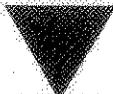

 Vatican Philatelic Society
Vatican Notes

VOLUME XX.

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1971.

NUMBER 2.



THE EIGHTH CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF ST. DOMINIC GUZMAN.

DOMINIC GUZMAN was born in Calaroga, Old Castile, Spain, about 1170, of Felix Guzman and Joanna Asa, of noble blood. His mother was beatified by Pope Leo XII in 1828, and Dominic's brothers, Antonio and Manes, were distinguished by their holy lives. From the age of 7 to 14, Dominic was studying under his uncle the archpriest, and in 1184 entered the University of Placencia, studying there for ten years. The date of his ordination is not known, but he was a member of the Cathedral Chapter, and elected its head in 1201.

Sent with a delegation to arrange for the marriage of King Alfonso of Castile, he passed through Toulouse and saw the spiritual ruin caused by the Albigensian heresy and thought of forming a religious order to combat this heresy. His mission completed, he and the Bishop of Osma set out for Rome arriving there at the end of 1204. Innocent III refused permission for such a religious order and sent both men to work with the Cistercians against the heresy in Languedoc. At the urging of Dominic the Cistercians reformed their lives to a stricter living, and success met their preaching. At this time Dominic established a convent for sisters at Prouille, (1206) starting the Dominican sisters.

One of the Cistercians was assassinated by a heretic, and Simon deMontfort with his army subjugated the heretics. Dominic came in the path of the victorious catholic army and restored the faith in its wake. Dominic and Simon de Montfort did not meet until 1209, and Dominic stayed with him on the eves of many battles. The victory at Muret, Sept. 12, 1213, was regarded by de Montfort as a miracle, and in the church of St. Jacques he erected a chapel to Our Lady of the Rosary. This may indicate that Dominic was praying the Rosary for the successful outcome of the battle. Tradition says that Dominic had the Rosary revealed to him, and through its power finally put down the Albigensian heresy.

Three efforts were made to have him become a bishop, all turned down. After the battle of Muret he went to Carcassonne where he preached with success. When he returned to Toulouse, where with the permission of Bishop Foulques, he and a band of his followers established within the diocese the Order of Preachers (Dominicans) to protect the faith and combat heresy. An Ecumenical Council was held at Rome in 1215 and Dominic attended with his bishop. Another attempt was made to gain papal permission for his order, and again he was refused permission, which would have made the Order of Preachers a world wide organization.. Permission was finally obtained in 1216, and in 1218 Pope Honorius III helped spread the Dominicans. A foundation was made at the University of Paris, and then at Bologna, and the Dominicans spread through France and Italy. Dominic and his men successfully combated heresy in Lombardy, Italy. During this period Dominic formed his Third Order among laymen. In Bologna on August 6, 1221, he died of a fatal illness. He was canonized July 13, 1234 by Pope Gregory IX.

Il Collezionista of May 15, 1971, announced the St. Dominic set as four designs of St. Dominic (L.25) by the Siena School; (L.55) by Fra Angelico; (L.90) by Titian; (L.180) by El Greco. In their June 12, 1971, issue there was news of total disagreement about the L.90 stamp. Now- some claimed it was St. Vincent Ferrer by Titian; others, that it was an unknown Dominican, possibly the confessor of Titian; others held to its identity as St. Dominic. No one doubted that Titian was its author. Soon, we hope, someone will authenticate the subject with definite authority.

SWAP LIST:-

Chaplain Joseph M. Moliner, Apartado 61393, Caracas, 106, Venezuela, S.A.

FORGERY OF THE 5 BAJ. (5 Baj. #9 from collection of Fr. Jenkins)

1. F of FRANCO with heavy serifs.
2. C of FRANCO has serif at top.
3. LL of BOLLO have tall serifs at bottom
4. E of POSTALE has large triangle for center stroke.
5. J of BAJ. has short top line.
6. Top line of 5 not curved enough; ends in point.



1.

F

2.

C

3.

LL

4.

R

5.

J

6.

5

THE GENUINE 5 BAJ.

1. F of FRANCO does not have such heavy serifs.
2. C of FRANCO does not have top serif.
3. LL of BOLLO has normal serifs at bottom.
4. E of POSTALE has normal center stroke
5. J of BAJ. has long curved line at top.
6. Top line of 5 is curved; ends in ball.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

F**C****LL****E****J****5**

NEW MEMBERS.

2315. Dr. Omer E. Boivin, M.D., 573 Highlands Ave., Fall River, Mass., 02720.
2316. Mr. Warren G. Whitlock Jr., 64 Vinal Ave., Somerville, Mass., 02143.
2317. Mr. John W. Bacus, 1736-164th Ave., N.E., Bellevue, Wash., 98008.
2318. Mr. John S. Miller, 12 Auburn St., Charlestown, Mass., 02129.
2319. Mr. Norm Mannion, 2402-8th St., Wichita Falls, Tex., 76301.
2320. Mr. Thermistocles D. D'Silva, 1832 Beechwood Dr., South Charleston, W. Va., 25303
2321. Mr. John Orlosky, 514 Island Ave., KcKees Rocks, Pa., 15136.
2322. Mr. Francis H. Daft, 7685 Frontera Ave., Yucca Valley, Calif., 93384.
2323. Mr. Leo P. Badano, 3003 Montgomery Dr., Santa Rosa, Calif., 95405.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE ENDS

Our drive for new members during the first six months of 1971 was brought to a close on June 30th. As announced in the January issue of "NOTES", tokens of our appreciation in the form of book-marks have been sent to those who enrolled at least one new member during this period. However, the awarding of a trophy has become unnecessary since no member qualified according to the prescribed rules.

The NEW YORK CHAPTER working as a group at the INTERPEX SHOW enrolled well above the minimum number required, but long before the deadline they requested that they not be considered for the trophy. The individual members of the Chapter who worked at the show decided that their work and efforts were to be donated for the good of the Chapter and the Society, and they did not wish to have their group efforts placed in competition with those of the individual members of the Society.

The V.P.S. wishes to commend the members of the New York Chapter for this and we thank them sincerely for their work in making our V.P.S. better known to the stamp world.

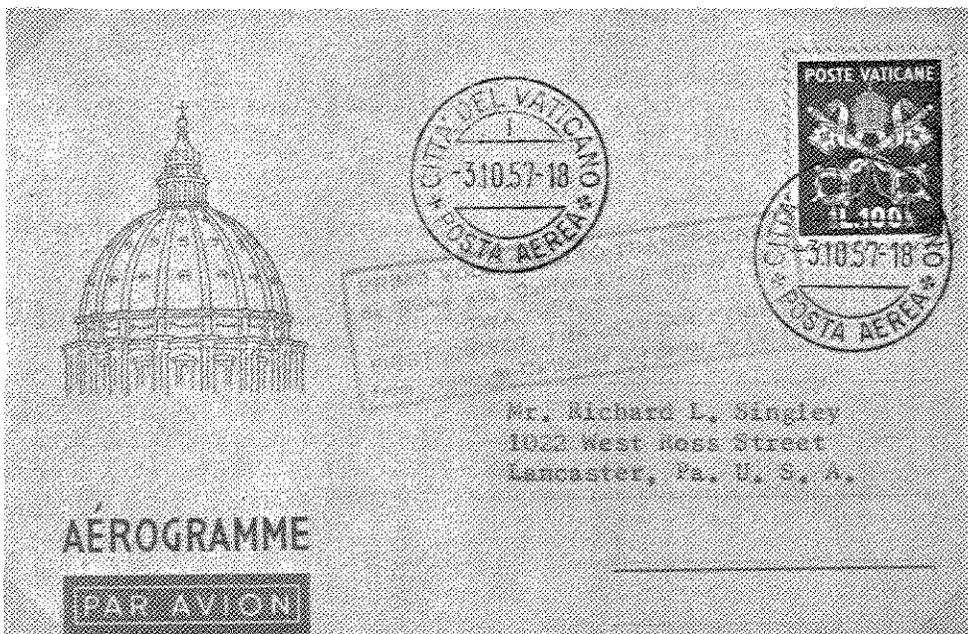
We thank all of our members who were able to add a new name to our roster during this membership drive.

Although you may not have had the opportunity to enroll a new member at this time, remember that they are welcome at any time. Be alert to sign them up whenever you get the chance. Our V.P.S. can only grow with the help of our present members.

Air Letter Sheet #7 used On Pan American World Airways First Air Mail Flight, Rome
Rome to Chicago. Vatican Cancel June 3, 1957, 6:00 P.M. Backstamp- machine cancel
Chicago AMF, Air Mail Field, June 4, 1957, 10:00 P.M.



Air Letter Sheet #7 TWA Jetstream, First Direct Transpolar Flight from Rome to
California, Oct. 4, 1957, Vatican Cancel Oct. 3, 1957, 6:00 P.M. Backstamp
Rome Ferrovia, Oct. 4, 1957, 1:00 A.M. Backstamp Los Angeles, Calif., AMF, PTS,
Oct. 5, 8:30 P.M., 1957.



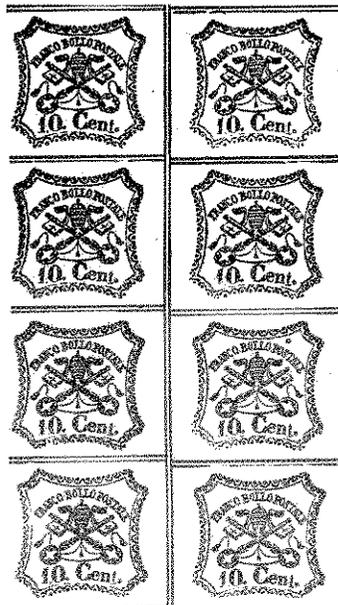
CHIT CHAT: When the Family series was assigned to the Austrian Govt. printing press, howls arose that Vatican was abandoning I.P.S., because of the divorce law, recently passed by the Italian Parliament. The Family set was called a counter agent, recalling the catholic ideals of marriage and family life in the Madonnas and the Holy Family. Actually the Staatsdruckerei Austraica is renowned for printing multicolored stamps. A Vatican spokesman punctured the furor by reminding the press that the next issue was being printed at I.P.S.. The Holy Year of 1933 was printed in Paris by L'Institut de Gravure et d'Impression de Papiers-Valeur, and the Virtuosi of 1944 by Stabilimento Poligrafico Staderini because they had the only good offset presses around after the Germans had stripped Italy. Shirnbock had done designs for the 1933 issue, and Japan supplied the Osaka designs, while the Vatican Polyglott suecharged & overprinted many stamps. Comparing the Family set and the St. Dominic issue, Austria comes out ahead in the opinion of many.

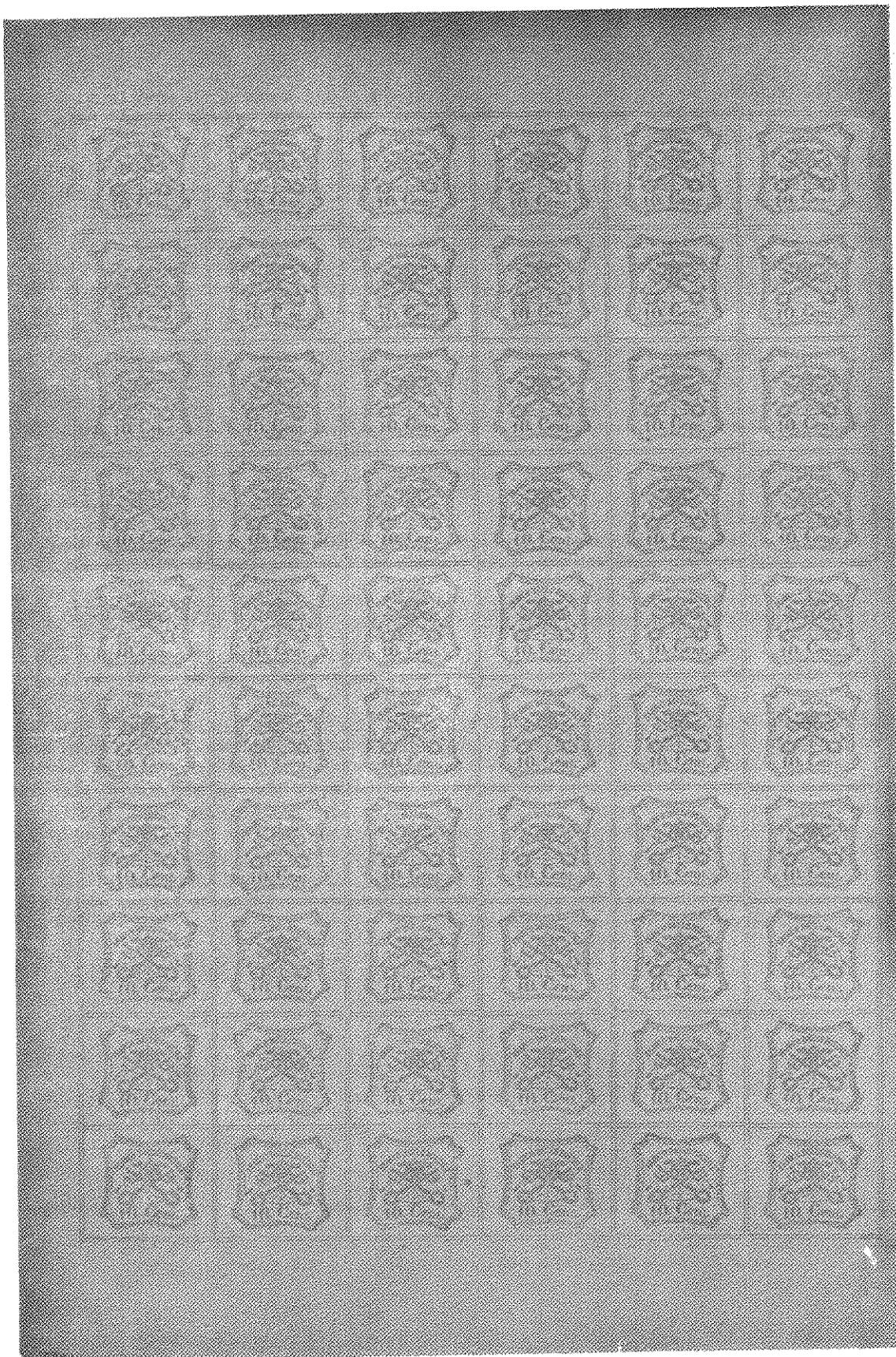
Notes on the: PONTIFICAL STATE ISSUES OF 1867 & 1868 AND THEIR REPRINTS. (CONT.).

10 Centesimi (Cohn Reprint):-

- Setting:- Sheet of 120 in two panes of 60 (6 x 10) with gutter of 2.50 Cm. between panes which are side by side and inverted. Also with one pane above the other (possible sheet of 240 stamps in four panes of 60).
- Glaze:- Slightly shiny, but no real glaze. Duller than Gelli & Tani but shinier than Moens.
- Color:- More intense red used in the orange color, but deeper orange than the genuine.

We illustrate a block of eight, largest piece available. They seem like positions 11-12, 17-18, 23-24, 29-30. For printing, we illustrate on the next page the left pane of Moen's reprint of the 10 Centesimi, from which Cohn's reprint was taken.







POSTAL CARD # 10.

Postal card # 10 was issued March 1, 1949, under Ordinance XLIX of that year. At the top right is the stamp imprinted in blue on the whitish card, which shows through in white POSTE VATICANE, the general papal coat of arms and L.13. Below this, printed in black are three single lines printed in dots, the top line shorter than the next two (lacking at the right). Below these three lines is a short double line, the top in dots and the bottom solid. Black print below the solid line reads POLIGLOTTA VATICANA showing it was printed by the Vatican Poliglot Press.

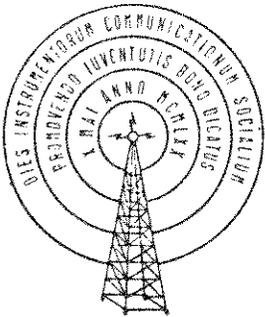
At the top left of the card in black we find Stato Della Citta Del Vaticano (Vatican City State) in capitals, and below this in smaller capitals but heavier and in black is Cartolina Postale (Postal Card).

Occupying most of the left side of the card is a fountain (one of a pair) designed by Maderno for St. Peter's Square with water spouting from it. In the background is the attic and ballustrade of St. Peter's Basilica with some of the statues of Christ and the Apostles and the Dome of Michaelangelo. A thin blue line separates the picture from the address side. Colors seen in the picture are two shades of blue, green, yellow and brown.

Bolaffi's 1970 Catalogue on page 37 lists the rate for cards with full correspondence at L.13 for 1948. These cards met that rate, which was changed to L.20 in 1950. We seem to recollect that L.13 was the rate for inside Italy. The cards #6-9 are identical with #10-13 except for the short address line at the top center right.

SPECIAL VATICAN CANCELLATIONS (Cont.)

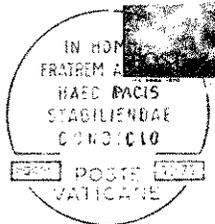
Frederick J. Levitsky



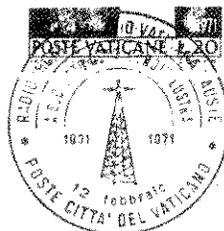
Cancellation marking the World Social Communication Media Day on May 10, 1970. The cancellation reads: "The day of Social Communication Instruments dedicated to the promotion of the welfare of youth - May 10, 1970."



Cancellation marking Pope Paul's visit on November 16, 1970 to the headquarters in Rome of the U.N. Food & Agricultural Organization as part of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. The cancellation reads: "Pope Paul VI visits the seat of the F.A.O. in the city. 1945-1970. November 16, 1970. Vatican City Post." The seal of the F.A.O. is in the center.



Cancellation marking the Fourth World Day For Peace, January 1, 1971. The cancellation reads: "Recognition of Man as a Brother: this is the condition for a stable peace."



Cancellation marking the 40th anniversary of the Vatican Radio on February 12, 1971. The cancellation reads: "The Vatican Radio Station happily celebrates its 40th anniversary. 1931-1971. February 12. Vatican City Post."

THE ORDINARY CANCELS OF THE VATICAN POST OFFICE.

In the catalogue DER VTIKANSTAAT by Kittel and his associates, there is a study of the ordinary every day cancels used by the Vatican Post office. Following this study and attempting to use corresponding post marks from our own covers we will attempt to illustrate and comment on each cancellation, adding where we find other cancellations and borrowing from Kittel's study.

The first eleven cancellations listed are distinguished from each other principally by the number of vertical lines in the top moon and the number of vertical lines in the bottom moon. Besides the lines each moon has a triangle or angle in the left and right small parts of the moon. Other differences can be found in the use of numerals for day, month year, or letters for the month; the time of the cancel is found in numerals from 1 to 24, or is completely absent. Kittel gives the earliest and latest date of use for each cancel, and the color of the ink used. We shall attempt to add to this information from our own covers, and welcome any information that readers can supply.

I/1. POSTE VATICANE *

Center line: Date = day, month, year, hour in numerals.

Top moon has 6 vertical lines, 2 angles.

Bottom moon has 7 vertical lines and 2 angles or corners.

Recorded usage 1/8/29 to 6/12/29.

Ink = black.

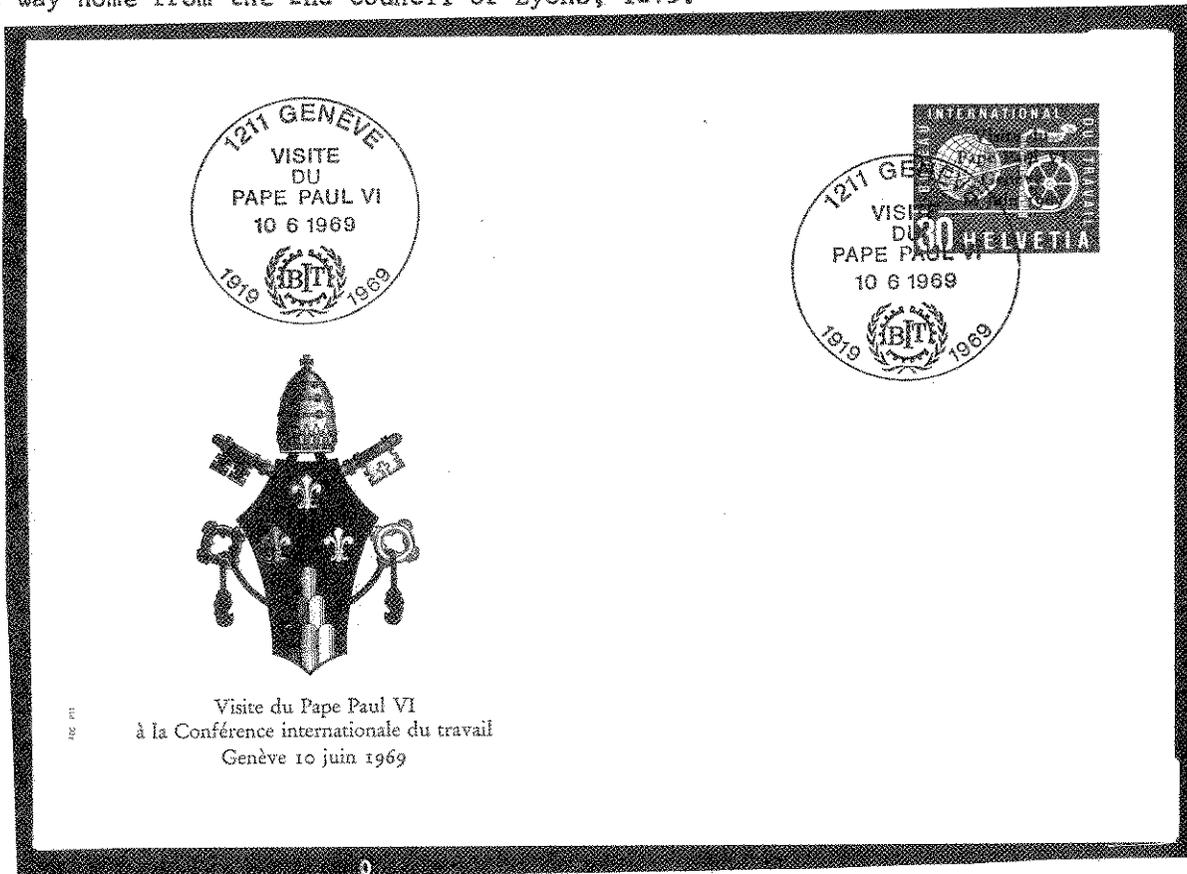


At lower right is postal marking listed by Kittel as IX/1, Official Seal.

VATICANA - HELVETIAN STYLE.

When Pope Paul VI took the occasion of the 50th Anniversary celebration of the International Labor Organization (ILO: BIT= Bureau International Travail) to visit Geneva, the Swiss Post Office marked the occasion with an overprint of the orange 1960 stamp of 30 centimes with "VISITE DU PAPE PAUL VI GENEVE 10 JUIN 1969" and a special cancel which bore the same legend, with 1211 GENEVE at the top and the BIT and anniversary dates at the bottom. The overprinted stamp shows a wheel with a belt encircling the world and a smoke stack, indicating the manufacturing phase of world labor.

This is the first visit of a reigning pontiff to Switzerland in quite some time. One prior visit was by Pope Gregory X, who stopped at Lozern to visit the bishop on his way home from the 2nd Council of Lyons, 1275.



THE CHICAGOLAND CHAPTER:

Involved in COMPLEX as officers and exhibitors, they came off with the following awards:- Grand Award to Stephen Sieben (Papal States Panorama); First Prize- William J. Holton (Vatican City Air Mails); Second Prize- Tony Rizzo (Pontifical State Covers); Third Prize- James C. Schiltz (Vatican City Cancellations). Visiting the Chapter meeting at COMPLEX was Mr. C.J. O'Brien, Vice-President of the Southern Wisconsin Chapter

VATICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Treasurer's Report

Period: July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971

To: William P. Quinn, President

Balances reported on June 30, 1970:

Checking Account	\$ 843.35
Savings Account	1522.20
	<u>\$2365.55</u>

Received:

Dues: 308 Payments for 1970-71	\$ 616.00
323 Payments for 1971-72	646.00
29 Payments for 1972-73	58.00
10 Payments for 1973-74	20.00
6 Payments for 1974-75	12.00
3 Payments for 1975-76	6.00
2 Payments for 1976-77	4.00
1 Payment for 1977-78	2.00
1 Payment for 1978-79	2.00
12 New Members @ \$2.00	24.00
7 New Members @ \$1.50	10.50
22 New Members @ \$1.00	22.00
31 New Members @ \$0.50	15.50
Interest on Savings Account	79.01
Sale of back issues of NOTES	9.70
Special Contributions	3.49
	<u>\$1530.20</u>
Subtotal =	<u>\$3895.75</u>

Paid:

Postage	\$ 120.22
Envelopes	6.39
Commendation Ribbons	15.45
Donation toward INTERPEX Lounge	25.00
Dues Envelopes, Printing	33.00
Membership Application Forms, Printing	20.50
Slide Program Expenses	47.56
Miscellaneous Supplies	11.80
VATICAN NOTES	
Printing (6 Issues)	1103.00
Postage (5 Issues)	177.92
Illustrations	25.00
Supplies	4.95
Mailing List Changes	21.30
Annual Bulk Mailing Fee	30.00
	<u>\$1642.09</u>

Balance on Hand, June 30, 1971:	\$2253.66
Worcester County National Bank	\$ 652.45
Worcester First Federal Savings	1601.21
	<u>\$2253.66</u>

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. Levitsky

F. J. Levitsky, Treasurer