Vatican Notes

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED!!

Is the remark which has appeared on many postal cards and letters from members asking why they have not received an issue of VATICAN NOTES since the February-March issue. We are suffering the same fate as many other philatelic societies, the lack of funds. When the publication schedule for the VATICAN NOTES was planned a year ago we did not take into consideration the increasing printing costs, at least not to the extent to which they have gone. As a result, it was impossible for us to issue another edition of this organ until June.

We are the only philatelic society of our size which brings an illustrated society organ to your home every other month. We are doing what societies having at least 50% more members are only able to do. Many societies have increased their annual dues or are planning to do so shortly. The only alternative is to curtail society benefits.

The Vatican Philatelic Society WILL NOT increase its dues for the coming year. We WILL NOT curtail any benefits offered our members. On the contrary, as you read further you will find that the Vatican Philatelic Society will INCREASE membership benefits during the coming twelve months substantially. We are baseing this optimistic forecast on the wonderful recruiting work carried out by our Membership Secretary, William P. Quinn, and a hope that each of you will make an honest effort to recruit at least one new member in the coming six months. We can do it if EACH of you will pitch in. How about it VPSers! A little effort will bring you greater rewards.

Let's take a look at those "Increased Benefits"

ROMAN STATES

William A. Johnson 104 East Marshall Road Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, has offered to serve VPS as Roman States Chairman. He will answer any questions of members concerning the Roman States, particularly in relation to covers.

Bill will attempt to form a study group within VPS to bring Roman States collectors closer together. If you collect Roman States in any form, or if you plan to do so, please notify Bill at the above address. Space in VATICAN NOTES devoted to the Roman States will be based on the number of members enrolling with Bill Johnson.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Miss Margaret Berthot, one of our newer members has offered to act as director of a VPS Sales Department. Before assuming this task she has requested your editor to ask via VATICAN NOTES if any member has contemplated offering to serve in this capacity. If so, please notify William Wonneberger, Jr. 320 First Avenue Stratford, Connecticut.

Furthermore, members are requested to forward any suggestions they have for operating the Sales Department to the above. Please make all such comments on a separate piece of paper. DO NOT make any other comments. This is important as the suggestions will pass to many officers, your other comments might be overlooked. Initial preparations have already been made to organize this department. We await only your suggestions before making it a reality.

VATICAN NOTES

George M. K. Baker RCA Laboratories Princeton, New Jersey, has offered to serve as Editor of VATICAN NOTES. George hopes to alleviate the pitfalls which have resulted in an indefinite mailing schedule. His journalistic experiences are many and varied. VPS can only gain by accepting his offer. George will begin with the very next issue. All articles submitted for publication in VATICAN NOTES, as well as, chapter news, new discoveries, etc. shoud be sent to him at the above address.

VATICAN CATALOG

At a recent meeting of the officers of the Vatican Philatelic Society a catalog of Vatican stamps was the main topic. We feel that we have advanced enough to publish the long promised catalog in book form. Initial plans calls for its publication in late 1957. Due to restricted finances, only the stamps issued during the Pontificate of Pius XI will be listed. This catalog will include the listing published in serial form in 1954 in VATICAN NOTES in addition to the many new discoveries, corrections, added information, etc. which has been reported since. This will be made available to all members WITHOUT COST. As soon as the complete details are available they will be published in the Notes for the benefit of all.

The remaining portions of the catalog will be printed and made available as fast as finances permit. Remember, the revenue for this catalog and the portion to follow is derived from the annual dues. You can help bring the balance of the catalog to yourself by enrolling at least one more member in VPS.

Tenatively, Vatican postal cards, air letter sheets, and fiscal stamps will comprise the second section of the catalog. We say tenatively, because most members to date seem to have little or no knowledge of this segment of Vatican philately. If your feelings are contrary to this please advise William Wonneberger, Jr. of your comments and state what you feel should be listed in the second portion of the catalog.

As it appears now, the complete Vatican catalog must be printed in four different sections, each in the form of a bound book. The size will be approximately 6" x 9", type set pages, profusely illustrated, with prices noted on a separate page for all major varieties, sets, etc. At least one, possibly two sections will be published in each fiscal year. Pricing will be kept current by special supplements printed in VATICAN NOTES.

HELP NEEDED

A translation Department is badly needed by the VPS for the benefit of all members. Any member who can fluently read Italian, German, French, or Spanish, and is willing to aid members of VPS should forward their name and address along with the language you can translate to VPS Secretary, Wallace Smith 165-15 Union Turnpike Flushing 66, New York. Members offering their services will elect a department manager who will help form a set of rules to be followed by members partaking of this service.

POPE REPRINTS

In addition to the four reprints of the Popes of St. Peter's Basilica issue previously reported the following values have been reprinted. We list the differences of these reprints to enable identification:

3 LIRE Reprint characteristics are: paper slightly more transparent; brighter shade of brown used for the color of the frame; grayish cast to the black medallion.

35 LIRE Though this value was one of the four original reprints, a second reprint has come to light. This new reprint has perforation movement and dry printed border similar to the original printing. It differs from both the original and first reprint in color. The medallion is printed in a deeper shade of black. The frame is printed in an extremely bright hue of rose red.

50 LIRE This special delivery stamp has been reported to be the latest value of this set reprinted. It is reported that the differences of the reprint are less transparency of the medallion than the original and the comb perforation movement is from left to right instead of right to left. Any additional differences will be noted in the next issue of VATICAN NOTES.

A minor variation of the first four values reprinted (5, 10, 12, & 35 Lire) is due to the sheets now being distributed at the Vatican post office with a narrow selvage. It seems that the sheets have been trimmed to remove the Greek border noted in the description of these reprints which previously appeared in the Notes.

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CANCELLATIONS

Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, Vice President of VPS, reports that the Vatican post office is now using a roller hand cancel. This cancellation retains the usual double circle with inscriptions but has six wavy lines extending approximately 2 1/4" from either side. It is believed that this new cancellation is used primarily for large envelopes where franking is heavy.

Father Phinney is engaged in compiling a list of all Vatican City cancellations and varieties for inclusion in a forthcoming issue of Vatican Notes. Any member having an odd, unusual, or commemorative cancel is requested to notify him at the following address: Rev. Herbert A. Phinney 377 Walnut Avenue Roxbury 19, Mass.

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Supplies of two recent commemorative issues have been exhausted at the Vatican Post Office. They are the St. John Capistrano pair released October 30, 1956, and the Swiss Guard set released April 27, 1956. When this report reached us it did state that the 10 Lire Swiss Guard stamp was still available but only a small supply existed.

The set of four values (5, 10, 35, & 100 Lire) to mark the 5th centenary of the Capranica College in Rome has not as yet been released. The first day has been tenatively scheduled for late June or early July according to the latest report. It also states the stamps will be of "large size".

The 10 Lire stamp of the Conciliation issue has been discovered with the entire top of the design missing. The missing portion is "POSTE VATICANE" which appears in a solid black oblong.

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.

The 19th Oecumenical or General Council of the Catholic Church opened Dec. 13, 1545 and closed Dec. 4, 1563. Actually there were three periods of meeting: First period - Dec. 13, 1545 to Sept. 13, 1547; Second Period - Sept, 1, 1551 to Apr. 23, 1552; Third Period - Jan, 8, 1562 to Dec. 4, 1563.

The Purpose of the Council of Trent was twofold: 1- a definitive declaration or the doctrines of the Church in answer to the Protestant heresies; 2 - the execution of a thorough reform of the inner life of the Church by removing the abuses developed in it.

Manner of Procedure:- First the order of business was settled. Then the various items on the agenda were discussed thoroughly in preparatory sessions by special committees. After this the matter was placed before the general assembly for debate, from which the final form of the decree was settled on.

The First period opened in Trent, Dec. 13, 1545. Disease and famine caused several deaths among the delegates and on March 11, 1547 a transfer to Bologna was suggested which was agreed on by the majority. A committee was sent to Bologna to prepare the way and they assembled at Bologna Apr. 21, 1547. Because Charles V wanted the council to be in territory under his dominion, the German prelates refused to go to Bologna. To avoid schism, Pope Paul III suspended the meetings of the Council on Sept. 13, 1547.

The Second period was called to assemble by Pope Julius III on Sept. 1, 1551 under Cardinal Marcellus Crescentius, Archbishop Sebastian Pighinus of Siponto and Bishop Aloysius Lipomanni of Verona. Regulations and doctrine on the Holy Eucharist, Penance and Extreme Unction as well as disciplinary decrees were on the agenda. King Henry II of France refused to let the French bishops attend and this period was suspended until Oct. 1, 1551, when it reopened and promulgated the decrees on the Eucharist and on episcopal supervision and jurisdiction. Because of an underhanded attack on Charles V, by Maurice of Saxony, Trent was in danger and the council was suspended Apr. 23, 1552.

The Third period opening was arranged for by Pope Pius IV (1559-65) who appointed Charles Card. Borromeo (Saint) who was Archbishop of Milan to attend to the details. Emperor Ferdinand wanted the council resumed in a German City and not at Trent. Finally after many difficulties it was reopened at Trent Jan. 8, 1562. The council came forth with decrees on forbidden books, Holy Communion, preparation for the priesthood, the priesthood, the clerical life, revenues, parishes, alms, the Mass, saints, relics, images, monks, nuns, indulgences, feasts and fasts. All decrees of the council were confirmed by Pope Pius IV on Jan. 26, 1564 in the Bull "Benedictus Deus", thus making them official, because without the papal approval and consent, no council is Ecumenical or can speak for the Church.

With a clear outline of Catholic teaching, and with a specific and definite program of internal reform, the Catholic Church was able to complete its own internal reformation which had begun decades before the council was called.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. VIRGILIUS, TRENT.

The first session of the First Period of the Council of Trent was opened here Dec. 13, 1545. The Cathedral was started by Frederick von Wanga, who died in 1218 at Acre during the 4th Crusade.

St. Virgilius, in whose honor the cathedral was named, was a student of St. Ambrose and as bishop of Trent spread Catholicity and defended the Faith against Arianism. He was stoned to death at the age of forty.

ST. ANGELA MERICI.

St. Angela Merici was Foundress of the Ursuline Nuns, which order contributed to the interior spiritual reform of the Church. Born March 22, 1474 at Desednano on the southwestern shore of Lake Garda, Lombardy, and died Jan. 27, 1540 at Brescia. Orphaned at the age of 10, she and her elder sister went to live with their uncle in the neighboring town of Salo, where the elder sister died suddenly, without receiving the last sacraments. This distressed Angela and she became a Tertiary of St. Francis, praying, performing penances and mortifications for the repose of her sister's soul. She is reported to have had a vision that her sister was in Heaven as a result of her prayers.

In her 20th year her uncle and she returned to Desegnano. Convinced of the need of religious education, she converted her home into a school where she taught the girls from the town Christian Doctrine. Here she had another vision directing her to found a teaching community of women. Invited to Brescia, she founded another school there for the teaching of girls. In 1524 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, during a stopover in Crete, she was struck blind while praying before a crucifix. She continued to the Holy Land and on the return journey she recovered her sight on the same spot where she had lost it.

In the Jubilee Year of 1525 she went to Rome and was urged to remain there by Pope Clement VII, but she returned to Brescia. On Nov. 25, 1535, she chose twelve virgins and started the Ursulines in a house near the Church of St. Afra in Brescia, with herself as Superior. She died five years later and was buried in the Church of St. Afra. She was beatified by Clement XIII in 1768; canonized in 1807 by Pius VII. Her feast is celebrated on May 31st.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by an unknown 17th century artist in the General Curia of the Roman Union of the Ursulines (inspired undoubtedly by the painting attributed to Moretto which is preserved in the sacristy of S. Afra at Brescia.

ST. ANTHONY MARIA ZACCARIA.

A Cremona nobleman, who established the Regular Clerics of St. Paul, called the Barnabites, who gave missions in the streets and churches, and helped bring about the spiritual reform intended by Trent.

Born at Cremona in 1502 and died July 5, 1539. His father died while Anthony was an infant and he was raised by a pius mother who taught him compassion for the poor and suffering by making him her almoner. He studied at

Cremona and took his philosophy at Padua. In 1520 he began his study of medicine at Padua and received his doctorate at the age of 22. Returning to Cremona he practiced medicine there. In 1525 he began the study of theology and was ordained a priest in 1528, devoting himself to charity toward the sick and imprisoned. Inspired by his success in preaching and administering the Sacraments, looking for larger fields he went to Milan where he joined the Confraternity of Eternal Wisdom. With two members of the Confraternity, Frs. Ferrari and Morgia, he disclosed and discussed his plan of forming a congregation of regular clergy.

Northern Italy was in a terrible state as the result of frequent wars. The Lutheran soldiers with their contempt for things Catholic had spread bad example among the people who were all Catholics. Famine and plague reduced the people to miserable poverty. With five members of the Confraternity he began the Regular Clerics of St. Paul, sanctioned by Pope Clement VII in 1533. As superior he directed and conducted conferences in the churches and streets of Milan. In 1536 he resigned the superiorship to Fr. Morgia and went to Vicenza at the request of Cardinal Ridalfi, where he helped in the reform of the morals of the people. With the aid of the "Angelicals of St. Paul", a community of nuns founded by him, he brought about the return to the strict observance of the rule in two communities of nuns in Vicenza. The last two years of his life were spent in Milan, where he was offered the Church of St. Barnabas for his congregation (hence the name Barnabites). He was worn out from his labors and went to Cremona where he died of fever before his followers could take possession of the Church.

His body remained incorrupt for 27 years after his death. He was beatified by Pius IX in 1849; canonized by Leo XIII May 15, 1897. His feast day is July 3rd.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a copper plate (1715) by Hubert Vincent, academician of San Luca (1764), in the Axioms of the Saint (1715 edition).

ST. CAJETAN THIENE.

Together with Cardinal Caraffa he founded the Order of Regular Clerics or Theatines, with the hope of leading the clergy to more priestly lives by their example and thus aid in the internal reform of the Church.

Gaetano Cajetan was born Oct. 1480 in Vicenza and died at Naples 1547. He took doctorate of Both Laws at Padua at the age of 24. In 1506 he was made Prothonotory Apostolic in the court of Julius II and helped reconcile Venice and Pope Julius. At the death of Julius II he left the court and founded the association of priests named the Oratory of Divine Love, which spread all over Italy. He became a priest in 1516. At Vicenza for the last illness of his mother, he founded a hospital for incurables.

He strove to reform the clergy by instituting a body of clergy to lead both the monastic and active life. At Rome in 1523 he laid the foundation for this congregation, canonically erected by Pope Clement VII in 1524. One of his companions was Giovanni Pietro Cardinal Caraffa, bishop of Chieti (Latin-Theate) from which came the name Theatines. This body grew slowly. At the sack of Rome in 1527 twelve escaped to Venice, where Cajetan met St. Hieronymus Aemel-

iani (of the Sosmachi) who aided him in the establishment of the Theatines. In 1533 Cajetan founded a house of his Regular Clerics in Naples and there checked Lutheranism. He went to Venice in 1540 and from there extended his work to Verona and Vicenza. The last four years of his life were lived at Naples, where he died of grief over the discord in the city, suffering in his last moments a kind of mystical crucifixion. He was beatified by Pope Urban VIII in 1629 and canonized 1671 by Clement V. His feast day is August 7th.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by an unknown artist of the 17th century at the General Curia of the Theatine Fathers at Sant' Andrea della Valle.

ST. JOHN FISHER.

He was born in Beverly, Yorkshire, England 1450-69 and died a martyr June 22, 1535. The eldest son of Robert Fisher , merchant, and his wife Agnes. He studied at Michaelhouse, Cambridge, 1484 with his B.A. in 1487 and M.A. in 1491, when he was made a fellow of the college. He was vicar of North-allerton 1494 and Master of Michaelhouse 1497 at which time he became confessor to Countess Margaret of Richmond. Took his doctor of Divinity and was made vice-chancellor of Cambridge in 1501. At his urging Countess Margaret founded Christ's College. Oct. 14, 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester and chancellor of Cambridge (eventually for life). He is reputed to have been a teacher of Henry VIII. He was orator at the deaths of Henry VII and the Countess of Richmond. In 1512 he was nominated one of the English representatives to the 5th Council of the Lateran, then in session, but his trip was postponed. It was he who introduced Erasmus to Cambridge.

He publicly denounced disciplinary abuses in the Church, urging reforms. In the divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, he took the side of the indissolubility of the marriage. This enraged Henry VIII. The case of the divorce was removed to Rome and Fisher had no further personal contact with it. In 1529 the "Long Parliament" began encroachments on the rights of the Church. Fisher, as a member of the House of Lords warned Parliament that their actions would destroy the Church in England. These remarks caused Henry to summon Fisher for an explanation. Later Henry stated publicly that these explanations were inadequate.

In 1530 the Bishops of Rochester, Ely and Bath, appealed to the Pope because of these encroachments. After this appeal was made, an edict was issued by the King making this act illegal. All three were imprisoned for a few months. At least two attempts were made to poison Fisher. The Bishop of Rochester publicly preached against the divorce in 1532. In January 1533, Henry went through the form of marriage with Anne Boleyn. Fisher was arrested to prevent him from opposing the decree of divorce by Cranmer in May, 1533, but was freed two weeks after the decree was issued. He was arrested again in connection with the visions of the Maid of Kent, March 1534, and fined 300 pounds.

The Act of Succession was passed by which all were compelled to acknowledge Henry and Anne as legitimate heirs of the throne. Fisher refused to take this oath as well as the oath to acknowledge Henry as the head of the Church. He was sent to the tower of London for treason on April 26, 1534 with his goods forfeited, and the king removed him from the See of Rochester.

Paul III, the new Pope, hoping that Henry would be easy on Fisher, made Fisher a Cardinal Priest, May, 1535. Henry forbad the Cardinal's hat to enter England, saying he would send the head to Rome for it. Tried for treason because he refused to acknowledge Henry as head of the Church, he was found guilty and condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn. This was changed and he was beheaded in the Tower of London.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a drawing by Hans Holbein the Younger (1497-1543): Windsor Castle, Royal Library.

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

Founder of the Society of Jesus, which greatly aided in the internal reform of the Church and defended the Church against heresy. Born 1491 in Loyola, Spain, and died at Rome July 31, 1556. He was made a cleric at an early age and it is not known whether he was relieved from his clerical obligations later or not. He was brought up by Juan Valasques de Cuellar and was at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, a dandy in his dress. At the death of Velasques, Ignatius joined the army and on May 20, 1521, while the French were besieging Pampeluna, a cannonball passed between his legs tearing the left calf and breaking his right shin. He was removed to Loyola where a piece of the bone was sawed off and he was very ill. During his long convalescence he read the Lives of Christ and of the Saints to pass the time. This started him thinking and changed his life.

Recovered, he went to the shrine of Montserrat to confession, and after an all-night vigil, left his armor behind and retired to a cave near Manresa for a period of prayer, meditation and penance. After a pilgrimage to the Holy Land he came to Barcelona in 1524 and studied Latin with the schoolboys until 1526. He took philosophy at Alcala until 1527 going to Salmanican and then to Paris, 1528, to continue studies. He gathered some followers and met Francis Xavier. At Paris he took his licentiate of Theology and his M.A. in 1534 and 1535. In 1537 Ignatius, Faber and Laynez went to Rome to offer their services to the Pope, calling themselves the Companions of Jesus, but in the bull of approval they were called the Society of Jesus. Julius III approved the Society July 21, 1550. Ignatius was elected the first general.

By 1541 he had completed his book on the Spiritual exercises from his Manresa experiences. The constitution of the Society of Jesus was completed in 1547. Ignatius wanted to retire as general in 1551 but was not allowed to do so. A vicar-general was appointed for him in 1554 and he died of fever July 31, 1556. He is buried in the Church of the Gesu in Rome. Beatified by Paul V in 1609, he was canonized by Gregory XV in 1662. His feast day is July 31st.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Jacopino Del Conte (1510-1598): Rome, General Curia of the Jesuits.

CHRISTOPHER CARDINAL MADRUZZI.

Also called Christoph von Madrutz, born of a noble family at Trent July 5, 1512 and died at Tivoli July 5, 1578. He studied at Bologna and Padua. In 1539 he was made prince-bishop of Trent while a subdeacon. He became deacon, priest and bishop in 1542, and was administrator of the See of Brixen in 1543. That same year he was appointed Cardinal by Paul III and was successively bishop of Sabina, Palestrina and Porto. Charles V esteemed him and used him for delicate missions. As representative of the emperor he was active at the Diet of Ratisbon, 1541. With Charles he insisted that Trent take up reform early and it was largely due to his insistence that reform and doctrinal discussion went along together. The only stain on his reputation was that he held two benefices at once, but in 1567 he gave up one of his Sees. He is buried in the family chapel of San Onofrio in Rome.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Tiziano Vecellio (1477-1576): New York, Heirs of James Stillman.

REGINALD CARDINAL POLE.

One of the three Cardinal Legates at the opening session of the Council of Trent. Named Cardinal Legate Oct. 16, 1542, and the council was opened by an exhortation by Pole, read by Secretary Masserelli.

Born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, England, March 1500 and died at Lambeth Palace, Nov. 17, 1558; son of Richard Pole and Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. He was shown special favor by Henry VII as a kinsman. He took a degree at Oxford at the age of 15. He was showered with ecclesiastical benifices, though not a priest. At Padua in 1521 he met Cardinal Contarini and remained in Italy until 1527. To avoid being involved in the divorce of Henry VIII he went to Paris. Asked for a favorable opinion on the divorce, he hedged, and was summoned to England and offered the Archbishopric of York. In a private interview, he vigorously opposed Henry and the divorce. Since this was not public, he was allowed to leave England and return to the continent and thence to Padua.

Henry VIII cut himself off from the Church in 1534. Again he asked Pole for a treatise favoring the divorce but received one just the opposite. Paul III called Pole to Rome and with Cardinal Contarini he drew up plans for the internal reform of the Church. He was tonsured and made a Cardinal Dec. 22, 1536, not yet a priest. After being legate to Spain with poor success, he was ordered to start a European League against Henry. Later he governed Viterbo, where two Englishmen attempted to assassinate him.

In 1542 he was appointed one of the three Cardinal Legates to preside over the opening of the Council of Trent, drafting some of the most important work of the First Session. At the death of Henry VIII, Pole made an effort to reconcile England and the Holy See without success. When Paul III died, Nov. 1549, Pole was considered his logical successor but was not elected. At the death of Edward VI, Julius III made Pole legate to England but he was refused entry.

Under Philip and Mary he was finally allowed to land at Dover, Nov. 20, 1554, and though not yet a priest, was commissioned to absolve the parliament from the penalty for schism, which he did. Finally ordained priest March 20, 1557, and Archbishop March 22, 1557, he worked for the reform of the Church in England until his death in November 1558.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Sebastiano del Piombo (1485-1547): Leningrad, The Hermitage.

MARCELLO CARDINAL CERVINI.

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 advisor to Allesand 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 Cardinal Pole and Cardinal 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 of Marcellus II. Not even then a bishop, he was consecrated April 10th. He was an ardent advocate of internal reform, but died after a reign of 22 days.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Jacopo Pontormo, (1494-1557): Rome, Borghese Gallery.

GIOVANNI CARDINAL DEL MONTE.

He was the presiding Cardinal Legate at the opening of the Council of Trent and began negotiations for reopening 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 Cardinal Pompio Colonna. In 1534 he was legate to Bologna, Romagna, Parma and Piacenza. He was made a Cardinal priest by Paul III, Dec. 22, 1536.

In 1542 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 Cardinal 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.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Scipione Pulzone (1550-1597): Rome, Spada Gallery (represented as Pope Julius III).

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 forbad 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 Diet of Speyer and Augsberg. He was in agreement about the council with Cardinals Farnese, Del Monte and Canisio. In 1532 he met with Clement VII at Bologna and they agreed on the Council.

The picture on the stamp was taken after a painting by Tiziano Vecellio (1477-1576): Munich, Ancient Art Gallery.

PAUL III, POPE.

Allesandro Farnese, born at 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 Nexja 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 III 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.