BELGIUM: (Class 8). The 3 Fr. value stamp in the National Interest Series, issued September 9, 1968, shows the CHURCH OF OUR DEAR LADY (Onze Lieve Vrouw) at Lissewege, West Flanders. Illustration and article on page 78.

BHUTAN: (Class 5). Set of 12 stamps, 4 different designs, each with brush strokes and having the appearance of a miniature canvas, released in July 1968 as a paintings issue. Three of the stamps, the 80 CH, 3 NU and 4 NU values, reproduce THE ANGELUS by Jean Francois Millet (1814-1875). The original is in the Louvre, Paris. This country is on the "tread with caution list." Illustration and article on page 75.

CANADA: (Class 2). A 5c value Christmas stamp released November 1, 1968, depicts a Family Group by an unknown Eskimo artist; original is in the Winnipeg Art Gallery, acquired in 1960. There is no definite designation that this is a HOLY FAMILY, however, it was chosen for a Christmas issue and "Christmas-Noel" is inscribed on the stamp. We believe it should be listed as a Madonna stamp.

The Canadian Government has fostered and encouraged Eskimo Art. Soapstone is synonymous with Eskimo carvings, and the high polish is achieved by rubbing the carving with stone dust. The carving is then frequently wrapped and immersed in seal oil to give it lustre. The items carved were generally miniatures due to migratory habits and a desire to avoid the carrying of large burdens and objects. The photograph and data supplied by the Canadian Post Office.

CAYMAN ISLANDS: (Class 2). The first Christmas stamp by this British Colony will be released November 1, 1968. The issue will consist of 6 stamps of 2 different designs. The 1d, 8d and 2/ values will show Rembrandt's ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS, and the 1/4d, 6d...
FRANCE: (Class 8). Single stamp, 0.60 value, issued May 27, 1968, commemorating the 650th anniversary of the Papal Enclave of Valreas. The church in the background is the 11th century CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME OF VALREAS. The scene represents the moment when the keys of the enclave were solemnly handed to Pope John XXII (1316-1334) in 1318 during the period of the Papal residence at Avignon. The Notre Dame Church is an example of Romanesque Art.

GREAT BRITAIN: (Class 8). The 1/6 value stamp in the paintings set issued August 12, 1968, shows the CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE PORT, Bristol, as it looked on the morning following the bombing of Bristol on November 24, 1940. It is the work of John Piper, and the original is in the Tate Gallery, London. Additional details are on page 57 of the September 1, 1968 issue.

HAITI: Set of 7 stamps issued for the Consecration of the Haitian Episcopate; exact date not known. Values and designs as follows:

- 0.05 and 0.50 gourdes, (Class 5): The IMMACULATE HEART and SORROWFUL HEART OF MARY seen on the coat-of-arms at top left, and an AM MONOGRAM seen on the coat-of-arms at bottom right.
- 0.10, 1.00 and 2.50 gourdes, (Class 1): OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP, Patroness of Haiti. See article on page 65 of September 1, 1968 issue on "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," and also on page 17 of the March 1, 1965 issue on how Our Lady became the Patroness of Haiti.
- 0.25 and 1.50 gourdes, (Class 8). BASILICA CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME DE LA SALETTE, Port au Prince.

IRELAND: (Class 8). A 2-stamp set issued August 26, 1968, 5d and 10d values, marking 800th Anniversary of ST. MARY’S CATHEDRAL, Limerick. This Cathedral is the See of the Church of Ireland, Anglican. It was built in 1168 by the last King of Munster, Donal Mor O’Brien, on the site of his palace. The style is Early English. It is well preserved because Cromwell’s son-in-law, General Treton, lived within the Cathedral’s grounds and thus saved it from destruction. The design on the stamp taken from a photograph by J. M. Bambury, and shows a view of the Cathedral overlooking the River Shannon. Stamps printed on paper watermarked with the letter E.

JUGOSLAVIA: (Class 8). A 5 stamp set issued October 3, 1968, identified as "Yugoslav Art through Centuries." The 5.00 Din. value shows the MONASTERY OF THE HOLY VIRGIN at Studenica. Stamp design taken from a work by Djordje Kratic (1851-1907); his church paintings are among his best works. Selections depicted on the stamps made by Prof. Dr. Dejan Medakovic, Belgrade University. The PTT release stated the originals were in the National Museums at Belgrade, the National Gallery at Ljubljana, and the Croatian Historical Museum at Zagreb, but no information given as to the location of the individual designs seen on the stamps.

KATHIRI STATE OF SEYTON: (Class 8). A 6-stamp set issued December 1966 in honor of Winston Churchill and his paintings. The 35F value shows the BASILICA SANCTUARY OF THE MADONNA DEL SASSO on Lake Como. This country or state is on the "tread with caution" list.

LIECHTENSTEIN: (Class 1). Two additional stamps released August 29, 1968 in the Church Patron Series. The 1,50 franc value stamp shows a modern stylization of the MADONNA AND CHILD. Church honored is St. Mary’s Church, Bendern-Gamprin.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

November 1, 1968
Malam: Set of 4 Christmas stamps issued November 6, 1968. Designs present four masterpieces depicting the Bethlehem Scene.

4d-(Class 2): THE NATIVITY by Piero della Francesca; original in London National Gallery.

9d-(Class 2): ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS by Murillo; original in the Wallace Collection, London.

1/6-(Class 2): ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS by Guido Reni; original in London National Gallery.

3/- (Class 2): THE NATIVITY WITH GOD THE FATHER AND GOD THE HOLY GHOST by Pittoni; original in London National Gallery.

Illustrations and articles will be in the January 1969 issue.


Although the Virgin is seen only on the 8d value, THE NATIVITY, we feel all three stamps should be included in a Madonna collection for a complete NATIVITY.

1d - (Class 2) Announcement of the Glad Tidings to the shepherds.

8d - (Class 2) NATIVITY, INFANT JESUS, MARY, JOSEPH AND SHEPHERD.

1/4 - (Class 2) Three Magi bearing gifts.

The three stamps are inscribed "Milled 1968," Maltese for "Christmas 1968." Designer was Chev. E. V. Cremona. Stamps printed on Maltese Cross watermark paper.

New Zealand: (Class 2). A Christmas stamp, 2-1/2c value, released October 1, 1968. Design reproduces a work by Dutch painter, Gerard van Honthorst. The Postal Administration has stated this is ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS after the original in the Pitti Palace, Florence. Father Horne tells us that the stamp is in error as it reproduces an "Adoration of the Infant Jesus" and not the "Adoration of the Shepherds." The two figures on the left are "angels" and not "shepherds." A card in our file from the Pitti Palace designates the work as "The Holy Family."

Jozef Peeters, Bevel, Belgium, writes: Gerard van Honthorst painted two quasi similar works. One is called "Adoration of the Shepherds" and is conserved in the Pitti Palace, Florence, and another is called "Adoration" and is in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. The designs seen on the Vatican and Monaco issues depict "The Adoration" from the Uffizi. The 1968 New Zealand Christmas stamp will depict "The Adoration of the Shepherds" from the Pitti Palace. On a postal stationery of Mozambique this painting is also reproduced. It concerns a military free letter which at Christmas and New Year can be sent free by the Portuguese soldiers to their families in the motherland.

Panama: (Class 1). The actual issue date is not known. Perf sheet, containing a 40c stamp, inscribed "World Pictures on Music." Design on the stamp presents the VIRGIN AND CHILD by Memling. The original is in the Uffizi, Florence. Sheet is banned by FIP.


Paraguay: A 9 stamp set issued September 25, 1968, inscribed "39th International Eucharistic Congress" and "Centenary of the National Epic Poem 1864-1870." The Madonna appears on the following values:

C0.20 - Class 1: THE PIETA, detail from a work by Andrea del Sarto (1486-1530). Original in Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna; painted c. 1519-20. The entire work is seen on the B0.05 value in the Holy Week issue of March 1967 by Panama. See article on page 56 of the July 1, 1967 issue.
G12.45 airmail - Class 2: HOLY FAMILY by Bronzino. Same design is seen on the 0.30 value in the Paraguay issue of January 27, 1968. Article on page 77.


G36 airmail - Class 1: VIRGIN IN ADORATION by Correggio. Canvas, 32 x 26 inches, in the Uffizi, Florence.

ROMANIA: A 6-stamp painting set released; date of issue unknown.

35b value - Class 1: MADONNA AND CHILD by Jan van Eyler (Bijlert), 17th century Utrecht painter. Location of original work unknown.

60b value - Class 2: BETROTHAL OF ST. CATHERINE by Lambert Sustris. Born c. 1520 in Amsterdam, died c. 1568.

RAS AL KHAIMA: (Class 1). Series of paintings on stamps issued July 24, 1968, perf, imperf, and souvenir sheet; identified as "International Museum Campaign." Stamps depict works of art from various museums and art galleries of the world. The 80dh value shows the VIRGIN AND CHILD WITH ST. ANNE by Leonardo da Vinci. Original is panel painting, 66-1/4 inches high by 51-1/4 inches wide, now in the Louvre, Paris. A copy with different landscape background is in the Uffizi, Florence. This country is on the "tread with caution list." Illustration and article on page 75.

SWITZERLAND: (Class B). Set of stamps issued September 12, 1968, depicting various Architectural Monuments of Switzerland. 50c blue value shows the MONASTERY CHURCH OF OUR LADY, Neuchatel. This Church also appears on a 1958 issue, Scott 313.

UPPER YAPPA: (Class 1). This issue of stamps depicting World's Greatest Sculptures was mentioned on page 58 of the September 1, 1968 issue. We have not as yet learned the date of issue. The 150 fills value shows the head of the Virgin in Michelangelo's PIETA. This country is in South Arabia, and is on the "tread with caution" list.

WESTERN SAMOA: (Class 1) A 4-stamp Christmas issue, released October 14, 1968. Same design on all four stamps. Depicted is a Polynesian conception of the MADONNA AND CHILD. The Madonna and Child have the typical Polynesian features. In the background is a "fale," a Samoan house. Mrs. Marilyn Onyschak is identified as the designer of the stamp, which is printed on Kava Bowl watermarked paper.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ANDORRA: (French Adm.) A 3-stamp set was to have been released October 14, 1968 reproducing 16th century Frescoes from the Maison des Valles. One of the stamp was to show the CRUCIFIXION. We have not been able to obtain the stamps and do not know whether the Blessed Virgin is in the scene. If so, the stamp will be listed in the January 1969 issue.

AUSTRIA: Scheduled for release as a Christmas issue and to commemorate the 150th Anniversary...
of "Silent Night, Holy Night" - the 2 sch. value will show the CRIB OF THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL at Oberndorf-Salzburg.

AUSTRIA: Josef Franz Aumann, Vienna, sent information on the 1968/69 postal issues of Austria. Among them will be two Madonnas: "The Virgin's Transfiguration," a detail from the cupola's fresco of the choir of the Basilica of Maria True in Vienna (Church of the Piarist Fathers), painted in 1752; and a "Schutzmantle Madonna," seen on the first most western pillar of the middle nave of St. Stephen's Cathedral. Seen under her mantle are the Founder and Foundress and other persons not specifically identified. The original is from stone or pottery, about 180 cm high, dating to the end of the 15th century, the work of a master of the School of Figures in the Long Nave. Painting is from different ages, mainly from the middle of 17th century, with many corrections up to the 19th century; restored in 1883.

BELGIUM: Jozef Peeters, Bevel, Belgium, has informed us that Belgium will issue a Christmas stamp on December 14, 1968; it will be of modern design and will show a burning candle, and within the flame will be a Madonna and Child. Special first day cancellations will be given at Antwerp and Herentals.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Scheduled for release in November 1968, stamps depicting "Art from 16th through 20th centuries by Czech and Slovak artists." The 3 Kcs. value will depict a Madonna and Child by Master Paul of Levoca, a detail from the altar believed to have been completed in 1518.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

VOW OF LOUIS XIII. The B/0.05 value in the Panama August 1967 issue reproduces a painting by Ingres titled "Vow of Louis XIII." (See page 86, November 1, 1967 issue.) Research has resulted in the following data: Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII, after 20 years of sterility, was awaiting the birth of a child. Prayers were asked that the child be a son and not a daughter because of the Salic Law. A son was born and became Louis XIV. On February 10, 1638, Louis XIII, in thanksgiving for an heir to the throne, took the "Most Holy and Most Glorious Virgin" as the Patroness of his Royal Kingdom. To her he particularly consecrated his person, his country, his sceptre and his crown, and his subjects. The archives of Paris record the solemnity of this consecration, and detail the procession to Notre Dame Cathedral; the Vow was taken on August 15, 1638, before an assemblage of dignitaries, both church and secular, and his subjects.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

-73-

PINEDA FLIGHT: Jozef Peeters, Bevel, Belgium writes: In connection with the information on page 13 of the January 1, 1968 issue, I can inform you that also on other flights of De Pineda with the plane "Santa Maria" special seals were used on the mail carried aboard the plane. Some of these labels were obligatory. I enclose a copy of the one used on the Melbourne Flight (illustrated above). On another flight, labels with an image similar to the Madonna imprint on the cover illustrated on page 13 of the January issue were used. The color of the Madonna is pale blue, and the border and text are red.

NICARAGUA: Just before we went to press we learned that four of the Religious stamps released July 22, 1968 (see pages 57 and 58 of September 1, 1968 issue) were overprinted to commemorate the visit of Pope Paul to Colombia. Values of the four stamps will remain the same. Overprinted will be:

10 cts - "Crucifixion" by Fra Angelico; 35 cts - "Madonna and Child with St. John" by Raphael; 15 cts - Detail of "Last Judgment" by Michelangelo; and the 2c5 - "Espolio" by El Greco.

MARIAN POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

BELGIUM:


BRAZIL:

42. Campo Grande, September 10-17, 1968. OUR LADY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS AND BASILICA DEDICATED TO HER IN TURIN, ITALY. "Salesian Youth-Concourse-Mary, Help of Christians-on Centenary of Basilica-Campo Grande, Mt." Ir. Irma Zorzzi, F.M.A., of the College of Our Lady, Help of Christians, Campo Grande, supplied the cancellation and the following data: On the occasion of the centenary of the consecration of the Basilica of Our Lady, Help of Christians in Turin, constructed by our Holy Founder, Don Bosco, we here in Brazil...
promoted a Marian concourse, and for this happy occasion we succeeded in obtaining this Marian postal cancellation.

**FRANCE:**
56. Lourdes, September 25, 1968. MADONNA. "International Polio Pilgrimage, Lourdes, 25-9-1968." Abbe Zirnhelt, Creney, France, writes that this special cancel was used for the occasion of the special polio pilgrimage to Lourdes.

**GERMANY:**
69. Oberhausen, October 13, 1968. THE TREE TRUNK MADONNA OF ST. MARIENS. "Active Church in Oberhausen-St.Marien-Parish Day." Josef Koensler, Essen-Werden, sent us the following data: The cancellation authorized for celebration of the Day of the First Parish. Special exhibition of "Active Church in St. Marien" held in conjunction with celebration. Design on cancellation taken from a modern picture of Mary after the statue in St. Marien. It is the work of Herbert Belau, Dusseldorf, a scholar of Master Ewald Matare. As we vision Mary, from the history of the Jewish people, sprouting from a tree trunk, we must also vision her in the entire world. In the picture of the world Mary offers the King. On closer examination of the cancellation one can see she holds Him close to her, embracing and clasping Him in her arms.

**POLAND:**
4. Lech, September 19, 1968. BASILICA CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION, GNIEZNO. "Visit the town of Lech, Gniezno, 19-9-68." Father Schwanzlberger, Lichtenau, Austria writes: This Church built between 970 and 980 and is dedicated to "The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary." Relics of St. Adalbert brought here 20 years later. The Church became a Metropolitan Seat in 1000; it was made a Basilica in 1931. It was destroyed and rebuilt in 1945.

**PORTUGUESE COLONIES—ANGOLA:**

**SPAIN:**

**THE MARIAN PHILATELIST**
This country released a set of stamps identified as "International Museum Campaign." The stamps reproduce famous masterworks from various Art Museums and Galleries. The 80 dirham value reproduces a masterpiece by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1518), titled VIRGIN AND CHILD WITH ST. ANNE. The original, a panel measuring 66-1/4 inches high by 51-1/4 inches wide, is in the Louvre, Paris. A copy with different landscape background is in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

The picture's theme is allegorical. It presents a seated St. Anne holding the Virgin on her lap, with the Christ Child seated on the Virgin's foot; the Christ Child is in the act of embracing the Lamb, symbolic of the Crucifixion. It is a somewhat rare presentation but does illustrate the stream of life flowing through three generations; such portrayals were used from the Middle Ages on.

St. Anne is seen as a comely young woman only slightly older than the Virgin. Both the Virgin and St. Anne express maternal happiness, however, the Virgin's gesture towards the Christ Child could be one of restraining Him from being the "Sacrificial Lamb."

One source dates the painting as 1500-1510, while another states that the artist worked on it for fourteen years and never entirely completed it. Records exist stating he was working on it in 1512, and that in 1517 it was in his studio. The unfinished portions are the Virgin's face and her garments. The Lamb does not appear to be the work of da Vinci, and is believed to have been done by someone else. The landscape is completed, and one can almost compare it to a moonscape due to its cragginess.

The Servite Monks of the Annunziata in Florence commissioned da Vinci to paint an altarpiece for them. Usually the one commissioning a work specified the subject and the size of the piece; in this instance, however, the monks were in awe of the artist's fame and talent and gave him a free hand. He had been at work on a "Virgin and Child" theme for several years, and a cartoon of the theme now in the London National Gallery is called the "Burlington House Cartoon." For the altarpiece he altered the poses of the figures and replaced the Child St. John with a Lamb. Prior to completing the work for the monks, da Vinci left the Servites to enter the service of Cesare Borgia.

There is a record that the work was in the study of Francis I at Fontainbleau in 1529. Richelieu purchased it in 1629, and in 1636 it was presented to Louis XIII. In 1953 the very dark varnish was lightened and some overpainting removed.

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BHUTAN: THE ANGELUS, by Jean Francois Millet (1814-1875) - July 1968 Issue

Although Bhutan is a country whose stamps should be purchased with caution, this 12-stamp release cannot help but be admired. It is unique in that the stamp is a miniature canvas with brush strokes. Three values in the set reproduce "The Angelus" by the French painter Jean Francois Millet. The original is in the Louvre, Paris, a part of the collection bequeathed by Thomy-Thierry. He paid 553,000 francs for the picture, and this transaction is still discussed in art dealing circles.

The picture shows a couple pausing in their field work to recite "The Angelus." This is a popular devotion to Our Lady. The prayer is recited in the morning, at noon and in the evening at the ringing of a bell. The word "Angelus" is taken from the Latin of the opening of the prayer: "The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary, ..." The prayer can be traced to the 14th century. Some churches had a special bell for ringing The Angelus, which was inscribed "Ave Maria," and was called the "Ave Bell."

Millet called himself the "peasant of peasants." He painted simple religious and family life scenes of farm people. He concentrated on simple and realistic portrayals of people he knew well, such as the peasants and hard-working farmers. In 1848 he retired to the village of Barbizon and there became a leading figure of that school.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST -75- November 1, 1968
SPECIAL OFFERING OF MADONNA

ANDORRA—1964, Red Cross, imperf. (Bl) ................................ $ 2.00
      Ditto—Die Proof (18 exist) ........................................ P.O.R.

BELGIUM—Orval Sheet, overprint, inverted ................................ P.O.R.

DAHOMEY—1967, Crucifixion, 70F, imperf-trial color .................. 3.50
      Ditto—original sheet of 25 with 4 multicolor ..................... P.O.R.
      Ditto—Die Proofs (18 exist) ....................................... P.O.R.

MONACO—1958, 1F imperf-trial color (412) ............................... 3.00
      Ditto—original sheet of 30, scarce ................................ P.O.R.
      Triptych—multicolor, imperf-trial color, scarce (418a) ......... P.O.R.
      1966—Nativity, imperf-trial color (630) ............................ 6.00

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SPAIN—1936, Barcelona, Postage 2v cpt ................................ 3.75
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      Ditto—pairs, se tenant, diff. types ................................ P.O.R.

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BETTER SUPPLIER!

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST -76-  November 1, 1968
The G/0.30 value stamp reproduces a work by Agnolo di Cosimo di Mariano, called "Bronzino," (1503?-1572). It is an oil panel, measuring 51-4/5 by 39-4/5 inches, now in the Kunsthistoriches Museum, Vienna. No definite information is available as to when it was painted, but authorities agree it was done not later than 1550. It is also not known who commissioned the work, but from 1537 to 1567 Bronzino was in the employ of Cosimo di Medici; it is possible that the building seen on the raised plateau in the background, upper left, is a Medici villa.

Bronzino was in Rome in 1546 and was influenced by the marble-like appearance Michelangelo gave his paintings. This influence is seen in several of Bronzino's works, and is emphasized in the work reproduced on this stamp for the figures, particularly the face of the Virgin, the Christ Child and St. John seem to be glossy marble.

The Virgin is seated on a rock. Serious contemplation is expressed on her face as she looks down on the Christ Child seated on her right. Her left hand steadies Him and her right rests on a book having an ornamental clasp. Although not seen too well on the stamp, an enlargement of the picture shows Hebraic letters on the book. A sheer scarf is draped over auburn hair, falling softly to the shoulders, then tied at the neckline. St. Joseph is on the right and St. Anne on the left. St. John sits on the right handing the Christ Child a piece of fruit. Almost the entire picture is reproduced on the stamp except for a portion at the bottom where a cross and scroll imprinted "Agnus Dei," associated with St. John as the precursor of Christ.

Bronzino was born at Monticelli, a suburb of Florence. Authorities differ on the year of his birth, which ranges from 1502 to 1506, but most accept 1503 as the year. The origin of the name "bronzino" is not exactly known, however, it is believed he was so called because of his particularly dark complexion. In his 1568 edition of "Lives of the Artists," Vasari states that Bronzino was the oldest and most important of living Florentine artists, and claims a friendship of forty years with him. His early training was obtained under several painters but his most influential teacher was Pontormo; he became his favorite pupil and almost an adopted son. Cosimo d'Medici became his Patron in 1537. This association lasted 30 years, both growing old together. It is said that Bronzino was the last great painter of the Florentine Renaissance.

IN MEMORIAM: FATHER CLEMENT ANHEUSER, O.F.M.

It is with sorrow we announce the death of Father Clement Anheuser on August 29, 1968. He was 72 years of age, 49 of which he spent as a member of the Franciscan Order and 43 as a Servant of Our Lord ordained to the priesthood. He was buried September 2, 1968, with fifteen of his Brethren concelebrating the Mass of the Holy Cross and wearing red vestments symbolic of the Resurrection. The "Guild Chalice," presented to him by St. Gabriel Guild on the celebration of his Silver Jubilee in the Priesthood, was placed on the casket as it lay in state before the altar in the Church.

Father Anheuser and Father Gabriel Schmit founded the Guild of St. Gabriel, thus furthering knowledge of stamps with religious motifs issued by countries throughout the world. The March 1, 1966 issue, page 17, contains an article on Father Anheuser's first publication on religious stamps, and how an unconfiscated copy survived, being passed from hand to hand, and eventually leading to the organization of the St. Gabriel Guild.

Of all those who have contributed to the literature of religious philately, Father Anheuser's pen was the most productive. His five volumes on "The Christian World as pictured on postage stamps" will remain the standard books for research in this field. Most of us are familiar with his volume on Madonna Stamps, titled "Mary, Queen of the World." Another larger work has the title "St. Francis and his Followers," Franciscans on postage stamps. He also published numerous brochures including one on Christmas stamps. His correspondence to all the corners of the world was nothing less than prodigious.

His last task was the finalization of the St. Gabriel Museum at Bardel, Germany, having spent the last several years on its building and organization. The official dedication is scheduled for March 23, 1969, the Feast of St. Gabriel. The museum contains some 10,000 religious
stamps from 130 countries, covering all religions. The pages are mounted in a manner to show how religious stamps can be utilized in spreading the Gospel. One of its primary objects is to inspire the young people with Christian ideals and to develop in them an interest in religious philately.

BELGIUM: CHURCH OF OUR DEAR LADY, Lissewege - September 9, 1968 Issue

The 3 Franc value stamp in the National Interest Series, released September 9, 1968, depicts OUR DEAR LADY CHURCH (Onze Lieve Vrouw Kerk), at Lissewege, West Flanders. A postal cancellation identical to the stamp was authorized for use on the first day of issue; see Belgium #59, page 74.

The belfry was constructed between 1220 and 1270 and is considered to be the best preserved example of 13th century Romanesque-Gothic style of church architecture. A fire devastated its interior in 1586, but restoration was begun immediately, lasting several centuries. Between 1618 and 1652, artist Walram Rombaut of Lissewege personally undertook the task of renovating the church, profoundly modifying the first Gothic style of the church. It was designated as a National Monument in 1937. It was severely damaged in 1944, and the Royal Commission of Monuments and the 2000 inhabitants of Lissewege undertook the task of repairing it, with most of the financial burden being borne by the people of Lissewege.

NEW MEMBERS

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K-LINE MADONNA ALBUM PAGES

Supplement No. 4-A is now available. The price is $2.80 postpaid. Additional supplements of about the same size will be available every three months (except for the January-March period). This procedure necessitated due to the volume of Madonna Stamps which have been issued since the last Supplement. Orders to be sent to: K-LINE PUBLISHING, INC., P.O.Box 159, Berwyn, Illinois 60402.

PARAGUAY: REST ON THE FLIGHT by Van Dyck - January 27, 1968 Issue

The stamp reproduces a masterpiece in the Alte Pinakothek, Munich. It is an oil canvas measuring 55-5/8 inches by 45-5/8 inches, and came to the Pinakothek in 1781, being transferred there from Schleissheim.

Van Dyck paints a poignant moment of rest by the Holy Family on its Flight into Egypt. It is evident the Virgin and Child are tired. St. Joseph is most solicitous of the welfare of his charges. The place selected for this rest is a cool wooded area. The picture was done in what is called Van Dyck's "second period." He was born in Antwerp, in 1599, and died in London in 1641. He was known as a Flemish Baroque painter of religious and historical scenes,
but achieved more fame for his portraits. He was a member of Rubens' workshop, and it is said that it was difficult to distinguish between the work done by them. He became Rubens' favorite pupil and assistant; his first teacher, however, was van Balen. He worked in Genoa in 1621-22, returning to Antwerp in 1627 and devoted himself to religious paintings. In 1632 he became court painter to Charles I, specializing in portraits.

NEW LISTING

**ECUADOR: MARIAN COAT-OF-ARMs, CITY OF CUENCA**
(Class 5, 8m)

The January 1965 issue, pg. 6, contained an article by Fr. Struve on various Latin-American Marian coat-of-arms which have appeared on postal issues. Further research by Fr. Struve has resulted in identifying additional Ecuadorian stamps which contain this coat-of-arms. The City of Cuenca's coat-of-arms include a ribbon with the inscription "First God and Then You," a reference to the Immaculada. An enlargement of the coat of arms, supplied by Fr. Struve, shows the inscribed ribbon and an excellent view of the Cathedral of Our Lady in Cuenca. The stamps show the year "1944," however, the actual date of issue was April 22, 1946. The stamps commemorate the completion of the Pan American Highway between Loja and Cuenca. The five values of the regular postage contain the Arms of Loja, however the 5 airmail values in the set contain the Arms of the City of Cuenca. Catalogue numbers for the airmail values are: Scott C147-151; Michel 591-595; Yvert 149-153; Gibbons 767-771.

**HUNGARY: THE VIRGIN DETAIL FROM "THE HOLY FAMILY" by El Greco - May 30, 1968 Issue**

This issue was listed on page 57 of the Sept-

MUY NOBLE Y MUY LEAL
CIUDAD DE CUENCA

**FRANCE: NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL, Rouen**

This is considered one of the most beautiful Cathedrals in France. It was begun in 1201, and illustrates the various phases of Gothic architecture down to 1530 when its elaborate facade was completed. The Tower of St. Romain (246 feet) on the left dates to its lower part from a previous church of the 13th century. The Tower of Beurre (253 feet) on the right was erected in 1485-1507. The spire on the central tower is modern. Its outstanding "Portail des Libraires" on the north side was so called because of the stalls of the booksellers which occupied the court in front of it. Its interior dates to the 13th century; its finest part is the choir. It contains numerous tombs, works of art and some stained glass.

This Church is seen on a 1945 issue, Scott B198, Michel 137, Yvert 745, Gibbons 957; on a 1957 issue, Scott 854, Michel 1164, Yvert 1129, Gibbons 1354; and on an Official Stamp for the Council of Europe issued in 1958, Scott 101, Michel 1, Yvert 16, and Gibbons Cl.

**A WORD FROM YOUR EDITOR:** There has been no increase in membership dues even though postal rates have increased, as has the cost of printing, stationery and supplies. This additional cost has been absorbed personally by your Editor. As a thought, perhaps some members might like to assist us in our Marian Philatelic endeavor by subscribing to the following when renewing their dues: PATRON - $10.00 per year; ASSOCIATE - $5.00 per year. Your help will be sincerely appreciated, and will provide the means to serve your interests to a greater degree.

November 1, 1968
SURPRISE!

We announce the publication of a Special Album for Collectors of Spanish Civil War Local Madonna Stamps.

It includes a binder and loose leaf pages similar to other album pages, with mylar strips at the holes which are better looking and better wearing than linen. The pages have ruled frame lines for each stamp within which is our Catalogue number to make for easy, identifiable mounting.

Each city or province is captioned on the page and the stamps are illustrated as in our Catalogue. Otherwise the pages are clear, permitting the collector to print or type any description or comments which may be desired. There are also a dozen blank pages for those who collect sheets and unique variations.

There will be no supplements. These stamps were issued between 1936 and 1938. They were postally used, under an official decree of the National Government, in addition to the regular postal stamps to relieve the economic distress caused by the war.

The price of the complete album, postpaid, is $15.

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