



WHERE IS YOUR CONTRIBUTION?

A number of members have written to the officers telling them of the articles and information that should appear in the Vatican Notes and the course the society should follow. Fine, it should follow the suggestions of the members. The only trouble is that it stopped here. Who is supposed to supply the listings? Who is supposed to do the research? Who is supposed to do the writing? We have not received offers to do the listing, research, or writing of this information for the Vatican Notes.

Only one member has forwarded articles for publication. This honor falls to Harry Weiss who has taken the time to write three different articles. Nice going Harry, maybe somebody else will follow your example.

The rest of you are sitting back and being contented with the other fellow doing the work. As a result the task of research, hard work and effort, time and labor, typing and editing, has been left to a few of the group. We are not looking for a pat on the back but the work of the first three editions of the Notes has fallen upon Father Herbert A. Phinney, Editor Hugo Barbiera, and Bill Wonneberger, Jr. Unfortunately these three could not handle the entire job alone and had to rely on Bill's wife Fay to do 75% of the typing and most of the mimeographing. It's a down right shame that we have to obtain the help of non-collectors to help us get the Notes out when there are many in our own society that can help us with the task!

Your duty to the Vatican Philatelic Society did not cease when you paid your dues. Your dues did not pay someone to write and edit the information. It only paid for the material needed to distribute this data to the group. If we do not have articles and information from more of the members for the Vatican Notes there will not be a Vatican Notes to write for. It is up to each and everyone of you.

Pete Murphy has received practically no listings of the varieties and errors in the collections of members. But, we still get letters that a catalog should be published now.

We need the list of such material from EACH AND EVERY member that owns them. How else can we supply an accurate listing? How else can we supply a catalog? If we do not receive the listings from all of the members we will drop the idea and the work that has been done so far. Once again we say, No listings, no catalog.

VOTING OF JUNE 1953

Out of a possible return of 113 voting blanks only 71 were returned. The results have been tabulated as follows;

There will be a maximum of two pages of advertising in each issue of Vatican Notes. Advertisements will be accepted from members only and each ad will be limited in size. Further details will be made available as soon as they are worked out.

Officers will be elected annually during the month of May. The present slate will preside until July 1, 1954. The officers elected during May of 1954 will assume their offices on that day.

Charter membership has closed with #113. All new members will be placed on the regular membership list. Dues will remain at \$1.50 because there was not a majority in favor of any other amount.

A majority vote was cast for an exchange and new issue system. This new service will NOT be put into effect until someone has offered to handle all the work involved in its operation. The officers are up to their ears in work now and can not assume any more. If you have a workable idea how either of these services can be handled and if you are willing to assume the responsibility of the services contact Bill Wonneberger, Jr., 556 Newfield Avenue, Bridgeport 7, Connecticut.

Local Chapters will be formed upon the filing of a request to the secretary, Bob Kessens. A minimum number of ten V.P.S. members are necessary for a local chapter.

Once comment on the blanks requested illustrated Vatican Notes. We are sorry to say that the cost of illustrating is too high to cope with. In the future we hope to use rough sketches for pointing out varicities and various plans of buildings. Anything beyond sketches is too costly.

The U.S. Mails was not responsible for the late delivery of the July issue of Vatican Notes. Half way through the mimeographing we ran out of ink and had to wait for the new supply to be delivered.

THE MAIL BAG

The majority of mail this month was from members expressing their views on the proposed merger of the Vatican Philatelic Society with the American Topical Association. The complete tabulation will appear in next month's Notes.

Among the other letters we find that-

Two new commemorative issues will be released by Vatican City this year. One will honor the Seventh Centenary of the Death of Saint Clare of Assisi. The second series will honor the Seventh Centenary of the Death of Saint Bernard.

Italy has recently issued a stamp honoring Saint Clare and France has included a stamp depicting Saint Bernard in a recent issue of semi-postals. Members might like to mount these two stamps with those to be released by the Vatican.

The new Vatican airmails have not been released yet. They are due to be placed on sale the end of August, so we are told.

Washington Press of White Ace Album fame has informed us that the White Ace Vatican City supplement for the newly issued stamps will be ready for collectors sometime in September.

Fred Levitsky, treasurer of V.P.S., has informed us that he is in possession of one of the 10 Lire post cards cancelled during November of 1947. All previous reports claimed the card was issued in 1948. Nice going Fred, can anyone else shed some light on this card?

NEW VARIETY

The Vatican stamps bearing a watermark on the stamp of the Winged Wheel, Crossed Keys, and what have you also have a watermark along one side of the sheet sleeve reading "STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO." Copies of the 35 Lire Saint Maria Goretti issue have been noted with this watermark appearing twice, once on the sleeve and once through the vertical row of stamps along the sleeve. To date only eight copies are known with this double watermark, 2nd all we might add are in the possession of six V.P.S. members.

Have you checked your copy of Vatican #154, the 12 Lire overprint of the Basilica issue? A number of copies have been seen with a break in the letter and numerals as well as the bars. They are not uncommon but worth noting.

The editing job of the Vatican Notes falls upon Hugo Barbiera next month. Those of you who have articles to contribute should forward them to him at the following address;

Hugo S. Barbiera
1812 Bay Ridge Parkway
Brooklyn 4, New York

Here's wishing Hugo luck with this task. He will need it.

More dates have been announced for the invalidating of Vatican stamps. The Beatification of Pope Pius X was invalidated on June 30, 1953. The Saint Maria Goretti stamps will remain valid for postage until June 30, 1954. Another report states the Centenary of the Roman States Stamps will be off sale on December 31, 1953.

The only stamps now on sale and valid for postage are the

Air Mail Issue of 1947	
Archangel Raphael	only the 250 Lire
Basilica Issue	except the 13 Lire
Roman States Centenary	
Saint Maria Goretti	
Popes of the Vatican Basilica.	

Work is underway to have the floor plans of the St. Peter's Basilica accompany the background story of the issue for the Notes. The floor plans will include those laid out by Bramante, Michelangelo, and the Basilica as it is today.

FLASH!

A letter arrived today stating the Airmail issue depicting Saint Peter's Some was issued August 10th. The Saint Clare issue consists of two stamps 25 lire and 35 lire. They will be issued on August 12th. No first day of issue has been publicized for the Saint Bernard issue yet.

COUNCIL OF TRENT (continued)

Marcello Cardinal Cervini (Pope Marcellus II)

Marcello Cervini degli Spannochi was born May 6, 1501 at Montepulciano, Tuscany and died May 6, 1555 at Rome. Educated at Siena, he came to Rome in 1523 where he lived an exemplary life. Paul III made him a prothonotary apostolic and papal secretary, and he became adviser to Alessandro Cardinal Farnese. Made a cardinal priest Dec. 19, 1539, he went with Farnese to the court of Charles V, and to that of Francis I to induce them to send a delegation to a general council. He was legate at the Diet of Speyer 1540, but withdrew and returned to Rome. He was one of the three presiding cardinal legates at the opening of the Council of Trent together with Card. Pole and Card. Del Monte. During the First Period of Trent from Dec. 13, 1545 to its prorogation at Bologna Sept. 19, 1547, he represented the Pope against the opposition of the Emperor.

In 1548 he was made Vatican Librarian. On April 5, 1555 he was elected pope and took the name Marcellus II. Not even then a bishop, he was consecrated April 10. He was an ardent advocate of internal reform, but died after a reign of only 22 days. The vignette is from a portrait by Pontorno in the Borghese Gallery.

Giovanni Cardinal del Monte (Pope Julius III)

He was the presiding cardinal legate at the opening of the Council of Trent, and began negotiations for re-opening, and assembled it for its second period.

Born in Rome Sept. 10, 1487, he died in Rome March 23, 1555. Son of a famous lawyer, he studied jurisprudence at Perugia and Siena. In 1512 he succeeded his uncle as archbishop of Siponto (Manfredonia). He was made bishop of Pavia in 1520 and was twice prefect of Rome under Clement VII. He was one of the hostages seized at the sack of Rome in 1527 and would have been slain had he not been delivered by night by Card. Pompeo Colonna. In 1534 he was legate to Bologna, Romagna, Parma and Piacenza. He was made a cardinal priest by Paul III on December 22, 1536.

In 1524 he was entrusted with the preparatory work for the Council of Trent and was the first president, where he represented papal interests against the emperor. On March 26, 1547 he transferred the council to Bologna because of the plague at Trent.

He was elected Pope Julius III after the death of Paul III. Under him Mary ascended the throne of England and he sent Card. Pole as legate to England. He reopened the Council of Trent but it was suspended again. The last three years of his life he was ill and his efforts to reform the church were weak as a result.

Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor.

Born at Ghent 1500 and died at Yuste, Spain, 1558. From his Hapsburg father he inherited the rule of Germany and from his Spanish mother the rule of Spain, which put him over most of Europe, except England, France, Russia and the Papal States. At the age of 21 he assumed rule in fact as well as name. He forbade a national council in Germany to settle the Protestant heresy and in 1524 proposed to Clement VII a council at Trent. He repeated his suggestions in 1529 and 1530 at the Diets of Speyer and Augsburg. He was in agreement about the council with Cards. Farnese, del Monte and Canisio. In 1532 he met with Clement VII at Bologna and they agreed on the council. Picture taken from painting by Tiziano Vecellio at the Picture Gallery, Monaco. Picture of Del Monte from painting by Scipione Pulzone at the Galleria Spada, Rome. Further information may be had from the write up on Paul III which follows.

PAUL III, Pope.

Alessandro Farnese, born in Rome or Como, Feb. 29, 1468 and died at Rome Nov. 10, 1549, of an ancient Roman family. He studied at Rome and Florence where he was in the household of Lorenzo di Medici and became the friend of Lorenzo's son Giovanni, later Pope Leo X. He was made cardinal by Alexander VI on Sept. 20, 1493 and elected Pope in 1534. Even before his election he favored a council and in his first consistory started the work for it. He summoned a general council for Mantua 1536 but Protestant opposition and the refusal of the Duke of Mantua frustrated his plan. He called another for Vicenza but war between Francis I and Charles V hindered this from starting. These two kings met with Paul III at Naxos in 1536 and declared a ten year truce. Francis did not want the council because he felt it would reunite Germany and strengthen Charles. Charles at first thought that conferences with the protestants could settle the differences and likewise did not favor the council. Paul III then set about to reform the Papal Court. Paul again met Charles at Lucca

in Sept. 1541 and after a talk fixed the place for the general council at Trent and on May 22, 1542 called it to meet there Nov. 1, 1542. Few came because war had again broken out between Charles and Francis. The treaty of Crespi Sept. 18, 1544 ended these wars and Paul II again pushed the idea of a general council. On Nov. 19, 1544 the bull, "Laetare Hierosalem" convoked the council for March 15, 1545, with Dec. 13, 1545 as its first formal session. Famine and plague caused the council to be removed to Bologna in 1547 and when fifteen German prelates refused to go there because Charles V wanted the council in German territory, the council was postponed to prevent a schism, April 21, 1547.

Paul III died suddenly and is buried in St. Peter's in a tomb designed by Michaelangelo and erected by Guilielmo della Porta. He was personally a saintly man, who in restoring piety approved and sanctioned the Capuchins, Barnabites, Theatines, Jesuits, Ursalines and many other religious congregations. Picture from a painting in the Museo Nazionale at Naples by Tiziano Vecellio.

Gian Matteo Cardinal Giberti.

Bishop of Verona, born at Palermo in 1492 and died at Verona Dec. 30, 1543. Studied in the household of Giulio Card. Medici and was his secretary under Leo X, in 1521 he was legate to the Emperor. Leading a strict religious life, he became a member of the Oratory of Divine Love of St. Cajetan, and was ordained a priest. Appointed bishop of Verona he was ordered to remain in Rome against his will, but sent a good vicar to Verona. He was on the reform committee of the Vth Lateran Council. At the sack of Rome he escaped to Verona and began his rule there, reforming his diocese after the example of the Theatines and Barnabites. In 1536 he was called to Rome as a theologian to help prepare for the Council of Trent. Then he was sent to Trent to make preparations for the opening of the council there. His reform of Verona was successful. He put into effect the reforms of Trent even before Trent assembled, Giberti had created a model of a reformed diocese for the council of Trent to have under its eyes during their discussions on reform. Picture taken from a print by I. Filosi, after a painting of G. Antonio Badile, from the First Collected Works of Io. Mattei Giberti.

Gasparo Cardinal Contarini.

Born Oct. 1483 at Venice and died at Bologna, Aug. 24, 1542. Educated at Padua, he became a member of the Council at Venice and ambassador to Charles V in 1520. Still a layman, in 1527 he represented Venice at Ferrara and was ambassador to Clement VII in 1528. Created a cardinal by Paul III in 1535, he used his influence to suppress abuses in the papal government. As a result he was commissioned to submit his plans for the reform of the Roman Curia. It was he who secured approbation for the Society of Jesus. At the request of Charles V in 1541 he was sent as legate to the conference between the Catholics and Protestants, but doctrinal differences could not be bridged. He was Cardinal Legate to Bologna Jan. 1542, where he died.

With Card. Aleander he was appointed to make arrangements as to the time and place for the Council of Trent, with the Emperor. Because of the sickness of Aleander, he did this work alone. He was also peace legate to Charles V and Francis I about the war between them that was delaying the opening of the Council. Picture taken from a bust on the tomb of Alessandro Vittoria, Santa Maria dell'Orto, Venice.

Picture of St. Angela Merici from painting by an unknown artist in the General House of the Roman Union of Ursalines, certainly inspired by a painting attributed to Moretto which is conserved in the sacristy of St. Afra, Brescia.

Picture of St. Anthony Maria Zaccaria from an engraving of Hubert Vincent, fellow of the Academy of St. Luke in the Axiomata Sacra del Santo.

Picture of St. Ignatius from painting by Jacopino Del Conte, at the Jesuit General House, Rome.

Picture of St. Cajetan from a painting by an unknown artist in the General House of the Theatines at St. Andrea della Vale, Rome

Picture of St. John Fisher from a sketch by John Holbein in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

Picture of Card. Madrucci from a painting by Tiziano Vecellio, Estate of John Stillmann, New York.

Ref. The Catholic Reformation, by Janselle (Bruce)

The Catholic Encyclopedia article on the Council of Trent.

Issued 1946, Scott's # 110-121

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Council of Trent (1545-63)

VATICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Treasurer's Report

Period ending August 1, 1953

Received:

Dues: 111 Members for 1 Year	\$166.53	
Dues: 2 Members for 2 Years	6.00	
2 Special Contributions for Membership Cards	1.50	
	<u>Total-</u>	\$174.03

Paid:

Postage	\$ 2.80	
Membership Cards	1.50	
8 Packets of Envelopes80	
Vatican Notes (June and July)		
2 Containers Mimeograph Ink	3.33	
8 Reams Mimeograph Paper	13.24	
2 Quires Legal Size Stencils	5.60	
Postage	4.60	
1 Roll Scotch Tape61	
	<u>Total-</u>	\$ 32.48

Balance on deposit at Worcester County Trust Company	\$141.55
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Respectfully submitted,

F. J. Levitsky, Treasurer