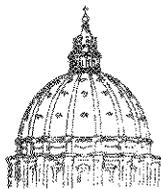


Vatican



Notes

Vatican Philatelic Society

VOLUME 31 - No. 3

NOVEMBER 1982

Centenary of Death of St Teresa of Avila



On September 23, 1982, Vatican City issued a set of stamps to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Teresa of Avila. The set consists of three values: 200, 600 and 1,000 lire. Along the top of each stamp is the inscription SANTA TERESA D'AVILA, as well as the dates 1582-1982 and the indication of the value. The inscription POSTE VATICANE appears along the bottom of each stamp.

The 200 lire stamp depicts St. Teresa being clothed with a resplendent white dress by the Madonna and St. Joseph.

The 600 lire stamp shows St. Teresa in ecstasy. An angel is piercing her heart with a spear of divine grace.

Below them are the walls of the city of Avila.

The 1,000 lire stamp depicts St. Teresa as a writer. In the background stands the Interior Castle with the seven mansions, the subject of her most famous religious work.

The designs are based on sketches by Professor Riccardo Tommasi-Ferroni. The stamps are vertical in format, measuring 30 x 40mm, with a perforation of 13½ x 14. They were issued in sheets of 20, and were produced in multicolor on white chalky paper in photogravure and recess print.

1,000,000 complete series were printed by the Polygraphic Institute and Mint of the Italian State.

Peace



Season's Greetings



Vatican Notes

Official Bimonthly Organ
of the
VATICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Org. 1953
* * *

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SLIDE PROGRAM

Louis T. Padavan
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...from the PRESIDENT

As I mentioned in my first letter, I will outline some of the ideas that will be implemented in the coming months:

1. Special awards for outstanding member to be voted upon by the membership---PRESIDENT'S AWARD
2. An award to be given to the author of the article selected by the membership as the best written---SCRIBNER'S AWARD
3. A Lending Library is being formed. Members will be able to borrow books, periodicals, etc. by mail. Postage and handling will be paid by the member.
4. Our FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION is being planned for the fall of 1983. Special medals, now being planned will be awarded. More information in forthcoming issues.
5. A VPS trip to Italy is in the planning stages for the summer of 1983.
6. An INDEX to the entire set of NOTES is now being prepared. It should be ready in the summer of 1983. Following this general index, a yearly one will be published in the Sept/Oct issue.
7. A new roster of members is now being prepared. Any member not wishing to have his address printed should contact me with his exact wishes.
8. It is the wish of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS that new chapters be formed and past ones to be revitalized. It only takes 5 members from an area to form a chapter. Contact me for further information.
9. For those of you who have not used our SLIDE PROGRAM, a treat is in store. A cassette tape is now being prepared as a commentary, or the commentary may be read from the cards that go along with the slides.
10. Society policy states that any chapter planning to compete or having a booth at a national stamp show will receive \$25. from the national treasurer upon receipt of a request to the treasurer from the chairman of the committee.

I wish to thank Joseph Trent for the help he has given to the VPS as Editor and as our Publicity Chairman. Joe has resigned his latest office. I have appointed Thomas Crimando of Bergen, N Y, as our new Publicity Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Changes of name or address should be reported to:
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NEW MEMBERS

Willkommen Ave Bienvenus Welcome Benvenuto ¡Bienvenido!

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2873 Leroy Hommerding
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2874 Paul C. Jeffers
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CHAPTER NEWS

NEW YORK CHAPTER

Once again the New York Chapter will host the Vatican Lounge at the National Stamp Show to be held at the N. Y. Coliseum on November 18 to 21. All members are invited to stop-by and visit.

The Chapter also manned the Lounge during the Stamp Festival held in Madison Square Garden in September. Margaret Hourihan exhibited "Women of Stamps" and received 2nd award. Also receiving a 2nd award was Eddie Lee Walker for his Pope John XXIII. The Chapter meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, at St. Stephens of Hungary, 444 East 82nd St., New York. All society members are always welcome. A trading session will be held after the regular business meeting.

Extra copies of Vatican Notes will be available at the November show. The meeting of October 13th had VPS President Louis T. Padavan as visitor and guest speaker. His topic was "Where Do We Go From Here?"

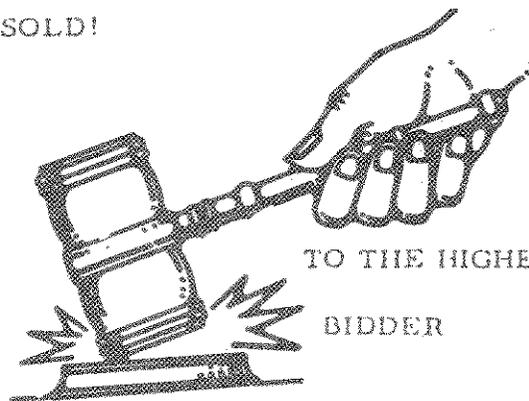


SOUTHERN WISCONSIN CHAPTER

The Chapter reports that unforeseen events prevented the joint meeting with the Chicagoland Chapter on October 23rd.

However, the joint meeting planned for COMPLEX is still firm. A new date will be set in the future for another meeting in the Milwaukee area.

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St. Teresa of Avila

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

by Thomas Crimando

St. Teresa of Avila was an influential Spanish mystic of the sixteenth century. She was born Teresa de Cepeda y Ahumada in 1515. Her parents were members of the old nobility of Avila. In 1535, she entered the Carmelite convent of the Incarnation in Avila. By this time, the Carmelites had been allowed to abandon their original rule of strict solitude, prayer, and fasting. They had become a worldly order which spent a great deal of time in open communication with outsiders. As a result, they had lost the deep piety of the cloistered life.

During her early life as a Carmelite, Teresa experienced a period of deep spiritual crisis. For about seventeen years she was unable to pray in a meaningful way in the midst of the worldly Carmelites. In 1553, her life changed dramatically when she discovered the practice of intense mental prayer. Such prayer often culminated in a state of ecstasy, in which she became oblivious of all around her and entered into total communion with God. Teresa always emerged exhausted from such ecstasy, yet she also seemed filled with a divine radiance.

Teresa then set out to restore the original Carmelite discipline. She began by founding the convent of St. Joseph in Avila in 1562. After five years in seclusion, she spent the rest of her life traveling throughout Spain to spread her reforms. Teresa established reformed Carmelite convents in many Spanish cities, including Valladolid, Toledo, Salamanca, Segovia, Seville, and Granada. Her followers were known as the Discalced (barefoot) Carmelites. Their communities emphasized poverty, seclusion from the outside world, and mental prayer. This strict discipline was also spread to the Carmelite friars,

largely through the efforts of St. John of the Cross (1542-1591). Teresa persevered despite strong opposition from the unreformed Carmelites. She received great encouragement from Papal officials as well as from King Philip II of Spain. Finally, in 1580, Pope Gregory XIII formally recognized the Discalced Carmelites as a separate branch of the Order.

Teresa died at Alba de Tormes, near Salamanca, on October 4, 1582. In 1622, she was canonized together with three of her greatest contemporaries: St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, and St. Philip Neri. These four, and others like them, had brought about important reforms which greatly strengthened the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century.

St. Teresa left several important writings, including her Autobiography, which describes her life up to 1562. In the Book of Foundations (1576-82), she describes the establishment of her convents throughout Spain. Two other works, the Way of Perfection (1569) and The Interior Castle (1577) contain her recommendations about spiritual life and mental prayer. As a result of these writings, St. Teresa of Avila was declared a doctor of the Church in 1970.



THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO BE HEARD!

Do you have any ideas, comments, suggestions or gripes about the NOTES of even the VPS? If so, write them in a letter and post in one of Uncle Sam's boxes as above. Send to either the Editor or our President Lou Padavan.

The Pope's Army

by Thomas Crimando

Since the Middle Ages, the Papacy has possessed certain temporal powers as well as supreme spiritual authority. From the eighth to the nineteenth centuries, it maintained a civil administration to govern the important central Italian region known as the Papal States. During much of this period, the Papal States were vulnerable to possible invasion by neighboring European powers. Therefore, the Papacy also maintained its own armed forces to preserve its political independence. This temporal role of the Popes was all but ended by the occupation of Rome in 1870. However, certain Papal military units survived to perform ceremonial and security functions within the only remnant of the Papal States, Vatican City. These include the Swiss Guard, the Palatine Guard, the Noble Guard, and the Gendarmery.

In 1956, the Vatican issued a set of six stamps to honor the most famous of its armed forces, the Swiss Guard (see Scott's #203-208). From



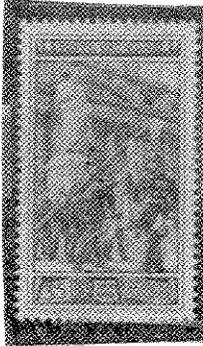
the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries it was a common practice among European rulers to include Swiss regiments in their armies. These regiments were famous for their discipline and their devotion to duty. In 1505, the Swiss Cardinal Schinner persuaded Pope Julius II to form a personal bodyguard of Swiss troops. That same year, the Pope made a treaty with the Swiss cantons of Zurich and Lucerne, in which the two cantons agreed to supply a Guard of 250 men. In 1506, the first Swiss troops arrived in Rome.

Soon after its establishment, the Swiss Guard dramatically proved its loyalty to the Pope. On May 6, 1527, Rome was stormed by the army of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. The Imperial Army was composed mainly of German mercenaries who had not been paid in months, so they proceeded to pillage and loot the city. Pope Clement VII was forced to flee for his life. While he made his escape, the Swiss Guard fought a valiant delaying action in front of St. Peter's Basilica. Here, 147 Swiss led by Captain Gaspare Roust (see Scott's 203, 206) stood their ground against a horde of hostile Imperial troops pouring into St. Peter's Square. Roust and his men all lost their lives, but not until they had slain over 800 of their attackers. Meanwhile, 42 other Swiss escorted the Pope to safety in the nearby Castel Sant'Angelo. This heroic stand firmly established the proud reputation of the Papal Swiss Guard. Later in this article, we shall examine the Swiss Guard as it exists today.

On December 14, 1850, Pope Pius IX combined two already existing militia units to form the Palatine Guard. While the Swiss Guard has always been a force of full-time paid professional soldiers, the Palatine Guard consisted of ordinary Roman citizens who freely volunteered their services to the Pope. They received only a small stipend for their distinctive uniforms, which included a shako with a crimson plume, blue trousers, and a tunic trimmed in crimson and gold. They also wore white leather sword and cartridge belts, and were armed with rifles and nickel daggers. Their main function was to stand guard during ceremonies at the Vatican. During World War II they were summoned to full-time duty, and helped to protect Vatican property from sabotage and other acts of irreverence. On November 5, 1943, a small plane dropped four bombs on the Vatican. One of the bombs demolished the mosaic studio near the railway station. Although two Palatine Guardsmen were stationed near the damaged area, they did not abandon their posts. After the war,

See ARMY page 6

the Guard returned to its part-time ceremonial duties. In 1950, the Vatican issued a set of three stamps to commemorate the centennial of the Palatine Guard (Scott's 140-142). These stamps show the Guard marching in front of St. Peter's Basilica.



Two other important Papal units were the Noble Guard and the Gendarmery. In 1801, Pope Pius VII established the Noble Guard as a special mounted bodyguard. All Guardsmen held titles of nobility as well as officers' rank. After World War II they ceased to be a mounted unit. From then on the main function of the Noble Guard was to provide music for Papal processions. The Gendarmery was the police force of Vatican City. All gendarmes served previously in the Italian Army, and many of them were former Carabinieri (Italian National Police) as well. They wore colorful Napoleonic-style uniforms. In addition to maintaining general law and order, they turned away improperly dressed persons trying to enter St. Peter's Basilica.

In September of 1970, Pope Paul VI disbanded the Palatine Guard, the Noble Guard, and the Gendarmery. In explaining his action, the Pope said that these units "... though deserving of all praise, no longer correspond to the needs for which they were founded." The Vatican has since established a modern security force, the Servizio di Vigilanza. It consists of plain-clothed personnel who carefully observe all visitors to the Vatican.

However, the most important Vatican security force is still the Swiss Guard. Today the Guard numbers about 100 men commanded by a colonel. All Guardsmen have previous military experience as members of the Swiss Army.

Near the end of his tour of duty, a Swiss soldier becomes eligible to join the Guard if he meets certain requirements. He must be a Catholic, of good character, single, and at least five feet, 8½ inches tall. New recruits sign on for a minimum enlistment of three years, and begin with a colorful swearing-in ceremony. This usually takes place on May 6th in the Courtyard of St. Damasus. Each new recruit grasps the Guard banner with his left hand, and raises two fingers and the thumb of his right hand (symbolizing the Trinity). Like all his predecessors, he then swears to lay down his life for the Pope, if necessary.

Guardsmen are usually armed with medieval halberds and broadswords. However, they are also trained in the use of Swiss Army rifles and sub-machine guns. They keep these modern weapons close by when on sentry duty. Since gunfire is forbidden on Vatican grounds, they must go outside Rome for rifle practice. All Guards are also trained in hand-to-hand combat. They have two basic uniforms, which normally include simple black berets rather than helmets. Their red, yellow, and blue formal uniform is said to have been designed by Michelangelo.

This uniform is worn regularly by Swiss Guards on sentry duty at the Arch of the Bells (to the left of St. Peter's Basilica) and at the Bronze Gate (entrance to the Apostolic Palace). They also have a less formal steel blue uniform. Their armor is cleaned and polished daily, but is worn only on special occasions.

Swiss Guards are found on sentry duty at all entrances to the Vatican. They are also stationed at all doors leading to the Pope's private chambers. The two Guardsmen at the entrance to the Papal Study refuse admittance to all but a select few. During Papal Audiences, they check all those entering St. Peter's Square to make sure they have the required tickets. The Swiss Guard and the Servizio work together to maintain order during audiences.

The Swiss Guards are among the few actual residents of Vatican City.

See ARMY page 7

Their barracks are found just inside St. Anne's Gate, not far from the Central Post Office. Here they have their own chapel, canteen, tailor, and barber. Officers, who are allowed to marry, live in private apartments with their families. It is a good life, and many Guards re-enlist.

The Papacy was served by four special military units from 1929 to 1970. Two of these, the Palatine Guard and the Noble Guard, were mainly ceremonial units, while the Gendarmery was the Vatican police force. As the ceremonial features of the Papacy were reduced, these three units became obsolete. However, the Swiss Guard has survived to continue its long proud tradition of protecting the Pope.

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Season's Greetings

Peace

HAPPY HOLIDAY
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As the year 1982 approaches its end it brings us once again into the holidays. Thanksgiving this month, Christmas and the New Year to soon follow.

So it is with great pleasure that the officers of the Vatican Philatelic Society wish each and every member

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR



PONTIFICAL STATES

REV. FLOYD A. JENKINS, S.J., Chairman

The Stamps of the Roman States

by AD. BIEDERMANN-STORI

The stamps of the Roman States, while not beautiful of design, do deserve a greater interest and study on the part of stamp collectors than they have heretofore received because of their varied philatelic characteristics. Some years ago, Charles J. Phillips, writing about these stamps in Gibbons Monthly Journal, prefaced his remarks with the following introduction: "This is a group that can be taken up by any collector who desires scope for plenty of study and research, but who does not desire to expend much money." This is still true at this time for there are still many features about these stamps that have not yet been completely worked out and compared with the stamps of most other countries, they are still low in price though a few values have account their increasing scarcity made some advances.

As the Papal States no longer exist as a political entity and their history is helpful to the collector I will give a brief historical outline which may also be of general interest.

HISTORICAL DATA. The Roman States had their origin in a royal grant of King Pepin the Short about 755 A.D. and enlarged by later gifts and conquests, formed the temporal territory of the Pope, who was the absolute monarch of this domain. He appointed a Secretary of State, who was the head of a cabinet of fifteen Cardinals, and in 1849 this cabinet was supplemented by a Council of fifteen additional members, part of whom were laymen. Insurrections and wars changed the boundaries from time to time and not the least of these changes took place within the period with which philately is concerned. As late as 1852 the Papal States contained 41, 152 square kilometers with 3, 142, 668 inhabitants, but on September 3rd, 1859, a convention of representatives from the province of Romagna declared themselves in favor of independence and this large territory was lost to the Papal Government. The delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna immediately replaced the Papal stamps with the Sardinian issue of 1855 and these in turn were superseded within a month by the stamps of Romagna. The war of 1859 still further curtailed the territory of the Pontifical States and finally only Rome, Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Velletri and Viterbo were left, these comprising about 11,700 sq. kilometers with a population of 700,000. On September 20th, 1870, with the entry of Italian troops into Rome, the Roman States came to an end as a political unity and were merged by a decree of King Victor Emanuel into the Kingdom of Italy. The map shown in NOTES Vol. XXXI - No.2, page 11 illustrates these changes of territory and which all had an influence on the postal system. These changes provide an interesting field in historical study as a necessary adjunct to the complete understanding of the stamps and their use.

The map shows the territory of all three periods as divided into twenty provinces and also into eleven districts, as follows: (1) Rome, with Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Velletri & Viterbo; (2)

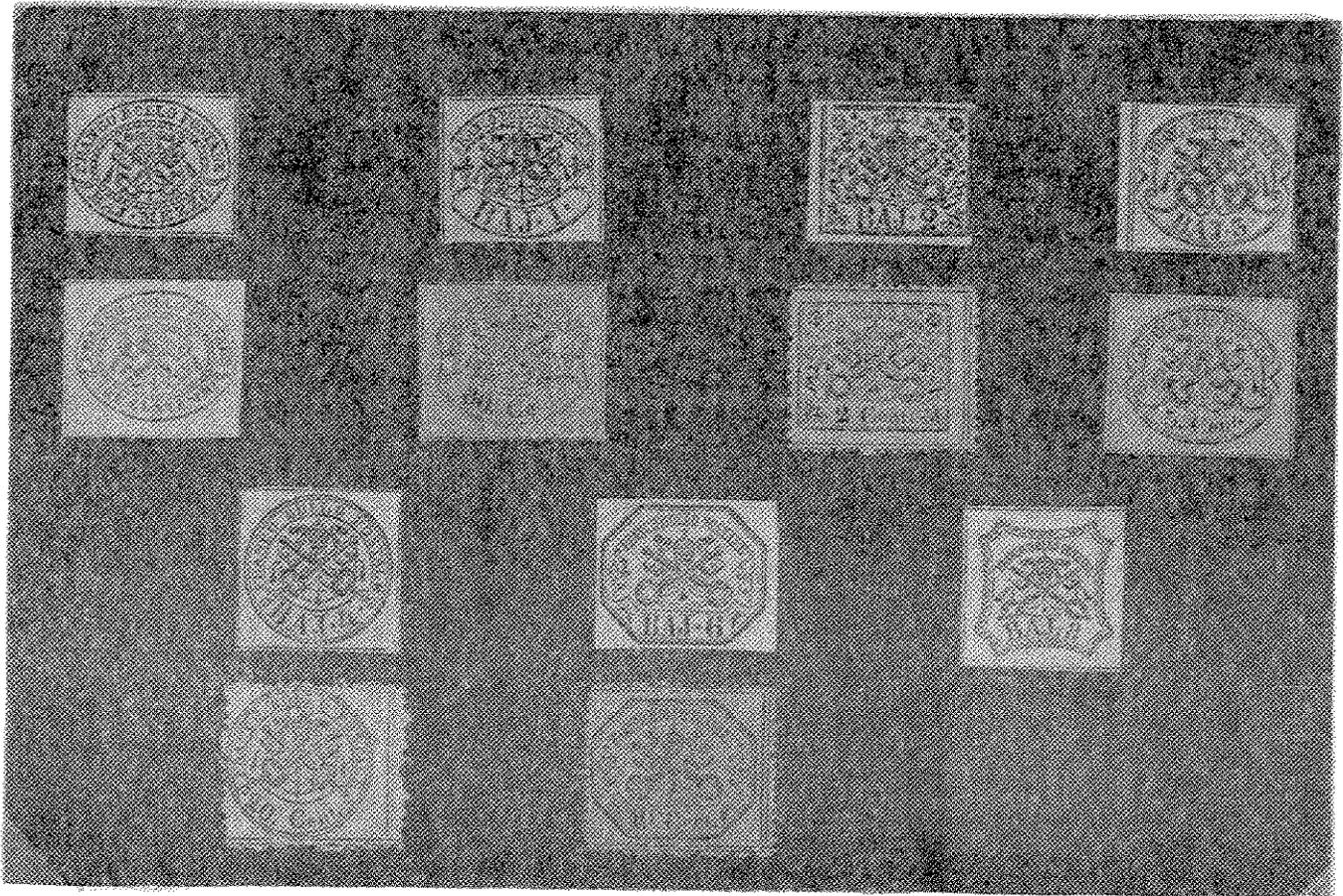
See ROMAN STATES page 9

ROMAN STATES continued from page 8

Ancona; (3) Ascoli with Fermo; (4) Benevento; (5) Bologna with Imola & Vergato; (6) Ferrara with Cento & Commachino; (7) Forli with Cesena & Rimini; (8) Macerata with Camerino; (9) Perugia with Foligno, Orvieto, Rieti, Spoleto & Terni; (10) Pesaro with Urbino and (11) Ravenna with Faenza & Lugo.

CURRENCY. The monetary unit of the Papal States was the Roman Scudo of ten Paoli or 100 Bajocchi and later the Italian Lira divided into 100 centesimi. The change from the Scudo to the Lira took place in the actual coinage on July 1866 but the values on the stamps were not changed until September 21st, 1867. The stamps with the value expressed in the old coinage were exchangeable for the new issue up to October 10th, 1867, on which day they ceased to be good for postage.

DESIGN. The Papal coat of Arms features the design of all the stamps, two keys crossing each other with the papal crown above and each value having a different border with the inscription "Franco Bollo Postale" at the top and the value below.



The Seven Types Used for Both "Bajocchi" and "Centesimi" Values.

See ROMAN STATES page 10

of 1867-68 the same designs were used with the changed values excepting those of the 5, 7 and 50 bajocchi and the 1 scudo which were then dropped.

PRINTINGS. All the bajocchi and centesimi values were typographed, the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 baj. in black on colored glazed paper. The 8 baj. on white paper, the 50 bajocchi in blue and the 1 Scudo in red on white paper.

All the bajocchi values except the 50 were printed in sheets of one hundred stamps made up of four groups of twenty-five (5x5) and the 50 bajocchi and 1 Scudo were printed in sheets of fifty stamps (10x5). These values all came from one plate for each except the 1 baj. for which two plates were used. One of these plates (1 baj.) shows unbroken double horizontal lines and the other unbroken double vertical lines as guides in separating the stamps. Each stamp of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, 4, and 8 baj. values is separated from the adjoining stamp by means of double lines but the values of the 2, 5, 6 and 7 baj. lack these lines and each stamp itself has a heavy and thin border line. The 50 bajocchi and the 1 Scudo values have no separation lines whatever.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp which shows a single separation line is not an original.

A tete beche variety occurs on the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. value and in no other. This error was quickly detected and the plate corrected so it is extremely rare.

Very few errors are to be found in these stamps, the 2 baj. without period after bajocchi, the ninth stamp of the first group on twenty-five, which appears once on each sheet is the most marked. Other more or less noticeable deviations are due to wear of the plates and careless printing.

The stamps of 1867 were all printed on surface colored glazed paper, the 10 and 20 centesimi also on unglazed paper. All sheets of this issue contain 64 stamps in four groups of sixteen.

Both of these issues are imperforate whereas the stamps issued from 1868 on were perforated. With the exception of the first printing of the 10 cent. vermilion and the 20 cent. rose of 1868 which were printed as the previous in sheets of 64 stamps (4x16) and the 3 cent. gray which was first printed in this manner and later from one group of 64 stamps all the other stamps were printed in sheets of 120 stamps in eight groups of 15 on the same kind of paper used for the 1867 issue.

While errors were rare in the printings of the bajocchi stamps they are prolific in the 1867-68 printings and with the exception of a few that appeared but once on a sheet are not difficult for the collector to find. The scarcest of the errors are the 20 and 80 centesimi without period after the value, the 5 and 20 cent. without period after "cent", the 10 cent. without small dot between 1 and 0 and the 80 cent. with only small period after 80. Many more minor variations could be mentioned but they are so slight that it must be left to the individual fancy of the collector whether to collect them or not.

The 40 centesimi comes in two types which are worthy of mention. Type A. The numeral 40 is followed by a period and the space between 0 and C is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type B. No period after the numeral and the space between 0 and C is 2 mm.

On the sheets of 64 stamps there are 29 of Type A and 35 of Type B and the sheets of 120 run in about the same proportion.

PAPER. This is found in many variations of color and thickness. Originally it was planned to have but one color for all eight stamps but we find all values in at least two or more shades. Generally it appears that the darker shades belong to the first printings but even with a great deal of material for study it is impossible to determine the exact date of issue of these varieties. Considering the conditions prevailing at the time of issue in the Papal States it is not likely that more definite data is to be unearthed on this subject. Instead of laying in a large supply of paper of a uniform grade or at least placing an order for it the paper used for the stamps was bought as needed and this accounts for the many changes in color and quality. Outside of a specially ordered "greasy" paper with which the Postal Department experimented for a short time, the "ribbed" paper and the varying thicknesses are unintentional varieties.

PERFORATION. Only the issue of 1868 is to be found perforated. The gauge is always 13 and consists of small and very often irregular holes which at times do not fully cut through the paper and are of poor alignment. The four marginal rows of each sheet remained imperforate and all outer or border copies will therefore be found with one straight edge and the corner copies with two straight edges.

GUM. What we have said about the varying qualities of the paper also applies to the gum. At first a rather dark, yellowish to brownish, kind was used which became more whitish as the perforated stamps appeared. In early printings the gum was of a very coarse character and later became close grained. It was always applied by hand and generally unevenly distributed in strips of thick and thin application. Grains of sand are often found imbedded in it which testifies to its lack of purity.

FORGERIES. Very clever and dangerous forgeries made to deceive collectors exist of the 50 baj. and 1 Scudo stamps and others that are far less dangerous and comparatively easy to distinguish (Editors Note: These have been presented in the NOTES in great detail.)

As early as 1855-57 there appeared in Bologna lithographed forgeries of the 1, 5, and, 8 baj. stamps which were of course prepared to defraud the post. These when genuinely cancelled or used on original cover are highly prized by collectors and bring higher prices than the originals. These are generally cancelled "Bologna" (double circle or grill) or "Castel S. Pietro" (blue straight line postmarks). Budrio, Medicina, S. Gio in Persiceto and Vergato (all black straight line postmarks). There are five of these lithographs and their distinguishing features are:-

1 baj.: the paper is sea green.

5 baj.: the paper is rose, the "J" of "BAJ." is damaged at bottom and joined to "A".

5 baj.: the paper is rose, the "J" is not joined to "A" and the arabesques in the keybars are missing.

8 baj.: the "J" is too thick.

8 baj.: the "J" is too thin and tapers downward.

To Be Continued

The above article on the stamps of the Roman States was originally published in The American Philatelist in April and May 1927. This is the first installment. Other installments will appear until the complete article has been presented.

V.P.S.



AUCTION

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MAIL AUCTION SALE No. 43

Closing Date 12/10/82

Main auction catalog table with columns: Lot#, Cat.#, Description, Min. Bid, Lot#, Cat.#, Description, Min. Bid. Includes sections for Roman States Stamps, National City Stamps, and Last Day Covers.

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CONDITIONS DESCRIPTION

- * - Never Hinged A - Average (Perfs touch/in design)
* - Unused U - Used F - Fine (Perfs clear design)
LM - Light Mintage VP - Very Fine (Premium Quality)
NH - Heavy Mintage S - Superb (Perf Centering)
MS - Hinge Remnants
FAULTS - Not normally noticeable from face of stamp
DEFECTS - Minor and noticeable from face of stamp
FILLER - Damaged, but fills the space.

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STREET
CITY
STATE ZIP
V.P.S. Membership Number
Check here if this is a new address
Check here if you desire to limit purchase. Limit \$

Table with columns: Lot Number, Bid, Lot Number, Bid. Includes a section for ACTA APOSTOLICA and MISCELLANEOUS.

Signature