



Vatican Notes

Volume XIV.

May-June 1966

Number 6.

VATICAN PHILATELIC NEWS



REGULAR ISSUE.

MARCH 8, 1966.

STUDY-ART-WORK.

A regular issue to replace the Works of Mercy issue of 1960, issued in sheets of 60 stamps with an inscription block (4) in the upper left corner. Colors: 5= brown, 10= purple, 15= brown, 20= green, 30= rust, 40= blue green, 55= dark blue, 75= violet, 90= carmine red, 130= black, 150= black brown, 180= brown. Perf. 14 x 14. Wmk. crossed keys.

THE STUDY - ART - WORK REGULAR ISSUE.

March 8

1966.

The Sources of the Designs.

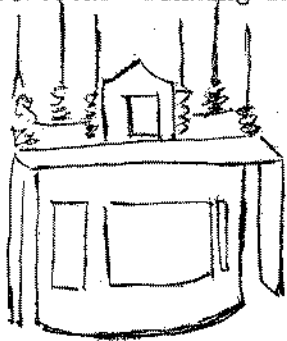
The 5 L. and the 180 L. with the relief of Pope Paul VI and the Coat of Arms of the Pope are from bronze reliefs by Enrico Manfrini.

On November 1, 1964, the Feast of All Saints, Pope Paul VI consecrated the altar in his renovated private chapel in the Apostolic Palace at the Vatican. The chapel features Candoglia marble, which was used extensively in the Cathedral of Milan, where the Pope was Archbishop before his election to the papacy.

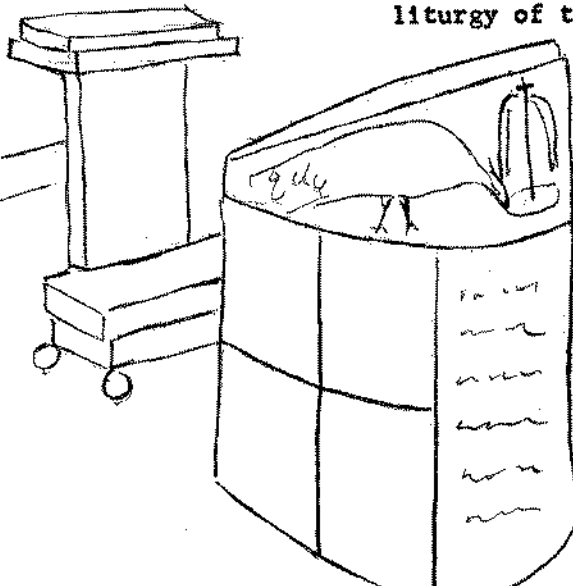
In the center of the chapel is a kneeler where he can make his thanksgiving after celebrating Mass, or kneel for a visit to the Blessed Sacrament. Immediately behind the kneeler and facing the altar is a chair whose sides and back are cast bronze, in semi-cylindrical form.

The right side of the seat has four panels depicting Music (10 L.), Science (15 L.), Painting (20 L.) and Sculpture (30 L.). The left side has four corresponding panels showing Brick Laying (40 L.), Carpentry (55 L.), Agriculture (75 L.), and Iron Working (90 L.), sculptured by Mario Rudelli.

On the back panel is the Lord's Prayer in Latin. Above these three sections, acting as a back rest, is another panel slanting toward the front, showing two peacocks drinking from a fountain which flows from both sides of a cross, indicating the Fount of Living Water that gives life everlasting, which signifies the grace conferred by the Holy Eucharist.



The eight side panels depict human labor which serve the Eucharist in the building and decorating of churches, supplying the bread and wine for the Eucharistic Sacrifice and in the case of Music, participate in the liturgy of the Mass.



NEW ISSUE.

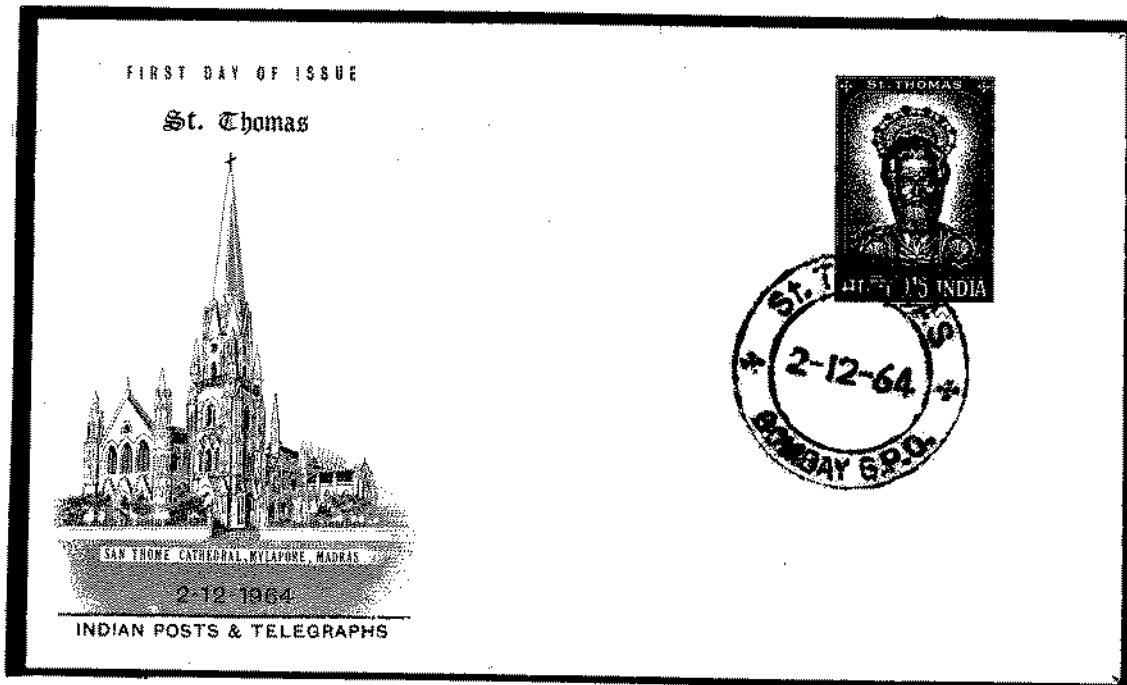
On May 3, 1966, Vatican is due to release six stamps commemorating the 1000th Anniversary of the Christianization of Poland:- L.15, 25, 40, 50, 150, 220. Wmk crossed keys.

THE MISSION OF ST. THOMAS, THE APOSTLE, IN INDIA &
THE VISIT OF POPE PAUL VI TO INDIA AND THE 38th INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS
IN BOMBAY. (Rev. Cyr T. Puthenangady)

INDIA is one of the countries which had the rare privilege of receiving the light of faith at the very dawn of Christianity. History as well as tradition has it that St. Thomas, one of the Apostles of Christ, arrived in India in the year 52 A.D. with the message of redemption. It is confirmed by tradition and it is generally believed that the Apostle arrived by sea at the port of Cranganore (Muziris of the ancients) on the western coast of Kerala, alias Malabar. There are evidences and monuments that confirm that St. Thomas preached the faith out of Kerala at the Madras side and even in North India. The strong community of St. Thomas Christians in Kerala, South India, who form more than one third of the total Christians of India, is proof that the apostolic labors of the Apostle were centered in Kerala. St. Thomas himself built seven churches in Kerala: at Niranam, Quilon, Chayal, Kokamangalam, Cranganore, Kottavu and Palur, which though oft rebuilt, remain on the original sites to this day.

By his miracles and saintly life St. Thomas brought great success to his mission as he converted hundreds and thousands of high-caste Hindus. This aroused the hostility of pagan priests and they put him to death by a spear on the Little Mount near Mylapore, Madras, on July 3, 72 A.D. He was buried at Mylapore where, on the very spot of his tomb, stands the magnificent San Thomé Cathedral (see cachet). Both the St. Thomas Mount (Little Mount) where are now situated a church and a convent and the San Thomé Cathedral are renowned shrines of India.

The 38th International Eucharistic Congress of Bombay was held from November 28 to December 6, 1964. It was a historic Eucharistic Congress because it was the first one held in a predominantly pagan country, the first on the continent of Asia, and the first in which a Pope took part making a journey. Pope Paul arrived in Bombay on Dec. 2, 1964, and according to confirmed reports the gathering of people, nearly 4 lakhs (400,000), to welcome him at the airport was the greatest ever witnessed in India to welcome a foreign visitor.



The government of India honored this occasion of the 38th International Eucharistic Congress at Bombay and the visit of Pope Paul VI by allowing the India Posts and Telegraph Department to issue the St. Thomas stamp to commemorate both events.

It is issued 0.15 paise denomination, 3.3 x 2.46 cms. overall size, 2.99 x 2.46 cms. printing size, in Red Purple color, designed and printed at India Security Press, in number of 3,500,000.

The stamp carries the picture of the silver bust of St. Thomas which is honored in the Cathedral of Ortona-a-mare, Abruzzi, Italy. Years after the burial of St. Thomas at Mylapore, the Relics of the Saint were taken to Edessa and later they were brought to Ortona on Italy's Adriatic coast and enshrined in the Cathedral there. A bone from the hand of St. Thomas was solemnly brought to Kerala by Cardinal Eugene Tisserant on December 6, 1953, and was officially enshrined at the Pontifical Shrine at Cranganore where actually the Apostle arrived in 52 A.D.

THE OVAL

(Vatican #401)

The Oval is a five acre palm fringed selected place in the heart of Bombay, where great political and other gatherings take place. It is called the Oval as the spot has the outline of an egg. The whole area looks majestic with the natural beauty of the coco nut pals that surround it and the magnificent buildings close by. It was most fitting that this place was chosen for the center of the 38th International Eucharistic Congress.

The platform with an altar on it was constructed in the center of the Oval. It was designed by a non-Christian architect of Calcutta. He won \$1050.00 as a prize for this design in the all-India competition and he gained universal acclaim for it. The platform has three levels with accomodation for distinguished guests, to reach the altar up above. The canopy of the altar was triangular in shape, signifying the Most Holy Trinity. There was a throne with canopy close by for the Pope and the Papal Legate.

The platform divided the Oval into two sections so that the people on opposite sides were facing one another towards the altar. Over 400,000 people were accomodated at the Oval, where all the main functions of the Eucharistic Congress were held.

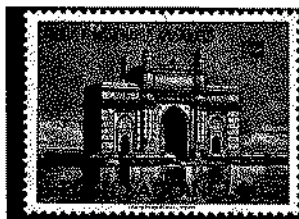
THE GATE WAY OF INDIA

(Vatican #402)

The Gate Way of India is a massive, gigantic granite structure in the shape of a gate, built in Saracenic style just on the sea coast in the heart of Bombay. It was built on the exact spot where the late King George V and Queen Mary stepped ashore on December, 1911, the first time that an English King visited India. It was constructed also in commemoration of the Coronation durbar (formal reception) held in Delhi, where King George V and Queen Mary were ceremonially crowned King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India. Again, it was from here that the last British troops symbolically left Indian soil after the declaration of Independence of India.

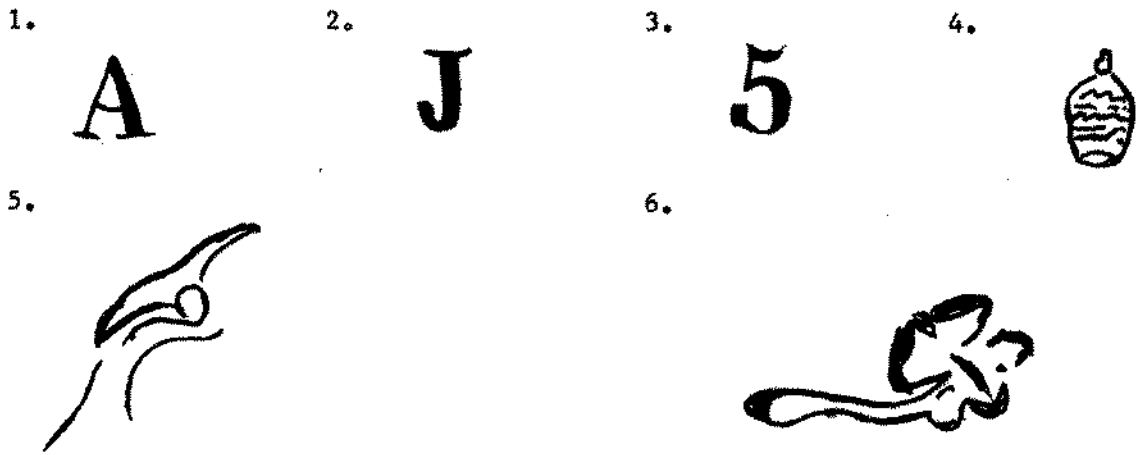
The concluding ceremonies of the Eucharistic Congress were held at the Gate Way of India. After the one mile procession that started from the Oval, in which the Blessed Sacrament was carried on a beautifully decorated float, and of which the Papal Legate, Card. Agagianian brought up the rear, he gave Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at the Gate Way of India. The monstrance with the Blessed Sacrament was taken in a car to the little chapel of St. Francis Xavier in Colaba, where it is lodged for perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, in commemoration of the 38th International Eucharistic Cingress.

(Cf. Vatican Notes, Vol. XIII, #5, p.1. The exceptionally good article by Fr. Puthenangady which appeared in the VPS Special edition, Part I, on November 29, 1965, will be reprinted in Vatican Notes at a later date.)



The Genuine 50 Baj.

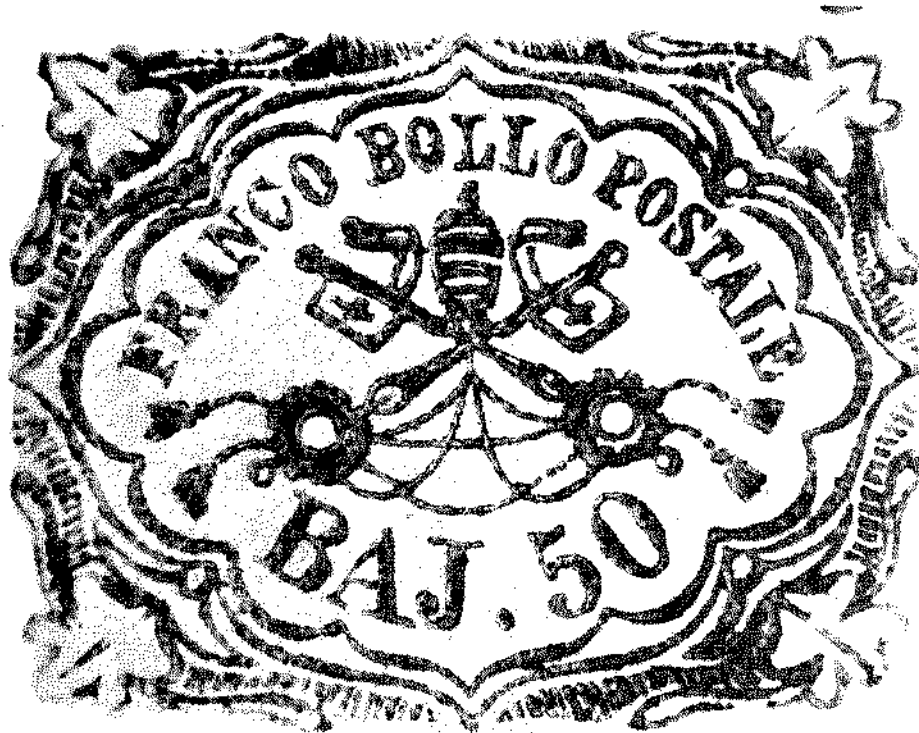
1. A of BAJ has left downstroke which is straight; serif on right leg of A is only slightly larger than one on left leg.
2. J of BAJ. ends curved stroke with flat end.
3. 5 of 50 ends curved stroke with flat end.
4. Tiara made of straight and wavy lines alternating.
5. There is a break in the second frame line above the RA of FRANCO.
6. There is a break in the leaf line at lower left of the right lower leaf.



Forgery of the 50 Baj.

(50 B. #9)

1. A of BAJ has crooked left downstroke; large serif on right leg of A.
2. J of BAJ has ball at end of curved stroke.
3. 5 of 50 has ball at end of curved stroke.
4. Tira has straight lines instead of alternating straight and wavy lines
5. There is no break in the second frame line above the RA of FRANCO.
6. There is no break at the left side of the lower right leaf.



1.

A

2.

J

3.

5

4.



5.



6.



VATICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BRUSSELS' WORLD'S FAIR-1958. (Cont.)The Doctrinal Plan:-

Part I.

1- Man today is engaged in a desperate search for the meaning of life. He is alternately dominated by a sense of distress and depression, and a feeling of hope and self-confidence. Without realizing it, he seeks God, Who created him and established him the king of creation.

2- But God too seeks mankind:

- The birth of Christ from the Virgin Mary.
- The hidden life of Christ.
- The public life and teaching of Christ.
- The death and resurrection of Christ.

3- Continuation of the redemptive work of Christ under the guiding influence of the Holy Spirit:- the Church.

- a. The mission of the Church and the liturgy; preaching - Holy Mass - the Sacraments.
- b. The members of the external organization, the Apostles, the Pope, bishops, priests, religious, laymen.
- c. The Saints- triumph of the Holy Spirit in the souls of men.

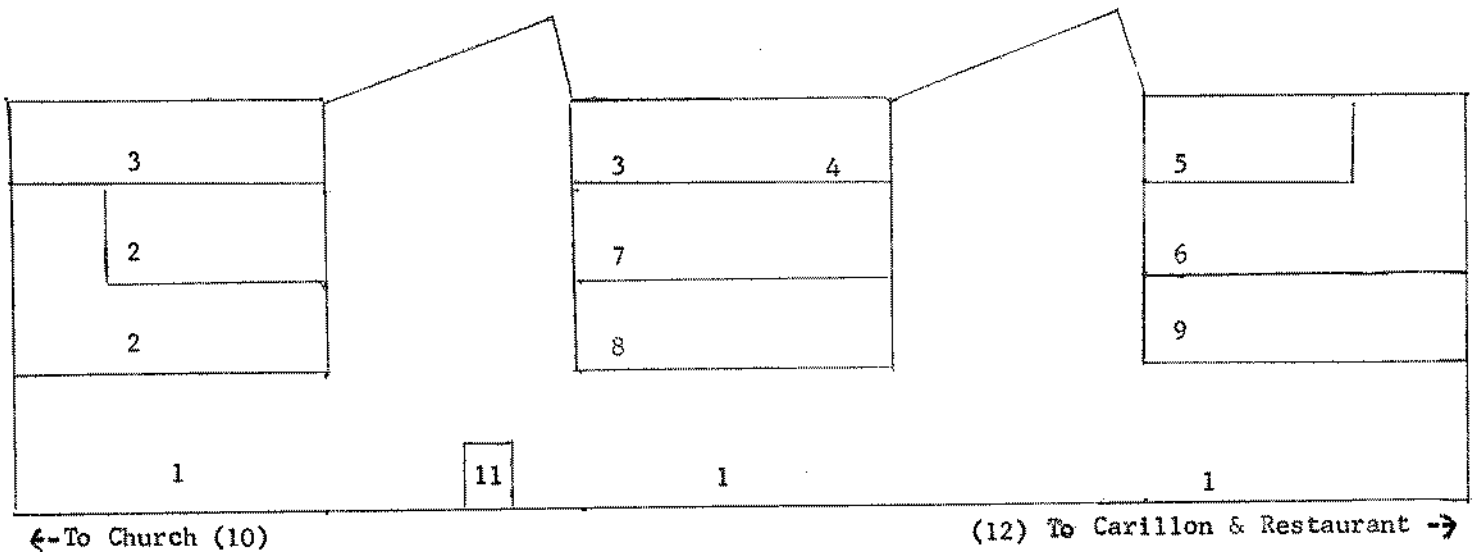
Part II.

- 4- Meaning of life taught to all men in all ages and all countries. (the missions; works of charity).
- 5- Meaning of life in the social relations of mankind: (marriage; family; class organizations; role of women in society).
- 6- Meaning of life in the relations between nations: (international social justice; world peace; international catholic organizations).
- 7- Meaning of life expressed in arts and sciences.
- 8- Meaning of life taught through catholic education and brought to life through the major devotional practices:
 - educational institutions- from kindergarten to universities.
 - outside those institutions- youth movements and adult associations.
 - League of the Sacred Heart; Holy Name Society; Family Rosary; pilgrimages to Holy Land and Marian Shrines; the Christophers, etc..
- 9- Meaning of life spread through modern communications media: press- radio- television- motion pictures- posters.

Architectural Plans.

The chief architect was Paul Rome, assisted by Roger Bastin, Jacques Bosernet-Mali, Rodger Langaskens, Georges Pepermans and Eugene Stassin. Other architects aided them.

The triangular shape of the allotted plot of land influenced the general architectural plan. The name of the pavilion, Civitas Dei (City of God), caused the architects to design an impressive "city" surrounded by massive walls, but without gates, readily accesable to all people. The imposing, unadorned walls conveyed the idea that the City of God does not consist in sumptuous externals, but mainly in its interior beauty. A large church was necessary to provide facilities for multitudes to attend Mass and for the exhibition of liturgical objects. Since religious concerts were to be given in the church, a Blessed Sacrament Chapel was added to give all opportunity at all times for visits to the Blessed Sacrament and for confession. The exhibition section consisted of three buildings, each three stories high, with easy stairways and escalators. On the ground floors these three merged into one huge room, but on the upper floors they were separated from each other by two large halls. At the narrow end of the plot



Longitudinal Section of the Subdivisions of the Vatican Pavilion.

1. Man and God. 2. The Papacy. 3. Evangelization. 4. Catholic Charities. 5. Science. 6. Arts (Imago Christi). 7. Social Action. 8. Education. 9. Means of Communication. (Corridors and stairways made it possible to follow the theme in the numerical order given.) 11. To Church of Silence.

was built a restaurant for 2,000 people where they could eat at modest prices. Joined to this building were the offices. An auditorium seating 1200 people was planned for the space under the aerial bridge that passed nearby.

Exhibition Halls.

Section 1. Man and God (entire first floor):-

- 1- The problem: man and his happiness.
- 2- Creation.
- 3- The Life of Christ - The Bible - The Holy Land.
- 4- The Passion, Death and Resurrection of Christ.
5. The Doctrine of Christ and the Expansion of the Church.

Section 2. The Papacy:- (second floor)

The structure of the Church, the role of the Papacy in it, and the enlightened, vigilant, beneficial action of the Popes in founding and spreading Christian civilization throughout the ages.

- 1- The glorification of St. Peter and his successors.
- 2- Christian spirituality encouraged, protected and guided by the Papacy.
- 3- The Papacy and Culture.
- 4- Action of the Popes in civil matters.
- 5- Christian civilization
- 6- The Pope as teacher of mankind (third floor)
- 7- The Pope supreme benefactor of humanity.
- 8- The temporal sovereignty of the Pope.
- 9- The Pope, promotor of spiritual life.

Section 3. Evangelization (4th floor)

- 1- History of Evangelization-the Church in its horizontal dimension(5 rooms).
- 2- The Church of today-the Church in its vertical dimensions (3 rooms).
- 3- Center for documentation and information (1room)

(Cont.)

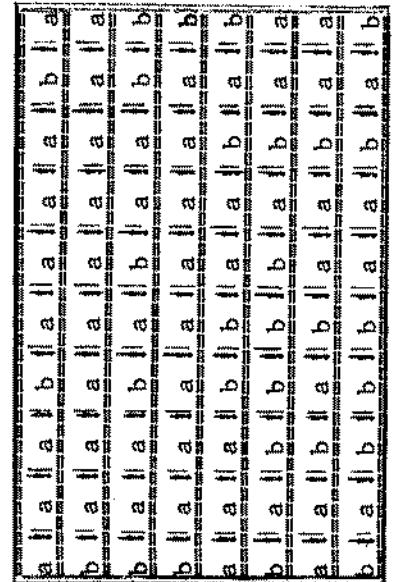
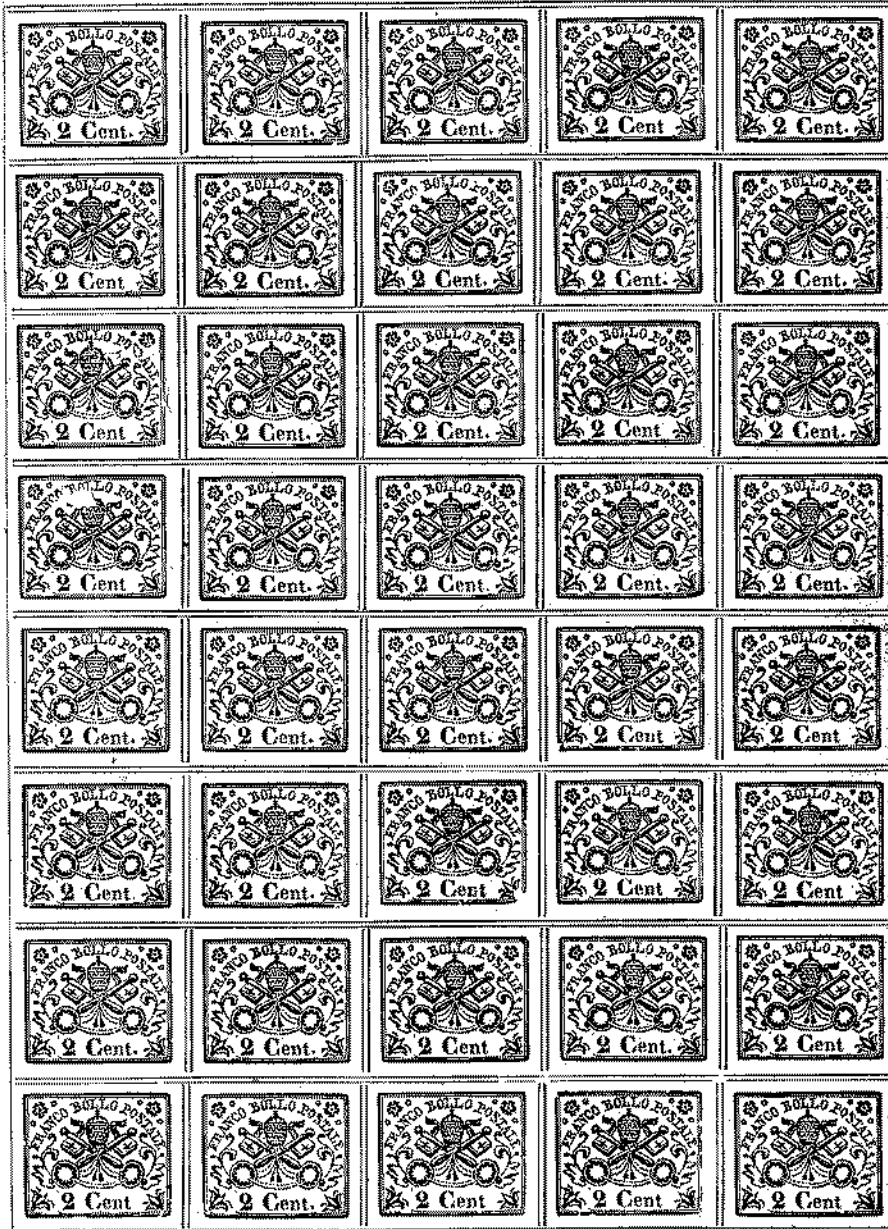
Notes on: THE PONTIFICAL STATE ISSUES OF 1867 & 1868 AND THEIR REPRINTS. (Cont.)

2 Centesimi: (Usigli)

According to both Fulcher and Patton, Usigli's reprint of this Value was in sheets of 80 (10 across X 8 down) in which all the horizontal double lines of separation are continuous as in the genuine. There are 52 stamps on the sheet with a period after "Cent." and 28 without the period after "Cent". On this page is reproduced the left half of the sheet and on the following page the right half.

Below is a diagram made from the full sheet showing the positions where "Cent." with the period is found, and where "Cent" without the period is found.

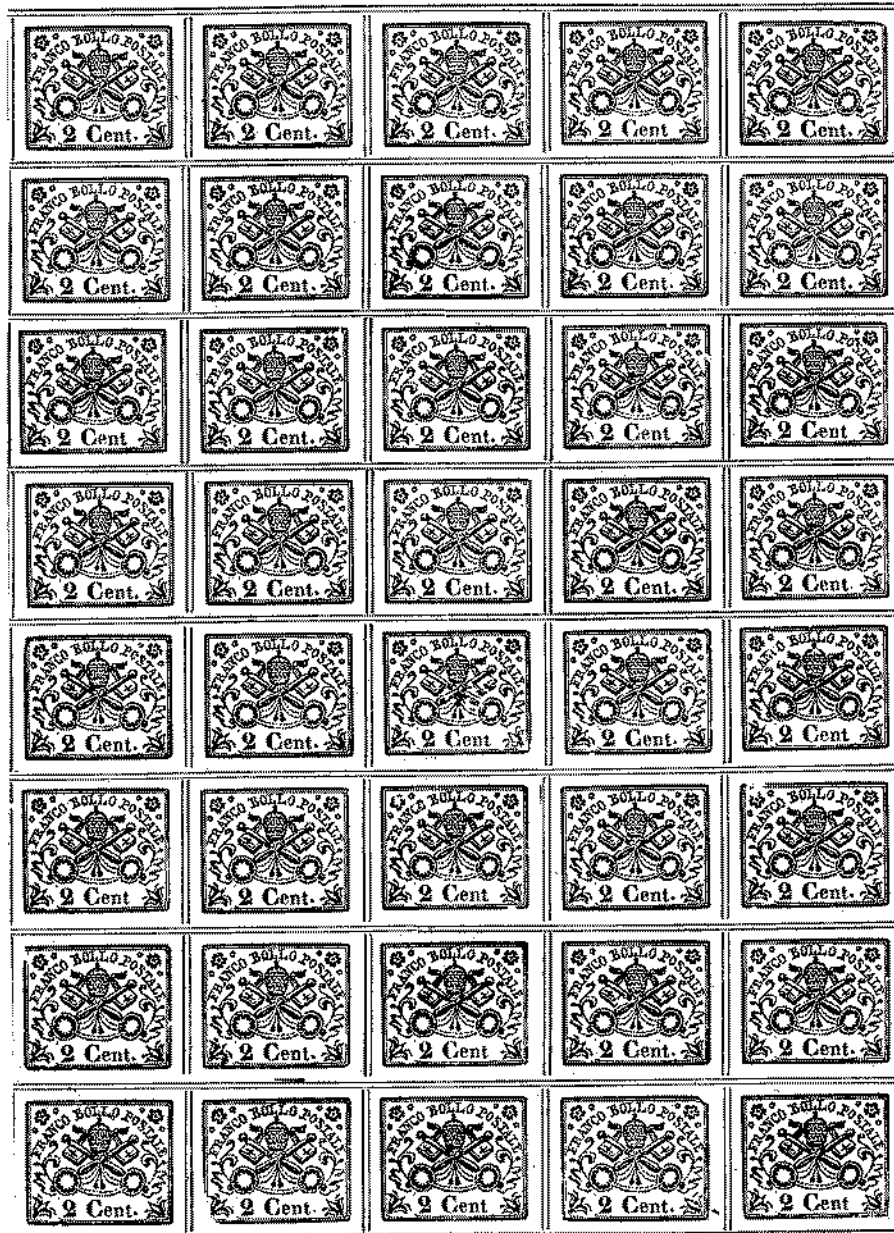
Note flaw in the Tiara in position #31, also found in later reprints.



a= Cent. (with period). b= Cent w/o period.

(2 Centesimi: Usigli. Cont.)

Like all Usigli reprints, the impression of the printing shows through on the back of the stamps. There is a slight glaze, which is dull in comparison with the high gloss of the genuine 2 Centesimi. The color of the reprint is green, but too light when compared with the genuine. On the back of one of these half sheets is a note: "These stamps were printed in sheets of 80, 10 x 8, but were delivered 5 x 8." Whether this is true or not, I do not know, but merely record the note for your information. Examination of two full sheets (cut into halves) and another right half, minus one stamp, check out the diagram given on the previous page. (Cont.)



NEW MEMBERS.

69. Mr. Alfred P. Restifo, PO Box 37, Olive St., Clarksville, N.Y. 12041 (Reinstated)
1856. Mr. C.J. Charles, 511 So. Carlisle St., Allentown, Pa., 18103.
1857. Mr. Leonard Korney, 718 - 24 St., Santa Monica, Cal., 90402.
1858. Mr. Homer L. Neel, 4213 Westridge Dr., North Little Rock, Ark., 72116.
1859. Mr. Robert J. Louie, 2500 W. Seltzer St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19132.
1860. Mr. Derek J.H. Fuller, 561 So. 26 Ave. #4, Omaha, Nebr., 68105.
1861. Mr. Victor Bove, 5313 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219.
1862. Mr. Vaughn L. Artley, 151 Buffalo Ave., Apt. 910, Niagara Falls, N.Y., 14303.
1863. Mrs. Anna M. Reed, 188 South Montowese St., Bradford, Conn., 06405.
1864. Mr. Charles Zahradnicek, 12704 Holborn Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.
1865. Mr. Frank J. Richard, Box 944, Fargo, N. Dak., 58102.
1866. Mr. Joseph W. Sanger, Box 51, Lyme, N.H. 03768.
1867. Mr. Francis C. Murphy, 1 So. Whitney St., Roxbury, Mass 02120.
1868. Mr John J. Brehm, 2141 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., 60201.
1869. Mr. Frank Knab, 5638 Chew St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19138.
1870. Mr. P. "Zot" Zottarelli, 1218 Texas Ave., San Antonio, Texas, 78201.
1871. Mr. Fred E. Gage, PO Box 194, Alamogordo, N. Mex., 88310.
1872. Mr. Herman Randolph, Rte. 3, Box 273, Columbia, S. Car., 29206
1873. Mr. Louis Malene, 113 Washington Ave., Oil City, Pa., 15301.
1874. Dr. Patrick E. O'Hara, M.D., 932 Lehigh Ave., Binghamton, N.Y., 13903.
1875. Zelda R. VanHouten, PO Box T, Central Islip, N.Y., 11722.
1876. Mr. James Joseph Mross, 717 Menomonee Ave., South Milwaukee, Wis.
1877. H.J. Gebhart, 5784 Pershing, St. Louis, Mo., 63112.
1878. Mr. Joseph Buettner Jr., 13900 Strathmore Ave., Cleveland (East), Ohio, 44112.
1879. Mr. Stephen Dellaria, PO Box 103, East Stroudsburg, Pa., 18301.
1880. E. Bileski, Station "B", Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
1881. Mr. Earl J. St. Laurent, 1011 N. Farragut, Bay City, Mich., 48706.
1882. Mr. William Wawrzyniak, 63 Brandon Rd., Dudley, Mass., 01570.
1883. Mr. Melvin Collins, 75-15 35th Ave., Jackson Heights, N.Y., 11372.
1884. J.J. Dassinger, 2722 Winburn Terrace, East Point, Ga., 30044.
1885. Rae Ann Stiffler, PO Box 8981, El Cerrito, Cal., 94531.
1886. Rev. John J. Lester, 2032 Westfield Ave., Scotch Plains, N.J., 07076.
1887. Mr. Gene P. Putt, 2512 Grosvenor Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45231.
1888. Mr. Leopold Verrette, 3200 Rue De Blois, Trois Tivieres, Quebec, Canada.
1889. Mr. Robert E. Hofmann, 4008 Harbor Vista Drive, Orchard Lake, Mich., 48033.
1890. Mr. Leroy Frazier, 2024 Glasshouse St., Beaumont, Texas.
1891. Mr. Bernard P. Rubach Jr., Tower Hall, Box T-342, State Univ. of N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.,
1892. Mr. Archie E. Dauphin, 73 Henry St., Fitchburg, Mass., 01420. (14214)
1893. Mr. Joseph W. Grandlich, 2470 Lefebvre Ave., Wauwatosa 13, Wisc.
1894. K.G. Van de Walker, 3704 Lott St., Endwell, N.Y., 13763.
1895. Mr. Al M. Schenk, PO Box 555, Hays, Kans., 67601.
1896. Mr. Arthur F. Weber, 1160 Wooley Ave., Union, N.J., 07083.
1897. Mr. Orlando F. Anselmo, 59 Blackbird Lane, Levittown, N.Y., 11756.
1898. Mr. Joseph C. Partise, 201 North Shadydale Ave., West Covina, Cal.
1899. Mr. Robert F. Nowack, Box 1011, Clemson, S. Car., 29631.
1900. Mr. John Moriarty, 1530 N W 183rd St., Miami, Fla., 33169.
1901. Mr. Adam Dziergowski, 150 Buel Ave., Staten Island, N.Y., 10305.
1903. Mr. Primo E. Passerini, 183 Prospect St., Nutley, N.J., 07110.
1902. Mr. Frank R. Davis, 292 Lake View Park, Rochester, N.Y., 14613.
1904. Mr. Paul E. Welsh, 951 Doris Jane Lane, Fairfield, Ohio, 45014.
1905. Mr. Robert S. Blasi, 2015 Dennie St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19140
1906. Mr. Glenn W. Tiler, 518 18th St., Lorain, Ohio.
1907. Mr. William Flanagan, 25900 Mallard, Euclid, Ohio, 44132.
1908. Mr. Edward Krawczyk, 9490 W. Loomis Rd., Franklin, Wisc., 53132.
1909. Mr. Stephen J. Walker Sr., 28 Hale St., Newton, Mass., 02164.
1910. Mr. John M. Kozlovic, 521 St. Andrews Dr., Greensburg, Pa., 15601.

The New Vatican Postal Rates appeared in the official publication: TARIFFE POSTALI E TELIGRAFICHE, dated August, 1965 and replaces the rates printed in a similar publication, dated March, 1961, which we have been publishing serially in Vatican Notes. We have been able to secure some of the changes which will be in effect in an even newer edition to be published about the time this issue reaches you. In order to get the rates into your hands, we will attempt to get them to you as rapidly as possible, space permitting.

VATICAN POSTAL RATES.

Within Vatican City.

Letters	L.10
Printed matter, samples without value, manuscripts, commercial papers	L. 5
Registration, in addition to regular franking	L.10
Special Delivery	L.10

For Italy and Outside Italy.

	ITALY (Lire)	OUTSIDE Italy (Lire)
<u>Letters</u>		
-for the first 20 grams	40	90
-for each additional 20 grams or fraction thereof	40	55
<u>State Postcards</u>		
-simple	30	55
-with paid response	60	110
<u>Illustrated Cards</u>		
-with only the signature or not more than 5 words of greeting, date and signature of sender	20	20
-with correspondence	30	55
<u>Visiting Cards</u>		
-with not more than 5 words of greeting, date and signature of sender	20	20
<u>Manuscripts, Commercial Papers (1)</u>		
-for the first 250 grams.	80	90 (2)
-for every additional 50 grams or fraction thereof	20	20 (2)
<u>Commercial Invoices</u>		
-for 15 grams (largest weight allowed)	30	--
-for the first 250 grams	--	90 (2)
-for each additional 50 gr. or fraction thereof	--	20 (2)
<u>Printed Matter</u>		
-periodicals and non-periodicals sent second hand every 50 grams or fraction thereof	15 (3)	20 (4)
-greetings, announcements		
a) Containing greetings entirely in print	20	20
b) Containing greetings written, expressed in a maximum of 5 words	20	20

(1) For Italy (but not for other countries) it has been agreed that one letter accompanying may be included on the condition that if opened it be directed to the same destination as the package, - have relation to the manuscript papers, and that the postage be greater than the relative rate for the letter (L.40).

(2) Agreement runs out Jan. 1, 1966.

(3) There is foreseen the reduced tax of L.10 for the Casa Editrice.

(4) There is foreseen the reduced tax of L.15.