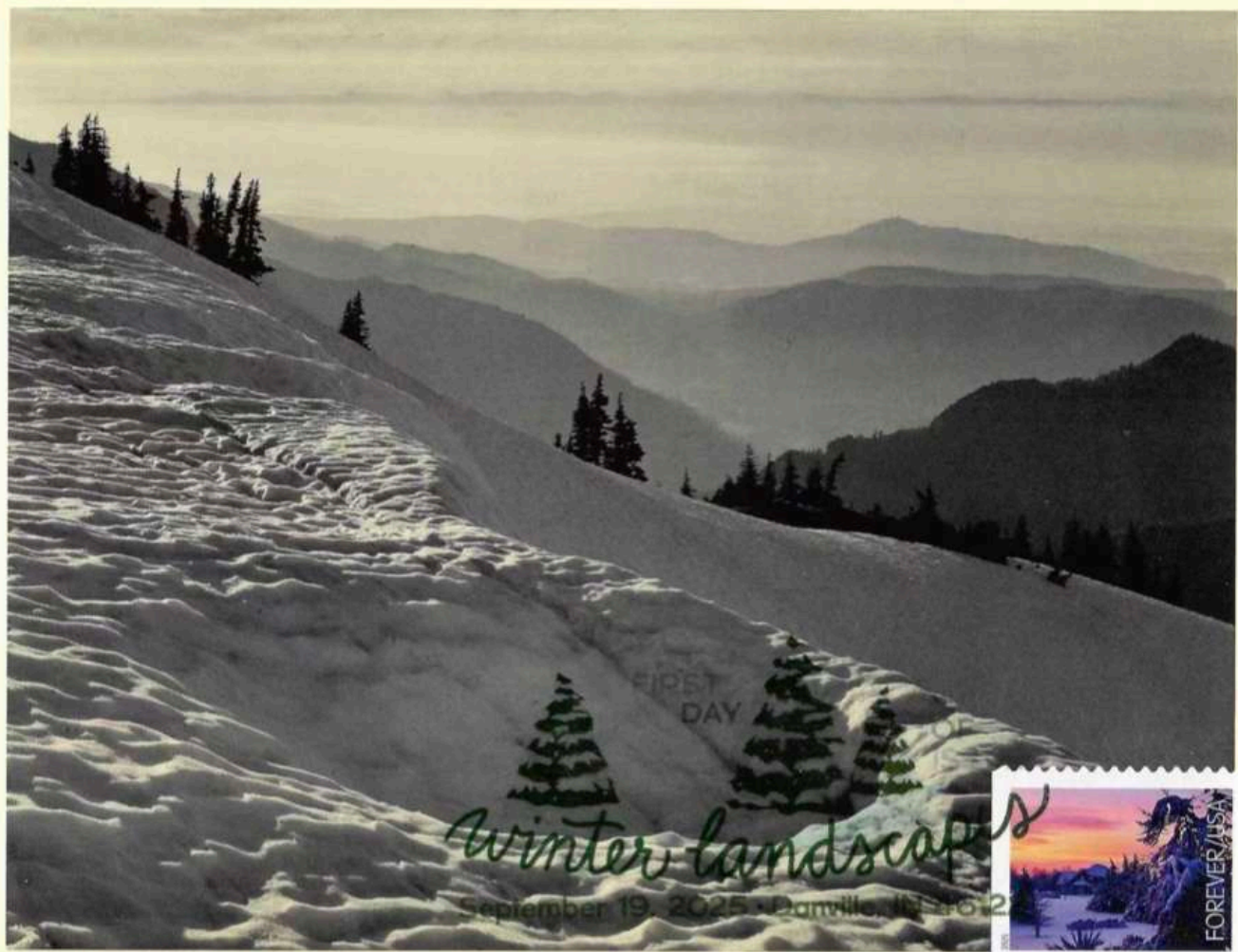
Dorin Cojocariu, At Large, [dorindorinco@gmail.com](mailto:dorindorinco@gmail.com)

Dear MACSU members:

Please vote for the Best 2025 Maximum Card by choosing among our two candidates (A versus B) and submitting your ballot ASAP.

Apparently 2025 may not be the best year in recent memory but fortunately this year appears to be much more diverse if not promising any particularly strong candidate.



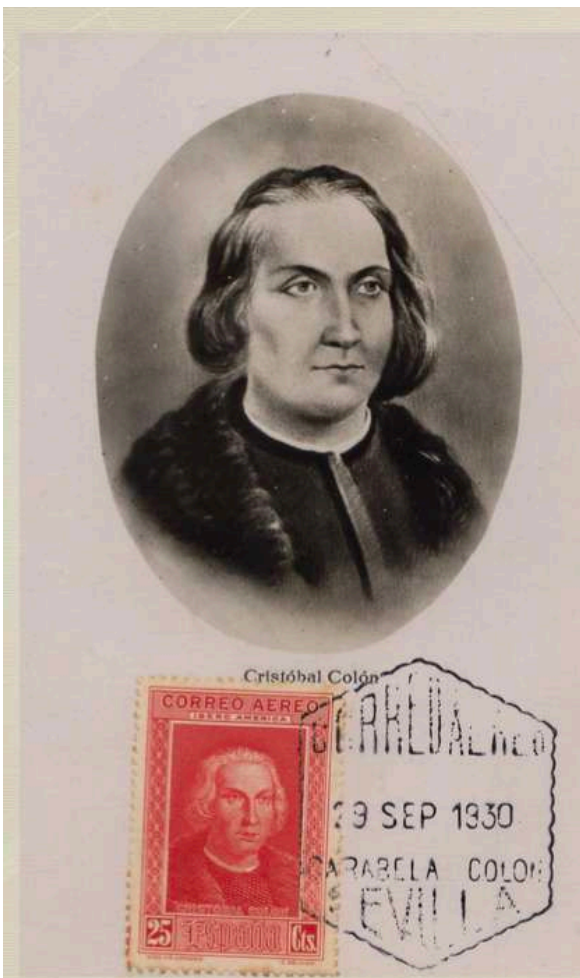


*From Hurricane Hill, Olympic National Park, Washington, 1948, Ansel Adams.*  
 Copyright ©1994 by the Trustees of The Ansel Adams Publishing Rights  
 Trust. Published by Little, Brown and Company.

B. Winter Landscape

# 15~17th Century America

## Discovery & Colonization



Christopher Columbus (1451~1506) discovered the New World, now known as the Americas. He was born Italian (named as Cristoforo Colombo) in Genoa and his transatlantic maritime expeditions were sponsored by Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon whose marriage and joint rule marked the *de facto* unification of Spain after they ended the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada in 1492. After news of his successful first voyage, other Europeans would follow to explore and colonize the Americas. The expansion of trade networks and looting of precious metals like gold would bring great wealth to the Spanish Empire (1492~1976) and would usher in the Spanish Golden Age (1492~1659). After his death, Cristóbal Colón (his name in Spanish) would be honored by an elaborate catafalque in the Seville Cathedral as well as the National Day of Spain being celebrated on October 12.



On August 2, 1492 Columbus and his crew received blessings by Franciscan friar from *La Rábida* before their first expedition across the Atlantic Ocean.



On August 3, 1492 Christopher Columbus set sail across the Atlantic Ocean with three ships, *La Santa María*, *La Niña*, and *La Pinta*, in his first voyage.



On October 12, 1492 Christopher Columbus sighted new land, after 70 days, which he named San Salvador Island (Guanahani to its natives) in the Bahamas.



Columbus claims San Salvador for the Crown of Castile after landing on the island on October 12, 1492, as depicted by Dióscoro Puebla in 1862.



Columbus completed his first voyage even though *Santa María* suffered shipwreck. During his second voyage (1493~1496), he discovered Puerto Rico & Hispaniola (named *Española* for "little Spain") but not the American mainland.



On Nov 14, 1493 Columbus discovered Virgin Islands during his 2nd voyage.



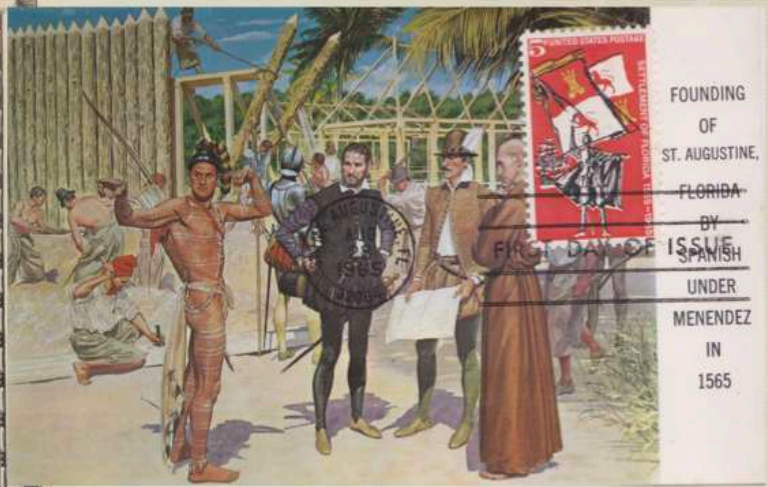
Courtesy of Terry Watson

Juan Ponce de León was a member of Columbus's second expedition in 1493. In 1509 he was appointed by Ferdinand II as the first Governor of Puerto Rico. In 1513 he led his own expedition to discover *La Florida* and claimed it for Spain (left panel). In 1521 he was mortally wounded by poisoned arrow during an attempt to colonize Spanish Florida.

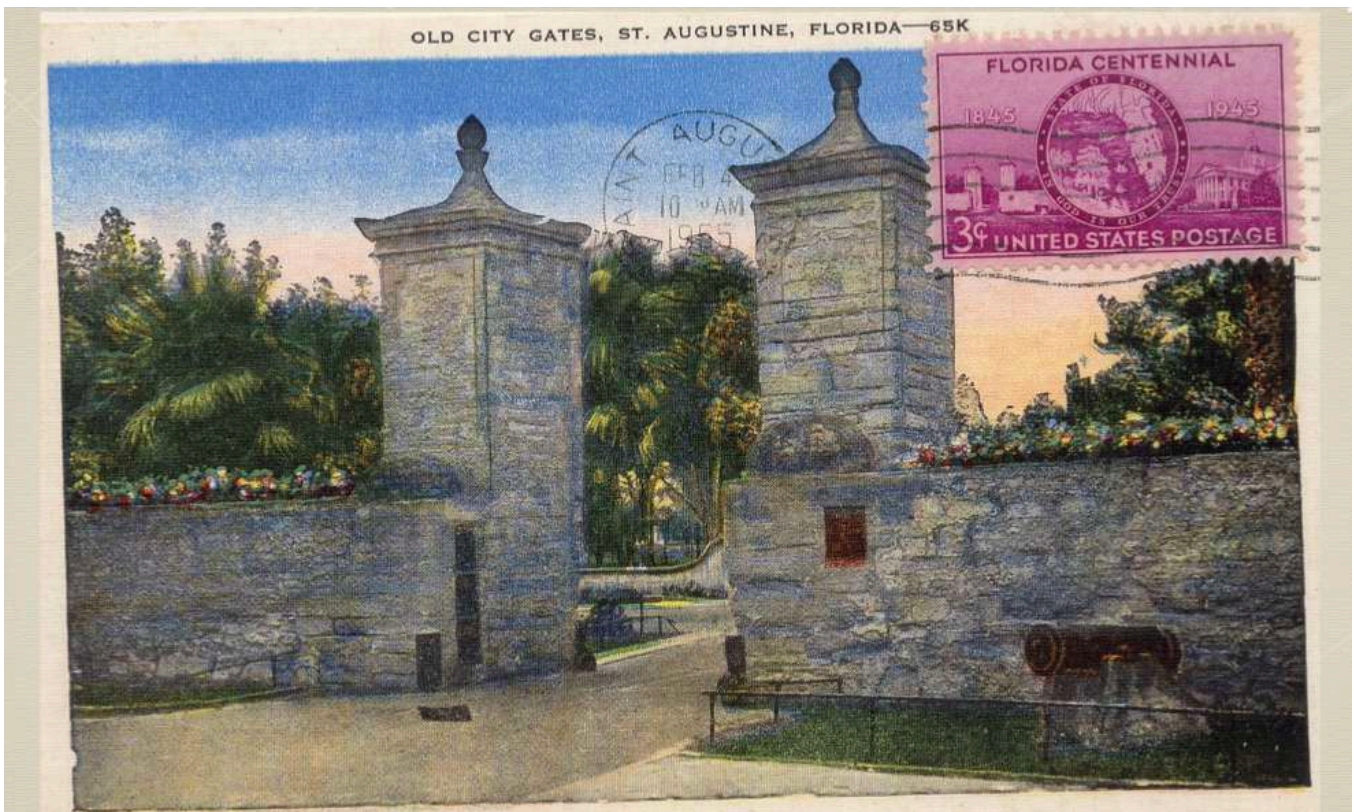
GOVERNOR'S PALACE, OLD WALLS AND GATE, SAN JUAN, P. R.



La Fortaleza or "the fortress" is the official residence and workplace of the governor of *San Juan Bautista* (now Puerto Rico) since 1544.



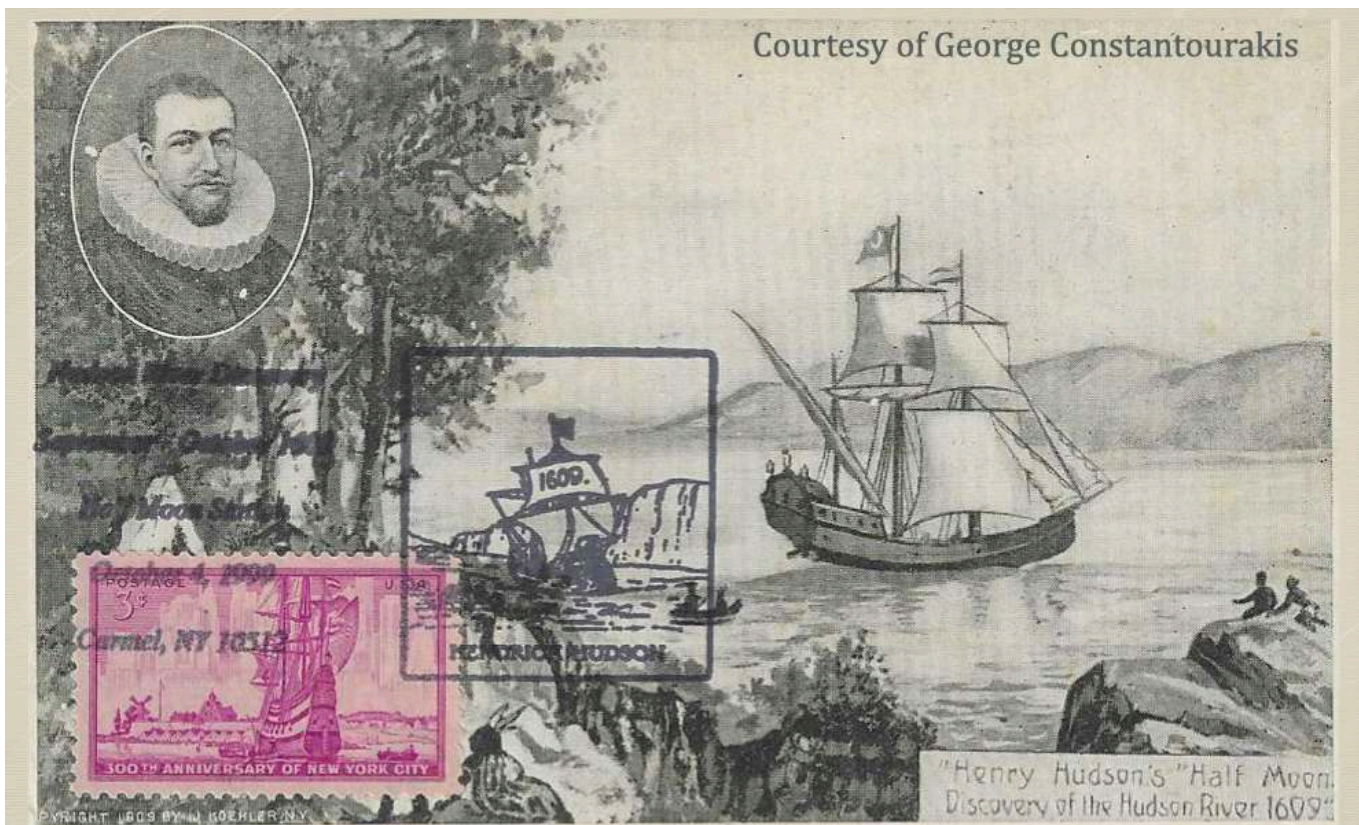
Among the Spanish settlements of *La Florida*, Saint Augustine was founded by Spanish admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565.



Saint Augustine was the earliest Spanish settlement of *La Florida* and was the capital of Spanish Florida for 198 years since its founding in 1565. The historic city gates of Saint Augustine were erected circa 1808.



In 1609, Henry Hudson, the English Captain of the Dutch ship *Halve Maen* ("Half Moon"), sailed up the Hudson River, which was later named after him.

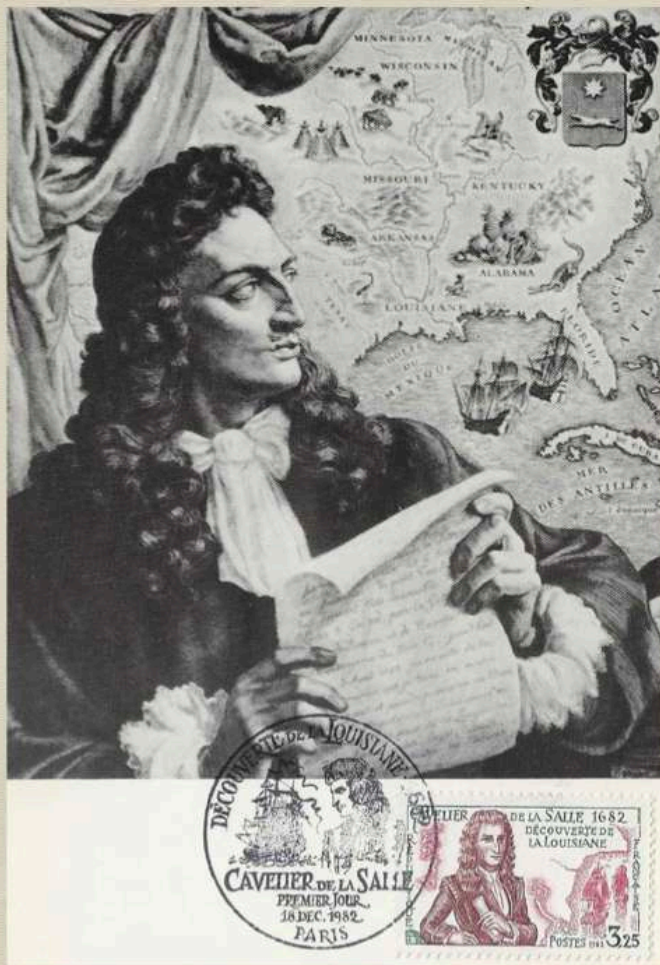


After Henry Hudson's voyage in 1609, the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam at the southern tip of the Manhattan island was established soon after.

Hernando de Soto (c. 1497 ~ 1542) was a Spanish conquistador during Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire in Peru, including the capture of Inca emperor Atahualpa for ransom in 1532. In 1539, he embarked on a long expedition of North America from Florida, through Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, along the "De Soto Trail". On May 8, 1541, his expedition reached the Mississippi River, as the first Europeans documented to do so.

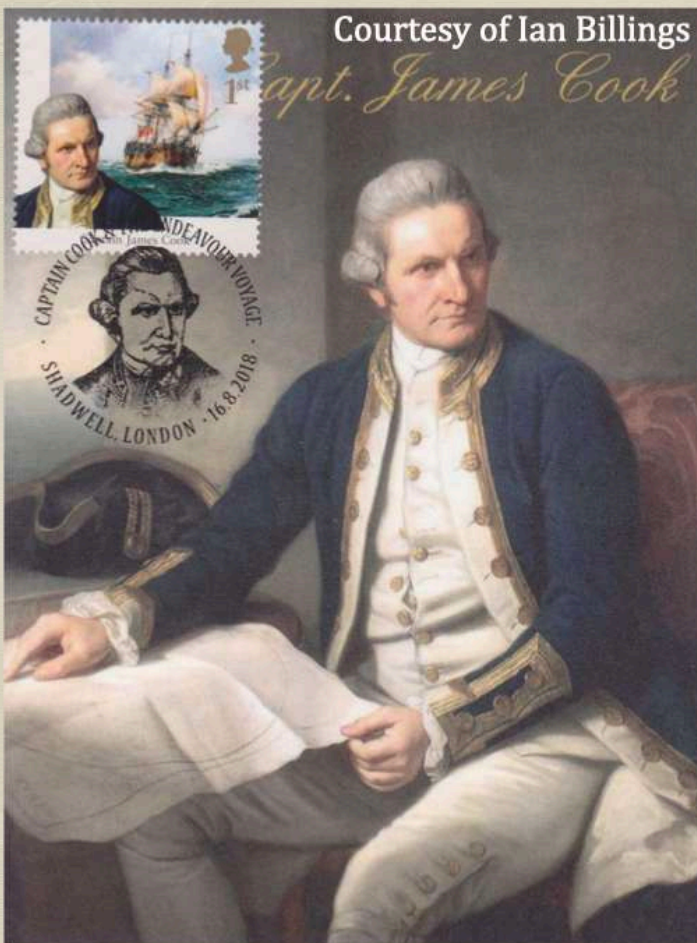


Hernando de Soto expedition landed around present-day Tampa Bay, Florida on May 30, 1539.



Courtesy of George Constantourakis

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643 ~ 1687) explored the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada, and the Mississippi River. In 1682, his expedition party canoed down the lower Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and on April 9 claimed the Mississippi River basin for France, after giving it the name *La Louisiane*, in honor of Saint Louis and Louis XIV. Today, he is remembered as one of the founders of French Louisiana.

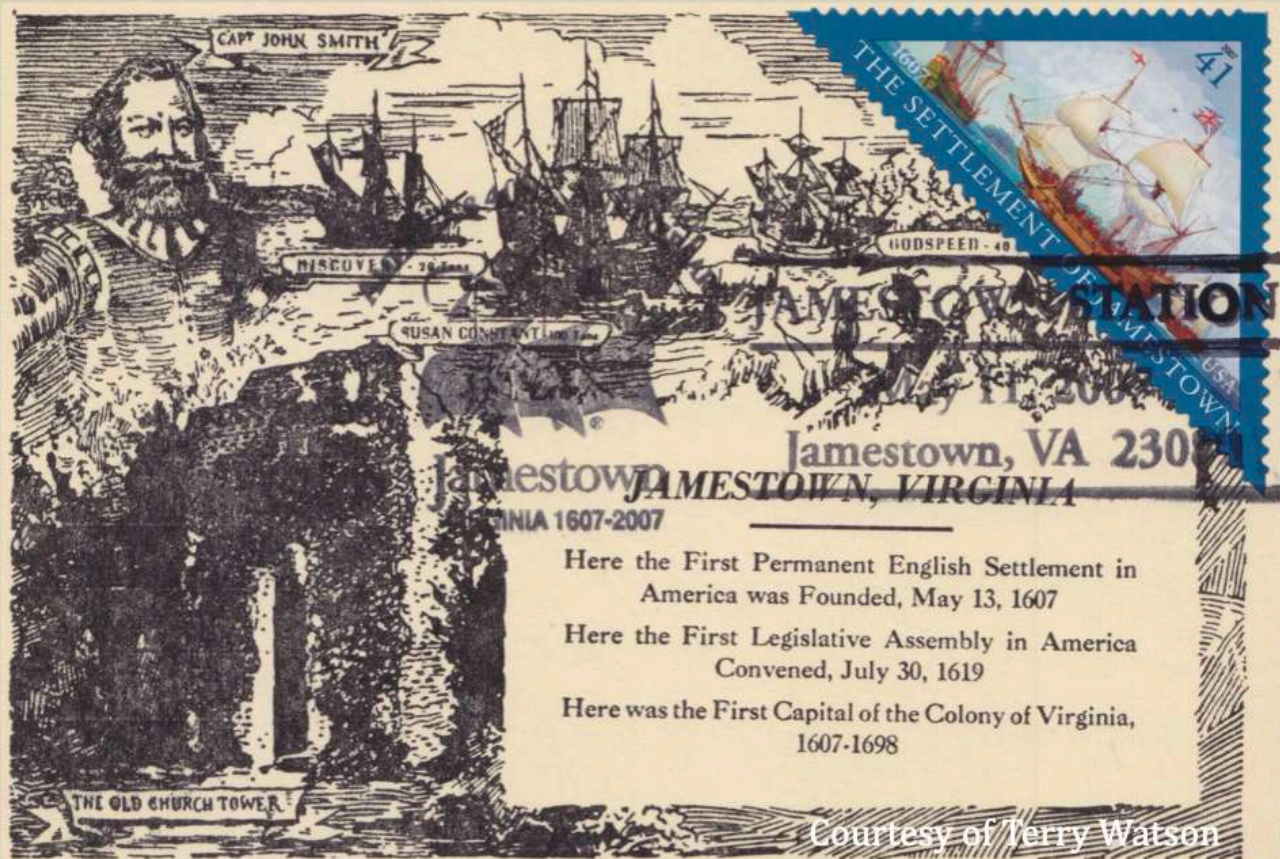


Courtesy of Ian Billings

*Capt. James Cook*

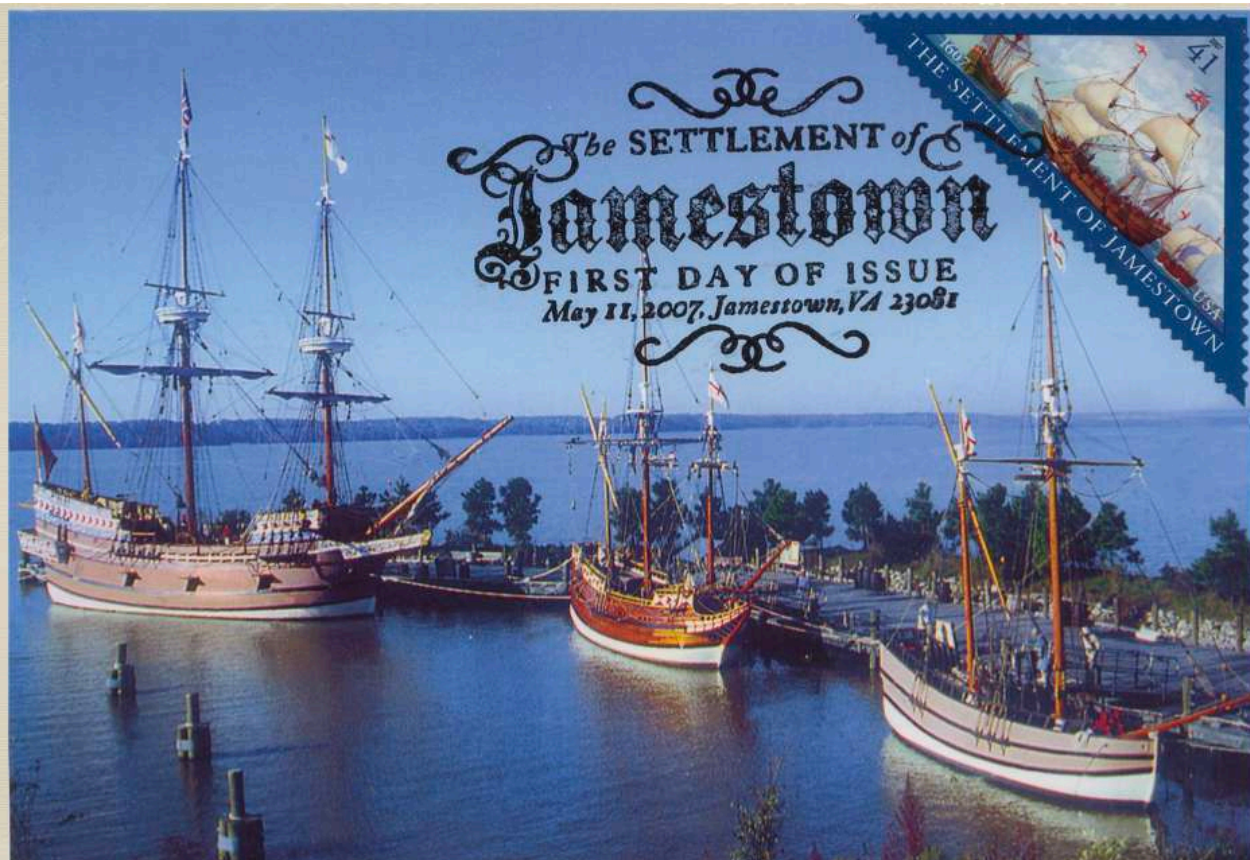


Captain James Cook (1728 ~ 1779), famous for his scientific voyage of the HMS *Endeavour* to Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia in 1768~1770, also visited the Hawaiian Islands, Oregon coast, Vancouver Island and Alaska in 1778.



Courtesy of Terry Watson

The colonial settlement of Jamestown, established on May 14, 1607 in Virginia, was the first permanent English settlement in the Americas.



The three ships which were dispatched to Jamestown by the Virginia Company of London are: *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*.



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.



Captain John Smith was sent by the Virginia Company of London to establish a colonial settlement in 1607 and became one of the leaders of Jamestown. He explored and mapped the Chesapeake Bay waterways. He published eight volumes during his life, including *A Description of New England* (1618) and *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer isles* (1624).

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

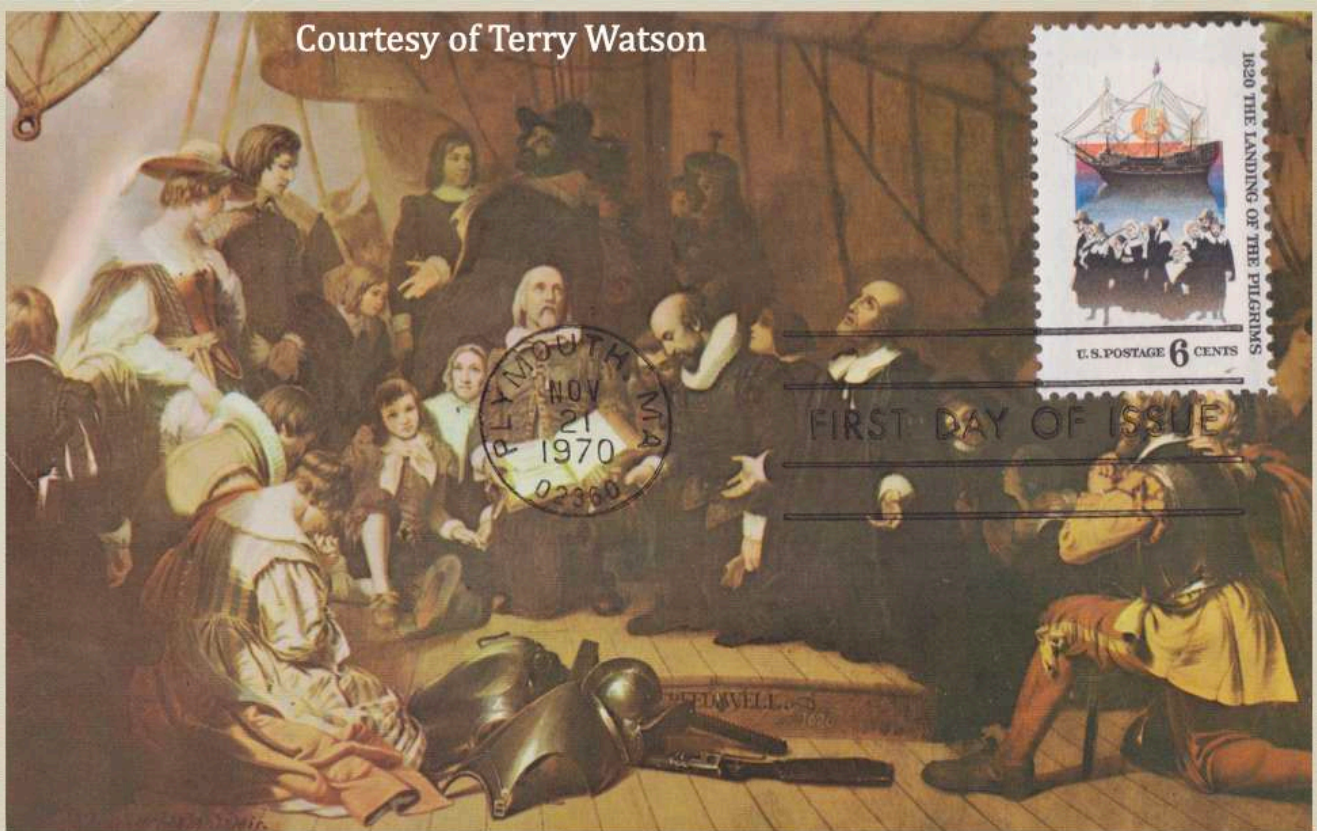
SAUL RADE BROS. & NOVELTY CO. LITH. BALTIMORE, MD.



Courtesy of Ronald van der Leeden

Pocahontas, the daughter of chief Wahunsenacawh, saved the life of John Smith when he was captured by the Powhatans, a native American tribe.

Courtesy of Terry Watson



The Embarkation of the Pilgrims (1857) by Robert Walter Weir depicts religious separatists after exile in Leiden at prayer before setting sail to the New World.

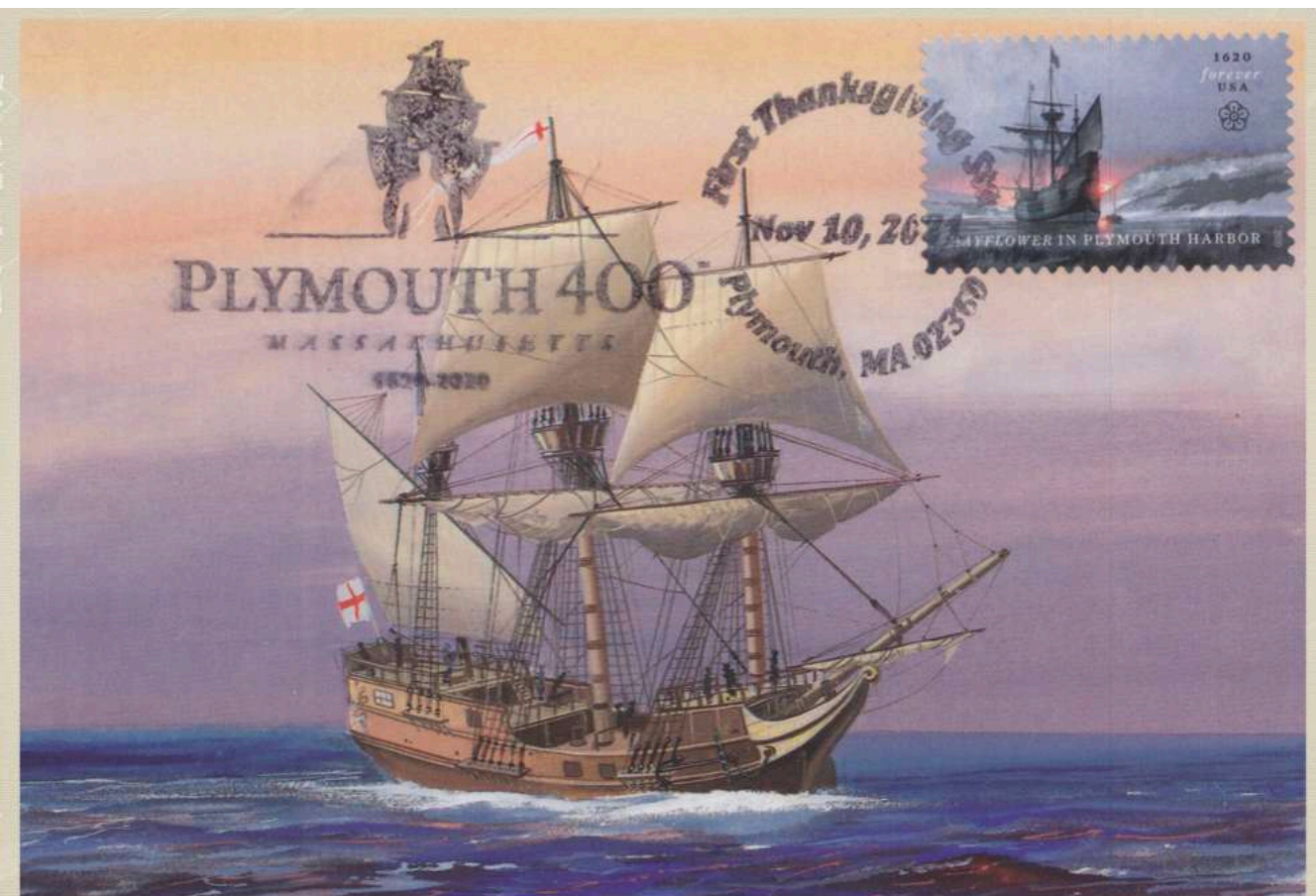
THE MAYFLOWER AT SEA



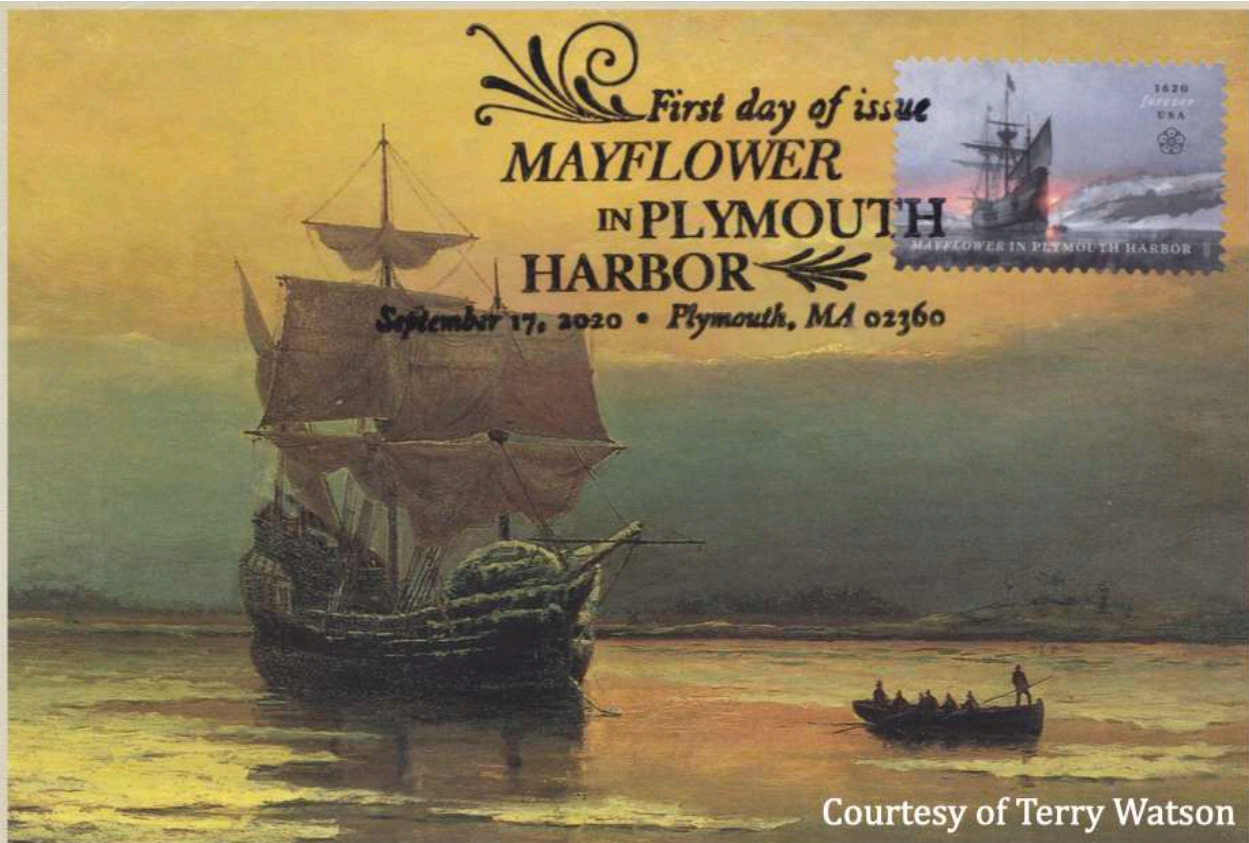
Mayflower transported a group of English families, known today as the Pilgrims to the New World in 1620. Unlike the earlier English colonial settlement at Jamestown, the Pilgrims' goal was religious freedom and self-governance.



Mayflower Pilgrims landed near the tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on November 21, 1620. Their Plymouth settlement celebrated Thanksgiving in 1621.

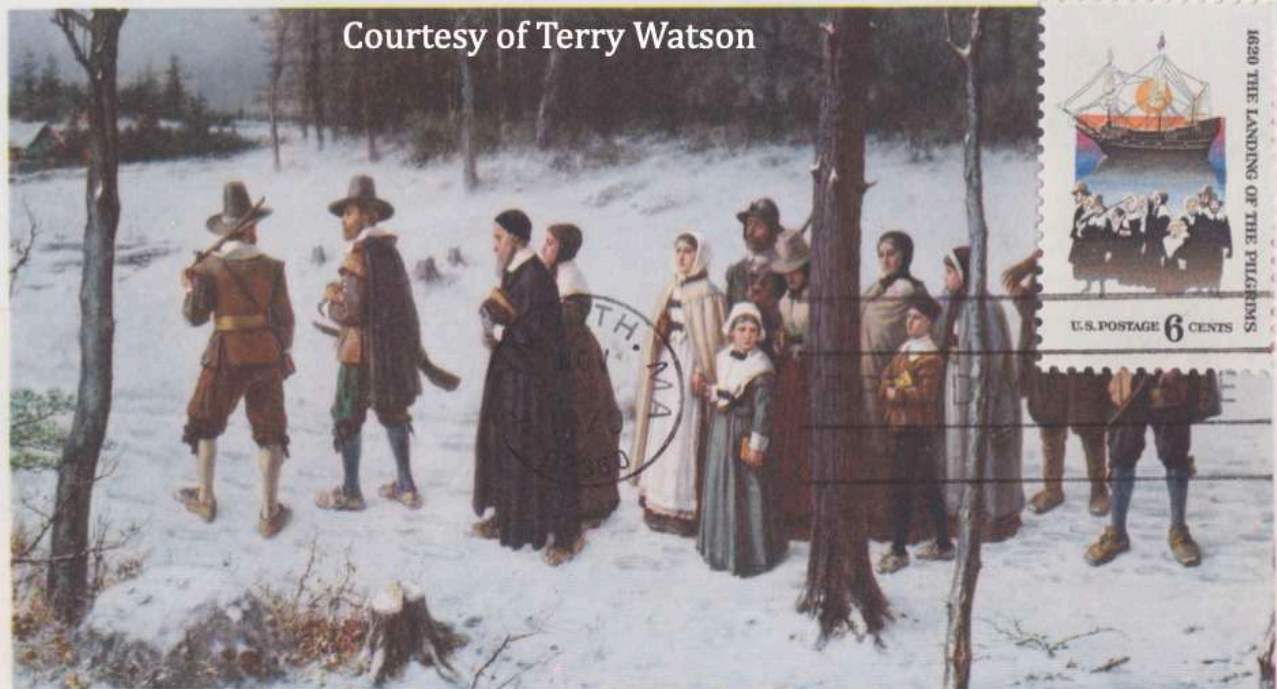


The Pilgrims celebrated their first Thanksgiving in 1621 with native Americans.



Courtesy of Terry Watson

The 1620 Mayflower Pilgrims settlement was named Plymouth Colony in New England, after Plymouth, England, where the Mayflower set sail from.

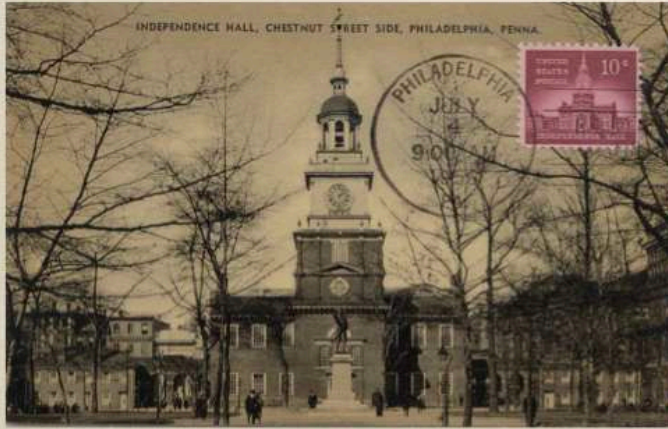


Courtesy of Terry Watson

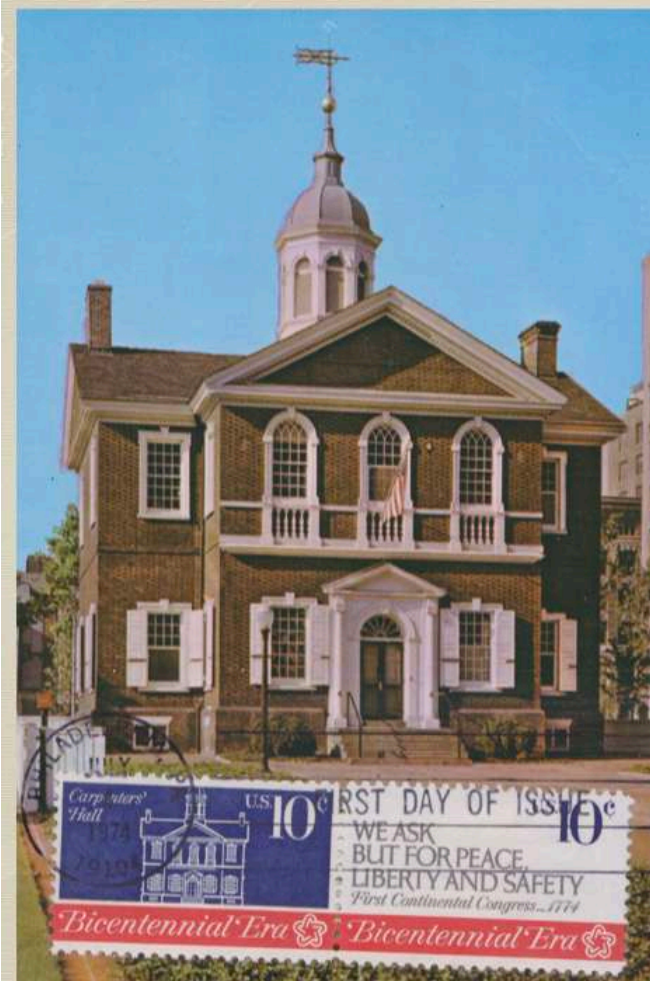
Pilgrims going to church (1867) by George Henry Boughton depicts a group of Pilgrim families, some bearing fire arms, walking across snowy forest clearing to a house of worship. They were ill prepared for the bitter cold weather and did not bring enough food supply. Only 53 out of 102 survived their first winter.

# Eighteenth Century America

## the 2026 Semiquincentennial

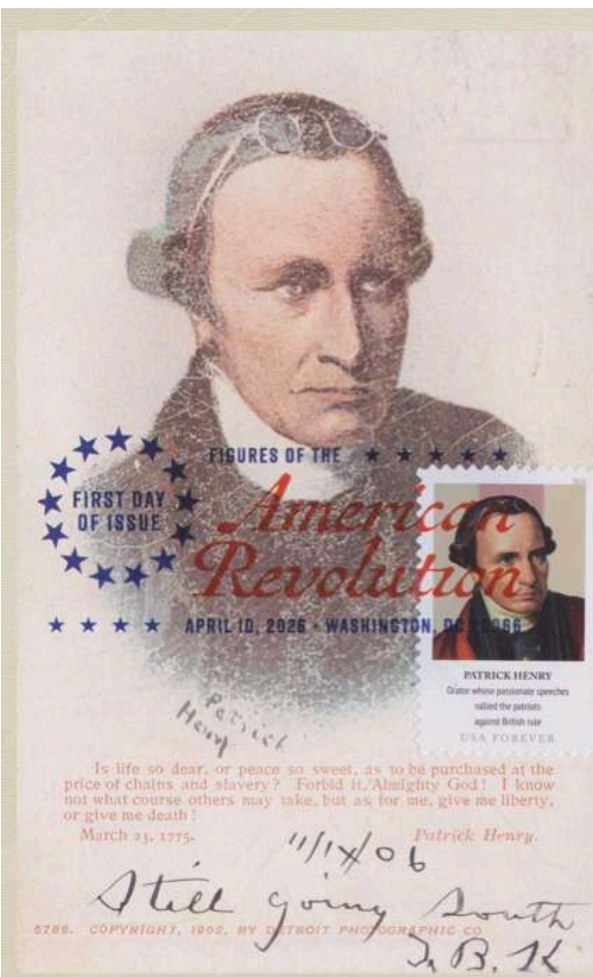
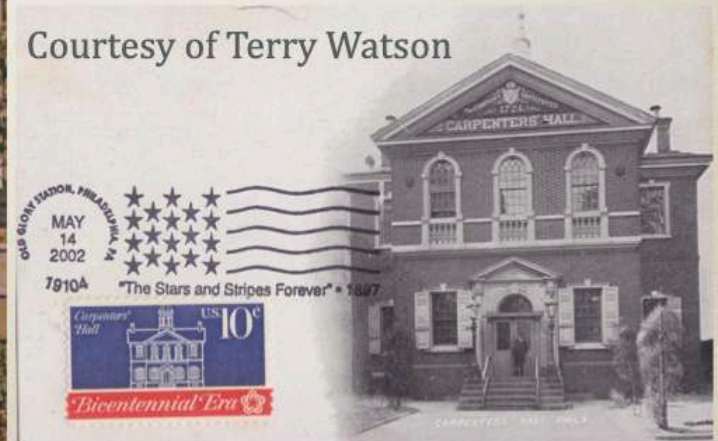


The 1773 Boston Tea Party was a defiant protest against "taxation without representation" by dumping British East India Company tea into Boston Harbor.



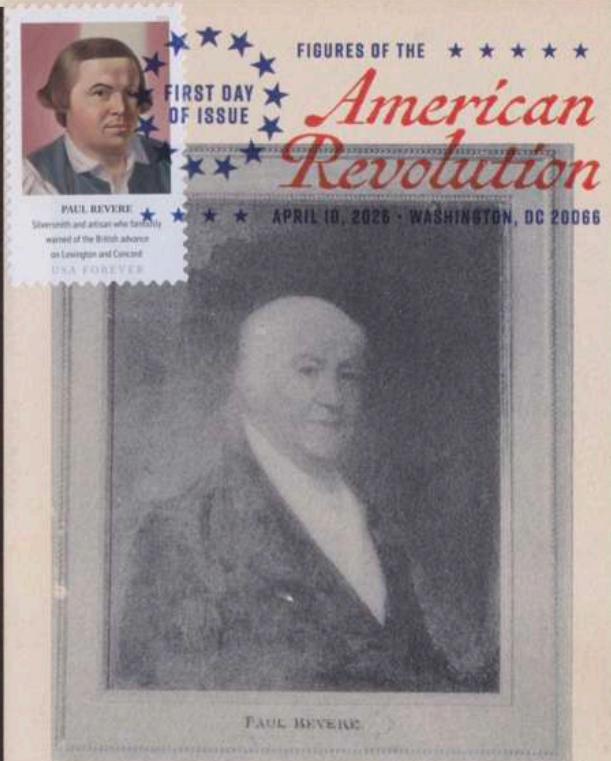
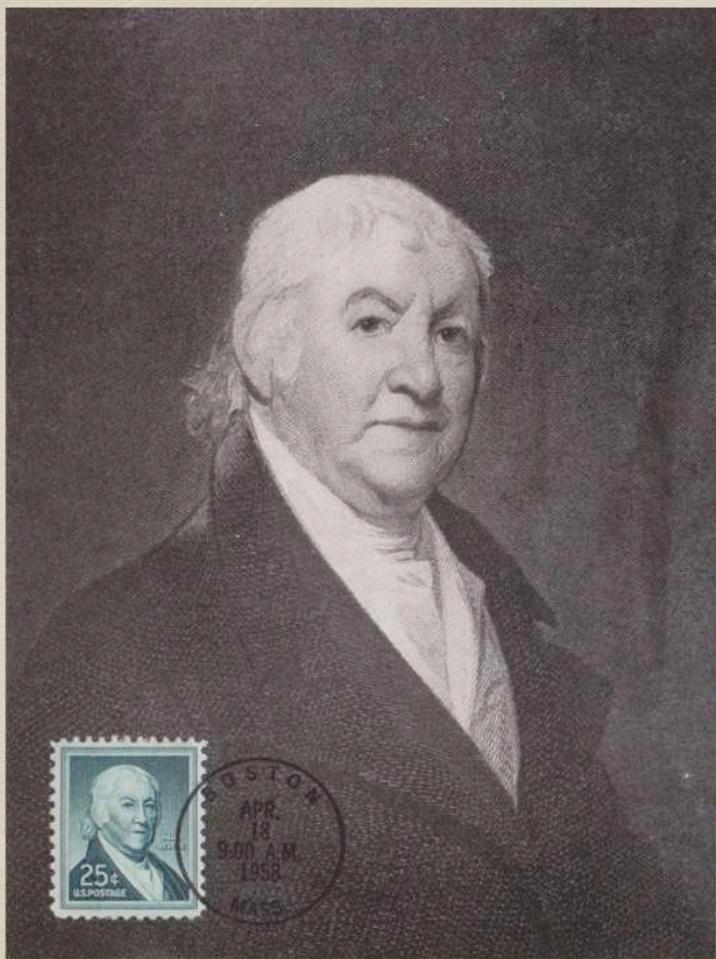
The First Continental Congress (September 5 ~ October 26, 1774), at the Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, signals the beginning of the American Revolution.

Courtesy of Terry Watson



At the Second Virginia Convention on March 23 in 1775, Patrick Henry urged the colony to mobilize for the Revolutionary War with his famous speech *"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"*

On April 18 in 1775, before the American Revolutionary War began in Lexington and Concord, the American Colonial Militias were alerted by "The Midnight Ride" by Paul Revere and other riders from Boston of the approaching British troops.



Photographed from a copy of Gilbert Stuart's Paul Revere. In the Cary Memorial Library, Lexington, Massachusetts.

Paul Revere (1735~1818) was a silversmith from Boston.



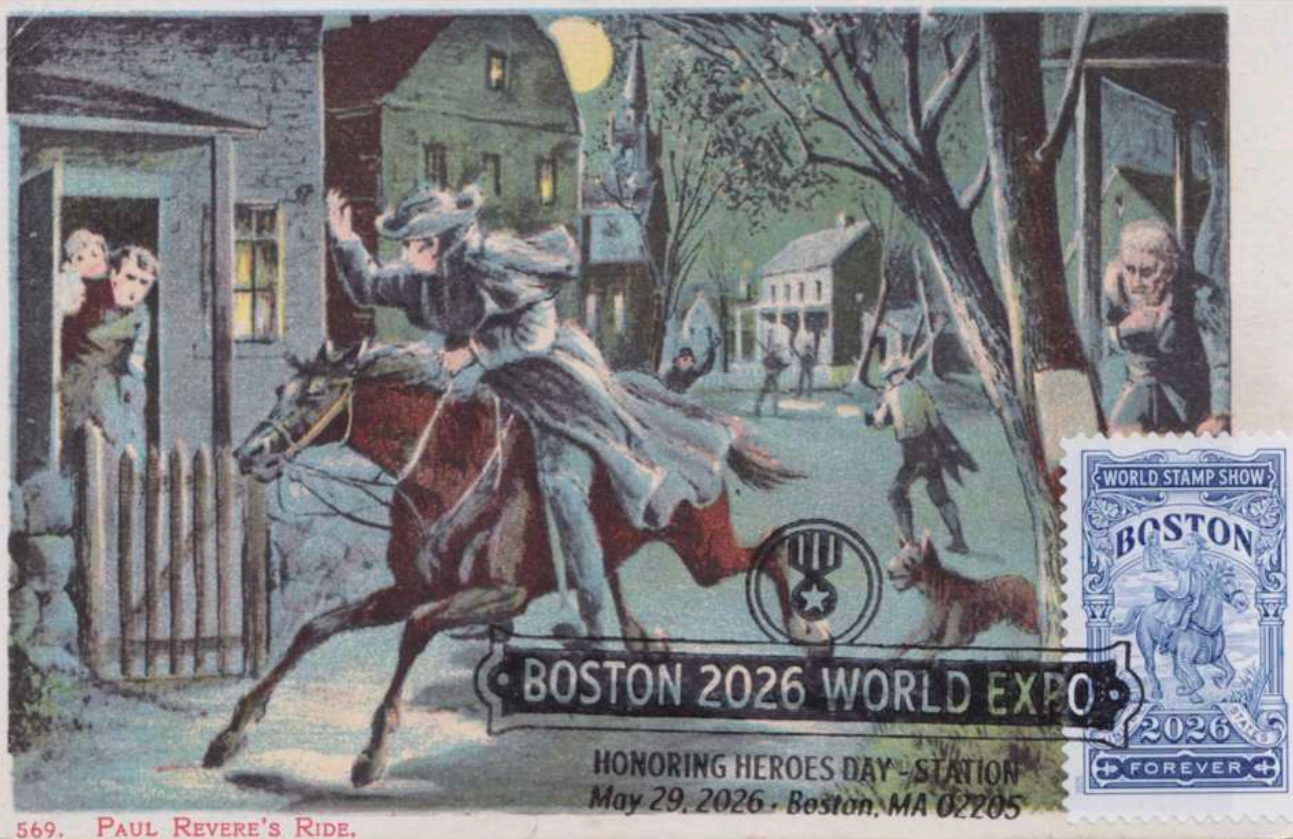
64455

Paul Revere and the sexton of the Old North Church in Boston set up a lantern signal system to alert local Patriots of the approaching British Army troops.





Paul Revere's midnight ride was to warn the local minutemen on the night of April 18, 1775 before the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19.



Paul Revere's midnight ride was to warn the local minutemen on the night of April 18, 1775 before the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19.

Courtesy of Terry Watson

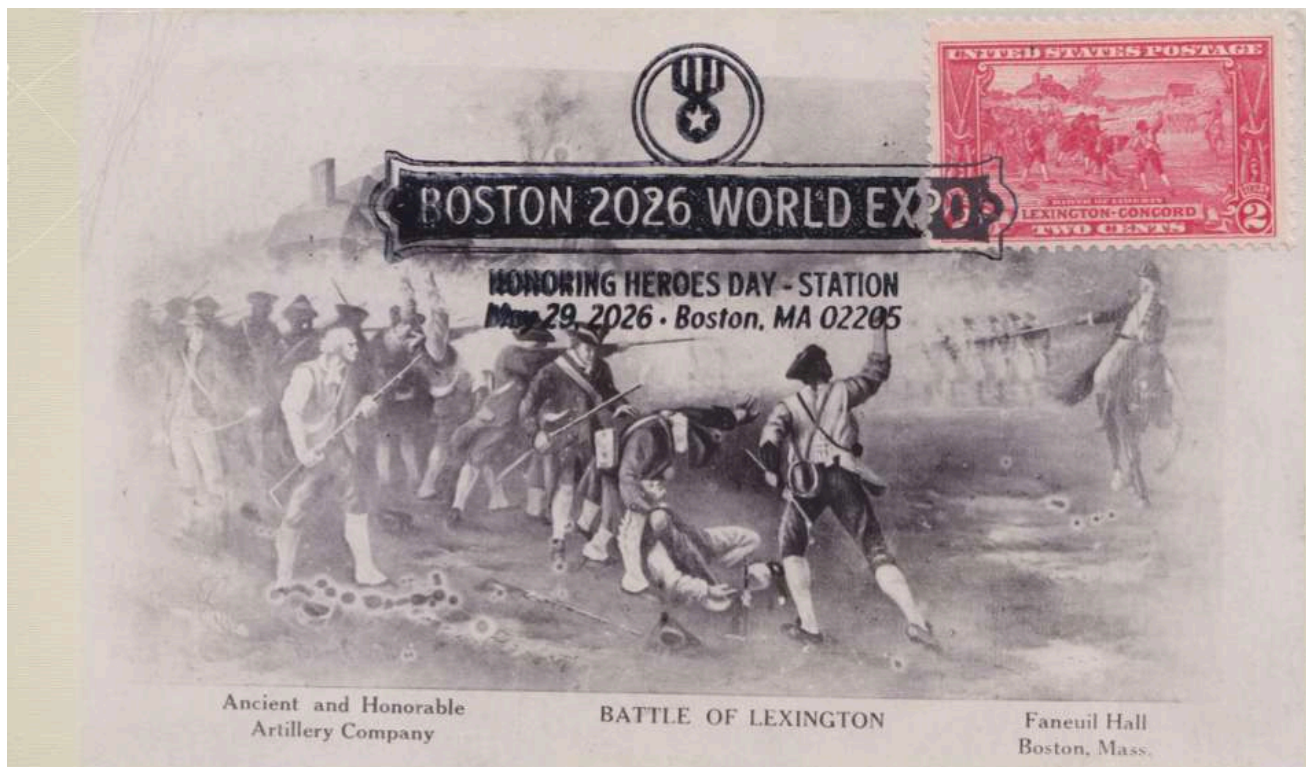
101:—PAUL REVERE'S RIDE, BOSTON, MASS.



"Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was published in 1861.



An equestrian statue of Paul Revere by Cyrus Edwin Dallin was erected at Paul Revere Mall near the Old North Church in Boston, fifty five years after the sculptor won a design competition in 1885.



On April 19 in 1775, the American Revolutionary War between the British Army and American Colonial Militias began in Lexington and Concord. The latter was outnumbered in Lexington and was forced to retreat.



The statue of Captain John Parker by Henry Hudson Kitson, originally meant to represent the common Minuteman, stands at the town green of Lexington.

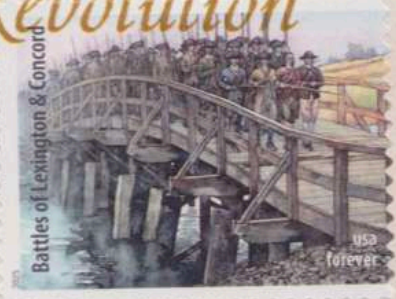


CONCORD, MASS  
190

FIRST DAY  
OF ISSUE

# Battlefields OF THE American Revolution

April 16, 2025  
Concord, MA 01742



BATTLE GROUND

On April 19 in 1775, the American Revolutionary War between the British Army and American Colonial Militias began in Lexington and Concord. The British was outnumbered at the North Bridge in Concord and was forced to retreat.



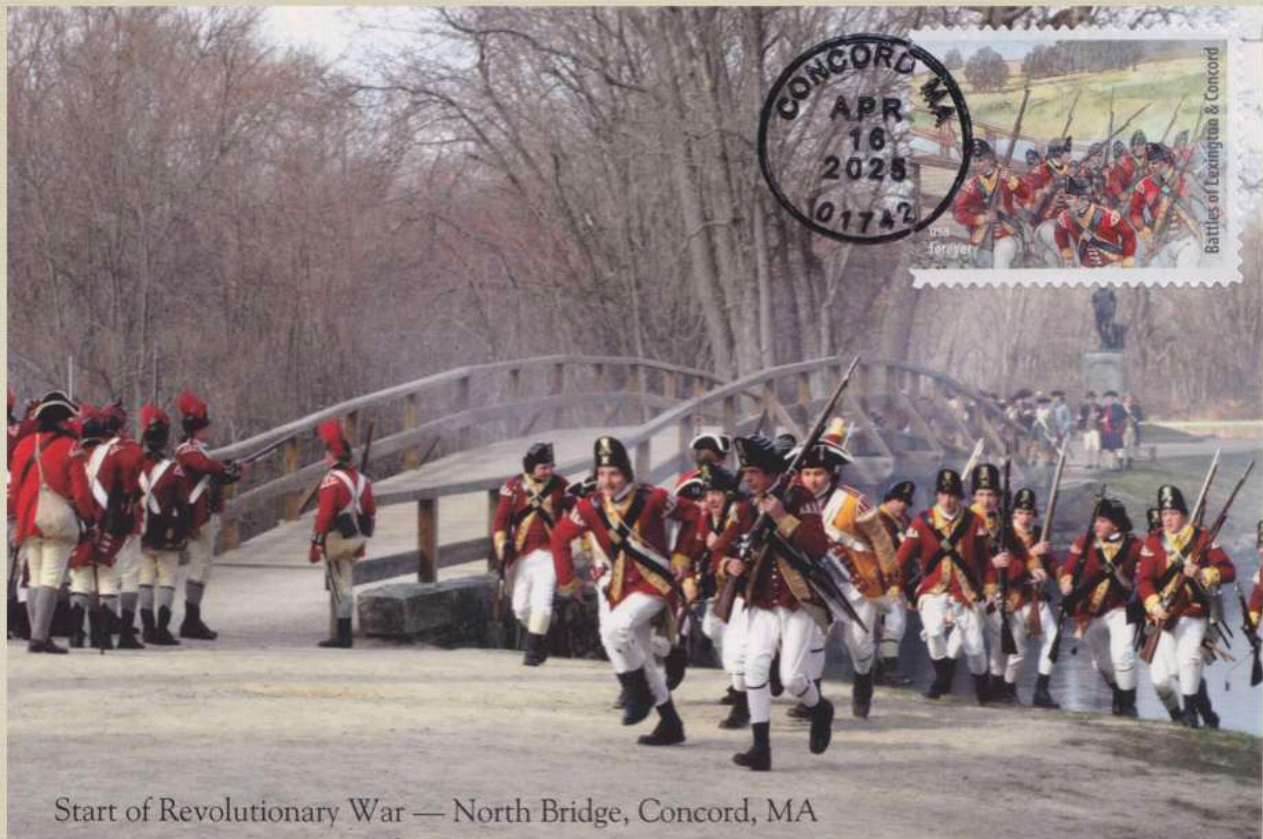
FIRST DAY  
OF ISSUE

# Battlefields OF THE American Revolution

April 16, 2025  
Concord, MA 01742 MASSACHUSETTS

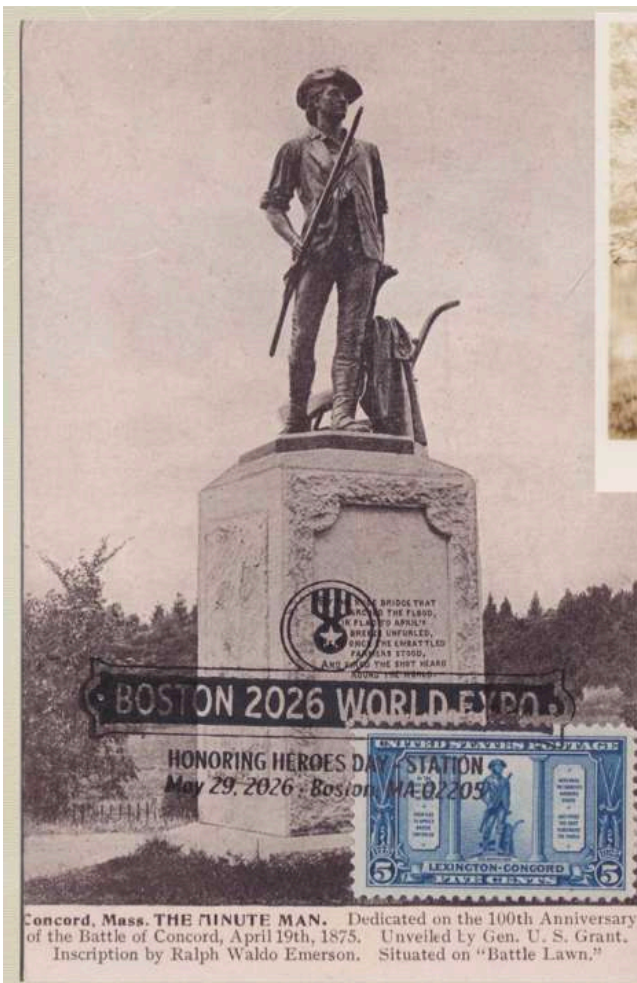


On April 19 in 1775, British troops, outnumbered by American Colonial militiamen at the North Bridge in Concord, were forced to retreat back to Boston.



Start of Revolutionary War — North Bridge, Concord, MA

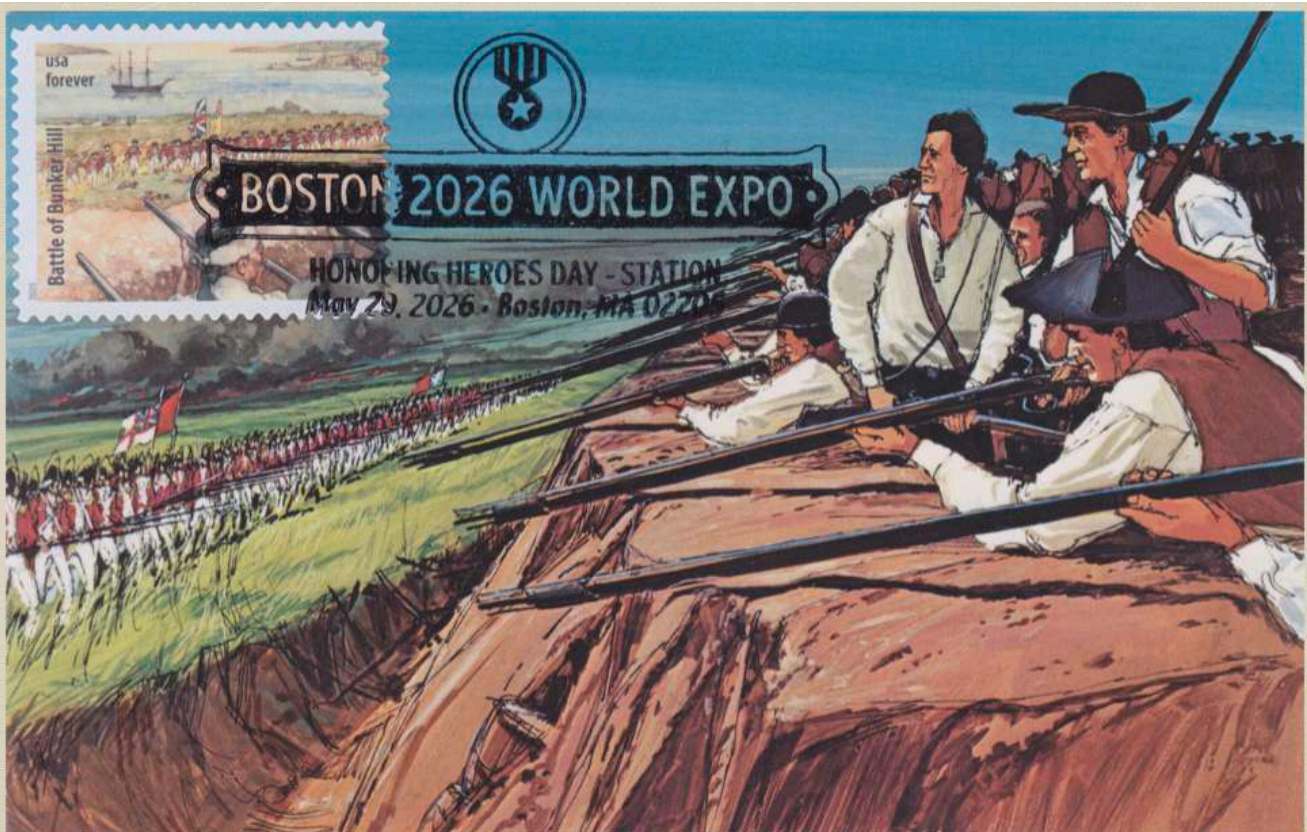
On April 19 in 1775, British troops, outnumbered by American Colonial militiamen at the North Bridge in Concord, were forced to retreat back to Boston.



Concord, Mass. **THE MINUTE MAN.** Dedicated on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Concord, April 19th, 1875. Unveiled by Gen. U. S. Grant. Inscription by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Situated on "Battle Lawn."



The Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French, stands on the western end of the North Bridge in Concord, paying tribute to the Minutemen, members of mobile rapid-response units of the colonial militias during the American Revolutionary War.



1775 Battle of Bunker Hill was fought between the Colonial and British troops on June 17 at the Breed's & Bunker Hills in Charlestown during the Siege of Boston.



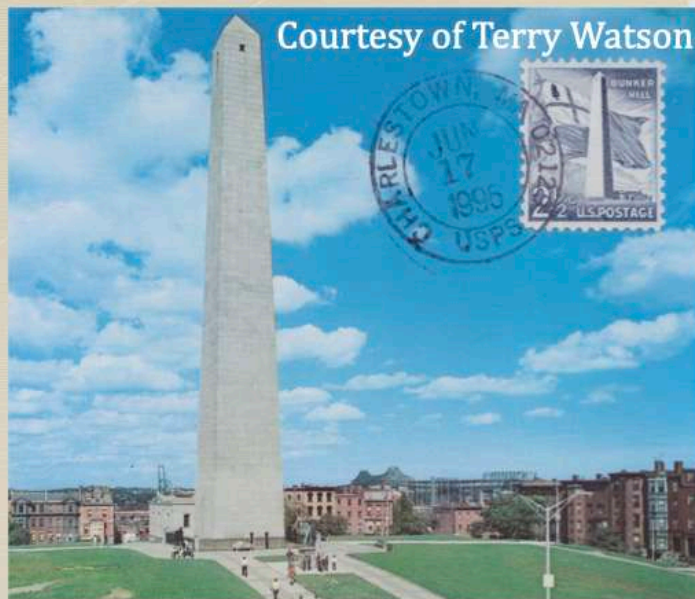
The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775 by John Trumbull depicts the death of Founding Father Joseph Warren.



The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775 by John Trumbull depicts the death of Founding Father Joseph Warren.

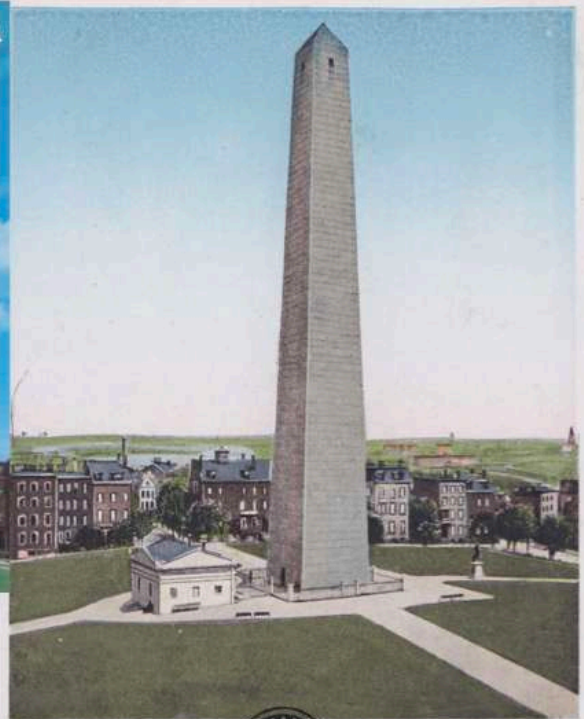


Dr Joseph Warren, President of Massachusetts' Provincial Congress, elected to fight on the front line although he has been appointed Major General.



Courtesy of Terry Watson

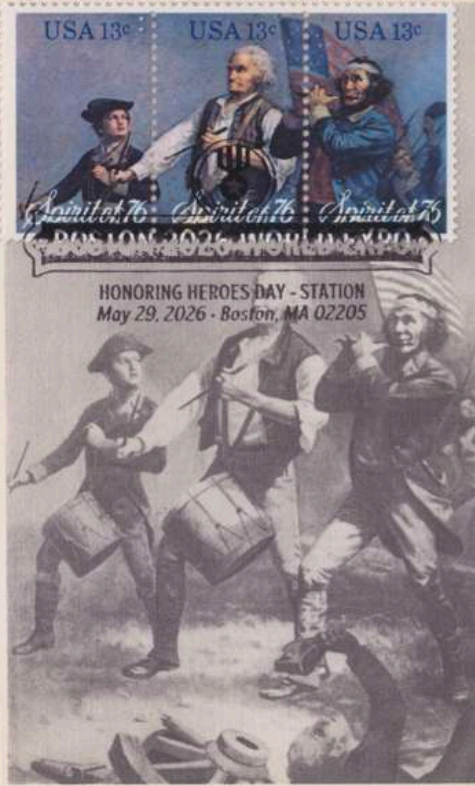
The Bunker Hill Monument, a 221-foot-tall granite obelisk, on Breed's Hill in the Charlestown section of Boston, commemorates the Battle of Bunker Hill where Joseph Warren was killed in action.



Made in Bavaria for Reinher Brothers, Publishers, Boston, Mass. 13408



"Spirit of '76" Painting in Abbott Hall, Marblehead, Mass.

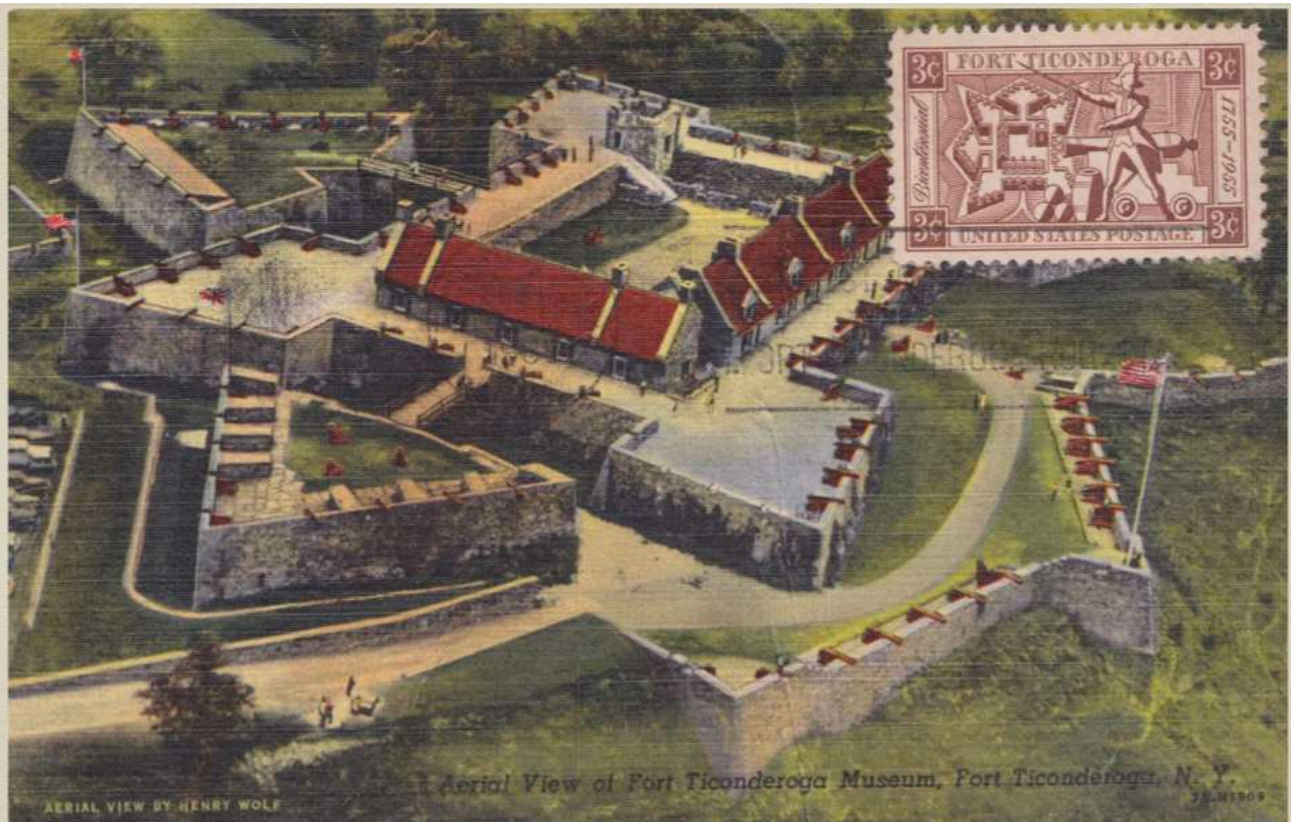


The Spirit of '76, also

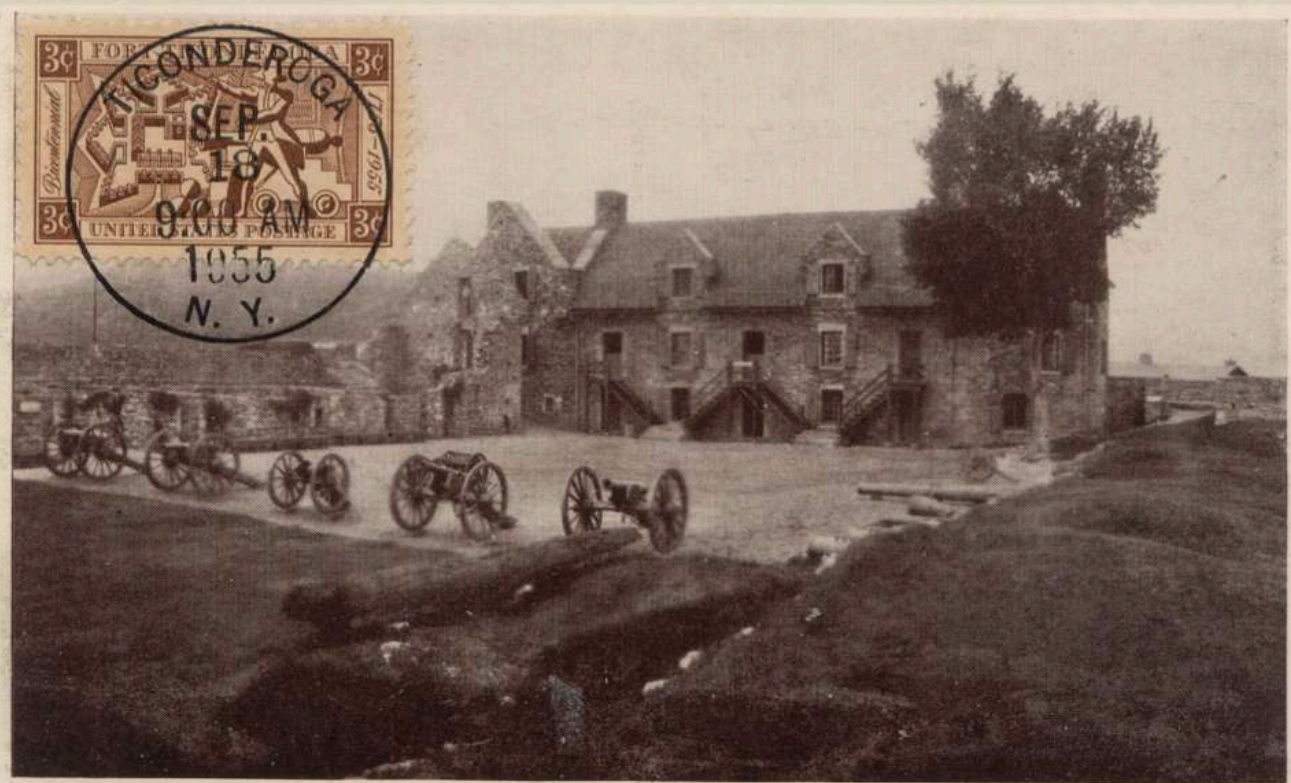
known as Yankee Doodle, by Archibald MacNeal Willard was exhibited in 1876.



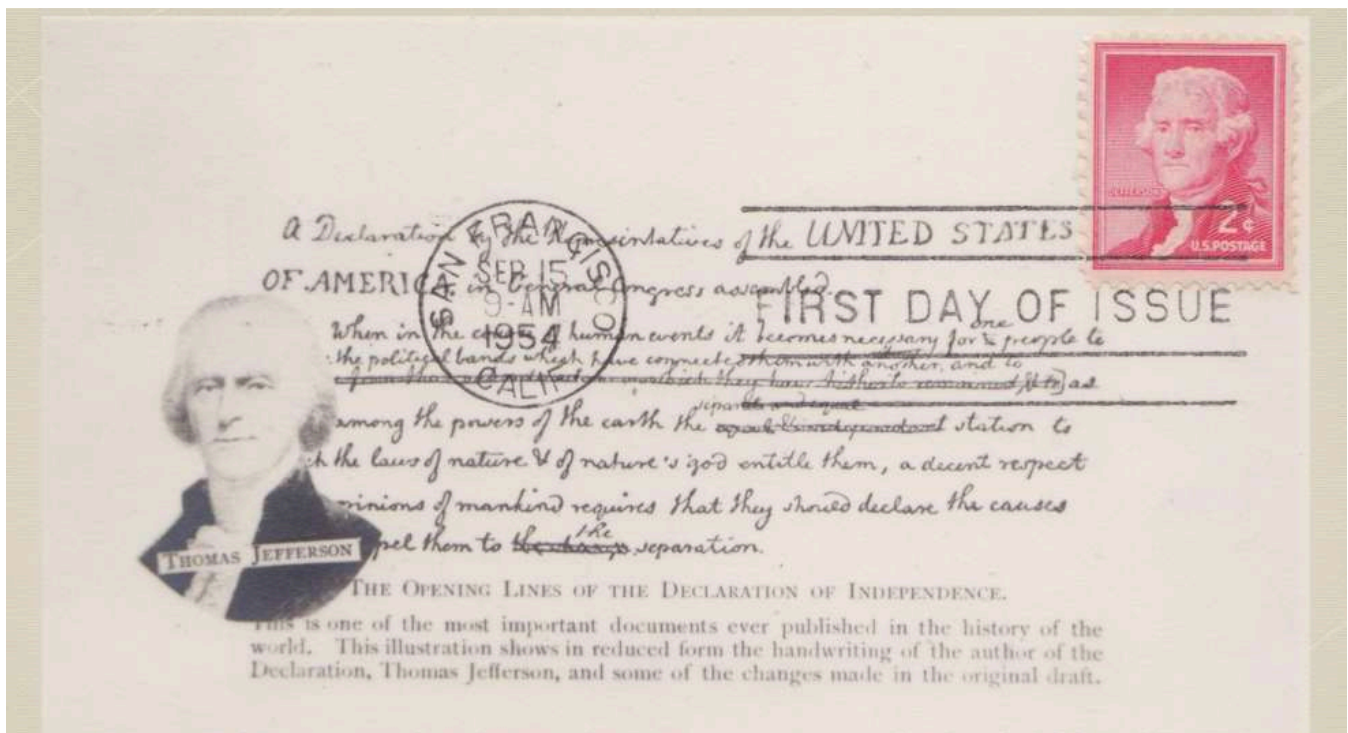
Courtesy of Terry Watson



Fort Ticonderoga, built by French engineer, was taken by the British in 1759, but the American Green Mountain Boys captured it on May 10, 1775.



The canons of Fort Ticonderoga were transported to Boston for its siege before British evacuation in March, 1776.



The Declaration of Independence was primarily drafted by Thomas Jefferson. His initial draft was then reviewed and revised by the appointed Committee of Five (John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman).



The Declaration of Independence draft was reviewed and revised by the appointed Committee of Five (John Adams on the right, Benjamin Franklin on the left, Thomas Jefferson in the middle, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman) before being submitted to the Second Continental Congress for its final adoption on July 4th, 1776.



Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull depicts the presentation of the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress on June 28, 1776.



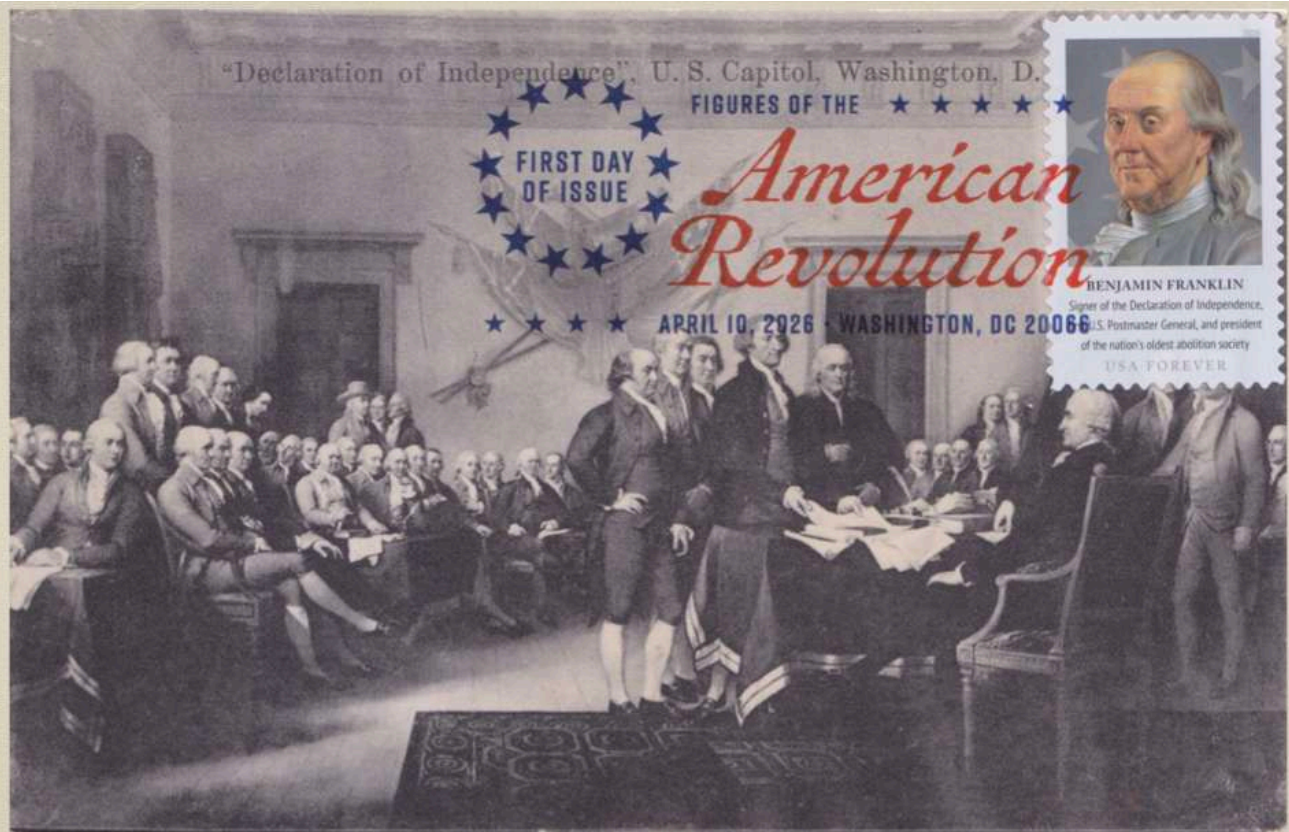
Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull depicts the presentation of the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress on June 28, 1776.



John Trumbull depicts the presentation of the draft of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress appointed Committee of Five on June 28.



John Trumbull depicts the presentation of the draft of the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock (seated as President of Congress) on June 28.



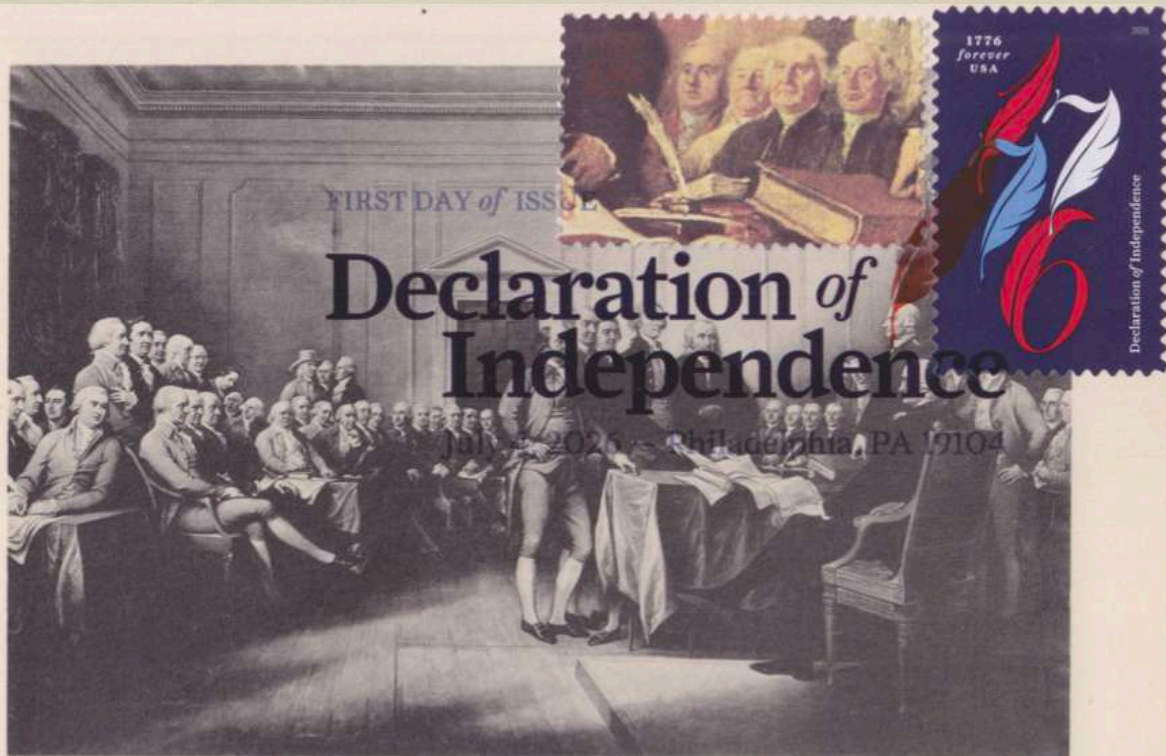
Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull hangs in the United States Capitol rotunda, under the Capitol dome of Washington, District of Columbia.



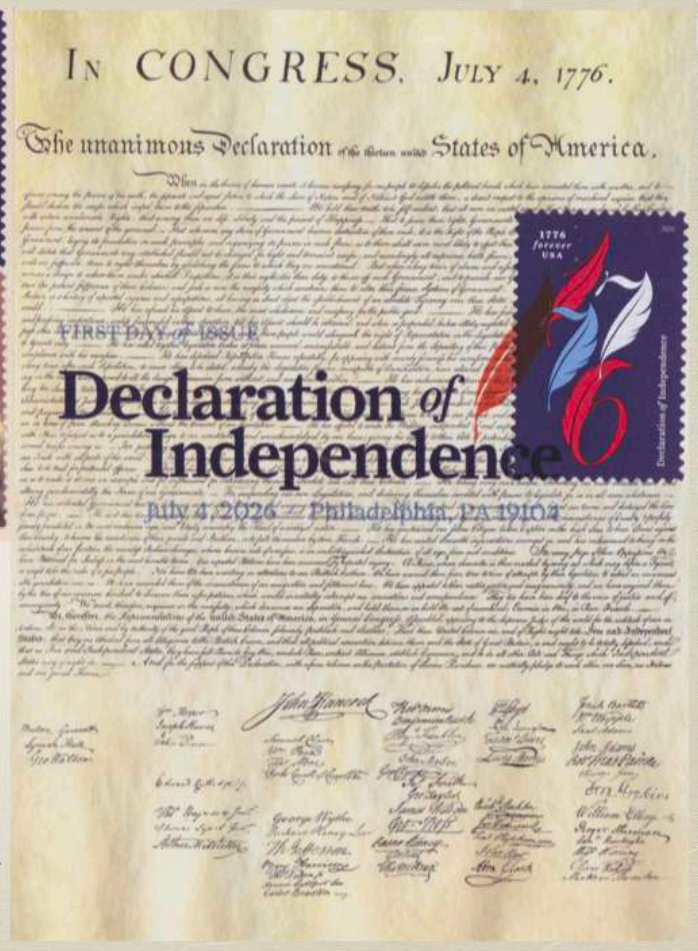
Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull hangs in the United States Capitol rotunda, under the Capitol dome of Washington, District of Columbia.



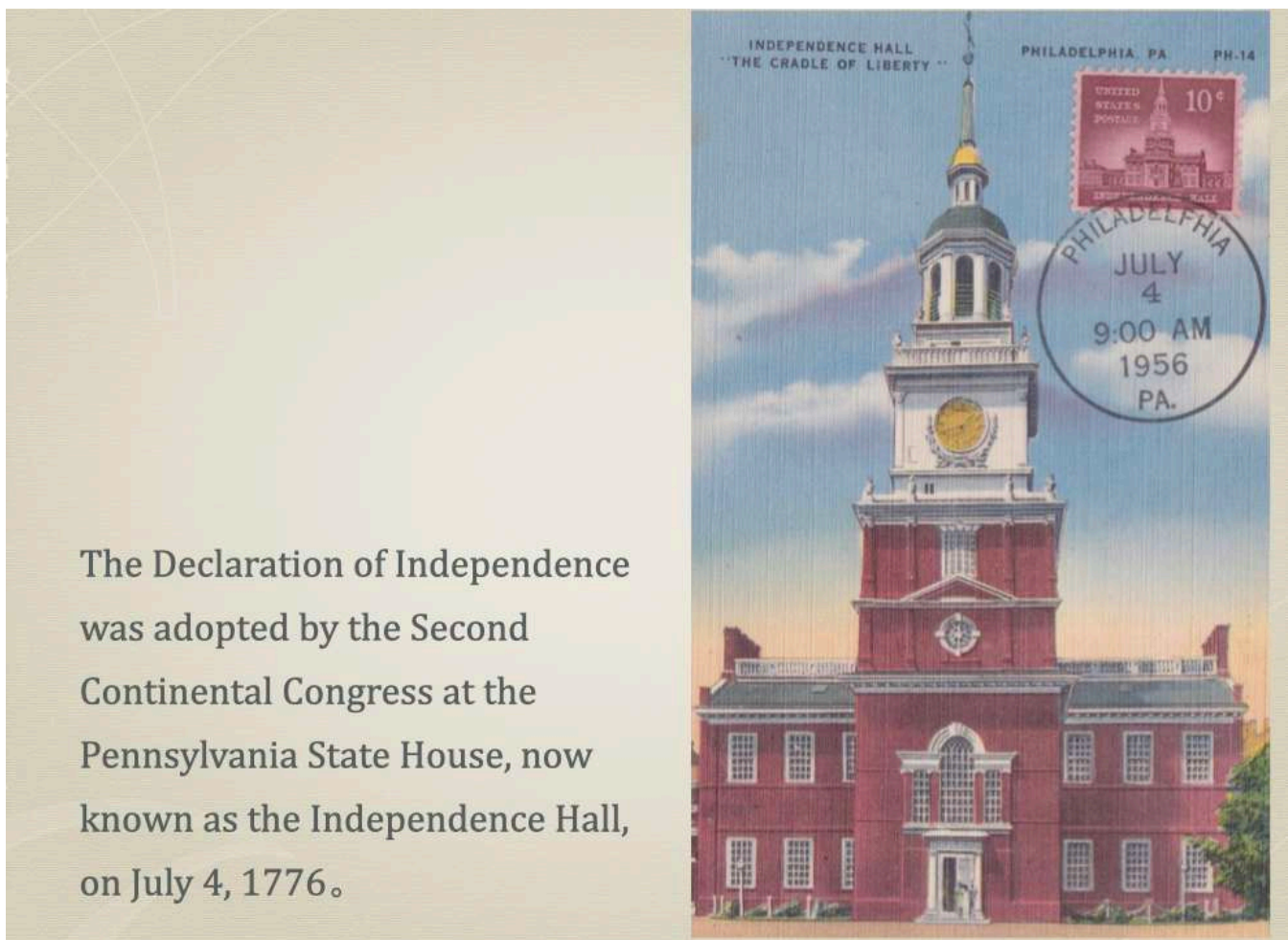
John Trumbull depicts the presentation of the draft of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress appointed Committee of Five on June 28.



John Trumbull depicts one quill pen similar to those used to draft and sign the Declaration of Independence on parchment. Printed copies were made overnight for the public after its ratification by the Second Continental Congress.



The Declaration of Independence was ratified (56:9) by the Second Continental Congress on July 4. John Hancock and most of the 55 delegates representing the Thirteen Colonies signed on August 2, 1776.



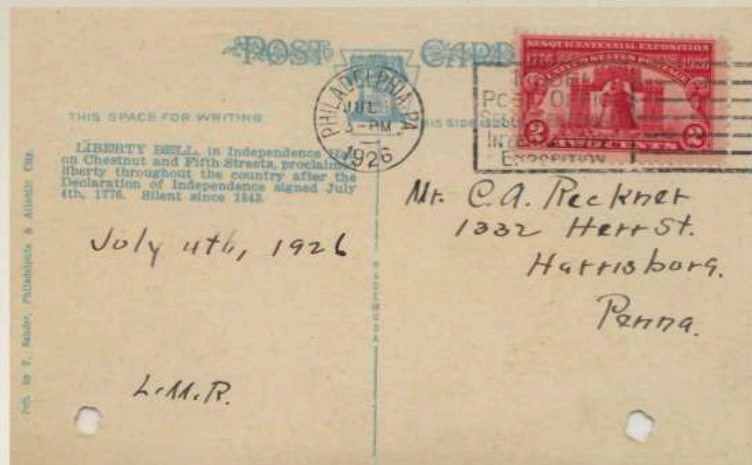
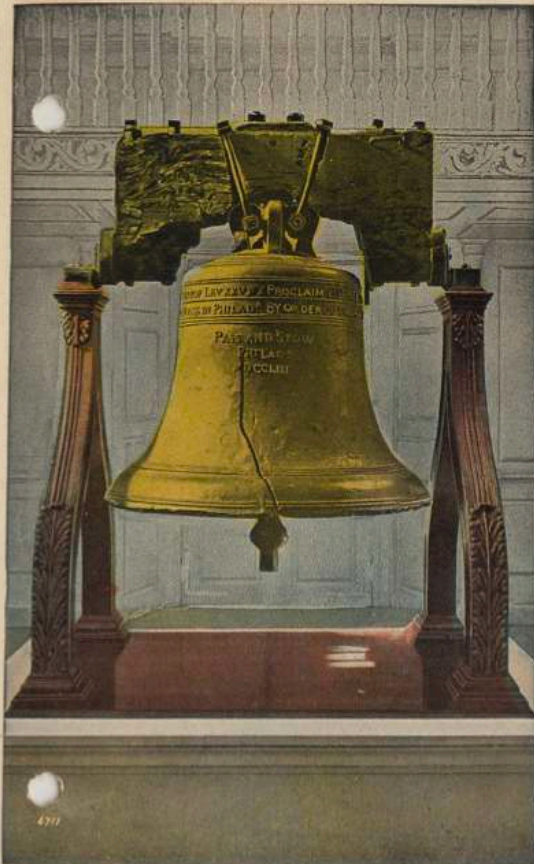
The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress at the Pennsylvania State House, now known as the Independence Hall, on July 4, 1776.



3A-H943

The Liberty Bell was originally placed in the steeple of Pennsylvania State House, now known as the Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

158:—Old Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.



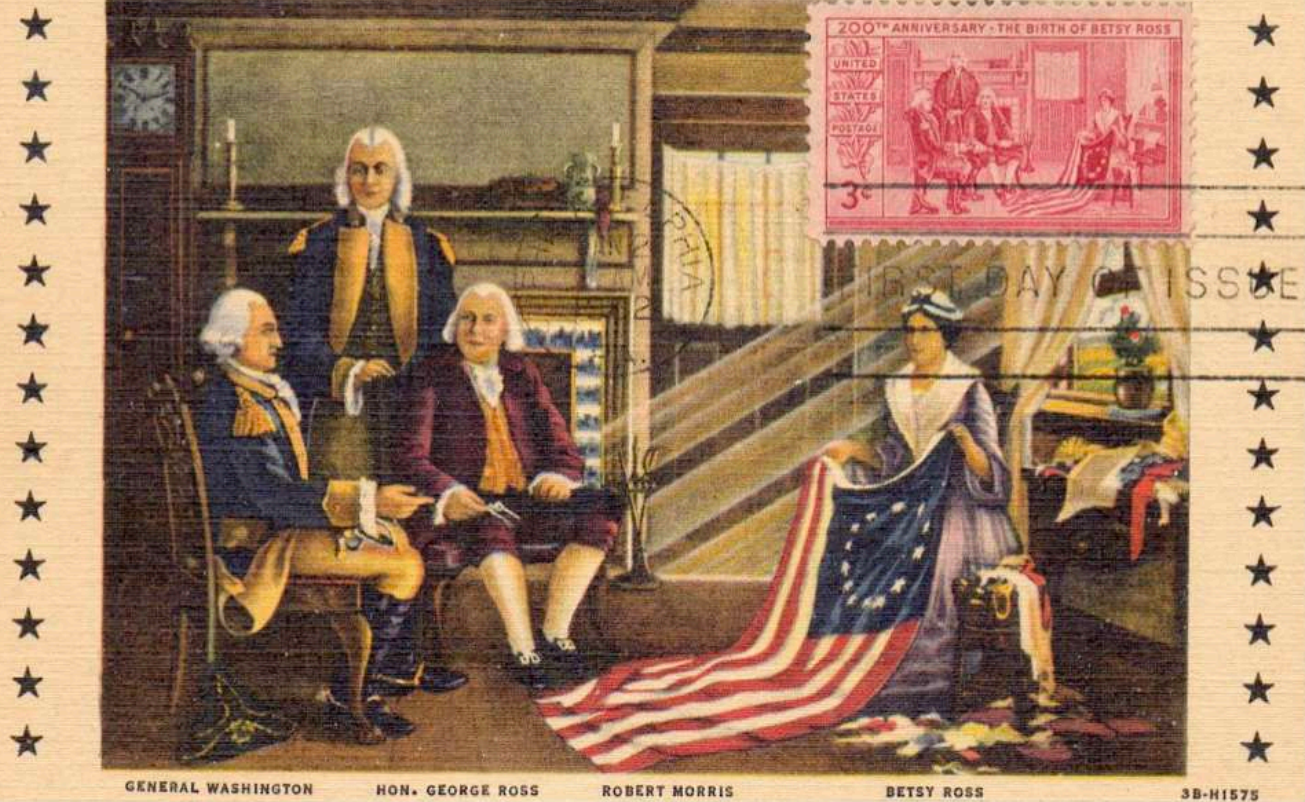
The Liberty Bell, previously known as the State House Bell or Old State House Bell, was cast in 1752 with the motto "Proclaim LIBERTY Throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof". First issue of Liberty Bell stamps with July 4th 1926

cancellation on postcard imprinted with concordant images on both sides.

George Washington served as Colonel in the Virginia Regiment as painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1772.



George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Army on June 15 when the American Revolutionary War against the British began in 1775.



Betsy Ross presenting the first U.S. flag to General George Washington in 1776.



After the Battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776), when the Continental Army was besieged by British troops at the Brooklyn Heights, George Washington led their stealth retreat to Manhattan without any loss of supplies or life.



Washington Crossing the Delaware by Emanuel Leutze depicts the crossing of the Delaware River by the Continental Army on the Christmas night of 1776.



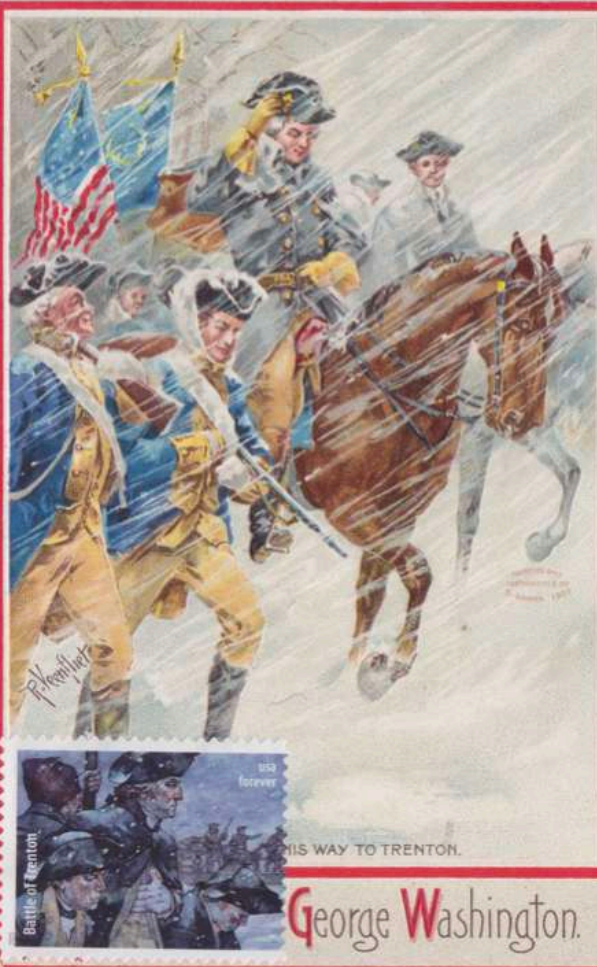
Emanuel Leutze depicts General George Washington leading his men of the Continental Army across the Delaware River by boat on Christmas night.



Emanuel Leutze depicts Lieutenant James Monroe of the Continental Army holding the American flag behind General George Washington.



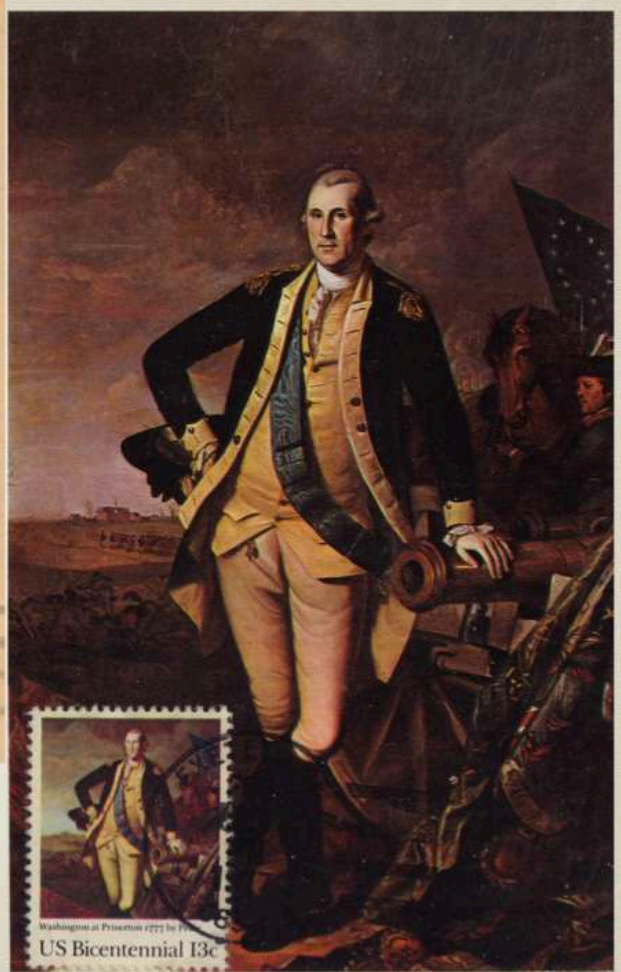
Washington Crossing the Delaware by Emanuel Leutze depicts the crossing of the Delaware River by the Continental Army on the Christmas night of 1776.



The Battle of Trenton on the morning of December 26, 1776 was won by the Continental Army when Washington led them in a surprise attack on a garrison with Hessian (German) mercenaries fighting for the British after crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night.



The Capture of the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, 1776 by Alonzo Chappel celebrates the Continental Army's victory at the Battle of Trenton.



Washington

at Princeton by Charles Willson Peale depicts George Washington after the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777.



Herkimer at Oriskany 1777 by Yohn  
US Bicentennial 13cents

Herkimer at the Battle of Oriskany by Frederick Coffay Yohn depicts a wounded General Nicholas Herkimer rallying the Tryon County militia on August 6, 1777.

Surrender of Burgoyne, Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777



5C-H280

The Surrender of General Burgoyne by John Trumbull depicts British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, New York on October 17, 1777.



SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE, SARATOGA, OCT. 17, 1777.

Courtesy of Terry Watson

The Surrender of General Burgoyne by John Trumbull depicts British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, New York on October 17, 1777.

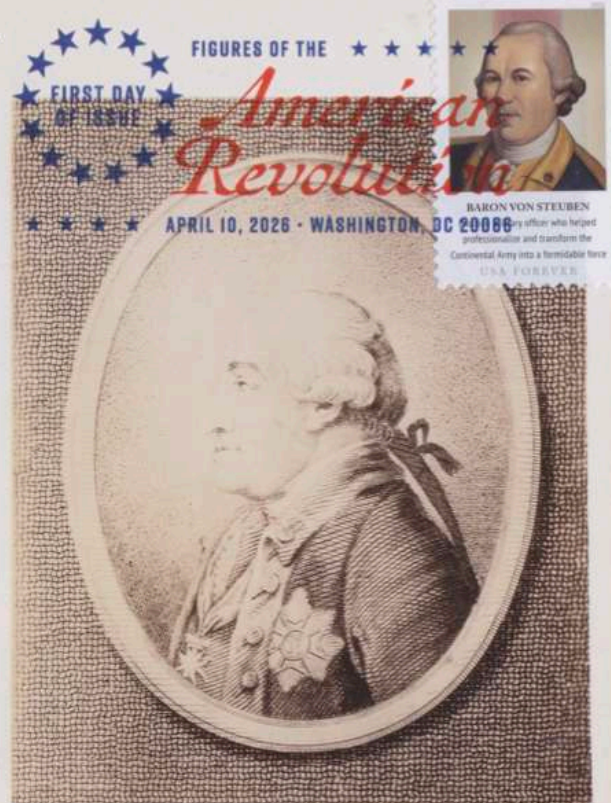


The March to Valley Forge, December 19, 1777 by William B. T. Trego depicts the Continental Army limping into their winter encampment at Valley Forge.



Washington in Prayer at Valley Forge depicts him praying for people of all religious faiths to come together as citizens of a new nation. That winter at Valley Forge was arguably the darkest hour of the Continental Army.

Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben volunteered to join the Continental Army in 1777 after 17 years of military service in the Prussian Army, as *aide-de-camp* to Frederick the Great and attending his elite school for young military officers. He joined Washington at Valley Forge and was appointed Inspector General of the Continental Army. He wrote *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States* as the army's drill manual, thus reforming the Continental Army into a disciplined and professional fighting force.



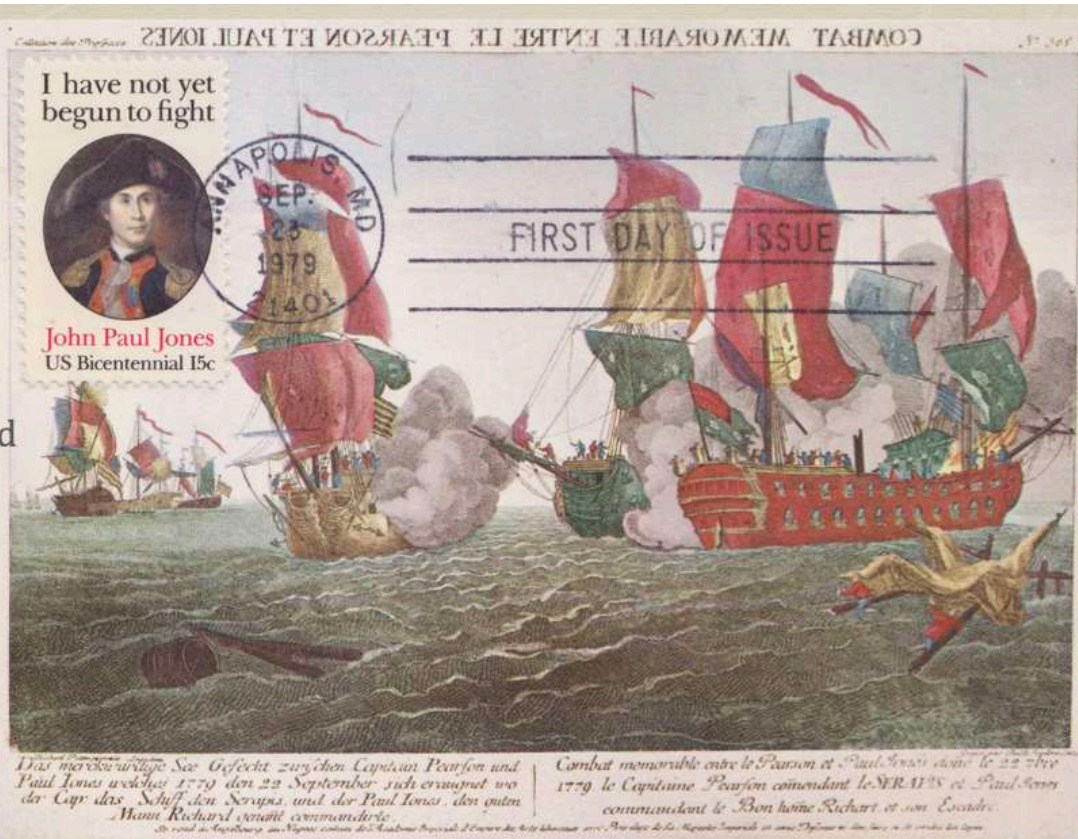
MAJOR GENERAL BARON STEUBEN

Born Nov. 15, 1730, in Magdeburg, Germany  
Died Nov. 28, 1794, in Steuben, New York



Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben joined Washington at Valley Forge and was appointed Inspector General of the Continental Army in charge of reform.

At the Battle  
of Flambo-  
rough Head  
(Sept 23, 17-  
79), Captain  
John Paul  
Jones attacked  
the British  
frigate HMS  
*Serapis* off  
the English  
coast, rever-  
sing an early



defeat since his ship, *Bonhomme Richard* which was a gift from France, was out-  
gunned, with his famous line "I have not yet begun to fight!" into eventual victory.

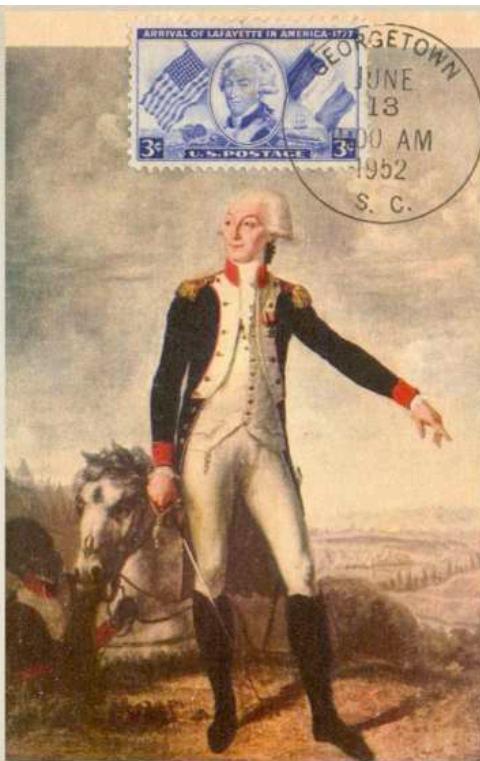


Captain John Paul Jones and his men prepare to board the  
British vessel "Serapis".

Although *Bonhomme Richard* was badly battered, John Paul Jones refused to  
surrender. With his famous rallying cry, he managed to force HMS *Serapis* to  
surrender instead after he turned the tide during close-quarters combat.

On June 13, 1777,  
a 19-year-old  
French aristocrat,  
Gilbert du Motier,  
Marquis de La  
Fayette, arrived  
in South Carolina  
to join the Conti-  
nental Army.  
With the help by  
the French naval  
blockade of  
Chesapeake Bay,

he won the decisive siege of Yorktown in 1781,  
the final major battle of the Revolutionary War,  
thus securing American independence.

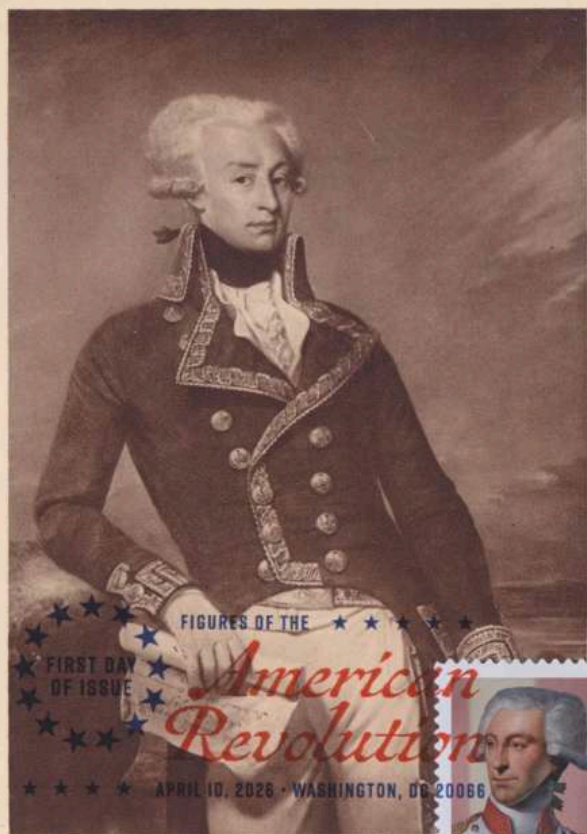


#### GÉNÉRAL LAFAYETTE

(Marie-Joseph-Paul-Roch-Yves-Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de)  
Né en 1757, à Chavagnac près de Brionde, mort à Paris en 1834.  
A vingt ans il se mit au service des Américains  
et accomplit trois voyages en Amérique, de retour en France, il fut élu député (1789)  
chef de la Garde Nationale à qui il donna la cocarde tricolore (1789)  
et commanda une armée contre la Coalition (1792). Arrêté après le 10 Août  
et enfermé à Olmütz, il fut remis en liberté au traité de Campo-Formio (1797).  
Il fut à nouveau chef de la Garde Nationale après la Révolution de 1830.  
« La déclaration des Droits de l'homme fut votée sur la proposition de Lafayette. »

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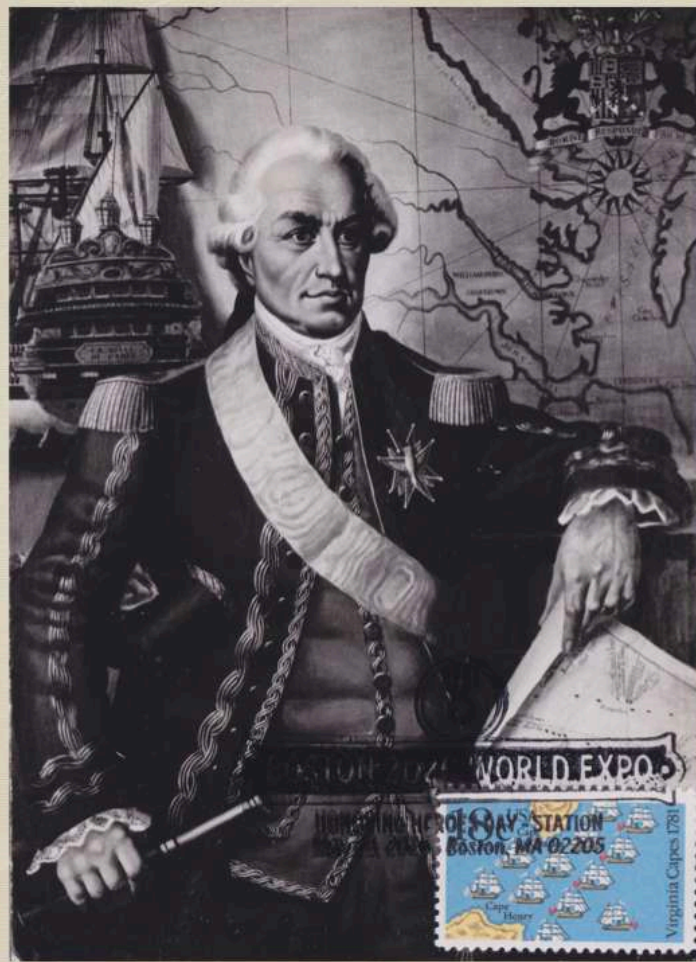


LA FAYETTE  
(1757-1834)

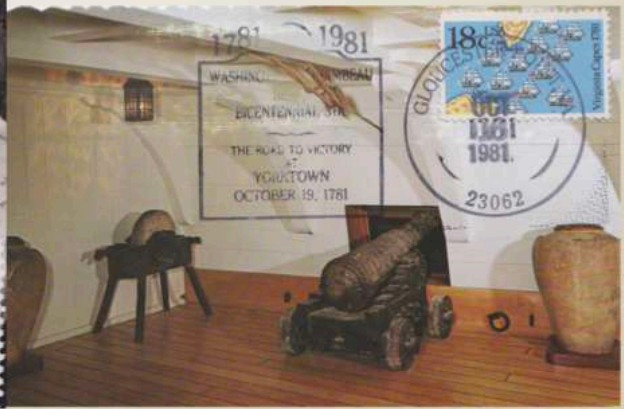


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At the Battle of the Chesapeake on 5 September in 1781, also known as the Battle of the Virginia Capes, the French naval fleet under Rear Admiral François Joseph Paul, the Comte de Grasse, prevented the Royal Navy from reinforcing or evacuating the besieged British forces at Yorktown in Virginia.



Washington and Lafayette at the Battle of Yorktown by Reuben Law Reed.



The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis by John Trumbull depicts British Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis surrendering to end the siege of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

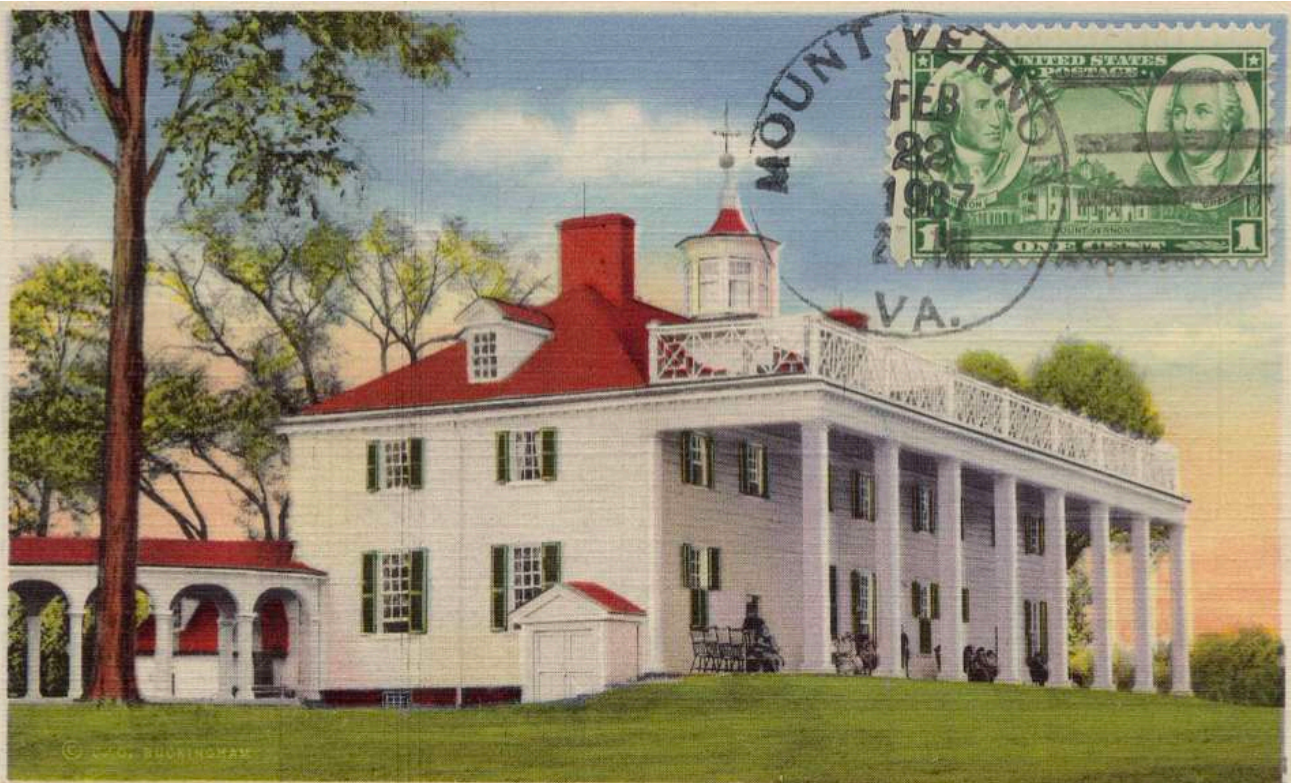


The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis by John Trumbull depicts British Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis surrendering to end the siege of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.



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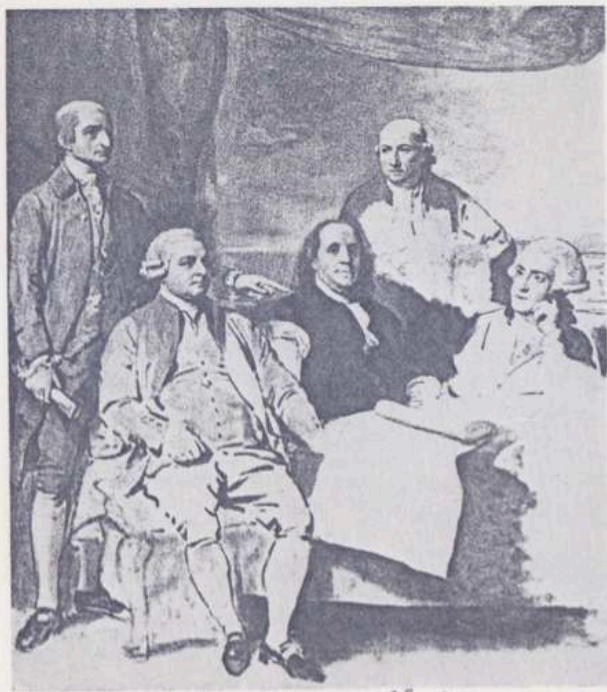
Washington's Continental Army Headquarters at Newburgh (1782~1783)。



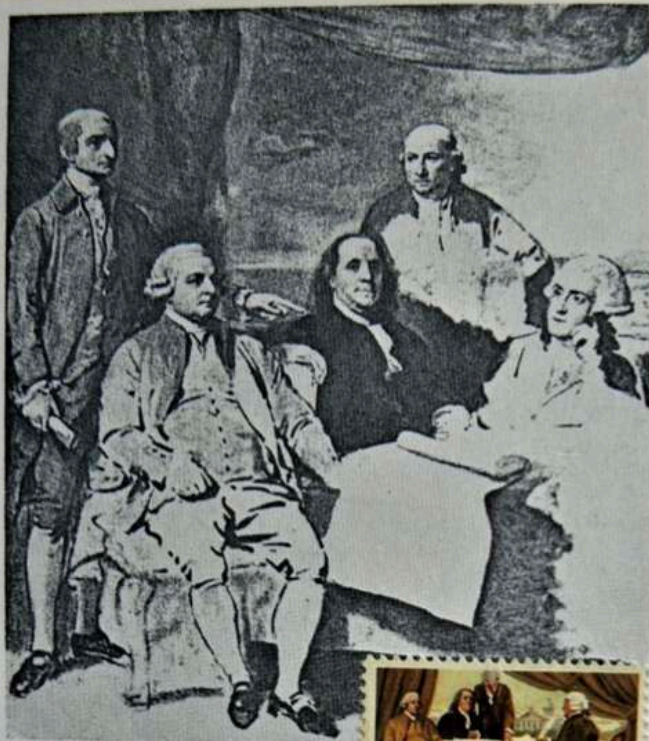
WASHINGTON'S MANSION, MOUNT VERNON, VA.

1A-H322

Washington's estate (1761~1799) at Mount Vernon, Virginia, includes his mansion with its eastern façade facing towards the Potomac River。



Treaty of Paris which was signed on September 3, 1783 in Paris, between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain, officially ended the American Revolutionary War and formally recognized the United States as an independent sovereign nation. On the same day, the two Treaties of Versailles (1783) were signed at the Palace of Versailles, one between Great Britain and France, the other between Great Britain and Spain.



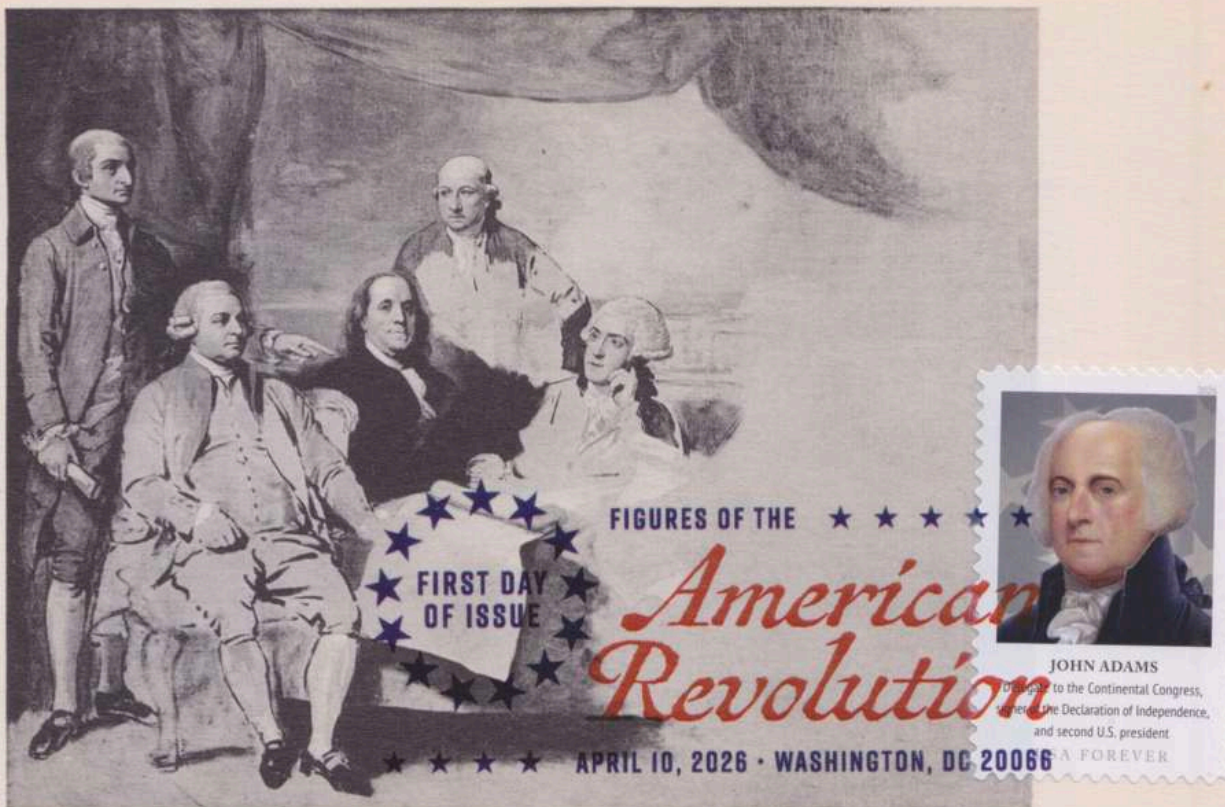
Treaty of Paris 1783

US Bicentennial 20cents

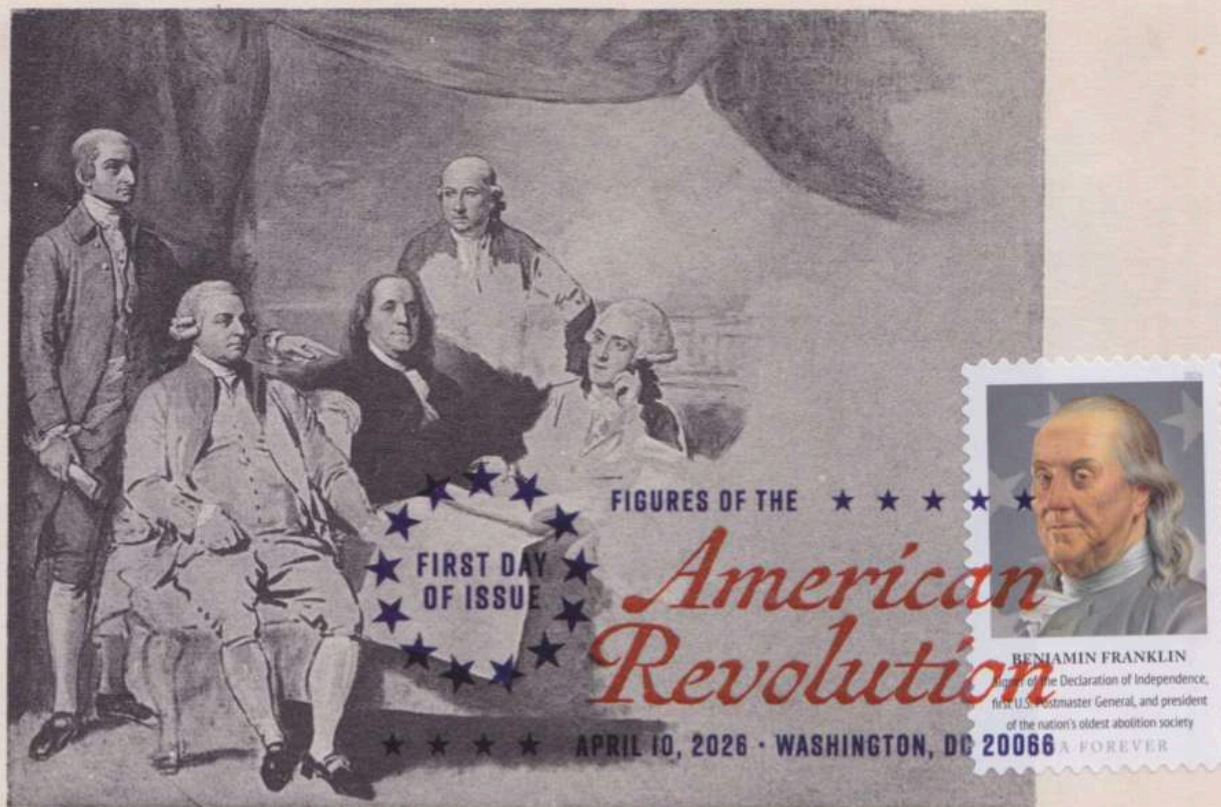


FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

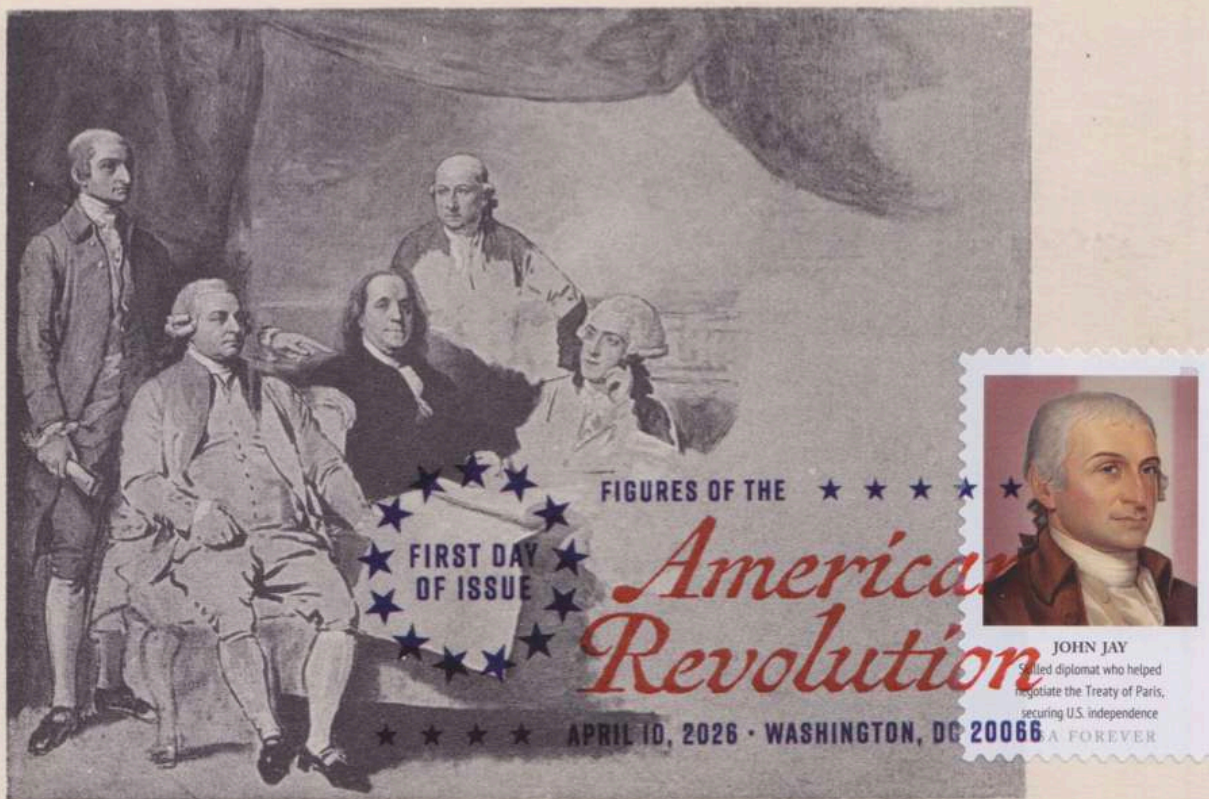
Treaty of Paris which was signed on September 3, 1783 in Paris, between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain, officially ended the American Revolutionary War and formally recognized the United States as an independent sovereign nation. An unfinished draft, without the British delegate(s), by Benjamin West depicts the five American delegates John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin, from left to right.



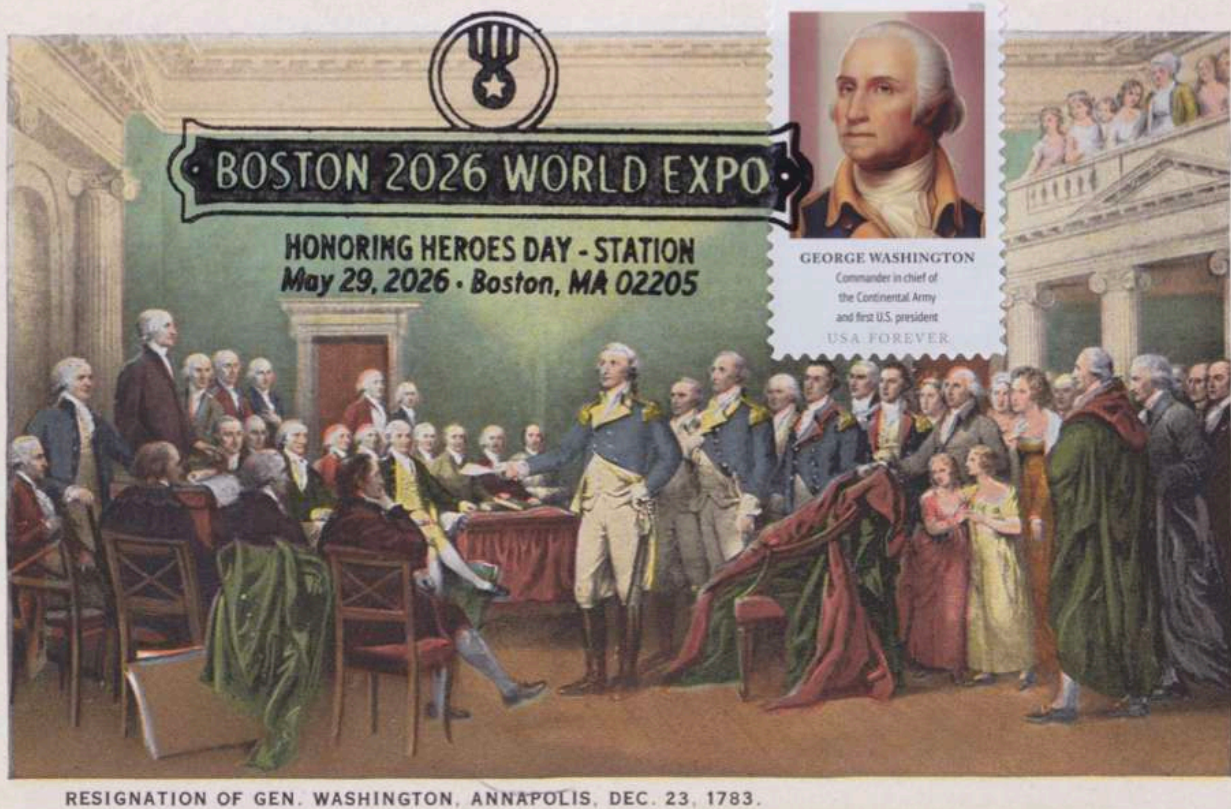
John Adams bookends the American Revolutionary War by drafting the Declaration of Independence (1776) & signing the Treaty of Paris (1783)。



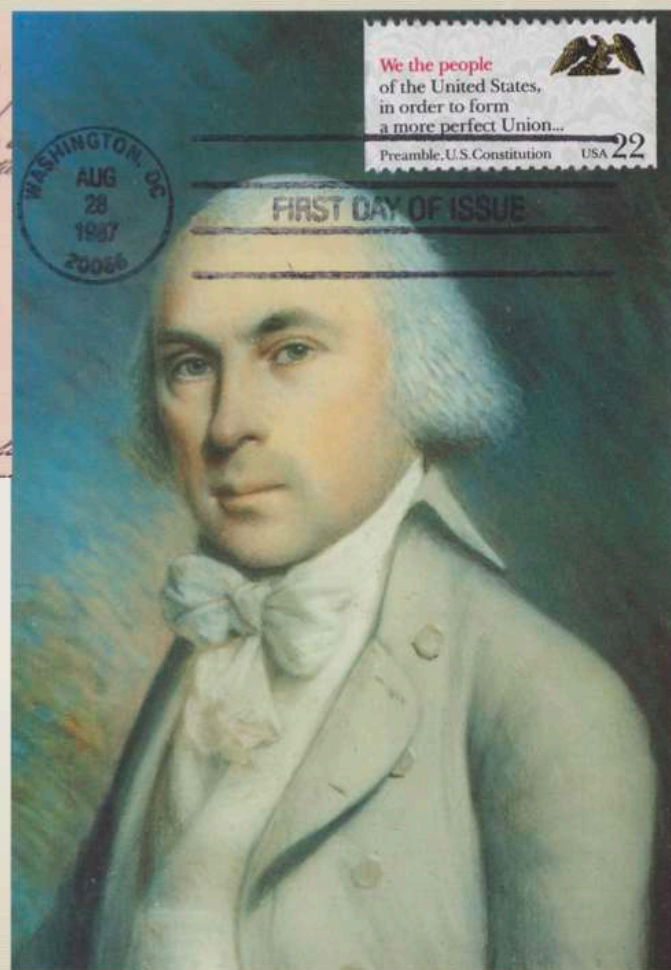
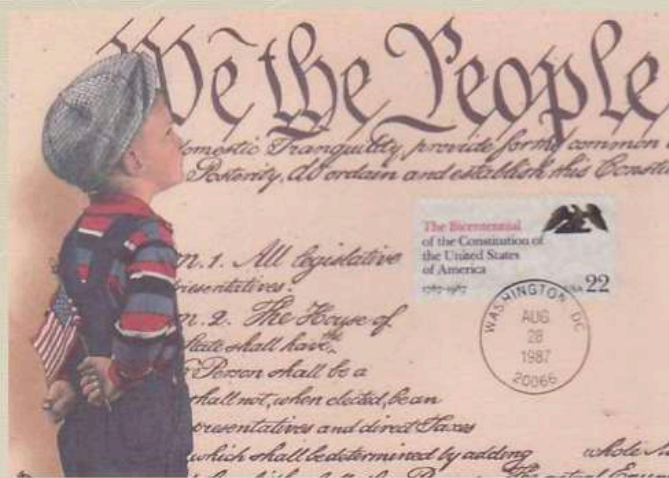
Benjamin Franklin bookends the American Revolutionary War by drafting the Declaration of Independence (1776) & signing the Treaty of Paris (1783)。



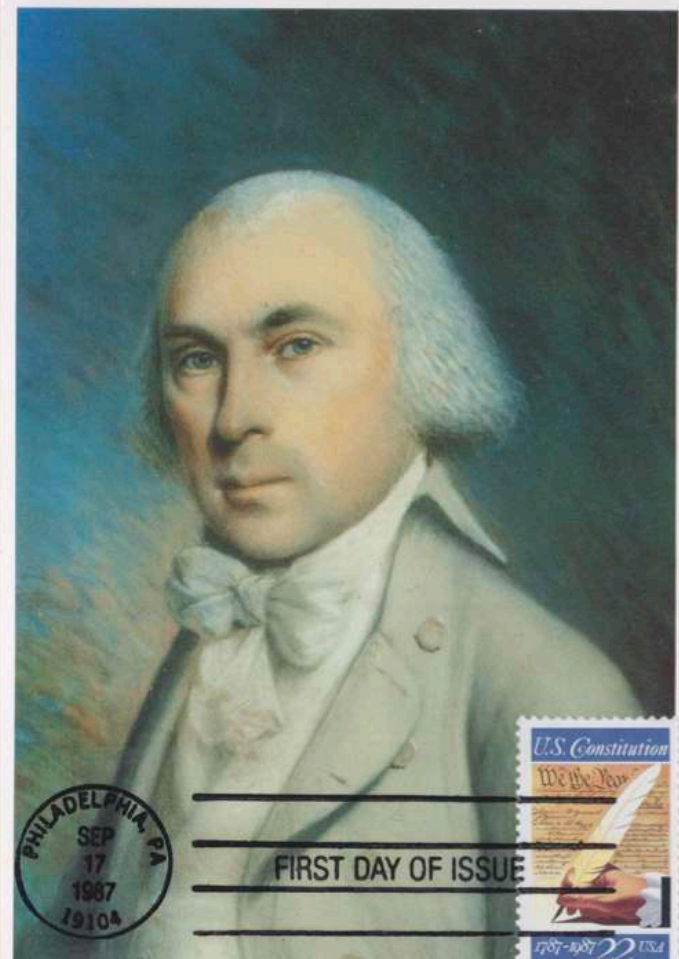
John Jay bookends the American Revolutionary War by serving as Continental Congress delegate (1774~1776) and signing the Treaty of Paris (1783).



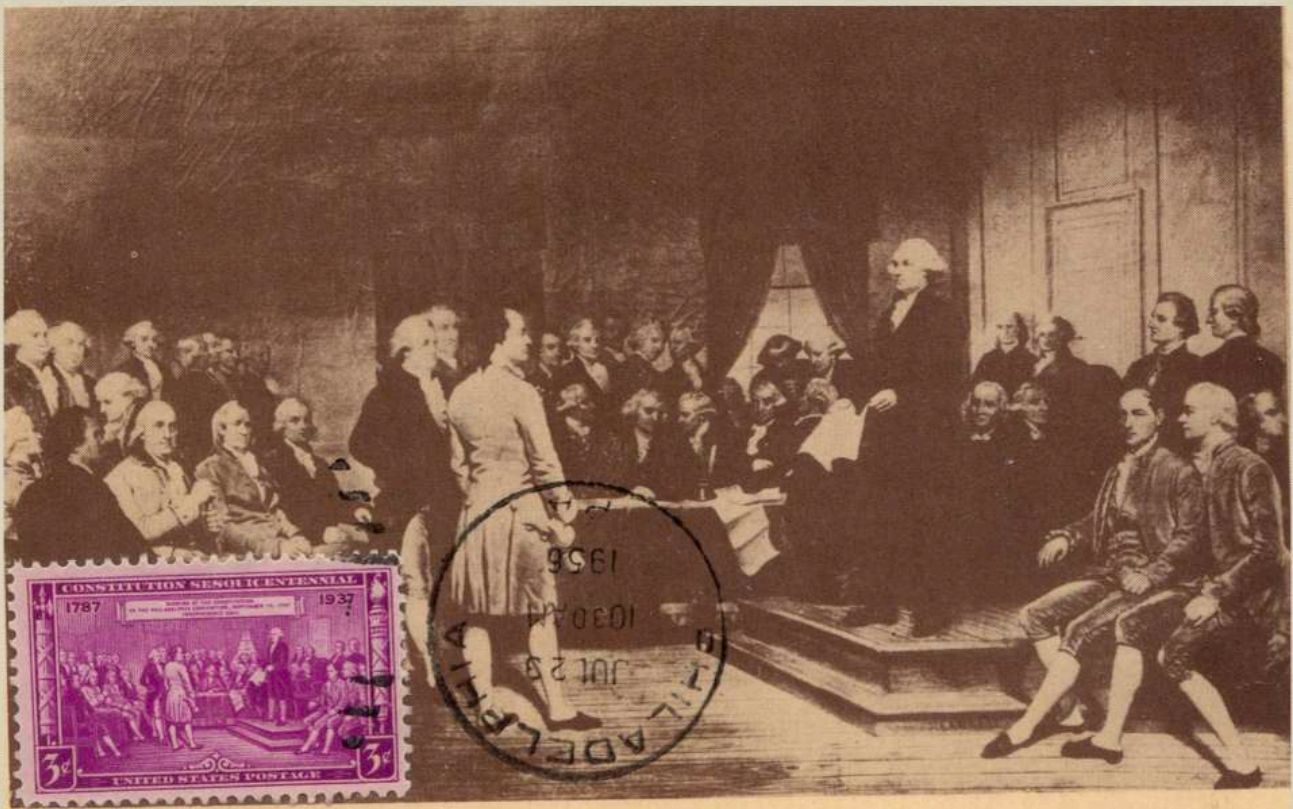
General George Washington resigning his Commission by John Trumbull depicts his resignation as Commander-in-chief on December 23, 1783.



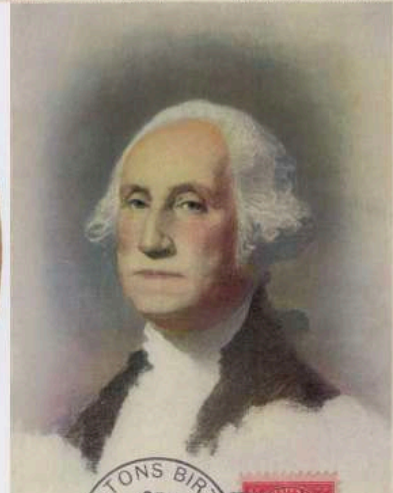
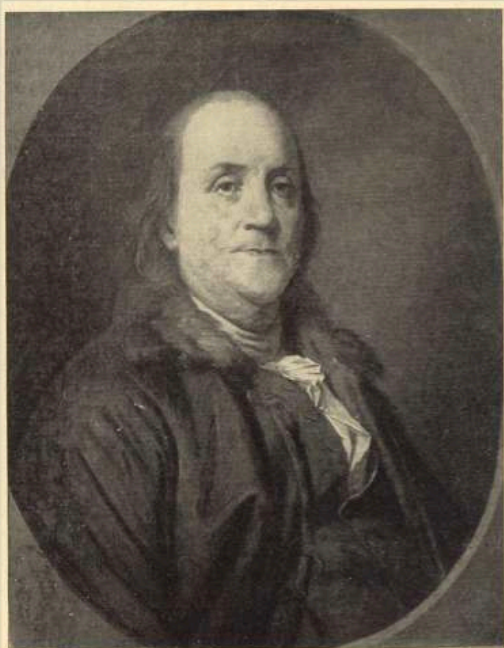
Beginning with the words "We the People," the U.S. Constitution is composed of the Preamble, seven articles, & twenty seven amendments (the first ten are known as the Bill of Rights).



Thirty-nine delegates endorsed and signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, including James Madison who played a pivotal role in drafting and promoting the Constitution & the Bill of Rights. Therefore, he was known as the "Father of the Constitution".

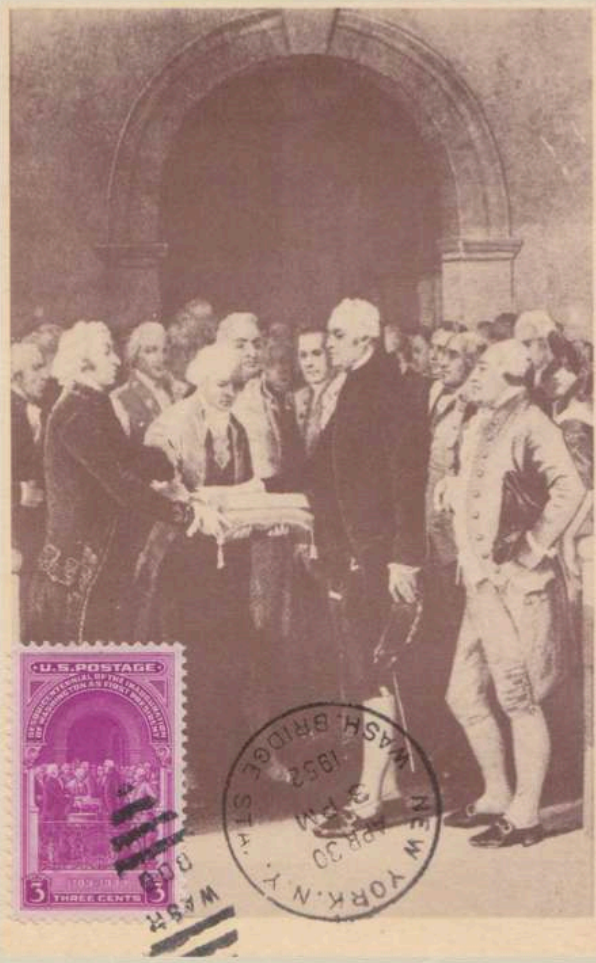


Washington as Statesman at the Constitutional Convention by Junius Brutus Stearns depicts the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787.

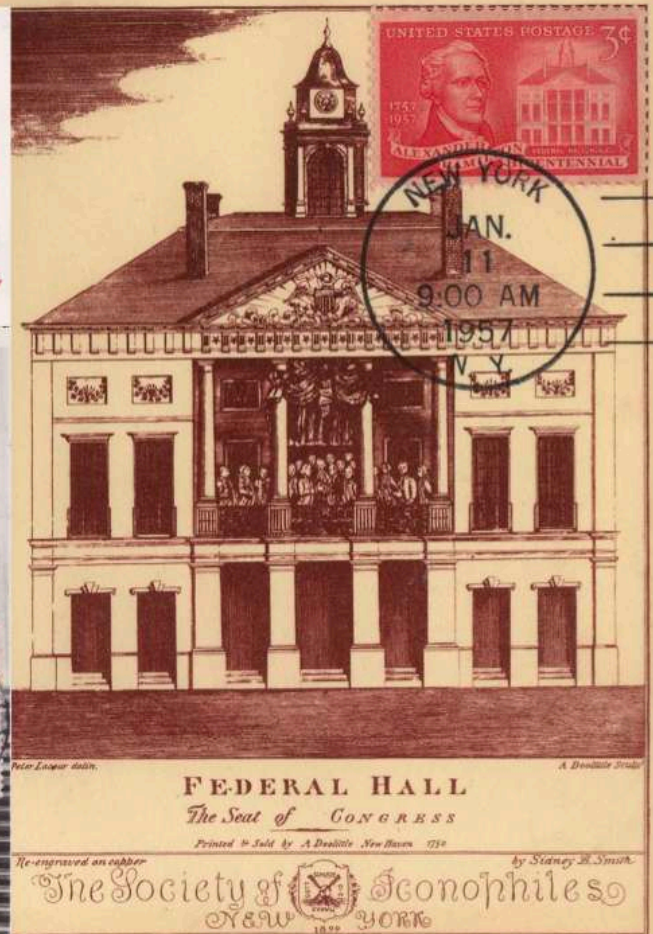
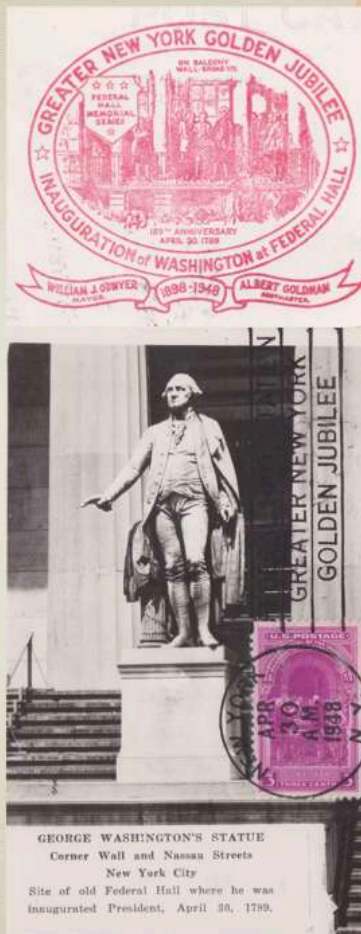


Benjamin Franklin (left panel), Alexander Hamilton (middle panel), & George Washington (right panel) all endorsed and signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787. Thirty-six other delegates (about 70%) also endorsed and signed the Constitution.

The first inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States was held on April 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of New York administered the presidential oath of office. Federal Hall, located at 26 Wall Street, served as the seat of the First United States Congress.

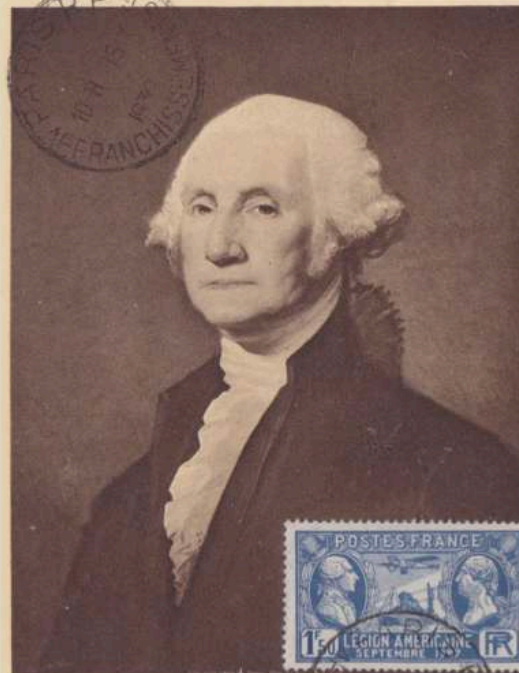
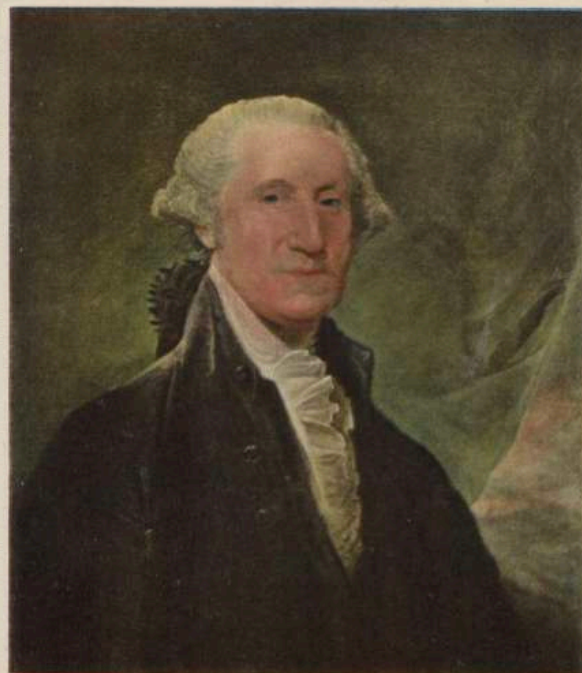
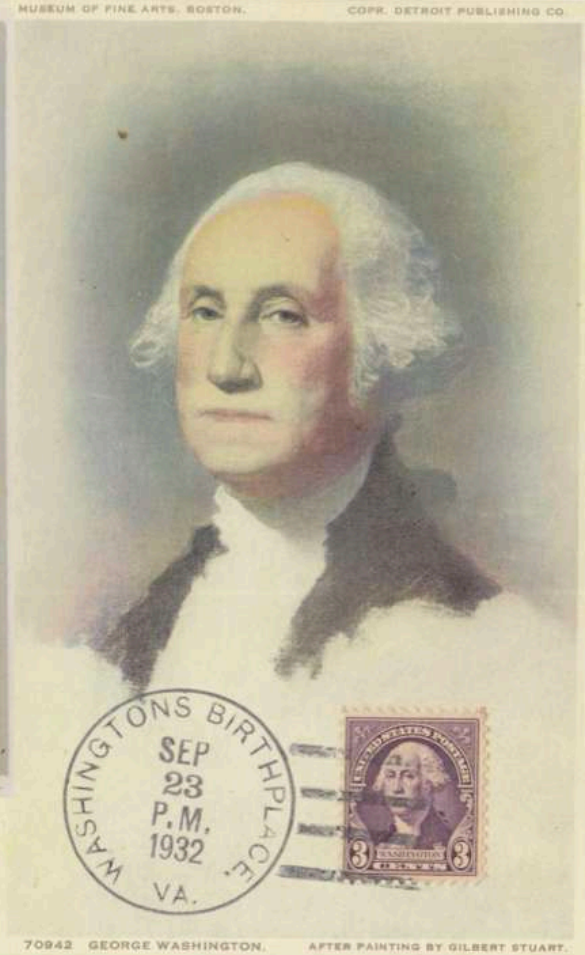


The original Federal Hall was demolished in 1812. Standing in front of the Federal Hall National Memorial today is the George Washington statue in bronze (1883) by John Quincy Adams Ward (lower left panel).



President  
George  
Washington &  
First Lady  
Martha

Washington (The Athenaeum portraits)  
by Gilbert Stuart in 1796 is at the National  
Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.



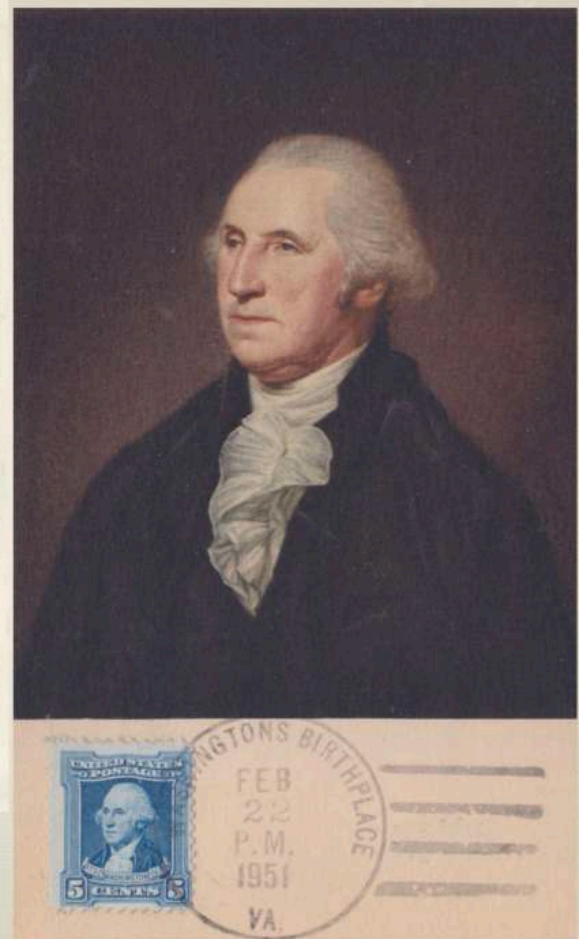
George Washington (Athenaeum  
portrait  
copy) by  
Gilbert  
Stuart  
(right  
panel)。

George Washington (Vaughan portrait)  
by Gilbert Stuart in 1795 (left panel)。

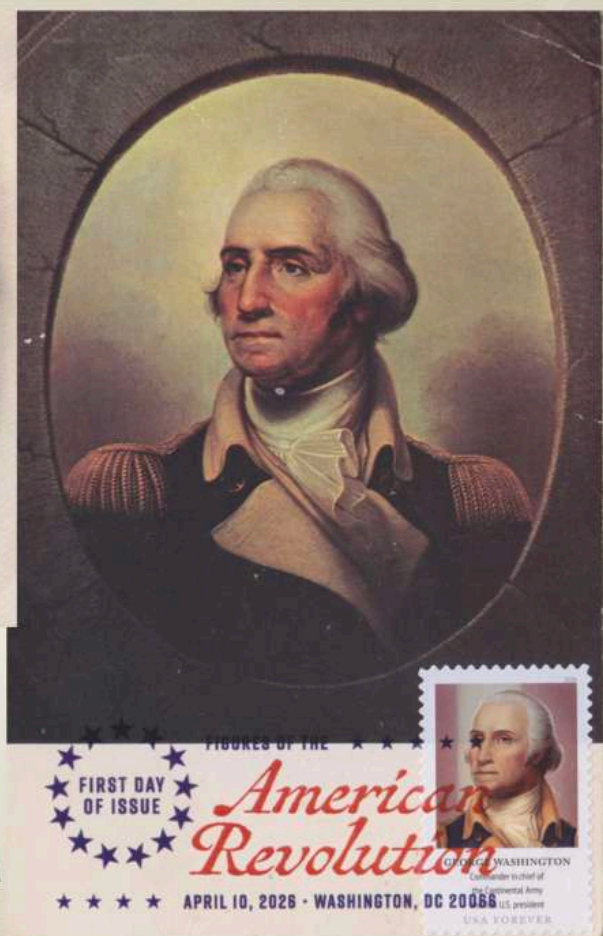
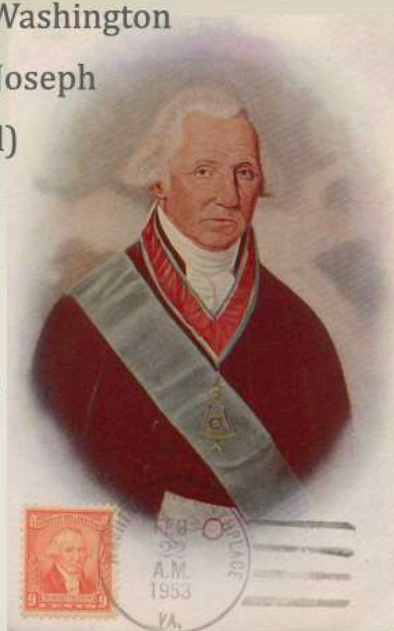
The earliest Scott 252 maximum card known to date (1902) was shown in the left panel.



George Washington portrait in 1795 by Charles Wilson Peale (right panel).



Portrait of George Washington (1794) by William Joseph Williams (left panel) may appear to be more elderly but in fact it was painted one year before the Vaughan Portrait (1795) and two years before the Athenaeum portraits (1796), both by Gilbert Stuart. The George Washington portrait by the then seventeen-year-old Rembrandt Peale in 1795, thanks to his father Charles Willson Peale, is shown in the right panel.





John Adams (1735-1826)

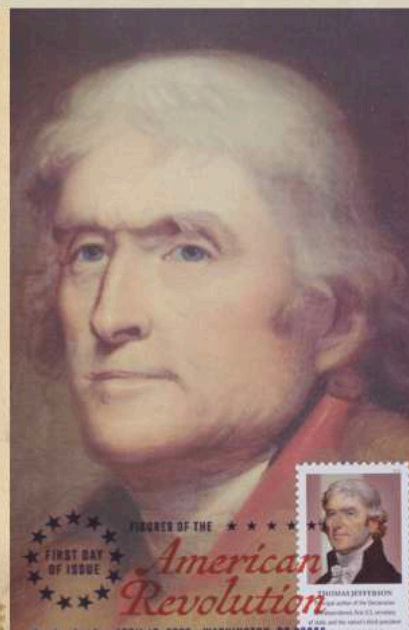
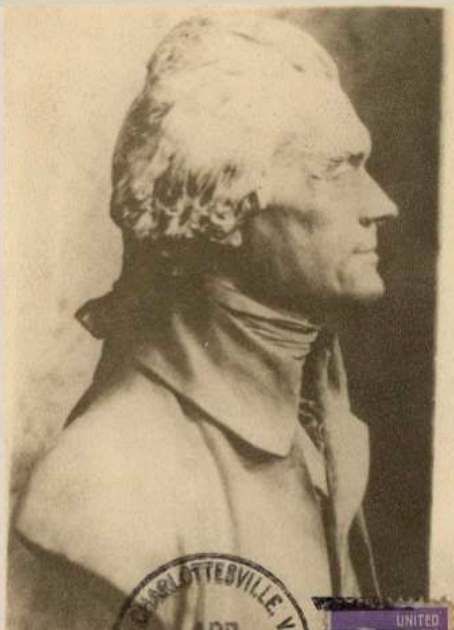
Portrait drawn by Benjamin Blyth in 1766.



John Adams (1735-1826)

Portrait drawn by Benjamin Blyth in 1766.

John Adams served as Vice President (1789 ~ 1797) then as President (1797 ~ 1801) following George Washington.



Thomas Jefferson served as Vice President (1797 ~ 1801) then as President (1801 ~ 1809).

# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

## For The

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Founded in 1978, the Maximum Card Study Unit (MACSU) is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to the creation, collection, exchange, enjoyment, display, and study of Maximum Cards, by spreading the knowledge of Maximaphily among its members.

Membership includes a subscription to Maximaphily USA, a quarterly journal featuring news of the maximum card world and articles by members and experts in the field.

Articles featuring topical collecting typically are richly illustrated with maximum cards and share the author's insightful knowledge of the subject and his own personal and helpful experience.

The pages providing information regarding activities of individual members allows members to place free advertising for trading, buying, selling and exchanging information. Here the opportunity to make contacts with members in other countries is provided.

There are articles evaluating maximum cards according to accepted standards, pointing out good qualities and making suggestions for improvement.

Mail bid auctions are held on occasion, featuring inexpensive cards donated by members.

Every issue provides a page or two of illustrations of the most recent maximum card creations by our members. Every member gets a chance to show his/her cards and write an article about them.

.....

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(Indicate if you want your name and interests listed in an upcoming issue: YES: ☐ NO ☐)

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