

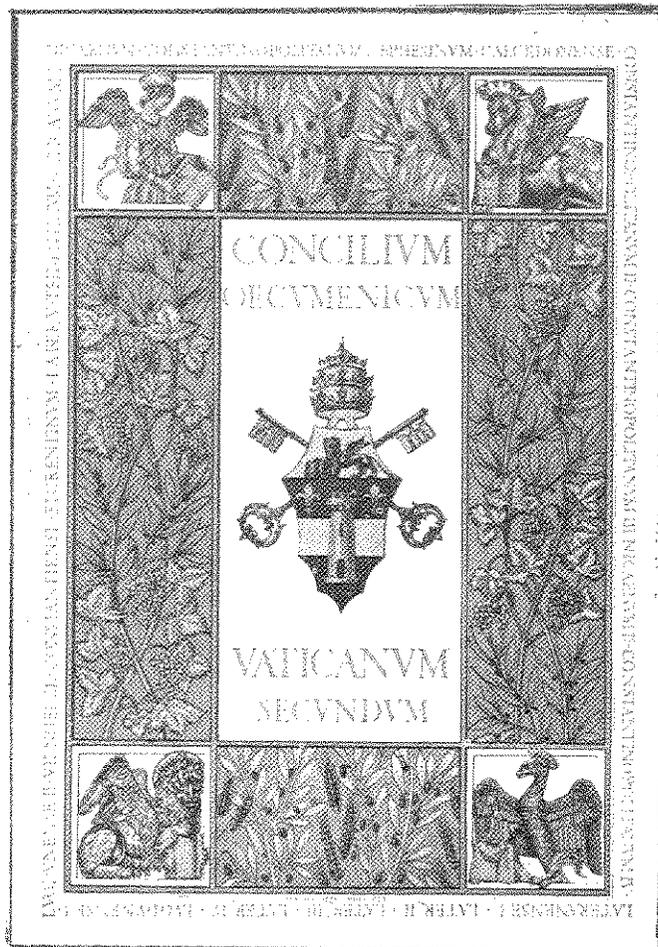


Vatican Notes

Volume XVII.

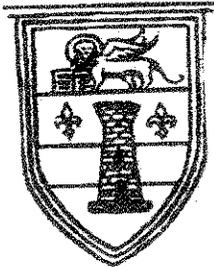
November - December 1968

Number 3.



Joannes XXIII
PK

THE COAT OF ARMS OF POPE JOHN XXIII.



THE COAT OF ARMS OF POPE JOHN XXIII are described as A SILVER CHIEF WITH THE PATRIARCHAL SYMBOL OF VENICE (A LION WINGED AND HALOED PASSANT IN NATURAL FAWN COLOR HOLDING IN ITS RIGHT FRONT PAW AN OPEN BOOK READING: "PEACE TO YOU MARK MY EVANGELIST - Pax Tibi Marce Evengelista Mea"): A RED BASE WITH A HORIZONTAL SILVER BAR, WITH A SILVER FLEUR DE LIS RIGHT AND LEFT AT TOP OF BASE AND A TOWER IN NATURAL COLOR EXTENDING VERTICALLY THROUGH THE WHOLE BASE.

The Lion of St. Mark, the Patriarchal symbol of Venice, recalls that Cardinal Roncalli was the Patriarch of Venice when he was called to the conclave which elected him pope.

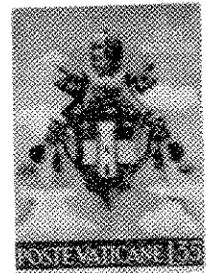
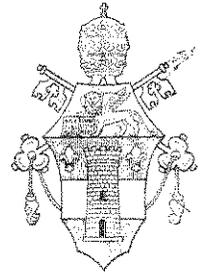
The two silver lilies are a reminder that during his diplomatic career he was successively the titular archbishop of Areopoli in Asia Minor and of Mesembria.

The tower is from the coat of arms of the Roncalli Family of Lombardy, possibly distantly related to Pope John XXIII, which consists of a silver tower on a red field. Pope John changed these colors (note above) to a red field with silver horizontal bar and the tower in natural color, just as he changed the original color of the symbol of the Patriarch of Venice from a purple field with a gold lion to a silver field with a lion in natural fawn color, making his coat of arms for his pontificate distinctive.

Two illustrations in reduced size are shown, one on page one, and the other on this page, the fontespiece by Arrigo Bravi for the Papal Bull HUMANAE SALUTIS of 1961, by which document Pope John XXIII convened the II Vatican Council.

The Papal Coat of Arms of Pope John XXIII is shown in these drawings surrounded by symbols of the four Evangelista (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) in the four corners. At the sides we see borders of olive branches and grape vines. Olive branches and stalks of wheat form the border at top and bottom. The usual symbolism of the olive branch is Peace. The grapes and wheat recall the Holy Eucharist. Around the edges are listed the General Councils from Nicea to Vatican I.

We refer you to Vatican stamps 251, 253, 317, 348, E15 and 16.



XXXIX INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS, BOGOTA, COLUMBIA, S.A.

At 4:00 A.M., August 22, 1968, Pope Paul left Castel Gondolfo in the Alban Hills south of Rome and made the 40 minute drive to the Fiumicino Airport at Rome. After taking leave of prelates and government dignitaries, he boarded a Columbia Avianca Airline 707 jet, accompanied by his suite and 50 newsmen. The flight took off at 5:35 A.M. and as the plane passed over Spain, Portugal and Venezuela good will messages and blessings were sent to the heads of state in each country.

The pope emerged from the private apartment prepared for him and within the first half hour of flight shook hands with his fellow passengers. An hour later with his secretary, Msgr. Pasquale Macchi, he toured the plane more leisurely and had a few words with each person. The rest of the flight he worked in a study, had a substantial lunch, and conferred with his staff. The jet touched down at El Dorado Airport, Bogota, 10:24 A.M. local time, approximately 12 hours after takeoff, about 13 hours from Castel Gondolfo.

On his arrival the bells of the Cathedral of Bogota and all the churches were rung and factory sirens sounded. When he stepped from the plane, clad in white cassock and zucchetto with a red cape, he kissed the ground of South America, actually the concrete runway of the airport. President Carlos Lleras Restrepo of Columbia greeted him in the name of all Latin America "because of our common religious faith in Latin America". In reply to this welcoming address Pope Paul VI asked God to increase "the sentiments of brotherhood and harmonious collaboration toward a constant peaceful living together, and inspire and consolidate the forces for an ordered progress" which should "reach every family and class in conformity with the principles of justice and Christian Charity". He was given a 22 gun salute.

This 12 hour flight of some 6500 miles brought Paul VI on the first Papal Visit in the history of Latin America. A tumultuous welcome awaited him along the 8 mile route from the airport to the Cathedral of Bogota. Here he was greeted by some 5000 Latin American prelates, clergy and religious. The jam at the Cathedral of Santa Fe de Bogota was so great that columbian security was unable to bring the Pope to the altar where he was supposed to kneel in prayer.

They proceeded to the open air site of the 39th International Eucharistic Congress. (Cf. Life Magazine, Sept. 6, 1968, pp. 64-67 for pictures) Here he ordained some 161 Latin Americans to the priesthood, others to the diaconate, dispensing in some cases from the minimum age of 24 years. This event had been scheduled for the Cathedral, to emphasize the shortage of priests and clergy in Latin America. At the Cathedral he had exhorted the clergy to increase their work dedicated "to the parish, the youth, the sick, the poor, the children and the working people". After the jam at the Cathedral he went to the residence of the Papal Nuncio to rest, and in the afternoon (Thursday August 22) proceeded to the open air site of the Eucharistic congress for the ordinations. Peasants from all over Columbia wearing colorful ponchos and capes and pig-tailed Indians in their saucer hats showered the Pope with confetti as they greeted him along the road to the Congress.



On his arrival Pope Paul was quoted as saying he was well aware that Latin America was undergoing a truly historic crisis of political unrest and economic and social tension. The press strongly intimated that the main reason for Pope Paul's visit was to attempt a reconciliation between conservative churchmen of South America and the so-called radical clergy who were said to advocate a violent social revolution, due to their interpretation of an earlier encyclical of Pope Paul of 1968. In all his talks the Pope placed himself squarely in the middle, strongly advising social reform immediately, and strongly opposing violence in its accomplishment. Presidents of the United States for the past decade or more have been advising land reforms and equitable distribution of wealth in Latin America, since land and wealth are in the hands of a comparative few. They saw the ferment building up to accomplish this by any means. Pope Paul was urging a peaceful solution should be sought immediately.

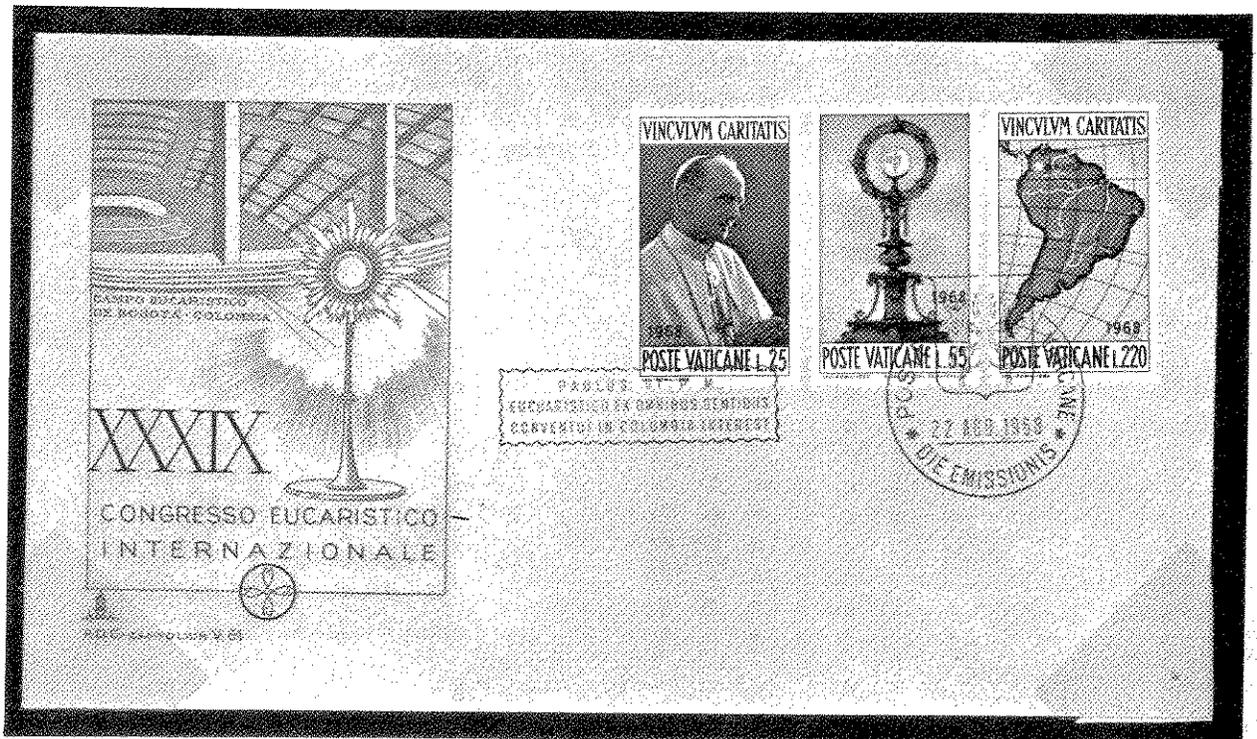
On Friday, Aug. 23 in an open field near Mosquera, 18 miles west of Bogota, the Pope addressed an assembly of 35,000 Columbian peasants. He called on the rich to accept agrarian reform and to institute more equitable taxes which would benefit the poor, especially the backward peasants of South America. He directed a plea to the richer countries of the world to be generous with foreign aid and commercial relations with these developing countries. Poverty and social injustice cannot be tolerated and need an immediate speedy remedy. He exhorted the peasants not to resort to violence and revolution to accomplish these reforms, as they are contrary to the Christian spirit, and which would delay instead of advance their social uplifting. Pope Paul blessed a new 300 kilowatt radio transmitter before this address. On the platform with him were 22 married couples intypical peasant dress representing the countries of South America and Jamaica. His address had pointed out the need to place the financial burdens on the owners of vast estates, many absentee landlords.

On Friday afternoon at the grounds of the Eucharistic Congress and addressed himself to business, labor and student leaders. He repeated that he was aware that the continent was in a crisis of political unrest and economic and social tension, but warned against violence in the resolving of the crisis.

On Saturday, Aug. 24, he pleaded with the Catholic world to stand firm in obeying the church's stand on birth control, as expounded in his encyclical. His return flight on Saturday was scheduled for a stop at Bermuda for refueling, because it was not possible to put enough fuel aboard at Bogota for a non-stop return flight, due to the altitude. On the stopover at Bermuda, Pope Paul was greeted at the airport by the Governor-General of Bermuda, Lord Martonmare, and by Most Rev. Bernard Murphy, C.P. Bishop of Hamilton. It is believed to be the first time a pope set foot on British soil, Bermuda being a Crown Colony. Pope Paul slept about five hours on the return flight, then visited with his staff and newsmen, expressing deep concern about the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. At the Fiumicino Airport he was greeted by Premier Giovanni Leone of Italy, by Angelo Card. Dell'Acqua, and the Vatican Secretary of State, Amleto Card. Cicognani. The road back to Castel Gondolfo was lined with well wishers. From the balcony at Castel Gondolfo, he enthused to the assembled crowd on devotion to the Holy Eucharist of the Latin American peasants and said they deserved aid, being poor but laborious.

Three stamps were issued on August 22, 1968, the day of Pope Paul VI's departure to the 39th International Eucharistic Congress At Bogota. It is suggested that their postal usage was intended as follows:-
 L.25 to frank the rate for picture post cards with no more than five words send within the limits of Italy; L.55 is the rate for a post card with correspondence sent outside the limits of Italy; L.220 is the rate for a registered letter of no more than 20 grams sent outside Italy.

The L.25 shows a portrait of Pope Paul VI, source unknown, probably a photograph. The monstrance or ostensorium on the L.55 is by Mrs. Andreina Grassellini, after the central design of the Disputa Del Sacramento by Raphael in the Camera della Segnatura, Vatican Palace (Cf. Vatican Notes, Vol. XII, #4, p.10). The L.220 shows a physical map of South America, with the city of Bogota alone indicated, taken from one of the frescoes by Francesco Bencivegna, which decorate the rooms leading to the Office of the Secretary of State in the Vatican Palace. The Vinculum Caritatis at the top of the L.25 and L.220 mean "The Bond Of Charity). The FD cancel in use for the past few years is used on FDC's with a three line slogan cancel at the left enclosed in a rectangle of wavy lines: PAULUS VI P.M.7EUCARISTICO EX OMNIBUS GENTIBUS/CONVENTUI IN COLUMBIA INTEREST.(Pope Paul VI took part in the Eucharistic Congress of All Peoples in Columbia - or Pope Paul VI took part in the International Eucharistic Congress in Columbia).



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

THE REPRINTS OF GELLI AND TANI.

It is reported that Gelli & Tani began making reprints in 1890 and continued for a number of years. There were probably at least two printings. The sheets contained 120 stamps in two panes of 60 (6 x 10) side by side but inverted in relation to each other. The panes were separated by a gutter considerably wider than that of Moens, measuring about 2.75 cm, instead of Moens 7-9 mm.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the Gelli and Tani Reprints is the very high glaze of the colored surface of the paper, and the uniformly machine applied shiny gum.

Characteristics of the Gelli & Tani Reprints:-

Paper:- Thicker and better quality than that used by Cohn. Not as soft and porous looking as that used by Moens

Gum:- Machine gummed. Gum uniform and glossy. Whitish yellow, with no cracks.

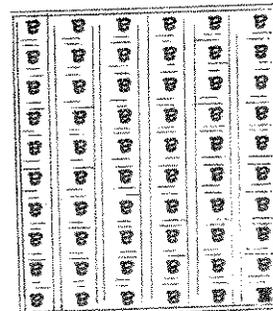
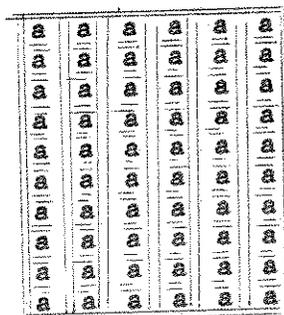
Printing:- Often heavily printed. Does not show through the back. Outer frames tend to be worn.

Separation:- A few of the first printing were perforated 13 x 13 but the majority of the reprints of Gelli & Tani gave 11 1/2 x 11 1/2. The perf. 13 show irregular alignment.

Frame Lines:- All vertical frame lines are continuous. Except for the top and bottom outer frame lines, all horizontal lines are interrupted.

Glaze:- Very high glaze. Too greasy glossy as compared with the varnish-like gloss of the genuine. Copies often show glaze "stress marks" (narrow parallel lines seen on holding the stamp to the light at an angle.

Color:- See the individual values below.



FROM THE EDITOR:-

Adverse criticism has been received about the contents of VATICAN NOTES. The Editor has received articles or information from Fr. Von Euw, Walter Kennedy, Stephen Sieben, Roland Oertel Fr. Jenkins, Casimira Dabrowska, Robert Kinne, Earl Hodges, Fred Levitsky and Miss McMahon. Otherwise the whole content of VATICAN NOTES has been written by the Editor. He writes about what interests HIM. We again solicit articles or research from any member, but especially from those who would like to see their pet project in print.

ELECTED OFFICERS:-

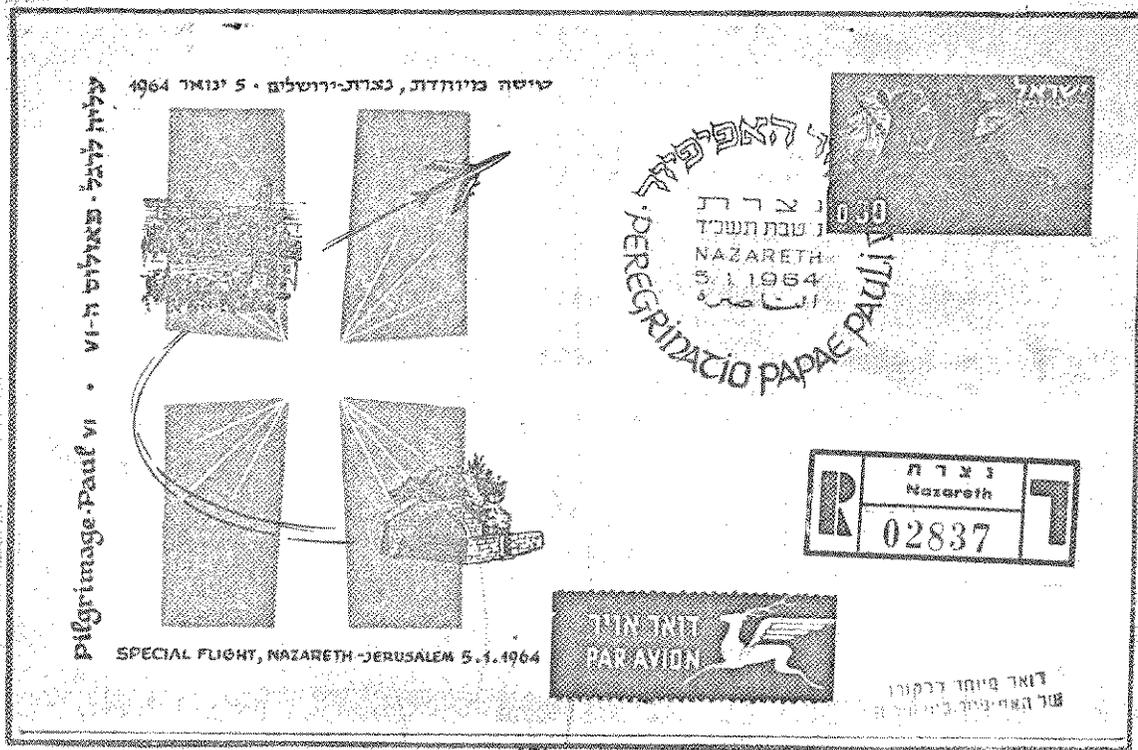
- PRESIDENT: Mr. William P. Quinn, 435 Adams St., Milton, Mass., 02186.
- VICE-PRES: Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, 70 Devine Way, So., Boston, Mass., 02127.
- SECRETARY: Mr. Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union Tpk., Flushing, N.Y., 11366.
- TREASURER: Mr. Frederick J. Levitsky, 13 Lesley Ave., Auburn, Mass., 01501.

APPOINTED OFFICERS:

- Membership Secretary: Miss Rita Murphy, 44 Beaver St., Framingham, Mass., 01701.
 - Chapter Coordinator: Mrs. Ione E. Madritsch, 5854 No. 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis., 53209.
 - Slide Program Director: Mr. John Ciaramaglia, 34 Adams St., Waltham, Mass., 02154.
 - Back Issues Chairman: Comm. William L. Meissner, 27 Lorraine St., Roslindale, Ma., 02131.
 - Editor: Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, 70 Devine Way, So. Boston, Mass., 02127. (90043-
 - Pontifical State Chairman: Rev. Floyd Jenkins, S.J., 7101 W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- *****

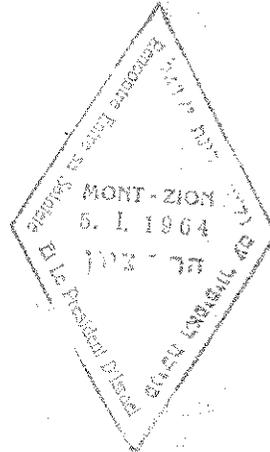
ISRAELI CANCELLATIONS COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF POPE PAUL VI TO THE HOLY LAND.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Fred Blau we illustrate the Israeli cancellations of Jan. 5, 1964, mentioned in Vatican Notes, Vol. XVI, # 1, p.5. One with the Nazareth cancel was a special flight from Nazareth to Jerusalem, registered. The other two covers show the Nazareth Cancellation, with cachet, and handstamp recalling the meeting of Pope Paul with the President of Israel at Meggido; and the Jerusalem Cancellation with cachet, and handstamp recalling the meeting of the Pope with the President of Israel on Mount Sion. "THOU SHALT BE BLESSED ABOVE ALL PEOPLES" appears in English, Latin and French, and we presume in Hebrew on the cachet.

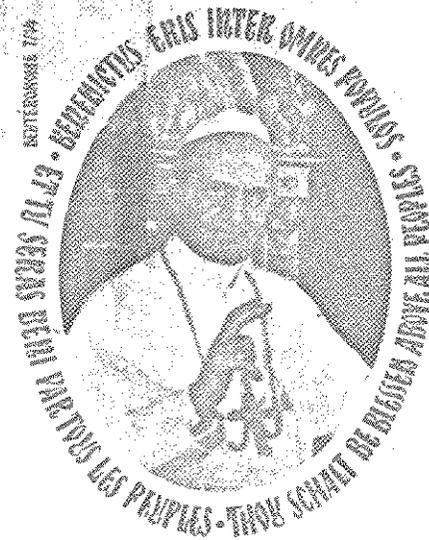




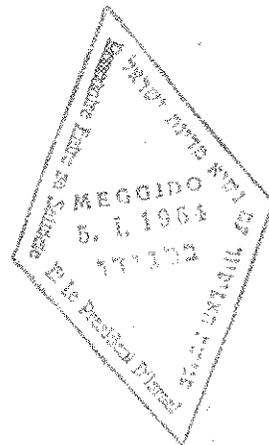
בזמן תהיה
מלכל העמים



EN L'HONNEUR DE LA VISITE DE LA SAINTETÉ PAUL VI EN TERRE-SAINTE 5. I. 1964.



בזמן תהיה
מלכל העמים



EN L'HONNEUR DE LA VISITE DE LA SAINTETÉ PAUL VI EN TERRE-SAINTE 5. I. 1964.

SOME VATICAN AIR MAIL POSTAL MARKINGS.

Some years ago there appeared in The Epistle, organ of the Chicagoland Chapter V.P.S.; a page of illustrations showing three covers, each having a different type stamp of a Plane and legend Par Avion, Via Aerea or similar legend. This was the first time that this had been brought to my notice. Recently while going through some commercial covers I noticed a fourth type on a cover cancelled in 1966. This sent me through a collection of commercial covers with a millimeter scale.

I was not only able to find all three types illustrated in the Chicagoland Epistle, but the millimeter scale showed that there were sub-types in each category. My measurements were only on the WIDTH of the Plane and the Legend. Those that I discovered are listed below. These were applied by the Vatican Post Office, because most covers examined were on official Vatican envelopes or on covers which I had sent to the Vatican P.O. over the years to be cancelled and returned.

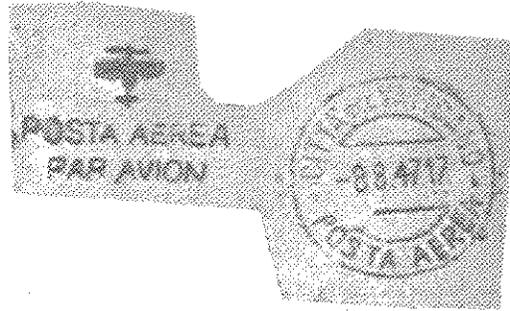
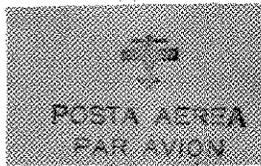
Type 1.	a. Plane 8mm	Posta Aerea Par Avion	21mm	25-3-46
	b. Plane 9mm	" " " "	22mm	8-8-47
Type 2.	a. Plane 24mm	Posta Aerea Par Avion	24 1/2mm	20-2-39
	b. Plane 25mm	" " " "	27mm	19-12-39
	c. Plane 23 1/2mm	" " " "	25 1/2mm	20-12-39
	d. Plane 24 1/2mm	" " " "	26mm	12-11-46
Type 3.	a. Plane 30mm	Par Avion Via Aerea	22mm	21-4-53
	b. Plane 30mm	" " " "	24mm	8-6-55
	c. Plane 31mm	" " " "	24mm	4-9-56
	d. Plane 29mm	" " " "	24mm	1-12-56
	e. Plane 29mm	" " " "	29mm	19-5-58
	f. Plane 30mm	" " " "	29mm	26-1-61
Type 4.	a. Enclosing Box 32 x 28mm			
	Plane 23mm	Via Aerea Par Avion	28 1/2mm	11-10-66

It will be noticed by those who can examine several of these markings of Type 3, that the angle of the plane seems different in regards to the Legend. Also, the Legend Par Avion Via Aerea is made up of Capital Letters of sizes which differ in some markings.

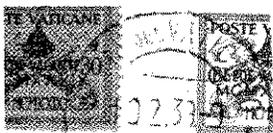
If there are any members who can supply photo or Xerox copy of a different type or sub-type, please send to the Editor for publishing in Vatican Notes.

The illustrations given on the following page are as nearly exact size as we could make them.

Type 1.



Type 2.



Type 3.

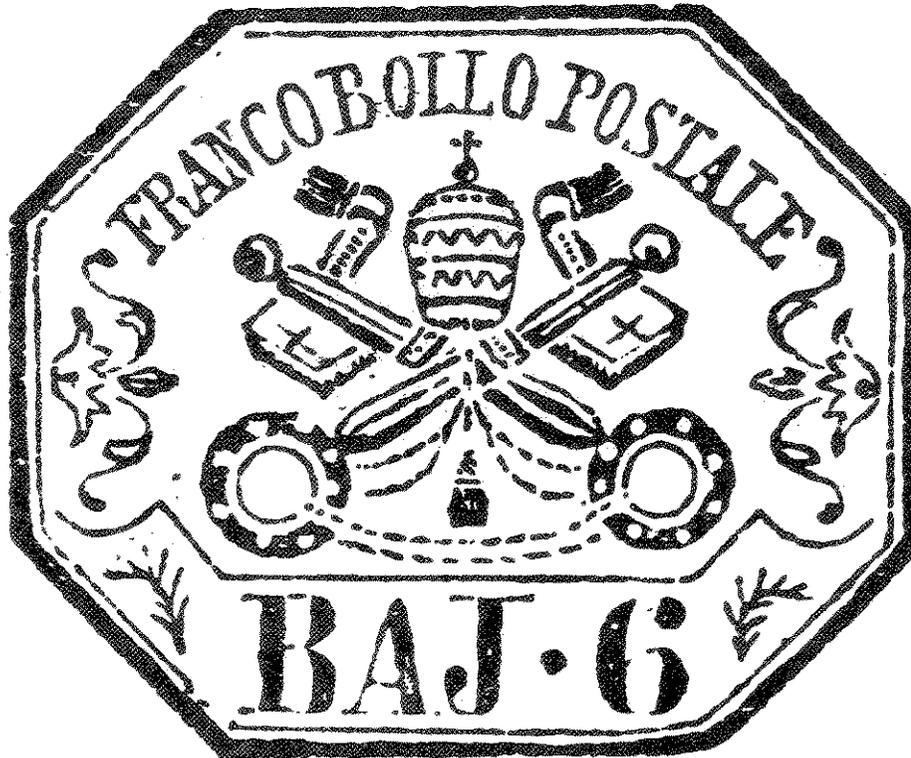


Type 4.



THE GENUINE 6 BAJ.

1. Tiara well proportioned and horizontal lines distinct.
2. LL of Bollo of normal thickness.
3. Side ornaments have dots inside and 5 scalloped edge waves.
4. Decimal "6" is broken.
5. Key hilts each have 8 holes and opening for dashes of cord lines.



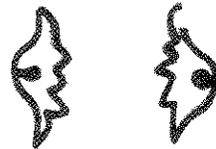
1.



2.

LL

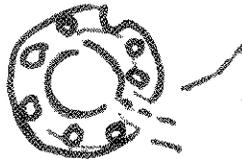
3.



4.

6

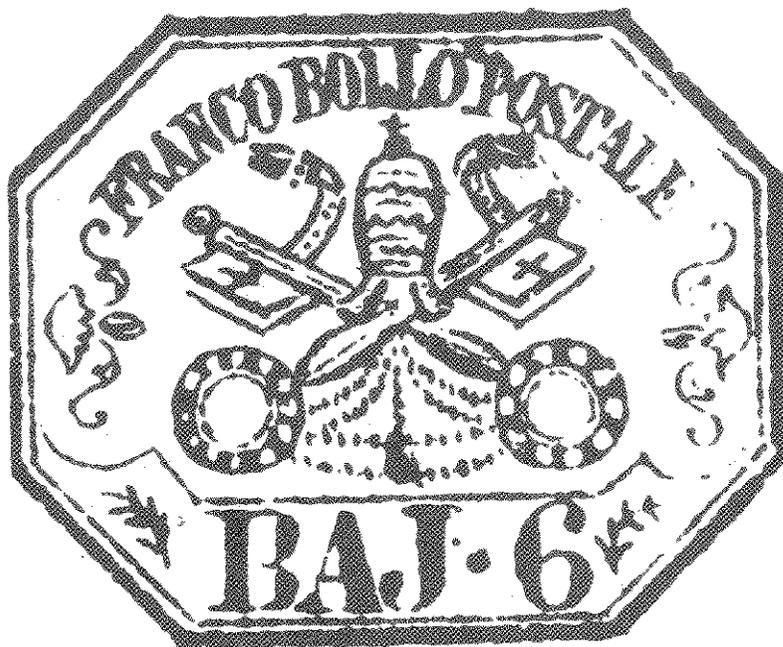
5.



THE FORGERY OF THE 6 BAJ.

(6 #1)

1. Tiara thin and lines indistinct.
2. LL of Bollo thick.
3. Side ornamenta lack dot and insufficient scallops opposite dots.
4. Figure 6 is unbroken.
5. Key hilts have 12 & 10 holes respectively; no opening for dotted cord lines.



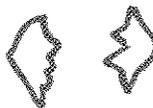
1.



2.



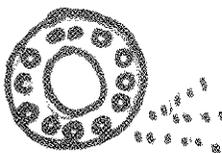
3.



4.



5.





Dante Canonizes Two of His
Philatelic Associates.

Seriously, Dante does not intend to canonize, but places in heaven those he deems should be there, just as he places in hell and purgatory those he judges should be there. A saint is one who has reached heaven, so rewarded because of his good life. A

canonised saint is one whom the Church declares is in heaven, after having examined his life and found it a life deserving of the reward-heaven.

PARADISO: CANTO X, LINES 97-108.

Brother to me and master, one stands nigh	97
On my right hand here, Albert of Cologne	98
Was he, and Thomas of Aquino, I.	99
Wouldst learn the rest? Then let thy sight be thrown	100
Behind my speech, till right around we've sought	101
The Sacred Wreath, and all are named and known.	102
Next flames the light of Gratian's smile, who taught	103
In either forum; and in both gives pleasure	104
To Paradise by the good work he wrought.	105
That Peter next adorns our choir, in measure	106
Generous as she whose widowed means were small,	107
On Holy Church bestows all his treasure.	108

Line 102:- The Sacred Wreath, refers to the Circle of Twelve Lights in Dante's Paradise, which are the souls of 12 wise men, all doctors of learning, philosophy and theology (except Solomon who represents kingly prudence.) They are:- St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Albert the Great, Gratian, Peter Lombard, Solomon, Dionysius the Areopagite, Orosius, Boethius, Isadore of Seville, St. Bede, Richard of St. Victor and Sigier of Brabant.

Line 103:- "The light of Gratian's smile". Reference is made to the Decretals of Gratian, which is a concordance or reconciliation between secular and ecclesiastical law (line 104= "taught in either forum"). (Gratian C20-21)

Line 106:- "That Peter", is Peter Lombard, Master of Sentences, so named because of his work, "The Four Books of Sentences". This is a collection of the sayings of Fathers of the Church arranged in four books under the headings: God, the Creation, the Incarnation and the Sacraments. It was the textbook of theology for a long time. (Peter Lombard- 173).

Lines 107-108:- "Generous as she whose widowed means were small, on Holy Church bestowed all his treasure". In the preface to the Four Books of Sentences, Peter Lombard offers his work as a modest gift to the Church, as the poor widow of the Gospel story offers the widow's mite, all her worldly possessions, to God.

Thus Dante places in his Paradise his two Philatelic Fellows. We hope that he is right, and that Dante himself is there with them.