

Vatican Notes

Volumes VII

July - August 1958

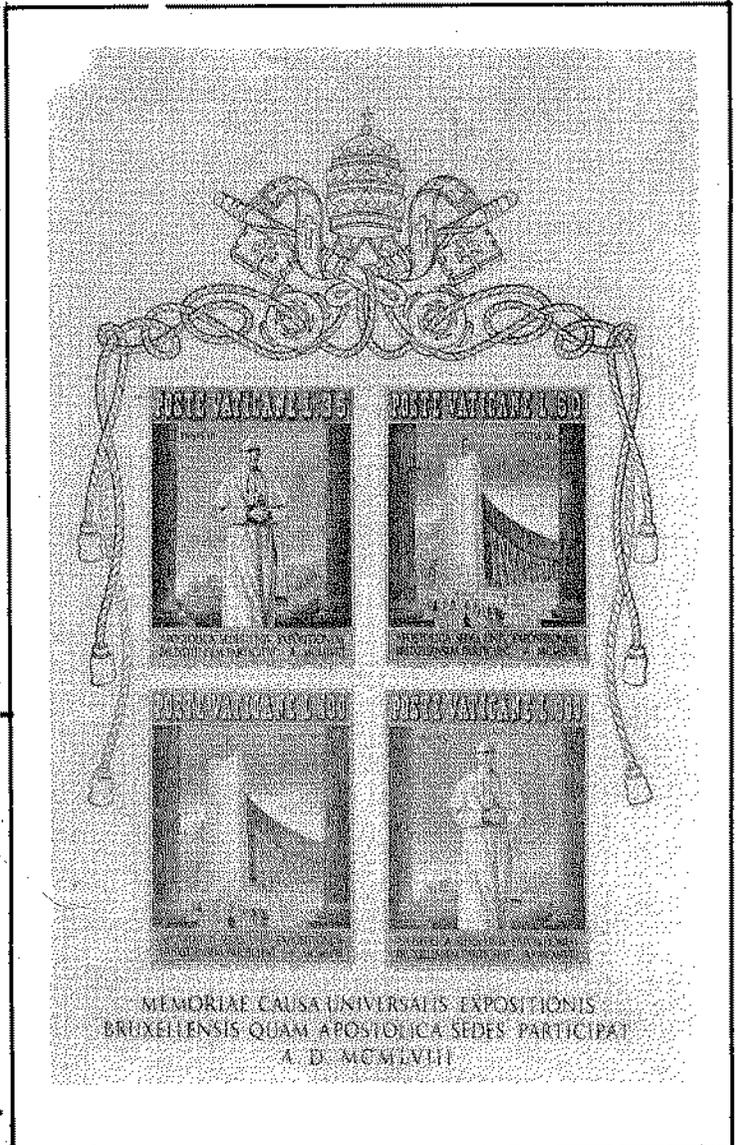
Number 1

VATICAN CITY PHILATELIC NEWS

The Brussels Exhibition commemorative issue was finally released by the Vatican on June 19, 1958. The original plan of rationing the printing and sale of the souvenir sheets at one for each ten sets of stamps was abandoned due to the efforts of various philatelic societies, journals, dealers and philatelists, including Cardinal Spellman. However, when the issue appeared it was found that the printing had still been done in limited quantities, stated as being due to "printing difficulties," and the souvenir sheets were rationed on the basis of one for each two sets of stamps.

The issue consists of two designs, both by Miss Casimira Dabrowska, each of which is used for two values. The 35 Lire reddish purple and the 300 Lire blue depict Pope Pius XII. The 60 Lire red orange and the 100 Lire slate violet show the Vatican City pavilion - "City of God." Printing was by the State Printing Office in Rome in sheets of 30 (6 x 5) stamps without any form of sheet inscription. All values were block perforated but the 35 Lire value does not have the perfs running through the top and bottom margins. Plates used for the values portraying the Holy Father were engraved by the firm of A. Quieti, Inc., while those depicting the pavilion were engraved by F. Tulli, Inc. The paper is watermarked with the crossed keys and the usual marginal watermark - STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO.

The four stamps were also issued in souvenir sheet form as a block of the four



values. At the top of the sheet is the Papal tiara and crossed keys, a smaller version of that appearing on the Centenary of Postage Stamps Souvenir Sheet. This emblem, as well as the inscription - Commemorating the Participation of the Apostolic See in the Brussels International Exhibition 1958 - which appears below the block of stamps, is printed in reddish violet.

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Details of the previously-reported issue to mark the bicentenary of Antonio Canova have also been received. There will be four values - 10, 15, 35 and 60 Lire. Each one will show a different statue sculptored by Canova. The pontiffs to be depicted are Pope Clement XIII, Pope Clement XIV, Pope Pius VI and Pope Pius VII. The stamp designs will be taken from statues within the Vatican or extra-territorial holdings of the Holy See. Only the head and shoulders will be used to form a portrait. Only one Pope of the four, Pope Pius VI, has been shown previously on a Vatican City stamp - the 100 Lire value of the Popes series. The source of the design for the latter stamp was the statue in St. Peters Basilica by Canova. The day of issue had not been announced at the time of this issue of Vatican Notes, but it should follow closely the Brussels issue.

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The Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Society, whose purpose is to assist in the study, mounting and expanding of the Cardinal Spellman collection, was formally organized at Regis College, Weston, Massachusetts, on May 20, 1958. The collection, which was presented to Regis College in 1947 by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, has been closely associated with the People-to-People Program since its inauguration by President Eisenhower in 1956, having been exhibited throughout the United States and in nineteen foreign countries. During the past year it has been shown in twenty exhibitions, and the Society hopes that through a scholarly interest in the Collection it can continue to serve as an important link in the People-to-People Program to promote international cooperation and peace.

Membership in the Society is open to any interested Regis College alumnae, husbands of alumnae, or alumnae-sponsored persons. Officers of the Society for the coming year are: President - Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, Our Lady of the Angels Rectory, Roxbury, Mass., Vice-President - Miss Nancy Foley, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Secretary-Treasurer - Thomas R. Overkleeft, Instructor of Sociology at Regis College. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Crowell of Newton, Mass. are handling program arrangements and Miss Carol Bocasky, Executive Secretary of the Regis College Alumnae Association, is assisting with secretarial and public relations work. Father Phinney, Miss Rita Murphy, of Framingham, Mass., Miss Carol Bocasky and Sister M. Fidelma, Curator of the Cardinal Spellman Collection, will draw up the constitution and by-laws of the new society.

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VPS LOCAL CHAPTER NEWS

Northern Ohio Chapter - A new local chapter to be known as the Northern Ohio Chapter of the Vatican Philatelic Society was established on May 9, 1958 when VPS members living in the vicinity of Cleveland assembled at the home of John B. Clark, Superintendent of the Finance Section of the Cleveland Post Office. The group was brought together by the untiring efforts of Mr. Clark who will serve as Program Chairman. Rev. Harry S. Winca, Assistant Pastor of SS Cyril and Methodius Parish, Barberton, was elected President of the chapter. Leonard Zeller of 6721 Clausen Avenue is the Vice-President and Miss Mary Stepien of

6638 Ovington Avenue is the Secretary-Treasurer. In addition to the above, the following are charter members of the chapter: John Bednarski, George Cooper, William Crisafi, Richard Deutsch, William Eibner, Max Griffin, Gerald Hagerty, Leo Jadas, John Kelly, Emil Kudlak, Richard Maher, Donald Weber and William Witalis.

Long Island Chapter - This relatively new chapter is now carrying out a full schedule of activities, with monthly meetings being held. At the June meeting, Wallace R. Smith showed a portion of his Vatican collection. Chapter elections and the adoption of by-laws are set for the September meeting, and Mr. Beady will show his collection of Vatican errors and varieties. Residents of the New York and Long Island area are urged to contact Mr. Smith (address on page -4-) concerning chapter membership and should plan to attend the first fall meeting.

Reading Chapter - Edward P. Fichter and Rev. Charles Fitz both earned Gold Medal Awards at the Reading Stamp Collector's Club Exhibit held in May. Mr. Fichter won his award in the Foreign Section with a four-frame display of Roman States covers, while the Reverend Fitz won in the Religion on Stamps Section with his Life of St. Paul on Stamps. VPS congratulations to both winners!

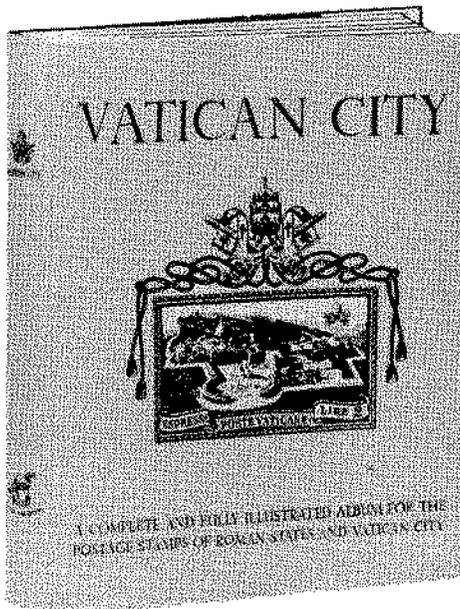
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VPS TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN NAMED

VPS President, William Wonneberger, jr., has announced the appointment of Brother Camillus, O.S.F. as Chairman of the recently-established Translation Department. Requests or inquiries should be addressed to Brother Camillus, St. Francis Monastery, 41 Butler Street, Brooklyn 31, New York.

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NEW ALBUM FOR VATICAN CITY STAMPS



An album for the postage stamps of Vatican City and Roman States has been issued by Minkus Publications, Inc. of New York City, publishers of the New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalogue, and general and specialized stamp albums. The new album consists of a standard size black loose-leaf binder with "Vatican City" in gold lettering, and a set of 8½ by 11 " pages in black and white. Attractively arranged spaces are provided for Roman States stamps and for all Vatican City issues through the Lourdes issue. The pages carry the Papal tiara and crossed keys at the top, a simple decorative border and a good quality illustration of each stamp. Brief background material is included for each set of stamps. The numbers used are from the New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalogue and the stamps appear in chronological order. Brief historical notes on the Roman States and Vatican City appear in the front of the album. Regular annual supplements will be issued. The price of the album is \$4.50

complete and forty matching border blank pages may be had for \$1.00. The album can be purchased from stamp dealers and from department stores handling the Minkus line.

TREASURER'S REPORT

To: President, Vatican Philatelic Society

Balance reported on June 30, 1957 \$ 268.14

<u>Received:</u>	Dues -	363 payments for 1957-1958	\$ 726.00
		113 payments for 1958-1959	226.00
		6 payments for 1959-1960	12.00
		2 payments for 1960-1961	4.00
		1 payment for 1961-1962	2.00
		62 new members at \$2.00	124.00
		36 new members at \$1.50	54.00
		46 new members at \$1.00	46.00
		26 new members at \$0.50	13.00
		Back dues	1.50
	Sale of 377 Trent booklets		49.30
	Sale of back issues of Vatican Notes		16.20
	Special contribution for paper for Vatican Notes		3.00
	Special contributions		1.74
			1278.74
			TOTAL \$ 1546.88

<u>Paid:</u>	Bank account, service charges	\$ 9.94
	Membership application forms (1000)	18.00
	Membership cards (1000)	11.30
	Sales Department booklets (100)	4.31
	Letterheads (2000)	24.00
	Return by bank of bad dues check	2.00
	Postage	37.86
	Envelopes	7.17
	Vatican Notes - Printing (7 issues)	794.50
	Vatican Notes - Mailing (6 issues)	122.72
		1031.80

Balance on deposit in Worcester County Trust Company
as of June 30, 1958 \$ 515.08

Respectfully submitted,
S/ F. J. Levitsky
F. J. Levitsky, Treasurer, VPS

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS DUE

VPS members are again reminded that the \$2.00 dues for the fiscal year 1958-1959 were due and payable on July 1, 1958. Please send remittances (check or money order preferred) promptly to the Secretary - Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union Turnpike, Flushing 66, New York. PLEASE DO NOT DELAY!

SAINT CLARE OF ASSISI

St. Clare of Assisi was born Clare Scifi, daughter of Favorino Scifi, Count of Sasso-Rosso of an ancient Roman family, and Blessed Ortolana Fiumi on July 16, 1194. She showed great virtue from her early years and was devoted to prayer and penance. In her eighteenth year she heard St. Francis of Assisi preach the Lenten sermons at the church of San Giorgio and was inspired to renounce the world and follow a life "after the manner of the Holy Gospel", or the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity and obedience.

On Palm Sunday, March 20, 1212, accompanied by her Aunt Bianca and another companion, she went to the church of St. Mary of the Angels in the valley below Assisi where she met St. Francis. There she was received as the first woman follower of St. Francis, receiving the Franciscan robe and having her golden hair shorn. Lacking a convent for women, St. Francis arranged for her to be received into the Benedictine convent at Bastia. Count Scifi followed and attempted to induce her to come home. He is reported to have tried to use force but St. Clare resisted all efforts.

A few days later St. Francis had her transferred to another Benedictine convent, Sant' Angelo in Panzo. Here Clare was joined by her sister Agnes who was also being persecuted by infuriated relatives. With a few other female followers of Francis, they occupied the crude building adjoining San Damaso, just outside the walls of Assisi. St. Francis appointed St. Clare as Superior, over her protest, and she ruled the community for 38 years. They followed a formula of life given verbally by St. Francis until 1219 when their protector, Cardinal Ugolino drew up a written rule. Later, when as Pope Gregory IX, the Cardinal visited Assisi, he was impressed by St. Clare's piety and her insistence that the previous written order which gave them the right to possess property and was contrary to the ideal of St. Francis be modified. In 1219, he granted the privilege of absolute poverty, living on the alms of the day. The convent at San Damiano became the nursery of Saints. Her sister Agnes became St. Agnes of Assisi, her mother became a Blessed, and her younger sister entered the community.



The army of Emperor Frederick II, which was ravaging the area of Spoleto, contained many Saracens. These Mohammedans came to plunder Assisi. St. Clare is said to have had the Blessed Sacrament placed in an upper window of the Convent or placed it there herself. The soldiers who were about to enter the convent fell back as if dazzled and fled without further incident. Recently, Life Magazine (1953-54) showed the celebration in the courtyard commemorating this occasion.

St. Clare bore years of sickness with patience but in 1253 a long drawnout death agony began. For her last seventeen days she was unable to eat. Her sister St. Agnes was at her deathbed together with the three who had been at the bedside of the dying St. Francis. She died at the age of sixty, after forty-two years of religious service on August 11, 1253. Pope Alexander IV canonized her at Anagni in 1255 and her feast day is August 12th. Edmondo Pizzi drew his design for the stamps from the picture of St. Clare by Giotto in the Church of Santa Croce in Florence.

ST. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX

St. Bernard was born of noble parents at Fontaines, near Dijon, France, in 1090. The third of seven children, he showed a taste for literature and a desire for virtue. In 1113, Bernard and thirty young noblemen of Burgundy sought admission to the monastery of Citeaux. After three years under St. Stephen, Abbot of Citeaux, Bernard was sent in 1115 to establish a new monastery in the Valley d' Absinthe (Bitterness) which Bernard named Claire Vallee or Clairvaux. He was installed as Abbot by William of Champeaux, Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne. The foundation at Clairvaux succeeded despite difficulties, attracting all the brothers and the father of Bernard; other monasteries were founded from the overflow of those who came to join Bernard.

At the first general chapter of the order of Cistercians, who introduced the rule of St. Benedict in all its pristine vigor, Bernard's thoughts on the revival of the primitive spirit of fervor and regularity were the basis to the "Charter of Charity" written by the general chapter and approved by Pope Callixtus II in 1119. In these years Bernard authored several writings, one of which sprang from his devotion to Our Lady - "On the Praises of Mary."

He was called by Popes and Bishops from his monastery to assist in various events. In 1132 he was at the Council of Troyes after which Bernard was accused falsely of engineering the removal of the Bishop of Verdun. Having cleared himself in the eyes of Cardinal Hameric, investigator for the Pope, he gained stature in the eyes of the Papacy. When schism broke out after the death of Honorius II, his efforts on behalf of Innocent II, the legitimate Pope, caused the withdrawal of support from the anti-pope and collapse of the schism after four years. He was called to Italy again to mediate between Lothaire and Roger of Sicily. From Clairvaux bands of monks were sent into Sweden, England, Ireland, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy. Bernard was able to resume his writing on a commentary on the Canticle of Canticles. The second general council of the Lateran saw him in action against the survivors of the schism in 1139. The year 1140 brought his attack on the errors in the writings of Abelard, which drew from Abelard a challenge to public debate. So convincing was Bernard that Abelard retracted his errors and entered the monastery of Cluny. When one of Bernard's followers was elected Pope Eugenius III, Bernard wrote his Book of Considerations and sent it to the Pope as an outline for the reform of the discipline of the church.



Renewed war by the Turks in the Holy Land brought need for a new Crusade, and Bernard was chosen by the Pope to preach it in 1144. The King of France and his nobles received the crusaders cross from him at Vezelay. In Germany, Emperor Conrad and his nephew, Frederick Barbarossa, received the cross from Bernard. The last years of Bernard's life were saddened by the failure of this crusade through the misconduct and perfidy of the crusaders. Bernard died on August 21, 1153 at Clairvaux in his 63rd year, after forty years in the monastery. He had founded 163 monasteries in various countries of Europe. He was the first Cistercian to be canonized, which was completed by Pope Alexander III on January 18, 1174. Pope Pius VIII gave him the title of "Doctor of the Church."

PETER LOMBARD

Peter Lombard was born in Novara or Lumello, Lombardy, in Italy about 1100. He died between 1160 and 1164. He studied at Bologna, Rheims and Paris. Once having left Italy, it is thought that he never returned there during his life. Peter Lombard was a theologian of renown. He was appointed Archbishop of Paris in 1158 or 1159, holding the office for a relatively short period of time. He was succeeded by Maurice de Scully, builder of the present Cathedral of Notre Dame, in 1160 or 1161. Peter died somewhat later, exact date unknown, but historians are certain it was not later than 1164.

The fame of Peter Lombard rests on his writings, which include "Commentaries on the Psalms and St. Paul" and his "Sermons." The great work was his "Quartor Libri Sententiarum" (Four Books of Sentences) better known as "The Sentences." This is a compilation of writings on theology arranged in an orderly fashion and covering the entire field of theology. It was intended as a reference book which would contain the material of authoritative writers of the age, the Fathers, Scripture and reason all in one series of books so that reference to a large number of books would be unnecessary for the student of theology. This systematic treatment of theology made no pretense at being an original work, and scarcely more than ten lines are supposed to be original. Down to the sixteenth century it was the textbook in university courses. The Sentences were printed in 1472 and for the last time in 1892 in Paris.



Peter Lombard gave particular emphasis in his works to the doctrine that a sacrament was both a symbol and a means of grace and that seven fulfill the required conditions. This was officially adopted as a Doctrine of the Catholic Church by the Council of Trent.

On the stamp issued by Vatican City in his commemoration is depicted the seal of Peter Lombard as Archbishop of Paris. The inscription on the seal reads "Sigillum Magistri Petri Prisiensis Episcopi" or "Seal of the Master, Peter, Bishop of Paris." The designation of "Master" or "Master of the Sentences" was a title applied to him as author of the "Four Books of Sentences." The mitre worn by the figure of Peter on the seal is the first representation of a two horned mitre, evidently originated by Peter and used for a short while afterward before being abandoned. The dates 1153 and 1953 refer to the real purpose of the issue, which was to commemorate the eighth centenary of the "Book of Sentences" of Book of Opinions.

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Recent subscription invitations for the Catholic Digest include a free offer (with subscription) of a Vatican Picture Book containing seventy photographs of the Vatican, St. Peters and the Holy Father. VPS members who are interested should contact the Catholic Digest, St. Paul 13, Minnesota.

THE LATERAN PACT

The End of the Pontifical States

The Papal States began with the Donation of Pepin in 754 and continued until September 20, 1870. The main events preceeding the end of the Roman States began when the Emperor Napoleon on May 17, 1809, by decree annexed the Papal territory to the French Empire and imprisoned Pope Pius VII at Savona. The fall of Napoleon and the treaties of 1815 brought about the restoration of the Pontifical States to Pius VII. His successors, Leo XII, Pius VIII and Gregory XVI had to contend with Freemasons with their anti-religious policies and the Carbonari whose end was political, who attempted by various means to sieze the rule of the Pontifical States.

Gregory XVI had to seek aid from Francis II of Austria to quell an armed revolt centered at Bologna. He adopted liberal political reforms in the government, allowing more lay participation in a constitutional regime, when a new revolt broke out in the Romagna in 1832, necessitating a second intervention by Austria. France, uninvited, intervened by occupying Ancona. Gregory continued his political reforms, but the revolutionaries were not satisfied.

Pius IX became Pope in the midst of the national political movement called the Risorgimento. He granted general amnesty to political prisoners and instituted new reforms, such as a State Council of Laymen (April, 1847) and the forming of the Civil Guard (July, 1847.) Italy and the world hailed him as an enlightened ruler. March 14, 1848 marked a new constitution with provision for two houses for the Pontifical States with advisory capacity, one elected and the other appointed. Further reforms were demanded by the revolutionaries. Italy was desirous of being free from foreign domination. Piedmont, Tuscany and Naples joined in war against Austria. Pius IX refused to join them, since he was Head of a Universal Church as well as a temporal ruler. After the defeat of Piedmont, the Young Italy party of Mazzini became popular. Mazzini aimed at the political education of Italy by speeches and literature, and also aimed to rid the world of Christianity. He fomented several revolts in Italy. The revolutionaries assassinated the Papal Minister, Count Rossi, and Pius IX fled to Gaeta on November 24, 1848, announcing he was yeilding to force only. Louis Napoleon, recently elected President of France, sent troops under General Oudinot, who attacked Rome and drove out Garibaldi and his Red Shirts. Rome was opened to Pius IX and French troops were quartered in Rome to support the Pope.



Napoleon and Piedmont attacked Austria, defeating her at Magenta and Solferino. Alarmed by German mobilization, Napoleon made a separate peace with Austria and Piedmont received only Lombardy and not Venetia. With the knowledge of Napoleon, Piedmont connived at setting up provisional governments in Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Papal Legation of Romagna, annexing them shortly after 1860. France received Nice and Savoy for shutting her eyes. A second spoliation of Papal territory came shortly afterward, again with the connivance of Napoleon. Garibaldi and his Red Shirts attacked a green Papal army of volunteers from Belgium, Ireland, France and Austria which was doing basic training under General Lamorciere. Piedmont intervened for Garibaldi and defeated 6000 Papal

trainees at Castelfidardo and went on to annex The Marches and Umbria. This left to the papacy only the Duchy of Rome. Napoleon and Piedmont entered into the "September Convention" of 1864, by which Piedmont promised not to seize more Papal territory and Napoleon III promised to withdraw his troops slowly from Italy. The French troops finally withdrew in 1866. Garibaldi prepared to attack Rome with his Red Shirts from Piedmont territory. He was "arrested" but soon appeared on the Papal frontier with his troops. French troops were rushed to Italy, defeated Garibaldi at Mentana in November, 1867 and remained to garrison Rome. These troops were recalled because of the Franco-Prussian War. This time, without waiting for a pretext, Piedmontese troops invaded the Duchy of Rome and appeared before the walls of the city itself. Pius IX made it clear that he would yield only to force. On September 20, 1870, the Piedmontese troops breached the walls of the city of Rome at which point all resistance ceased and the Papal States came to an end.

The Roman Question in the Interim

Immediately - on November 11, 1870 - Pius IX in an encyclical protested against the seizure of Rome and the remainder of the Pontifical State. In order to calm the anxieties of the Catholics of the world, the Italian Government passed the bill known as the Law of Guarantees (May 15, 1871.) Pius IX refused to acknowledge this law, a one-sided agreement, and resolved to remain a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican.

Italian occupation of Rome soon resulted in serious conflicts and on two occasions Pius IX prepared to flee the city. One was the occasion of the seizure of the Quirinal Palace, site of the Conclaves, by the Italian Government. The second occasion was the occupation of several religious houses and Papal congregations and the confiscation of their goods. Pius IX issued the decree "Non expedit" (It is not expedient) which enjoined Catholics of the new Kingdom of Italy to refrain from voting in parliamentary elections: "Neither voters nor Candidates." This action was taken lest participation in parliamentary action be interpreted as approval by the Holy See. Leo XIII continued the decree. As a result, only enemies of the Papacy were in the Italian Government for years.

The Italian Government continued its policy of despoilation of the Church. The goods of 3037 monasteries and 1907 convents were confiscated in 1879, and the religious forced to disperse. At various times other religious houses were seized. The government tried to apply this policy to the goods of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, forbidding donations to it without authorization of the King. A protest of the Bishops of the world was published by Cardinal Guibert on May 25, 1884. Anti-clerical Minister Crispi completed the work of despoilation, laicizing all works of charity, which by the law of 1889 were to be placed in the hands of a bureau subject to the state, from which all parish clergy were excluded. All goods of pious charitable foundations were taken over by the state and applied by the state. Leo XIII opposed this, and Crispi formulated a new penal law condemning to hard labor for life anyone who participated in a manifestation in favor of papal temporal power. The Rudini ministry in 1898 suppressed 4000 Catholic organizations. Roselli in 1888 decreed that any community could abolish the teaching of catechism. Attempts were made to require civil as well as religious marriages.

In 1909, the "Non expedit" was abrogated in some dioceses and Catholics began to enter public office. By 1913 it had been abrogated in three-fourths of Italy.

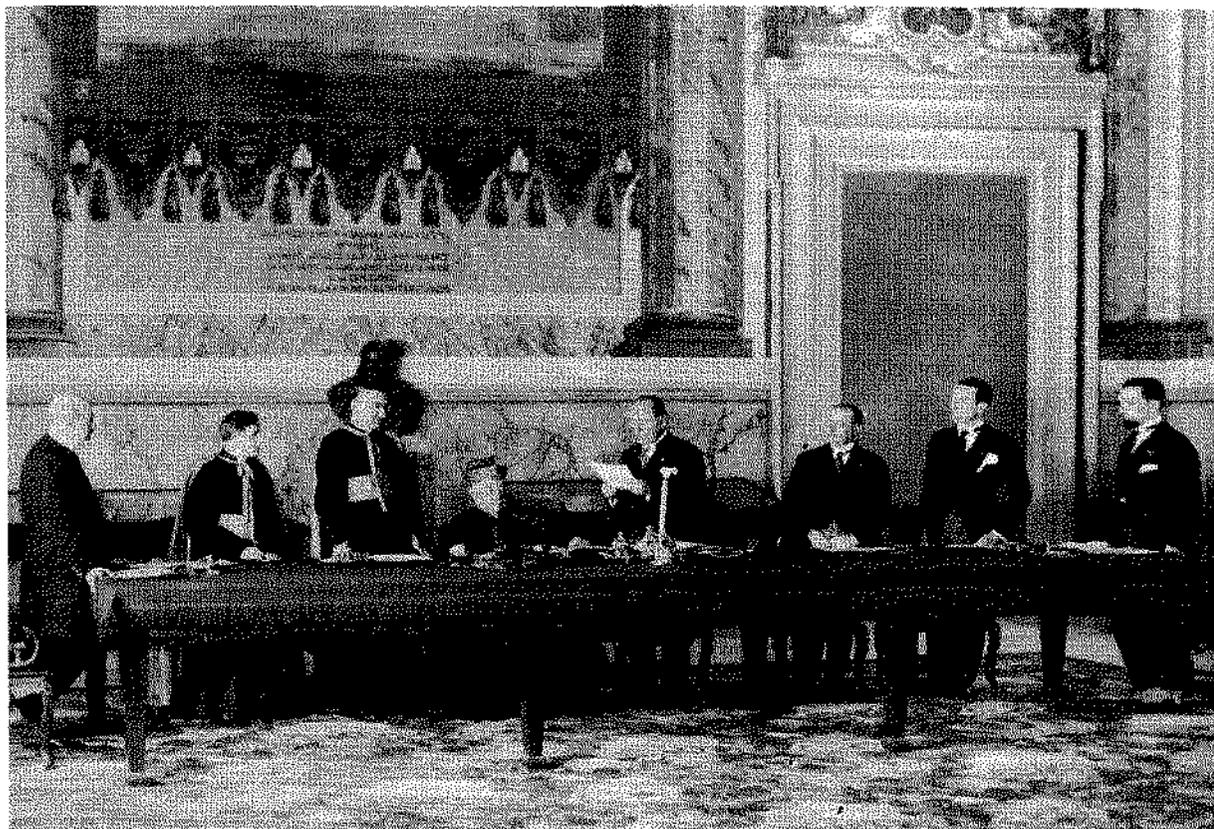
The Lateran Pact

When elected on February 6, 1922, Pius XI shattered a tradition set by Pius IX, and followed by Leo XIII, Pius X and Benedict XV, of not appearing in public since September 20, 1870. Pius XI appeared on the outer balcony of St. Peter's facing the square to bestow his first Papal blessing. This was properly interpreted by the Italian Government as a symbolic gesture, signifying that Pius XI was ready to negotiate a settlement of the Roman Question. However, nothing was done until Mussolini came to power.

During the summer of 1926, secret meetings began between Domenico Barone, representing the Italian Government, and Francesco Pacelli, brother of Pius XII, representing the Papacy to explore the possibilities of restoring Papal sovereignty and establishing a concordat with the Italian State. Pius XI would not negotiate one without the other. Two hundred conferences took place, 110 of these in 1926, plus 129 audiences with Pius XI. Msgr. Borgongini-Duca represented the Papacy in the last months of 1926. By September 5, 1928, the question was almost settled and public announcement was made that official negotiations would begin. On November 22, 1928, the King officially authorized Barone, and the Pope designated Cardinal Gaspari to sign the documents. Barone fell ill, and Mussolini took his place.

After January 21, 1929, the concordat and the treaty were discussed point by point, and Francesco Pacelli reported daily to Pius XI. Cardinal Gaspari announced on February 7, 1929 that a settlement had been reached, and at noon on February 11, 1929, the final drafts of the documents were signed in the Lateran Palace by Cardinal Gaspari for Pope Pius XI and by Mussolini for the King of Italy.

(To be concluded in the September-October issue of Vatican Notes)



The
Signing
of the
Lateran
Pact

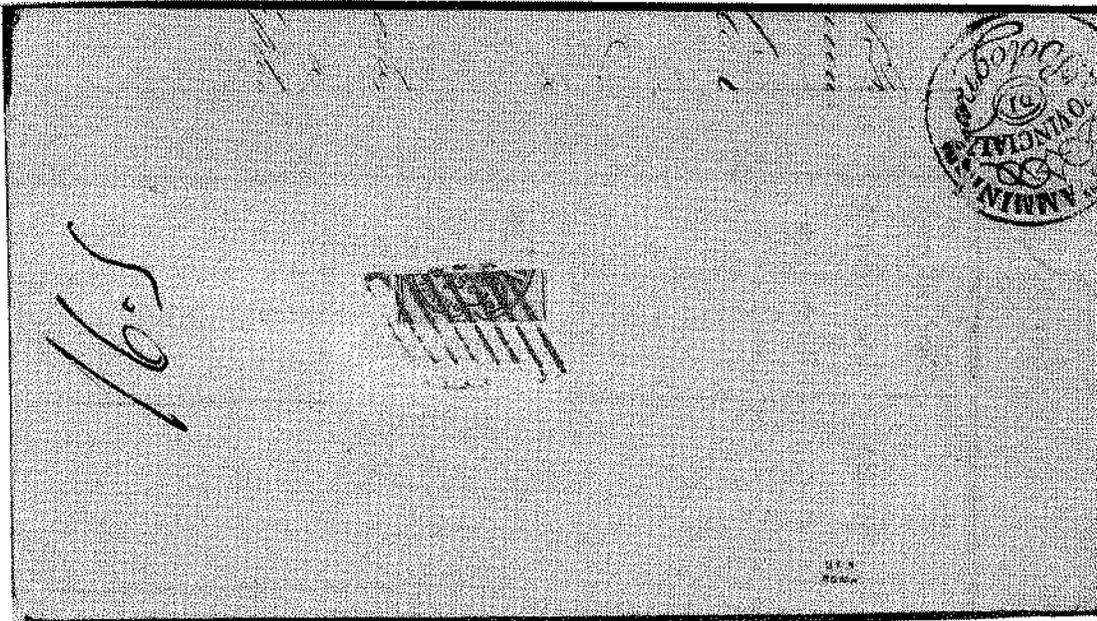
POSTAGE DUES OF THE ROMAN STATES

by William A. Johnson, jr.

(The first part of this article appeared in the May - June issue of VATICAN NOTES and is concluded in the present issue.)

Stamps affixed in this manner to the backs of envelopes were among the first so used as postage dues. Letters sent outside a Direzione (a postal district under the direction of a first class post office) had to have postage prepaid. After December 31, 1863, it was compulsory for the sender to apply the proper postage.

The lack of an adequate supply of stamps of the proper denominations at the various post offices gave rise to the use of "bisects" or regular stamps cut into segments approximating the smaller required values. Stamps were often sold in large quantities at a discount and this was another cause of this and other postal irregularities. Bisects, shown on the cover of the letter from Bologna in 1859, were almost always applied on the back of the envelope as postage dues. Stamps were also applied, as under the Austrian system, for insured (Assicurata) mail.



NOTE: The bisecting of stamps started in Romagna when the supply of the 5 Baj. became exhausted. All values exist as bisects except the 50 Baj. and I Scudo. The 1/2 Baj. was used to mail an English journal, "The Album", 1/4 Baj. being the postage. Below is a 3 Baj. cover used as 1-1/2 Baj., guaranteed by Dr. Diena, the Italian expert.

Entire letter
from Bologna -
1859

Late in the history of the Papal States, during the period of the Italian unification, Roman States stamps were not accepted as payment of postage outside the boundaries of the Papal States. For this reason, stamps of other countries were applied as postage dues to pay the postage from the border of the Papal States to the destination. The cover illustrated below shows Greek stamps used as postage dues on a letter from Rome to Athens in 1868.

Entire letter from Rome to Athens - January 9, 1868



(FRONT)

(FRONT & REAR)



NOTE: Greek stamps used as postage dues - not accepted in Greece. 5 Cent rare shade of blue green - no dot after "5".

Editor's Note: The black borders in the illustrations have no relation to the covers, and are used solely for contrast.