



Vatican Notes

Volume XIII.

May - June 1965

Number 6.

Vatican Notes.

Twelfth

Looking over the back issues of VATICAN NOTES, I found that the mailing wrapper on Volume I, Number 1 was cancelled at Bridgeport, Conn., on June 9, 1953, 4:30 P.M., then the home Post Office of William Wonneberger Jr, first President of V.P.S. and first Editor of VATICAN NOTES. It consists of four pages of philatelic news of Vatican City, nine pages of a membership roster (#1 thru !!!) and a one page questionnaire. VATICAN NOTES were mimeographed Volume I, #1 thru #5. Miss Catherine Hughes took over as Editor from Volume I #6 thru Volume II #6, during which time VATICAN NOTES were printed by liquid duplicator. By some mistake there never was a Volume III. With Volume IV, Bill Wonneberger was again Editor, and beginning with Volume IV #1 to date, VATICAN NOTES have been printed by photo-offset, and with Volume IV #1 the NOTES carried its first illustrations.

This issue is the 79th number of VATICAN NOTES. Volume I had 11 numbers (1953-54); Volume II had 6 numbers (1954-55); Volume IV had 11 numbers (1955-56) Volume V had 6 numbers (1956-57); Volume VI had 6 numbers (1957-58); Volume VII had 6 numbers (1958-59); Volume VIII had 6 numbers (1959-60); Volume IX had 5 numbers (1960-61); Volume X had 6 numbers (1961-62); Volume XI had 4 numbers (1962-63); Volume XII had 6 numbers (1963-64); Volume XIII has 6 numbers (1964-65) including this issue.

Editors over the years have been: William Wonneberger Jr, Miss Catherine Hughes, George M.K. Baker, Robert Hutcheson, Francis Welch, Rev. Herbert A. Phinney. It seems to me that the former Editors have done yeoman work in keeping the Official Organ of V.P.S., VATICAN NOTES, going over a period of twelve years. The present Editor has had the office since the January-February issue of 1963. Many philatelic societies have foundered because they could not get their papers published, either because of lack of material or, principally, through lack of a capable and untiring Editor.

From the financial point of view, Treasurer Frederick J. Levitsky tells me that V.P.S. needs a minimum of 600 paying members to keep VATICAN NOTES going - the cost of printing and mailing demand this. Otherwise we will be spending from our reserves or (HEAVEN FORBID !!!) we will have to raise the DUES. HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES ?

1900th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF ST. PAUL IN ROME. 61-1961 A.D.

The first of the three designs shows a map of St. Paul's journey as recounted in the Acts of the Apostles (Ch.21-28). The second values show a sculpture by Mariani of the arrival of St. Paul at Rome in chains with his centurion, Julius, with the instruments of his death- the pillar to which he was bound and the sword that beheaded him. The third design, inscribed "The Triumphal Temple of St Paul" shows the Basilica of St. Paul outside the Walls of Rome, erected over his grave.

The Journey of St. Paul to Rome

A summary of the last eight chapters of the Acts of the Apostles tells the following story. After his third missionary journey Paul returned to Jerusalem. Jews from the Province of Asia stirred up the people against him, siezed him and were intending to murder him when Roman soldiers came and quelled the disturbance and took Paul to their barracks (Ch.21). Outside the barracks he was allowed to address the people, and rioting started again. Inside the barracks the Tribune of the soldiers ordered him bound and scourged. At this point Paul proclaimed his Roman citizenship, because by law no Roman Citizen could be scourged or punished without trial. Next day the Tribune brought Paul before the sanhedrin to find out why they had tried to kill him. (Ch.22). Paul had been a pharisee, and split the sanhedrin, composed of pharisees and saducees, by claiming that he was on trial because of his belief in the resurrection from the dead, a bitter bone of contention between these two factions. Fearing for Paul, the Tribune took him back to the barracks. The Lord appeared to Paul during the night and said: "Be steadfast, for just as thou has born witness to me in Jerusalem, BEAR WITNESS TO ME IN ROME ALSO." A plot to kill Paul was revealed to the Tribune, and he took Paul by night to Felix, the Governor, at Caesarea. (Ch.23).

Ananias, the high priest, came to Caesarea with a delegation five days later, to accuse Paul of attempting to desecrate the temple, asking to try him according to Jewish law. Paul denied the charges and defied the delegation to prove their statement. Felix decided to wait until the Tribune, Lysius, came to Caesarea before deciding Paul's case.

Hoping for a bribe from Paul, Felix kept him a prisoner two years, until Porcius Festus replaced him as Governor of the Province. (Ch. 24)

Three days after Festus arrived he went up to Jerusalem, where the Jewish leaders pressed him with their charges against Paul. A delegation of the Jewish leaders went back to Caesarea with Festus to charge Paul there. Wishing to please them, Festus asked Paul: "Are you willing to go up to Jerusalem and there be tried on these charges?" Paul appealed to Caesar, standing on his rights and privileges as a Roman Citizen. Festus replied: "Thou has appealed to Caesar; to Caesar thou shalt go." (Ch.25) King Agrippa with Bernice came to Caesarea and Paul was brought before him for examination. Agrippa decided that he had done nothing worthy of death or imprisonment, saying: "This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed to Caesar." (Ch.26).

Paul was turned over to Julius, a centurion, and went aboard a ship of Adrunythium bound for the ports of the Province of Asia (Asia Minor). They stopped at Sidon. Since the wind was against them they went under the lee of Cyprus "...sailing over the sea that lies of Cilicia and Pamphylia we reached Myra in Lycia." Here they boarded a ship from Alexandria bound for Italy. After slow sailing off Cnidus, because of the winds they sailed under the lee of Crete of Salamone to Fair Havens (Buoni Porti), near Thalassa. Paul tried to persuade them to remain there for the winter, but because it was not considered a good port for wintering, they decided to try for Phoenix, a harbor in Crete, and winter there. Running along the coast of Crete, they were picked up by a wind called the Euroaquillo, which drove them along. Off the island of Cauda they took their boat aboard the ship, lowered the mainsail and were driven before the wind, lightening the craft as they went along. Paul foretold that there would be no loss of life among them. During the 14th night of this ordeal, the sailors sensed that they were near land and dropped anchor. The sailors tried to escape in the boat, but Paul warned the centurion, who cut the boat adrift. In the morning they attempted to get ashore, and ran the ship aground and it began to break up. Those who could swam ashore, while others clung to planks and wreckage and all came ashore safely at Malta (Ch.27).

Here occurred two events of note. The Maltese built a fire to warm the shipwrecked people. As Paul reached for a stick of wood for the fire, he was bitten by a viper, which he shook off into the fire with no ill result to himself. He also cured instantaneously the father of Publius, head man of the island, from disintery and fever. After three month on Malta, they sailed for Italy in an Alexandrian ship which had wintered at Malta. They put into Syracuse on Sicily, and following the Sicilian coast, came to Rhegium (Reggio di Calabria) finally landing at Puteoli (present day Pozzuoli, just north of Naples). Here Paul stayed with christians for a week and started his journey by land to Rome. He was met by the christians of Rome at the Market of Appius and at Three Taverns, and accompanied to Rome. In Rome Paul was permitted to live by himself with a soldier to guard him during the two years he awaited trial. (Ch.28).



Tradition tells us that St. Peter and St. Paul met on their way to their deaths, separated from one another on the Ostian way at the point marked by the Chapel of the Parting. Peter was crucified upside down in the Circus of Nero on Vatican Hill. Because Paul was a Roman Citizen he could not be crucified and so he was beheaded at Aqua Salviae or Tre Fontane, a little distance beyond the site of the Basilica of St. Paul. St. Clement of Rome seems to indicate that Nero was present at the martyrdom. A small cell under the church Scala Coeli at Tre Fontane is pointed out as the place where Paul was confined awaiting the arrival of Nero for the execution, and a bas-relief in the same church depicts Nero as being present.

A very nice pious story relates that the head of St. Paul bounced three times as it fell from his body, and a fountain of water sprang up at each spot it touched. This is an unauthenticated story trying to account for the three fountains of Tre Fontane.

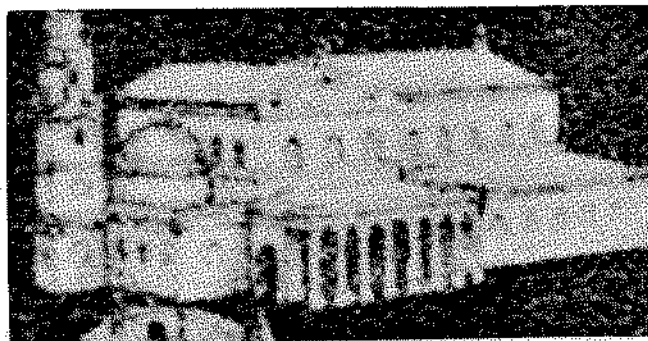
The body of Paul was claimed by his friends and placed in a grave in the vineyard of a Roman lady, Lucina, near the Ostian Way, where a mortuary chapel or Memorial was erected in the first century similar to that over the tomb of St. Peter, probably erected by the same St. Anacletus. This Memorial was replaced by a basilica constructed over the grave by command of Constantine in 324 or 326. This church was consecrated by Pope St. Sylvester and endowed by Constantine with lands and gifts. The church was much smaller than St. Peter's because the grave of St. Paul was close to the Ostian Way. The grave was under the apse and the facade faced east as was the custom in those days. The Ostian Way was east of the grave, making the church small.



1900 Anniversary stamp showing-
View of the present Basilica of
St. Paul from the West.

Renaissance but was destroyed by fire on the night preceeding the death of Pius VII. The western facade, the great arch of Galla Placidia, the apse and some 40 columns of the nave were spared.

Shortly after 1870 the Italian Government declared it a national monument and took in hand the management of the funds for its completion. The facade was decorated with mosaics which reproduce the originals. Besides the body of St. Paul (his head is above the high altar of St. John Lateran(Cf. 273-4) it contains six other saints, the chains of St. Paul and his staff. A column at the Church of St. Paul at Tre Fontane, is said to be the column of his execution. St. Paul's Basilica is in the classic basilica style, with a "T" floor plan. The interior is 390 feet long, 195 feet wide and 75 feet high. Pillars separate the aisles from the nave and its ceiling is richly coffered.



The Constantine Basilica lasted only a short time. Since great numbers visited it it was soon found too small. In 386 Valentinian II, Theodosius and Arcadius submitted a plan to the Senate to enlarge the Basilica to the size of St. Peter's. Rather than disturb the grave of St. Paul or displace the Ostian Way, the orientation of the church was reversed from east to west and the church was extended in a westerly direction toward the Tiber. This, the Theodosian Basilica, was begun in 388 and completed in 395. It was 411 feet in length, with a transept 279 feet wide, the nave with aisles 295 feet by 214 feet. It was spared by the Visigoths in 410 and by the Vandals in 455, but was plundered by the Lombards in 739 and 773 and by the Saracens in 846 and desecrated and sacrilegiously occupied by Henry VI of Germany. It escape the modernizing of the



Interior of St. Paul's Basilica-
Basilica Series of 1949 (129)

The exterior has no great beauty but many Romans prefer the severe classic beauty of the interior to the baroque of St. Peter's. It is the second largest church in Rome. (Cf. Vatican Notes, Vol, VI, No.1, pp.7-8, July-August 1957).

View of St. Paul's Basilica from the
northeast corner.

Holy Year Issue-1949 (133,137)

THE REBUILDING OF ST. PETERS BASILICA AND THE VATICAN PALACE.

INNOCENT XI.

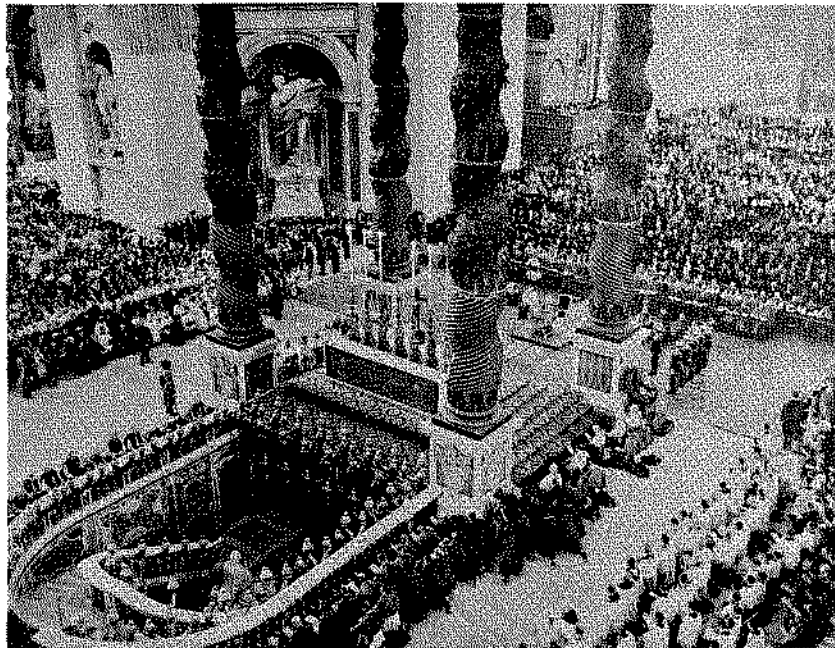
Under Innocent XI, Carlo Fontana suggested the extension of the Bernini Colonnade as far as the Piazza Scossa Cavalli, and that it be rounded off with a triumphal arch and clock tower. Because of straightened circumstances in 1679, Innocent XI refused his suggestion, but instructed Fontana and Giovan Battista Centini to provide a second fountain for St. Peters with water from Lake Bracciano. (Pastor XXXII, pp.35-37)

CLEMENT XI.

Clement XI gave instructions for the execution of the statue of Charlemagne, and ordered completion of the statues for the colonnade according with Bernini's plan. but nothing was accomplished because of the intervening death of this pope. (XXXIII Pastor, pp.517-524)

BENEDICT XIV.

Benedict XIV was bothered by recurring rumors that the cracks which had appeared long ago in the dome of St. Peters would lead to its collapse. In 1740 a commission of three cardinals was set up to investigate this circumstance. They concluded that it was nothing more than an unfounded rumor. Luigi Vanvitelli, architect of the Fabbrica of St. Peters came to the same conclusion. In 1742 further examination was made by architects Domenico Gregorini, Ferdinando Fuga, Pietro Ostini, Niccola Salvi and Vanvitelli, all of whom reported no danger. The cracks meant that the structure had settled. Mathematicians Roggero Boscovich, S.J., Thomas le Seur and Francois Jacquier were consulted in 1743, together with Giovanni Polenti, Professor of mathematics at Padua. Polenti decided that the cracks were due to lateral pressure of the upper components and recommended the affixing of more iron bands to strengthen it, as had been done under Sixtus V. This was done under the supervision of Vanvitelli, who also decorated the three tribunes of St. Peters with gilded stucco. Under Benedict XIV St. Peters acquired some of its best statues of the saints. (Pastor XXXV, pp.163-167)



1944 Photo of Pope Pius XII at prayer before the Papal Altar. Pillar of St. Veronica, showing statue by Mocchi. Bernini's Canopy. Depressed area of the Confessio.

The Museum of Christian Antiquities was founded under Benedict XIV. This had been suggested to Clement XI by Marcantonio Boldetti and Francesco Bianchi. Benedict XIV acquired two private collections as a nucleus, and after indecision as to whether the museum should be at the Vatican or the Capitoline, it was begun in 1755 at the Vatican so that it would be connected with the Vatican Library (Pastor XXXV, pp 219-222) Clement XIV was grieved by the removal of antique statuary from Italy and the Pontifical State, despite previous decrees by various popes, and he began to purchase all available antique statuary. In 1771 he commissioned Michaelangelo Simonetti to convert into a statue gallery the former summer house of Innocent VIII near the Belvedere and to join it to the Belvedere courtyard. This was completed in 1773 and housed the antiquities collected from the time of Julius II to Clement XIV. From then on newly discovered statues were brought and placed in the Clementine Museum. (Pastor XXXVIII pp 512-515)

PIUS VI.



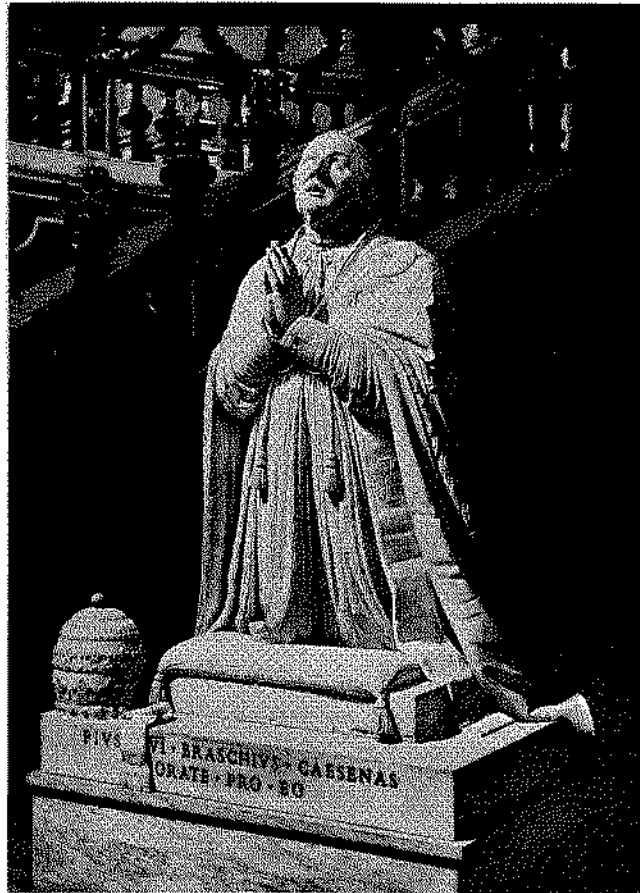
One of the first works of Pius VI was the construction of a much needed sacristy of spacious size which had been contemplated by Alexander VII, Clement XI and Clement XII. Pius VI examined the plans of his predecessors and finally approved the plan of Carlo Marchione, a Roman, who had built the Villa Albani.

July 1776 saw the purchase of the Church of St. Stephen of Hungary from the German College together with the neighboring houses which must be removed to make way for the new sacristy. On September 22, 1776, Pius VI laid the foundation stone of the new sacristy. In the summer of 1777 the old sacristy was demolished and in 1779 the Porta Fabbrica was taken down and re-erected as the Porta San Pietro on another site. Numerous other buildings were removed to give space for the new sacristy.

As the work progressed it was seen that it would cost much more than the original estimate, and the original plan had to be curtailed. In June 1784 the new sacristy was placed in operation at a cost 15 times higher than the original estimate, despite the curtailments. Many condemned it as unartistic; but it had only one flaw - it was located next to the work of Bramante and Michaelangelo.

Two passages, one to the choir chapel and one to the left aisle, join the sacristy to St. Peters Basilica. From the street a broad double flight of steps leads to the main entry. In the center of the building is the Sagrestia Comune, an octagonal, domed room. To the east lies the Canons Sacristy which leads to the chapter room, while to the west is the beneficiaries sacristy, which leads to the Guardarobia, which is used as the treasury. Connected to the building are lodgings for the canons. On the upper floor are the archives of St. Peters.

New finds of ancient statuary came to the Vatican and the Clementine Museum was enlarged and the Galleria delle Statue was made to include the Belvedere as far as the Vatican Library. A new title, the Pio-Clementine, was given to the Museum.



Statue of Pope Pius VI by Canova.
In the Confessio of St. Peters.

Pius VI gave a 14 ton bell to St. Peters as well as the two clocks on the facade attic of St. Peters. In the interior of St. Peters he provided 25 mosaic frontals for the various altars, installed new windows in the dome and regilded the ceiling of the nave. The mosaic factory was installed in new quarters.

Antonio Canova was charged with a monument to Clement XIII for St. Peters and it was unveiled in Holy Week, 1792. (Pastor XXXIX, pp 62092). Pius VI was buried in the Grotte Vaticane, and twenty years later, in 1822, Canova's masterpiece of Pius VI at prayer was erected in the space before the Confessio of St. Peters. (Pastor XL,p.393)

Thus the work begun by Pope Nicholas V (1447-1455) for all practical purposes was completed. The hands of many popes and the plans of many architects had raised a fitting monument over the tomb of St. Peter, to replace the Constantine Basilica, despite the delays and vicissitudes of many years.

(This brings to an end the series of articles begun in Vatican Notes, Volume XI, No. 2, January-February, 1963, by Father Phinney. This series was previously published in Linns Weekly Satmp News several years previous in a series of eight articles and was reproduced with the written consent of Linns.)

From: "Stato Della Citta Del Vaticano TARIFFE POSTALI E TELEGRAFICHE."

(Page 11)

OVERCHARGE FOR AIR MAIL ON LETTERS, POSTCARDS (LC) AND OTHER OBJECTS (AO). (Cont.)		
Country of Destination	(LC) ¹ (every 5 grams or fraction thereof)	(AO) ² (Every 30 grams or fraction thereof)
<u>Countries Outside of Europe</u>	LIRE	LIRE
Basutoland	100	60
Bechuanaland	100	60
Belep (is)	150	135
Bermuda	60	50
Burma	100	70
Bismark (arch)	150	135
Bolivia	135	100
Bonaire (is)	90	75
North Borneo	115	85
Brazil	115	90
Brunei	115	85
Calques (is)	60	50
Cambodia	100	70
Cameroun (Rep.)	60	35
Brittish Cameroun	60	25
Canada	60	60
Canary Islands	20	15
Cape Province	100	60
Cape Verde Islands	60	35
Caroline Islands	150	135
Cayman Is.	65	65
Ceuta (Sp. Morocco)	25	20
Ceylon	100	60
Chafarinas	25	20
Chatham Is. (N.Zeal)	150	135
Chesterfield Is.	150	135
Christmas Is.	100	75
Chile	135	100
China (Formosa)	145	85
Red China	120	80
Cyprus	20	15
Cocos Is.	140	135
Columbia	90	85
Comoro Is.	100	60
Cook Is.	65	50
Congo (Rep.)	150	135
North Korea	145	100
South Korea	145	100
Ivory Coast	60	35
Costa Rica	70	75
Cuba	65	65
Curacao	90	75

1965 - 1966 DUES NOW PAYABLE

The By-Laws of the Society state that the yearly dues of the members are payable on or before July 1st. An envelope is attached to the NOTES this month to make it a little more convenient for you to mail your dues promptly. Do not put it off, - while the thought is still fresh in your mind, mail your check NOW. The expense of having these envelopes printed can only be justified if you use yours immediately. For the first time in history, let us have 100% renewal of membership by the end of June.

The Genuine 1 Scudo.

1. Normal top on A of FRANCO.
2. Broken serif at left top of N of FRANCO.
3. Bottom serif of second L of BOLLO is higher than bottom serif of 1st L.
4. Tassels are blobs and indistinct.
5. Next to bottom line of TIARA is dotted line.
6. Right decoration pearl is well shaped.



1.

A

2.

N

3.

LL

4.

5.



6.



Forgery of the 1 Scudo.

1. Curl right top of A of FRANCO; short left leg.
2. N of FRANCO minus left to serif (May be curl on A).
3. Two Ls of BOLLO have bottom serifs of even height.
4. Tassels too distinct.
5. Next to bottom line of TIARA is wavy instead of dotted.
6. Right decoration pearl is defective.



1.

A

2.

N

3.

LL

4.

BO

TI

ST

R

5.



6.



To the Members of V.P.S.:

I am most pleased with the appointment made by Mr. William Quinn, our President, with his generous faith in me to head the Topical listing of Vatican and other material for a Vatican collection. We all know that it is almost impossible for some to complete a Vatican City collection (those who have it complete are most lucky) with the present prices as they are; so in order to continue collecting in our favorite field, we lean towards a Topical collection. We do not intend to go into a complete CORROS collection, but aim to contain in this type of collection the topics that pertain to the History, Art, etc. of the Vatican City.

Thus I personally feel that the seven classifications originally listed by Mr. Wonneberger should be somewhat extended to other listings. My Classifications are:-

1. This includes all the stamps that depict some work of art (painting, statue, etc.) housed in the Vatican City or some of its outside territories.

2. This includes all people that have had an important role in the history of either the Roman States or the Vatican City State that were not popes.

3. This includes all popes who have reigned as the sovereign of the Roman States or the Vatican City State.

4. The Propagation of the Faith Issue of Italy and her colonies.

5. Stamps illustrating the Palace of the Popes in France where the Pontiffs resided for a short time when they vacated Rome. This forms an important part of Roman States History when the Roman States did not have its sovereign residing in that Country.

6. Stamps depicting St. Peter's Dome.

7. Holy Year issue of Monaco. As this set falls into different classes and not all the stamps of this set are strictly Vatican material -- it is listed as a separate classification as it would be more costly to purchase individual stamps than in a set.

8. Holy Year Issues. Since the beginning of the Vatican City (as a stamp issuing country) there have been several Holy Years. A complete list of this would be appropriate for this classification. This is all the Holy Years since stamps began commemorated by either the Roman States and/or Vatican City.

9. Social and Religious themes and celebrations promulgated by the Vatican. Not counting either the Propagation of Faith issue and the Holy Year issues listed above. But should contain issues as those for the Marian Year, Our Lady of Fatima, the Missionary Art Exhibit and any others that may fit into this classification. Each would under its correct heading.

10. Stamps incorporating in their design religious items peculiar to Vatican City; for example, the Papal Tiara, the Crossed Keys, St. Peters, etc., used on stamps of other countries.

11. Saints on Vatican stamps - by their Patronages.

12. Visits of the Holy Father to other lands.

This may seem to include in a Vatican Topical collection most of the subjects which are peculiar to a "Religious Collection"; but I wish to point out that this is not my intention. It could be true that a collection could be an

entity in a "CORROS" collection or broken up as per "CORROS" classifications; but I would like to see the History of the Roman States and Vatican City that is illustrated by the stamps and the Art (general terminology) of the Vatican City that is on stamps of all countries be used to illustrate a Vaticana Topical collection.

All lists of stamps submitted to me will be published in the "Vatican Notes". I shall try and have a page or so in each of the issues; but since I am working some 15 + hours per day --- will do what I can. In order that I can obtain publication of all material submitted to me, I need the cooperation of all members in the following matters:

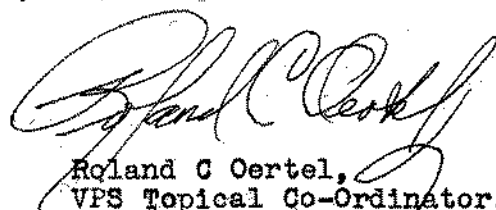
1. Lists should be typed on one side of the paper. Margins should be at least 1 1/2 inches or more around the entire sheet.
2. Please submit in duplicate.
3. 1965 Scott catalogue numbers should be used. Can include SMJ numbers if necessary
4. Please list by classification.
5. Can list description of stamp. In fact, this will help a lot.

If the above items are followed - the publications of the lists will be done. I cannot take the time to re-type all lists sent to me, nor answer all letters. Time is of most importance to me and also to the Editor of our Vatican Notes.

This is a large project and needs much help. I trust that the members of VPS will cooperate with me to get this project on the road.

Be sure to send me those lists.

Philatelically yours,



Roland C Oertel,
VPS Topical Co-Ordinator.

[Cf. Vatican Notes, Vol. XIII, #3, p.9 -Collecting Alikes, by Evelyn McMann, Vol. XIII, #4, pp.5 & 6; and VN Dec. 1954.]

Address correspondence to: Mr. Roland C. Oertel, VPS Topical Co-Ordinator,
10 Fleuti Drive,
Moraga, California, 94556.

The Eastern Mass Chapter:

Meets the last Sunday of the month, 3:30 P.M. at St. Anselm Parish Hall, Sudbury Mass:- April 25; May 30; June 27. The June 27th meeting is traditionally a supper followed by an exhibition.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN ?

Last November President Bill Quinn made a special appeal in VATICAN NOTES to all members asking their cooperation in putting out a top-notch special Vatican edition of LINNS WEEKLY STAMP NEWS next November. For those who have joined V.P.S. since that time, our Society is to sponsor an issue of Linns in the fall, and we have asked all members who have written or who are qualified to write articles on Vatican or Pontifical State Philately, to write something for this special issue. The finished article need not be submitted to Pres. Quinn for quite a few months yet, but he would like to know which members are willing to cooperate. Several members have indicated to him that they will send an article before the deadline, but there are many qualified writers whose articles have been seen in various stamp papers and magazines who have, to date, ignored this request. It is always pleasing to read such articles about Vatican Philately in these journals. But here we have our own philatelic specialty featured in an entire issue. Pres. Quinn requests these authors to please come forward NOW. If you plan to write something, but have neglected to let him know, please send him a card telling of yours plans: Mr. William P. Quinn, 435 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

COMPEX.

COMPEX 65 will be held May 28-30 at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, honoring two decades of the United Nations, and Ben Reeves, author of the Spying Eye. Chicagoland Chapter of V.P.S. was very active in this exhibition last year.

REVIEW

"Priced Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the World" 1964, First Edition, Section 1, Aden to Azores (Higgins and Gage Inc., 23 Santa Anna, Pasadena, Cal.) Price \$2.00. It is well illustrated, strong in 19th century, and seems complete. Has loose leaf pages numbered by the country, permitting one's own arrangement, e.g. Argentina (1-10), Australia (1-9), Austria (1-17) which gives an example of its thoroughness. Was they had sent the section on Vatican.

VATICAN CITY PHILATELIC NEWSCANONIZATION OF THE 22 MARTYRS OF THE UGANDA.

The men were officials and the boys were pages at the court of King Mwanga, and were put to death because, led by the older martyrs, they refused to take part in the homosexual orgies of the king. (L.15) St. Denis Sebuggwawo, St. Mugagga, St. John Mary Muzeyi, St. Joseph Mukasa, protomartyr (beheaded), St. James Buzabaliawo, St. Ambrose Kibuka, St. Achilles Kiwanuka. (L.20) St. Mbaga Tuzinde, St. Charles Lwanga, St. Kizito. (L.30) St. Mathias Kalemba Mulumba (limbs amputated and bled to death), St. Noah Mawagalli (used for target practice), St. Luke Banabakintu. (L.75) St. Gonzaga Gonza, St. Athanasius Bazzekukette, St. Pontian Ngondwe (pierced by lances), St. Bruno Serunkuma. (L.100) St. Anatole Kiriggwajjo, St. Andrew Kaggwa (beheaded), St. Adolph Mukasa. (L.160) St. Mukasa Kiriwawanvu, St. Gayavira. The martyrdoms extended from 1885-7. Most of the pages were burned to death in a huge pyre on June 3, 1886, Ascension Thursday.