



SHOULD WE MERGE WITH A.T.A.?

We have received a letter from Jerome Husak, Executive Secretary of the American Topical Association regarding a possible merger of the Vatican Philatelic Society with the A.T.A. He suggests that we relinquish our title of V.P.S. and our individual group to become a special study unit of the A.T.A. Among the advantages would be a lessening of the administrative duties and considerable space allotted to us in the bimonthly Topical Time without cost. He also states that if small societies would merge into a larger philatelic organization we would find foreign collectors and dealers more willing to aid us.

Such a merger has disadvantages too. We would surrender the right to personally decide and vote on all matters arising and setting the policy of the group. The yearly dues would be increased to cover the cost of our own study unit as well as the basic membership in the A.T.A., and less space available in Topical Times to Vatican Philately than we now enjoy through the Vatican Notes.

What do you say about it? The officers have already expressed their views but they can not answer for you. It is YOU and YOUR Vatican society that will be effected and only YOU can decide. Please make your comment to the Secretary of V.P.S. as soon as possible. On July 25th we will summarize your letters and a majority of responses, whether for or against the merger, will be the deciding factor in our reply to Mr. Husak.

Hugo S. Barbiera of 1812 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn 4, New York has been selected as editor of the Vatican Notes. Hugo has, by his letters to us, shown that he is more than capable

of doing a good job. It is planned that he start with the next issue. A final reply to the present editor by Hugo stated that the new issue of Vatican Airmails to be released soon will have as their motif a view of St. Peter's Dome with surrounding airplanes. The set will consist of two values, 500 and 1,000 Lire.

Now Hugo is only one person and can not do everything alone. He must have help in editing the Notes. If you have any articles to be published in this publication send them to him as soon as possible. He will need all he can get, so whether you have one sentence or one volume of information that would interest us let him know. A great deal of the success or failure of the Vatican Notes will rest on Hugo's shoulders, but a like amount is due to the rank and file. HELP HIM OUT NOW. Everyone will receive credit and his or her name will be printed in the Notes to enable members to see who are the work horses of the society.

We still need help in translating Italian to English. If you want a specialized catalog of Vatican City better get on the ball and see if you can either translate or find someone who can. No translations, no catalog.

We are listing all the first days of issue that we are sure are official and accurate. Those issues that leave a doubt have no date listed. We urge each and everyone of you to keep this list and check ALL first day covers you purchase. A number of dealers, have sent supposedly first day covers to various collectors, BUT the cancellation was NOT a first day cancel. We seriously doubt that the dealers were guilty of fraud, we think it was a simple oversight or a failure to check incoming stock. So be careful what you purchase as a first day cover. If you find an item marked as such and it is not a real FDC kindly notify the dealer. If he is reliable he will make restitution and thank you for calling the fact to his attention.

At the request of a number of you we have tried to ascertain the legitimacy of Vatican post cards #3 and 4. We have the word of the Vatican Postal Administration as well as some very reliable authorities in Rome that THESE POST CARDS ARE OFFICIAL, and not proofs as some collectors think. The reason they are so rare is probably due to the fact that they were inflation issues and as such had a very short life. To date we are not positive of their first day of issue.

Tom Boland of Havershill; Massachusetts is forming a memorial album of Corrado Mezzana, Vatican designer. Tom is in urgent need of all available information concerning Mezzana. If you have any data he can use please contact him.

Bill Sonneberger, Jr. is interested in obtaining all possible data on #118 the 3 Lire Council of Trent stamp. If you can help him or if you have any varieties, errors, or unusual items of this stamp he would like to purchase them.

If you need any help that members might be able to supply you with or a particular item that is elusive write to the editor. He will print it in the Notes and if possible get it for you.

A suggestion made by a number of you is the punching of Vatican Notes to enable it to be filed conveniently. We have obliged by making the Notes loose leaf size. To punch it for binders too would mean the purchase of additional equipment and added time in publishing it. We suggest that you purchase an inexpensive hole punch at any stationery store and place the holes where you want them. Time devoted to the Notes is voluntary and the work tremendous. To further add to the work of the few who get it together would be depriving them of more time they could devote to their family and other personal interests. This would not be fair to them so we suggest you spend a minute or two each month and punch the Notes (for a three ring binder that is).

Linn's Weekly Stamp News is giving us a very generous offer in the form of a special edition devoted to the Vatican Philatelic Society and Vatican philately. The earliest open date is the later part of next year. Should we take advantage of it? It will mean that more members will have to write articles for it. If you are favorable to this offer we will give complete details in the next issue of Vatican Notes.

There are many people who are not members of the Vatican Philatelic Society aiding us every day. Some of them have played an important role in organizing this group, either by giving advice or actively working. There are other deserving people who are constantly publicizing Vatican Philately, the aim of our society. These people are usually in a position where they could not join one society only, due to business relations. Therefore they are not on the V.P.S. role. We should reward these silent and extremely helpful friends. About the only way we could do it at the present time is through an offer of Honorary Membership.

One of these hard working men behind the scenes is Carl P. Rueth, Vice President of Linn's Weekly Stamp News. Carl has aided the organizers of V.P.S. on many occasions through advice, publicity, and a constant effort of bringing Vatican stamps before collectors' eyes. He has promised us all possible support that can be given to us to bolster our group, both personally and through the Linn's Weekly Stamp News. He is also re-

small two or three line items that appear at the end of columns to fill the space in the papers. Through his efforts a great many of these, "fillers" have dealt with Vatican stamps.

It is for these and many unmentioned reasons that Carl P. Rueth is hereby proposed to receive the first honorary membership of V.F.S. If you are in favor of rewarding this friend remember to say so on this issue's voting blank.

Have you made out a list of the varieties and errors in your collection? If so send them to the catalog committee chairman, Peter K. Murphy. You haven't made out the list? Better do it now, we need it for the catalog.

A few new members are now on the rolls of V.P.S. We are holding up their names and addresses until the next issue to enable us to release this information in complete pages.

Your secretary, Bob Kessens will have application blanks for membership by August 1st. We have had to wait for the voting blanks of the June issue to come in to decide a number of factors concerning the new applications. For this reason the printing of them has been postponed for a few weeks.

You could help us to be faster in the future if you will return all voting blanks to Bob the day you receive the Vatican issues. Bob is handling a tremendous amount of work with big smiles. Let's keep him smiling by helping him through early replies.

The tornado in Worcester, Massachusetts was not all bad news. Our treasurer, Fred Levitsky, and his family were not harmed one iota by it. It did hit close though and wiped out his brother-in-law's home. I'm sure we are all happy about it missing Fred, but at the same time we are sorry it hit his relations.

We are not listing the names of translators in this issue. Though last month's issue promised them, we could not oblige due to the story behind the Council of Trent. The translators will be listed in the August issue.

Many collectors have written asking if any of the first four post cards are available anywhere in used condition. If you have some for sale let the editor know and he will place the fact in the Notes for these members to contact you.

No one has offered to handle the Roman States section yet. There are some of you that are very capable of doing it. How about offering your knowledge and help to others. If you can aid contact the president.

In the mail bag this month we find a number of letters that will interest all of you.

First we have a few letters from Casimira Dabrowska, designer of the Saint Maria Goretti issue. Miss Dabrowska has sent a few of the portraits she has painted, one was accepted for the design of the Goretti issue. The story she has told us about herself will appear very soon in the Notes. As we have no way of illustrating items in this publication it is hoped that Linn's Weekly Stamp News will print the article with the illustrations.

She further advised us that anyone interested in obtaining a color replica of the portrait used for the stamps can do so. The portrait was used for a holy picture and was distributed throughout the world. Collectors desiring a copy of it can do so by writing;

Director General
Imprimerie de St. Paul
Fribourg, Switzerland

We do not know if there is a charge for the picture or not.

Research work concerning the Fiscal stamps of the Vatican has been going on for about three years. The latest information to come to light for the first time is the first days of issue. We are told by a prominent official in the Vatican Government that all three departments were issued a five lire stamp on February 5, 1940. The five lire was the only stamp in use until August 5, 1949. On this date the various departments received supplies of the five lire stamp with a numerical surcharge. The number of such surcharges depended on the needs of the department. Work is still underway for more data on these stamps. When the complete story is to be had it will appear in the Vatican Notes.

Another letter this month states that the new airmail issue will depict St. Peter's Dome surrounded by doves. This contradicts Editor Hugs's statement, guess we will have to wait for the stamps to see which report is correct. One thing for certain though, the stamps were designed by Prof. Edmondo Pizzi. You're right, we are already working on a short sketch to enable you to meet this newcomer.

Pete Murphy, #5 informs us that he has contacted a friend in Rome to supply us with a floor plan of the Vatican Post Office. Pete has further stated that he was told his request will be fulfilled. So one of these days you will open the Notes and find this floor plan.

Here's a chance for one of you who have visited the Vatican P.O. to give us a short write-up on it. What do you say? If you write it, we will print it.

THE BOOKSHELF

WHITE SMOKE OVER THE VATICAN by Don Sharkey is a top notch book about the Vatican. It deals with the past and present of this tiny nation's history, St. Peter's Basilica, the government, and various buildings. It is highly recommended for further enhancing your knowledge of Vatican City. The book was originally published and sold for \$2.50. The Vatican Stampmart of Phlox, Wisconsin has been fortunate enough to purchase the remainder of this book and offers them for \$1.00 postpaid.

POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY THE VATICAN CITY STATE IN COMMEMORATION OF THE OPENING OF THE SACRED COUNCIL OF TRENT is a mighty long title for a small sixteen page pamphlet. It was published by the Vatican Government and sold with the Council of Trent issue. English versions giving a brief resume of this set can be obtained from the Vatican Stampmart for 15¢ postpaid.

THE VATICAN by Ann Carnahan is a top notch book showing the behind the scenes of the Holy City. It is profusely illustrated book with a brief text of the Vatican story. An accurate and descriptive map, along with the many pictures never before available make this a very interesting volume. It may be obtained from any Catholic Supply store for \$4.00. Bill Wonneberger has a very limited number that will go on a first come first served basis for \$3.00 postpaid.

THE HOLY YEAR OF JUBILEE by Herbert Thurston, S.J. is a very detailed account of the various Holy Years of Jubilee since their inception in 1300 AD. It is a wonderful book for learning about the Holy Year issues of 1933 and 1950. It was published at \$4.25 and can be obtained from Bill Wonneberger for \$2.00 postpaid.

A PILGRIM'S GUIDE TO ROME by Harry Weldon was originally published at \$2.75 and was printed as a guide book for pilgrims to the Holy Year Jubilee of 1950. It goes into great detail of various buildings, places and history of Rome and suburbs. It will be of particular interest when studying the Basilica issue of 1949. This one can be bought from Bill Wonneberger for \$1.00 postpaid.

SAINT MARIA GORETTI by C. E. Maguire is a small book obtainable at any Catholic supply store. It gives a very pleasant and readable story of the life of this young martyr that will be thoroughly enjoyed. The two stamps issued for this young saint will have a special meaning after reading this book being sold for \$1.25.

THE HOLY SEE AT WORK by Edward L. Heston, C.S.C. is sold at most Catholic supply stores at a price of \$2.50. This volume gives a very clear picture of the inner most workings of the Holy See and its various offices.

If you have read or own a book concerning anything Vatican please give the members a chance to read it. You can do this by letting the editor know the title, author, price, and where it may be obtained. A short synopsis of the book would also be appreciated.

OFFICIAL FIRST DAYS OF ISSUE FOR VATICAN POSTAL ISSUES

Scott No.	Name	FDC
1-13/E1-2	Conciliation Issue	8/-1/29
14	Provisional of 1931	10/-1/31
19-34/E3-4	Definitives of 1933	5/31/33
35-40	Provisionals of 1934	6/16/34
41-46	Juridical Congress	2/-1/35
47-54	Catholic Press Conf.	6/22/36
55-60	Archaeological Congress	10/12/38
61-67	Interregnum Issue	2/20/39
68-71	Coronation of Pius XII	6/-2/39
72-76	Arms & Pius XII	3/12/40
77-79	Compassionate Christ '42	9/-1/42
80-83	Silver Jubilee	1/18/43
84-86	Compassionate Christ '43	2/14/44
87-90	Pontifical Academy	11/20/44
91-98/E5-6	Definitives of 1945	3/-5/45
99-101	Compassionate Christ '44	9/12/45
102-09/E7-8	Provisionals of 1946	1/-9/46
110-21/E9-10	Council of Trent	2/20/46
122-31/E11-12	Basilica Issue	3/-7/49
132-39	Holy Year Jubilee of 1950	12/21/49
140-42	Palatine Guard	9/12/50
143-44	Dogma of the Assumption	5/-8/51
145-48	Beatification of Pius X	6/-3/51
149-53	Council of Chalcedon	10/31/51
154	Provisional of 1952	3/15/52
155	Roman States Centenary	6/-9/52
155a	Souvenir Sheet	6/-9/52
156-7	Saint Maria Goretti	2/12/53
158-68/E13-14	Popes of the Vatican Basilica	4/23/53
B1-4	Holy Year Jubilee of 1933	4/-3/33
C1-8	Airmail Issue of 1938	6/22/38
C9-15	Airmail Issue of 1947	11/10/47
C16-17	Archangel Raphael	12/28/48
C18-19	Universal Postal Union	12/-3/49
C20-21	Gratianus	12/20/51
C22-23	Dome of Saint Peter's	
J1-6	Provisional Dues of 1931	10/-1/31
J7-12	Postage Dues of 1945	8/20/45
J13-18	Postage Dues of 1946	2/20/46
Q1-15	Parcel Post Provisionals	10/-1/31

POSTAL STATIONERY

Air Letter Sheets

AS1	Air Letter Sheet Type I	1/10/50
AS2	Air Letter Sheet Type II	2/10/50
AS3	Air Letter Sheet Type III	7/10/50
AS4	Air Letter Sheet 80L. Brown	5/-8/51
AS5	Air Letter Sheet 80L. Blue	9/10/52

Post Cards

PC1-2	500. and 75c values	8/-1/29
PC3	2L. overprint on 50c card	
PC4	5L. overprint on 50c card	
PC5	10L. overprint on 75c card	
PC6-9	Pictorial Cards 13L. and 25L.	3/-1/49
PC10-13	Pictorial Cards 20L. and 35L.	5/17/50
PC14-17	Previous Issue with pictures changed	

The dates are given the American way. For example 8/-1/29 means August 1, 1929.

The cancellation date of Vatican City is given the European way. This means that August 1, 1929 would read in a cancel 1-8-29, the day, the month, the year.

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.

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

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

Manner of Procedure:- First the order of business was settled. Then the various items on the agenda were discussed thoroughly in preparatory sessions by special committees. After this the matter was placed before the general assembly for debate, from which the final form of the decree was settled on. The First period opened in Trent on Dec. 13, 1545. Disease and famine caused several deaths among the delegates and on March 11, 1547 a transfer to Bologna was suggested which was agreed on by the majority. A committee was sent to Bologna to prepare the way and they assembled at Bologna April 21, 1547. Because Charles V wanted the council to be in territory under his dominion, the German prelates refused to go to Bologna. To avoid schism, Pope Paul III suspended the meetings of the Council on Sept. 13, 1547.

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

The Third Period opening was arranged for by Pope Pius IV (1559-1565) who appointed Charles Card. Borromeo (Saint) who was Archbishop of Milan to attend to the details. Emperor Ferdinand wanted the Council resumed in a German city and not at Trent. Finally after many difficulties it was reopened at Trent Jan. 18, 1562. The council came forth with decrees on forbidden books, Holy Communion, preparation for the priesthood, the priesthood, the clerical life, revenues, parishes, alms, the Mass, saints, relics, images, monks, nuns, indulgences, feasts and fasts. All decrees of the council were confirmed by Pope Pius IV on January 26, 1564 in the Bull "Benedictus Deus", thus making them official, because without the papal approval and consent, no council is Ecumenical or can speak for the Church.

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

CATHEDRAL OF ST. VIRGILIUS, City of Trent.

The first session of the First Period of the Council of Trent was opened here Dec. 13, 1545. The cathedral was started by Frederick von Wanga, who died in 1228, at Acre during the 4th crusade.

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

ST. ANGELA MERICI.

X Foundress of the Ursuline Nuns, which order contributed to the interior spiritual reform of the Church. Born March 22, 1474 at Desegnano on the southwestern shore of Lake Garda, Lombardy and died January 27, 1540 at Brescia. Orphaned at the age of 10, she and her elder sister went to live with their uncle in the neighboring town of Salò, where the elder sister died suddenly, without receiving the last sacraments. This distressed Angela and she became a Tertiary of St. Francis, praying, performing penances and mortifications for the repose of her sister's soul.

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

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

ST. ANTHONY Maria Zaccaria.

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

Born at Cremona in 1502 and died July 5, 1539. His father died while Anthony was an infant and he was raised by a pious mother who taught him compassion for the poor and suffering by making him her almoner. He studied at Cremona and took his philosophy at Padua. In 1520 he began his study of medicine at Padua and received his doctorate at the age of 22. Returning to Cremona he practiced medicine there. In 1525 he began the study of theology and was ordained a priest in 1528, devoting himself to charity toward the sick and imprisoned. Inspired by his success in preaching and administering the sacraments, looking for larger fields he went to Milan where he joined the Confraternity of Eternal Wisdom. With two members of the Confraternity, Frs. Ferrari and Morgia,

he disclosed and discussed his plan of forming a congregation of regular clergy.

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

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

ST. CAJETAN Thiene.

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

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

He strove to reform the clergy by instituting a body of clergy to lead both the monastic and active life. At Rome in 1523 he laid the foundation for this congregation, canonically erected by Pope Clement VII 1524.

One of his companions was Giovanni Pietro Card. Caraffa Bishop of Chieti (Latin-Theate) from which came the name Theatines. This body grew slowly. At the sack of Rome in 1527 twelve escaped to Venice, where Cajetan met St. Hieronymus Ameliani (of the Sosmachi) who aided him in the establishment of the Theatines. In 1533 Cajetan founded a house of his Regular Clerics in Naples, and there checked Lutheranism. He went to Venice in 1540 and from there extended his work to the cities of Verona and Vicenza. The last four years of his life were lived at Naples, where he died of grief over the discord in the city, suffering in his last moments a kind of mystical crucifixion. He was beatified by Pope Urban VIII in 1629 and canonized 1671 by Clement V. His feast day is August 7.

St. John Fisher.

Bishop of Rochester, England, martyr.

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

He publicly denounced disciplinary abuses in the Church, urging reforms. In the divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, he took the side of the indissolubility of the marriage. This enraged Henry VIII. The case of the divorce was removed to Rome and Fisher had no further personal contact with it. In 1529 the "Long Parliament" began encroachments on the rights of the Church. Fisher, as a member of the house of Lords warned parliament that their actions would destroy the Church in England.

These remarks caused Henry to summon Fisher for an explanation. Later Henry stated publicly that these explanations were inadequate.

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

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

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

St. Ignatius Loyola.

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

During his long convalescence he read the lives of Christ and of the saints to pass the time. This started him thinking and changed his life.

Recovered, he went to the shrine of Montserrat to confession and after an allnight vigil, left his armor behind and retired to a cave near Manresa for a period of prayer, meditation and penance, and after a pilgrimage to the Holy Land he came to Barcelona, 1524 and studied Latin with the schoolboys until 1526. He took philosophy at Alcalá until 1525 going to Salamanca and then to Paris 1528 to continue his studies. He gathered some followers and met Francis Xavier. At Paris he took his licentiate of Theology and his M.A. 1534 and 1535. In 1537 Ignatius, Faber and Laynez went to Rome to offer their services to the Pope, calling themselves the Companions of Jesus, but in the bull of approval they were called the Society of Jesus. Julius III approved the Society July 21, 1550. Ignatius was elected the first general.

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

Christopher Cardinal Madruzzi.

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

Reginald Cardinal Pole

(Picture by Sebastiano del Piombo in the hermitage, St. Petersburg)

One of the three cardinal legates at the opening session of the Council of Trent. Named cardinal Legate Oct. 16, 1548, and the council was opened by an exhortation by Pole, read by Secretary Masserella.

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

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

In 1542 he was appointed one of the three Cardinal Legates to preside over the opening of the Council of Trent, drafting some of the most important work of the First Session. At the death of Henry VIII, Pole made an effort to reconcile England and the Holy See without success. When Paul III died, Nov. 1549, Pole was considered his logical successor, but was not elected. At the death of Edward VI, Julius III made Pole legate to England, but he was refused entry. Under Philip and Mary he was finally allowed to land at Dover, Nov. 20, 1554, and though not yet a priest, was commissioned to absolve the parliament from the penalty for schism, which he did. Finally ordained Priest Mar. 20, 1557, and archbishop Mar. 22, 1557, he worked for the reform of the Church in England till death, Nov. 1558.

(COUNCIL OF TRENT will be continued next month)

VATICAN NOTES
Vol. 1 No. 2

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