



Vatican Notes

Volume XIV.

January - February 1966.

Number 4.



VATICAN STAMPS FOR UNITED NATIONS FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN.

In its cooperation with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) for their Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Vatican issued four stamps (400-03) and chose for the designs two events from the life of Jesus Christ, - the miracle of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fishes and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. In these the example of Christ was put before us, - the feeding of the multitude who were hungry, and the great catch of fishes for the men who supplied that part of the diet of Capharnaum and its vicinity. By the example of Jesus our motives are raised from the merely natural motive to the supernatural level of Christian charity.

The design of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fishes is from a painting by Murillo, which is to be found at Charity Hospital, Seville, Spain. There are two accounts of separate instances of this kind in the New Testament. The first is the feeding of 5000 men plus the women and children with five loaves and two fishes, and this evidently is the one depicted by Murillo, because of the presence of the small boy in the picture referred to in the account by John. This event is recorded in Matthew 14/1-13; Mark 6/34-44; and Luke 9/10-17, as well as the text we quote from John 6/1-13.

John 6/1-13. After this Jesus went away to the other side of the sea of Galilee, which is that of Tiberias. And there followed him a great crowd, because they were witnessing the great signs he worked on those who were sick. Jesus therefore went up the mountain, and was sitting there with his disciples. Now the Passover, the feast of the Jews, was near. When therefore Jesus had lifted up his eyes and seen that a very great crowd had come to him, he said to Philip: "Whence shall we buy bread that they may eat?" But he said this to try him, for he himself knew what he would do. Philip answered: "Two hundred denarii worth of bread is not enough for them that each one may receive a little." One of his disciples, Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter, said to him: "There is a young boy here who has five barley loaves and two fishes; but what are these among so many?" Jesus then said: "Make the people recline." Now there was much grass in the place. The men therefore reclined in number about five thousand. Jesus then took the loaves, and when he had given thanks, distributed them to those reclining; and likewise the fishes

as much as they wished. But when they were filled, he said to his disciples: "Gather the fragments that are left over, lest they be wasted." They therefore gathered them up; and they filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves left over by those who had eaten.

The second recounting of another multiplication of loaves and fishes is told in Matthew 15/32-38 and Mark 8/1-10, wherein 4000 are fed from seven loaves and a few little fishes.

The second subject chosen for this issue, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes is found in Luke 5/1-11.

Luke 5/1-11. Now it came to pass, while the crowds were pressing upon him to hear the word of God, that he was standing by Lake Genesareth. And he saw two boats moored by the lake, but the fishermen had gotten out of them and were washing their nets. And getting into one of the boats, the one that was Simon's, he asked him to put out a little from the land. And sitting down he began to teach the crowds from the boat. But when he had ceased speaking, he said to Simon: "Put out into the deep and lower your nets for a catch." And Simon answered and said to him: "Master, the whole night through we have toiled and have taken nothing, but at thy word I will lower the net." And when they had done so, they enclosed a great number of fishes, but their nets were breaking. And they beckoned to their comrades in the other boat to come and help them. And they came and filled both boats, so that they began to sink. But when Simon Peter saw this, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying: "Depart from me for I am a sinful man, O Lord." For he and all who were with him were amazed at the catch of fish they had made; and so were James and John, the sons of Zebadee, who were partners with Simon. And Jesus said to Simon: "Do not be afraid; henceforth thou shalt catch men." and when they had brought their boats to land, they left all and followed him.

The design of this stamp is taken from one of the tapestries of Raphael which hangs in the Hall of Tapestries in the Vatican Palace. In this connection, we refer you to an article - "The Tapestries of Raphael" by Fr. Phinney, in Vatican Notes for May-June 1964, Volume XII, #6, pages 11-12. The United Nations requested that a spike of grain either be the main design or be incorporated into the design, and in the top margin of the stamp we see three spikes of grain. In the side margins of the stamp is FAMELICIS ADIUUVANDIS or To Aid the Hungry.

We refer you to the article below by Ted Morello which appeared in the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum Newsletter of March, 1963, and we thank Sister Fidelma, the Curator of the Museum at Weston, Mass., for her permission to reprint here this most informative article.

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Chapter News.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS Chapter:

At the November 28, 1965, meeting elected President Frederick J. Levitsky; Vice-President John Costello; Secretary Arthur Galius; Treasurer Miss Ida Gervais.

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New Members

- 1798. Mr. Normand J. Morrisette, 49 Kent St., Cumberland, R.I. 02864
- 1799. Mr John R. Glick, 4007 South 3rd St, Louisville, Ky., 40124
- 1800. Mr. Francis J. Auermuller, 683 Chestnut St., Arlington, N.J. 07032
- 1801. W.B.H. Legg Jr., 7111 Seacliffe Rd., McLean, Va., 22101.
- 1802. Rev. Moise R. Ledoux, Main St., Manchaug, Mass.
- 1803. Mr. Francis C. Ford, 605 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers, N.Y., 10704.
- 1804. Mr. Ronald Montecalvo, 154 Veazie St., Providence, R.I.
- 1805. SP4 Alfred R. Potvin, 73rd Ordinance Detachment (ED) APO N.Y. 09223.
- 1806. Mr. Robert W. DeLozier, 109 Rosemary Drive, Aiken, So. Car. 29801.
- 1807. Mr. Norman Warren, 15 Plymouth Rd., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050.

VATICAN PARTICIPATES IN FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN.

By. Ted Morello (Reprinted from Card. Spellman Philatelic
Museum Inc., Newsletter, March, 1963, Vol.3 #7)

His Holiness Pope John XXIII and the Vatican Postal Administration are giving personal and philatelic support, respectively, to the aims of the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Vatican is one of 140 postal administrations that have announced participation in the world-wide Freedom-From-Hunger Stamp Plan. Each is issuing one or more stamps commemorating the Campaign, whose mid-point is March 21, 1963. First days of issue center on that date. The Holy See's issue.....is a set of four stamps in denominations of 15, 40, 100 and 200 lire. The Vatican is donating 100,000 complete sets valued at U.S. \$57,166.00 to the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign.

His Holiness made a dramatic plea for global collaboration against hunger in a welcome address to the Conference of Italian Agriculture and Rural Work held in FAO headquarters in Rome. After expressing his "great anxiety" over the "state of poverty, misery and hunger that millions of human beings are struggling in", Pope John added: "Unfortunately emergency relief cannot eradicate the causes of want. Hence the need for collaboration on a world-wide scale -- collaboration that is unselfish, takes many forms and is directed toward investing heavily both capital and the highest technical skill that can favor and promote -- economic development and social progress in economically undeveloped countries --". The message touches on two points that are basic features of FAO's assault on world hunger and malnutrition. One is that a satisfactory and permanent solution must be based on self-help. The other is that the task is so great that universal cooperation is essential to success.

FAO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, has long maintained that the technical knowledge which has contributed to the well-being of advanced countries can be adapted to the nutritional needs of underdeveloped areas. In its 17 years of existence, FAO has sent more than 2,500 experts into over 60 countries to advise on problems relating to food production and nutrition. FAO's achievements, added to those under bilateral aid programs and by national action, have been notable, but they are not enough. To overcome the deficiency, FAO launched the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign to focus attention on the fact that half the world's population is still ill-fed, and to stimulate a massive national and international action to solve the problem.

As a supporting feature to the Campaign, the Freedom-From-Hunger Stamp Plan likewise has two primary aims. One is to publicize the continuing gravity of the world hunger situation, and the other is to permit the public to identify itself with the Campaign through the postal or philatelic use of stamps. The World Stamp Distribution Organization, Inc., has been incorporated in New York state to handle the world-wide sales and distribution of the donated stamps through normal trade channels. Proceeds will be turned over to the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign to further national projects designed to raise nutritional standards. The corporation's advisory board consists of distinguished international personalities, representatives of FAO and the United Nations and special advisors from world-wide philatelic trading concerns.

Chapter News.

CHICAGOLAND Chapter:-

Stephen Seiben won the Postal History award at SEPAD for his Pontifical State exhibit. On the COMPEX Board of Directors are 5 Chapter members: Stephen Seiben- Vice-President; James Schilz-Delegate; Lawrence Brueck- Alternate Delegate-; Tony Rizzo- Alternate Delegate; William Holton- Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE VATICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Elected:- President William P. Quinn, 435 Adams St., Milton, Mass.
Vice-President Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, 100 Landham Rd., Sudbury, Mass. 01776.
Secretary Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union Turnpike, Flushing 66, N.Y.
Treasurer Frederick J. Levitsky, 13 Lesley Ave., Auburn, Mass.

Appointed:

Membership Secretary)
Research Co-ordinator)- Miss Rita Murphy, 44 Beaver St., Framingham, Mass
Chairman-Slide Program- Msgr. Robert W. Contant, St. Joseph Church, RR#10, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Chapter Co-ordinator- Mrs. Ione Madritsch, 5854 N. 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sales Dept. Mgr.- Peter Butkus, 160 Maujer St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
Pontifical State Chairman- Rev. Floyd Jenkins, S.J., 7101 W. 80th St., Los Angeles, 45 Cal.
Editor Vatican Notes- Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, 100 Landham Rd., Sudbury, Mass 01776.

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NOMINATIONS ARE IN ORDER - ELECTIONS 1966.

V.P.S. By-Laws, Article 8

Section 1, Nominations for all elective offices shall be prepared in duplicate and must be signed by a minimum of four (4) members in good standing, who are not nominees. One copy of such nominations shall be submitted to the Secretary and a second to the Editor of the Official Organ. In addition, each copy of nominations must be accompanied by a letter from all nominees, excepting incumbent officers, stating that if elected they will accept the office for which they are being nominated.

Section 2. All nominations must be submitted by May 1st each even numbered year.

Section 3. A ballot shall be prepared by the Editor of the Official Organ listing the names of the nominees which were received in the prescribed manner, without provision for write-in votes. Said ballot shall be mailed with the May-June issue of the Official Organ in each even numbered year and shall be returnable to the secretary.

Section 4. All ballots must be in the hands of the secretary by July 20th in each even numbered year to be valid.

Secretary V.P.S.- Mr. Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union Turnpike, Flushing 66, N.Y.
Editor Vatican Notes: Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, 100 Landham Rd., Sudbury, Mass 01776.

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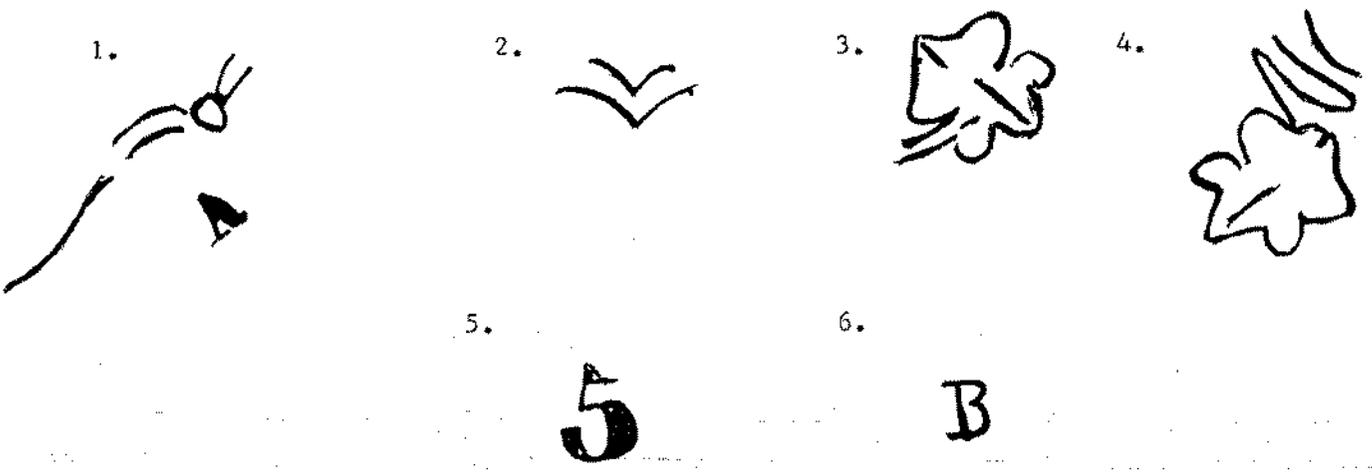
DISCOVERIES.

From Il Collezionista, the Bolaffi philatelic magazine, we note the following Vatican varieties discovered 1964-5.

April, 1964. Nubian Monuments. Offset of vignette of L.200
May, 1964. Sede Vacante - 1939. Forged overprint of the 5 centesimi.
June 1964. Regular issue over printed 20c. on 5 Cent; "0" of 20 missing.
October 1964. 35-40 provisional surcharges. 1.30 L on 1.25 L.- vertical space bar making line to left of surcharge.
December 1964 35-40 provisional surcharges. L.2.05 on L.2.- horizontal space bar making line above and to left of the vertical bars to left of surcharge.
January 1965. 1964 Christmas. 20 stamps in sheet lacking yellow color in vignette of the L.10 value, reported by LoBianco.
May 1965. Pope Paul Visit to Holy Land, L.70. Sheet of 40, one row with incomplete printing and two rows with very light-vanishing- printing.
Christmas 1964;- L.10. Sheet with right margin imperforate vertically.

The Genuine 50 Baj.

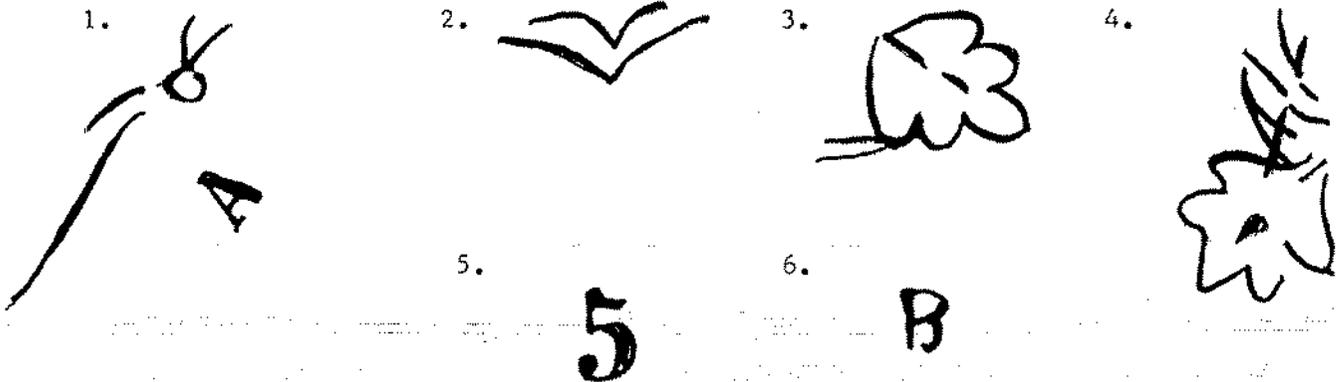
1. Break in the interior frame line above the A of FRANCO.
2. Points of two interior frame lines at bottom center are better aligned.
3. Characteristic break in line to left of lower right leaf.
4. No extraneous line cutting through lower left leaf and lines above it.
5. 5 of 50 has tail which ends in blunt line.
6. B of BOLLO has both serifs.
7. No line for separation around stamp.



Forgery of the 50 Baj.

(50 B. #7)

1. No break in interior frame line above the A of FRANCO.
 2. Points of two interior frame lines at bottom center are out of alignment.
 3. There is no break in the line to the left of the lower right leaf.
 4. There is a line cutting through the lower left leaf and the lines above it.
 5. 5 of 50 has a ball on its tail.
 6. The B of BOLLO has a missing serif and a break at bottom left.
 7. Single line around stamp for separation.
- (Cf. 50 B. #3, also Billig #37 & 44)

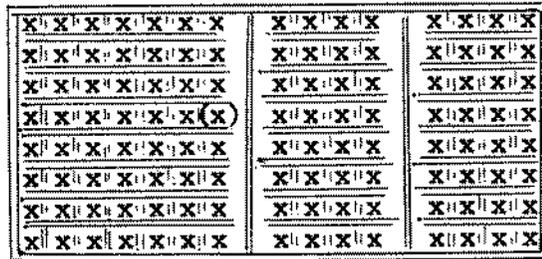


If interested in forgeries of the Pontifical State, Scott 1-11. write:
Mr. Carl Kane, 81 East Elm St., Brockton, Mass., who is breaking up a collection.

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

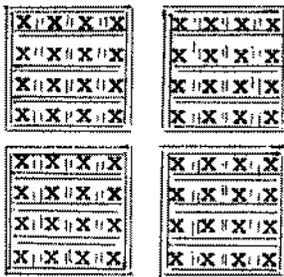
5 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8) divided into three sections, containing 56, 32 and 32 stamps respectively. Continuous double lines are found on all four sides of the sheet. Sections are divided by continuous double vertical lines between the 7th and 8th vertical rows and between the 11th and 12th vertical rows. In each section the horizontal rows of stamps are divided by continuous double horizontal lines. Vertical lines between the stamps are broken into small sections. Pairs exist imperforate between. Variety exists in stamp #52 (x)- no period after Cent .

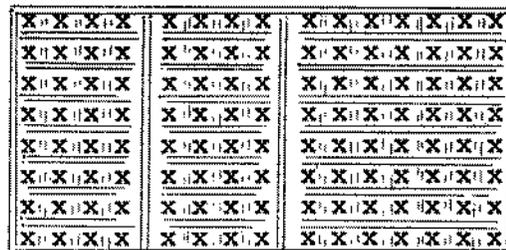


10 Centesimi:

First Setting: The original setting of the 1867 issue, panes 4 x 4, 4 panes making a sheet of 64 stamps. Each pane surrounded by continuous double lines, with continuous horizontal double lines between the horizontal rows of stamps, and broken vertical lines between the stamps vertically.



First Setting.



Second Setting.

Second Setting: A sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8) divided into three sections, containing 32, 32 and 56 stamps respectively. Continuous double lines are found on all four sides of the sheet. Sections are divided by continuous double vertical lines between the 4th and 5th vertical rows of stamps and between the 8th and 9th vertical rows of stamps. In each section the horizontal rows of stamps are divided by continuous double horizontal lines. Vertical lines between the stamps are broken into small sections. This stamp occurs on glazed & semiglazed paper and on dull paper. Varieties occur both horizontally and vertically imperforate between. Illustration Bolaffi 1964, page 23.

20 Centesimi:

First setting: original setting for 1867 stamps illustrated above for 10 Cent.

Second Setting: A sheet of 120 stamps as illustrated above for 10 Cent.

Varieties: paper colored on both sides; imperforate between vertically. Glazed or semi-glazed and unsurfaced or dull paper.

40 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8) NOT divided into sections as in 2, 5, 10 & 20 Cent. stamps. All horizontal lines between the horizontal rows are double and continuous. Vertical lines between stamps are broken into sections. Continuous double lines around all four sides of the sheet.

There are two types as in the imperforate issue. There are 29 stamps of Type 1 and 91 stamps of type 2, arranged as illustrated.

2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

80 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8) of the same setting as the 40 Centesimi illustrated above, except that there are no types as in the 40 Cent.

Unissued stamp or remainder is on unsurfaced paper and legitimately perforated 13 1/4 as the issued stamps. Vertical double lines are missing between #61 & 62, and between #76 & 77.

REMAINDERS.

5 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8), imperforate, no gum. The remainders are sometimes offered as original imperforates of the 1867 issue, but they are a purer blue, without the greenish hue, and are usually ungummed. There are sometimes fraudulently perforated, usually 11 1/2, rarely 13 1/4.

10 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 stamps (15 x 8), second setting, imperforate, no gum. The 1867 imperforate is from a different setting and has a glazed surface. The remainder has very little if any gloss. Sometimes perforated 11 1/2 and other gagues.

20 Centesimi:

Sheet of 120 (15 x 8) in second setting, imperforate, no gum. It is in three colors:- Solferino, Deep Solferino and Magenta. The imperforate Solferino of Stanley Gibbons is an imperforate remainder. The remainders exist fraudulently imperforated.

80 Centesimi:

Unlike the other remainders the 80 Cent. is found perforated 13 1/4 as is the genuine issued stamp. The remainder is not too difficult to detect, since it is a Dark Lilac Rose, quite different from the issued stamps and the paper is dull. The remainders are gummed, but the gum is smoother than the issued stamp and less likely to crackle. Printed in the same setting as the issued stamps.

The remainders had been prepared by the government of the Pontifical state for issue, but the conquest by Italy came before they were issued, therefore they are Remainers.

(Cont.)

SURTAX FOR AIR MAIL ON LETTERS AND POSTCARDS (LC) AND OTHER OBJECTS (AO). Continued.

(page 15)

from STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO TARIFFE POSTALI E RELIGRAFICHE (Cont.)

<u>Country of Destination.</u>	(LC) ¹ (Every 5 grams or fraction thereof)	(AO) ² (Every 30 grams or fraction thereof)
<u>Countries Outside Europe.</u>		
Puerto Rico	60	50
Principe	60	35
Qatar	45	30
Reunion Island	100	60
Rhodesia	65	55
Rio di Oro	60	35
Rodriguez Island	100	60
Ruanda Urundi	65	50
Ryukus	145	100
Saba Island (Leewards)	90	75
Spanish Sahara	60	35
Solomon Islands	150	135
Samoa	150	135
St. Christopher Island	90	70
St. Martin Island	90	75
St. Pierre Island	90	70
Santa Croce Island (Central America)	90	70
Santa Cruz (Melanasia-Pacific Ocean)	150	135
St. Lucy (Windward Islands)	90	70
St. Helena Island	100	60
St. Eustachio (Leeward Islands)	90	75
St. Thomas Island (Central America)	90	75
St. Thomas Island (Africa)	60	35
St. Vincent (Windward Islands)	90	70
Sarawak	115	85
Selangor	100	75
Senegal	60	35
Seychelles	65	40
Sharja	45	30
Shortland	150	135
Sierra Leone	65	40
Singapore	100	75
Syria (UAR)	20	15
Society Oslands	150	135
Somalia	45	40
British Somalia	45	35
French Somalia	45	30
Leeward Islands	150	135
United States of America	60	50
Sudan Republic	50	30
French Sudan	60	35
Surinam	90	80

V.P.S. members supplied so much and such good material for the Special Vatican Edition of Linn's Weekly Stamp News for November 29, 1965, that the Editor, Mr. Carl P. Rueth, has decided to print the articles which he could not fit into this edition, into another Vatican Edition on December 27, 1965. (See Pres. Quinn's letter, page 13, this issue.)

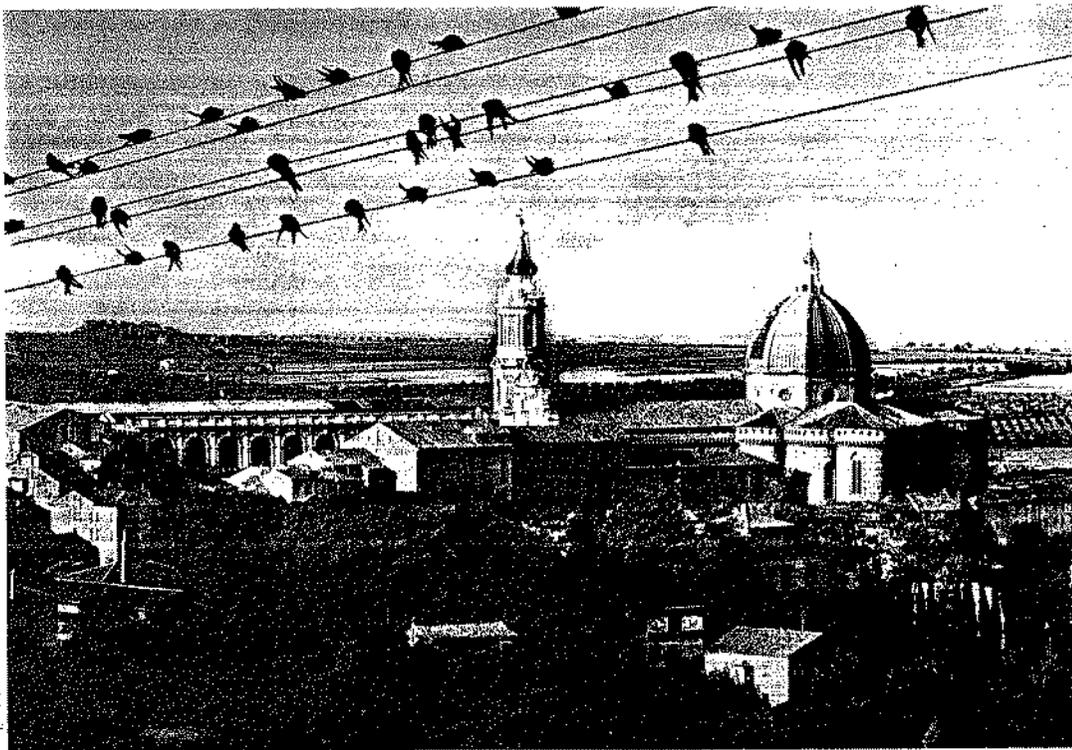
The Holy House of Loreto.

(C4 & 8 - C10 & 13)

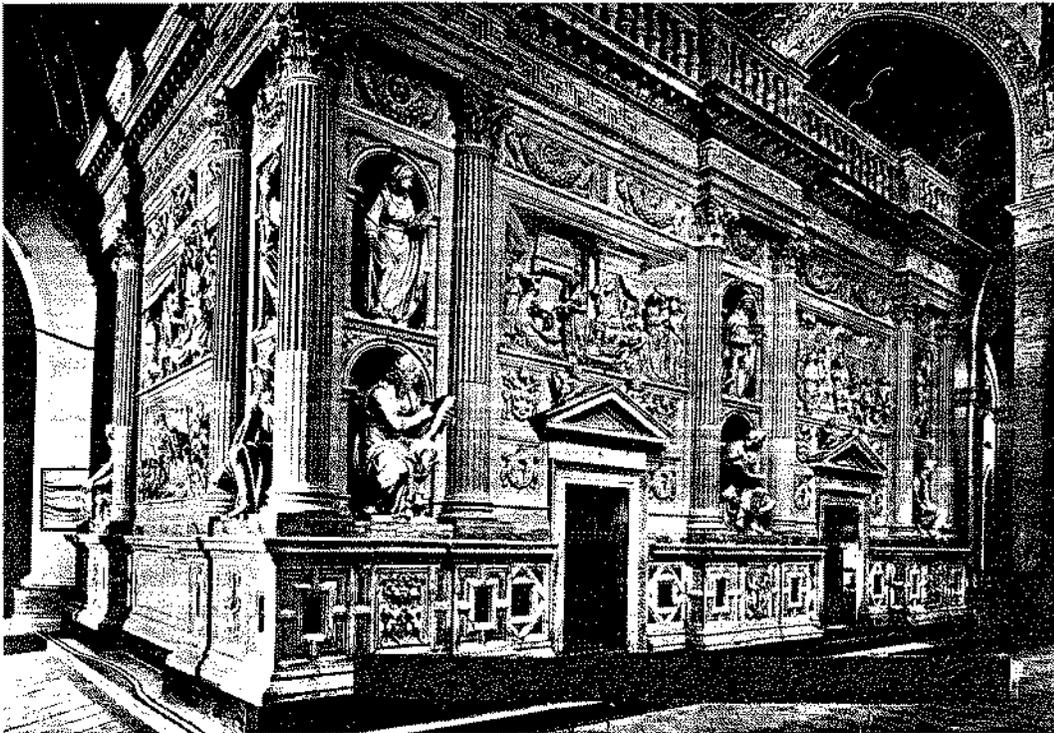


Santa Casa, or the Holy House of Loreto. Loreto is about two miles from the Adriatic, and here is located one of the most celebrated shrines in the world. According to legend, the house at Nazareth in which the Blessed Virgin Mary was born, and which was the home of the Holy Family after the return from Egypt, became the object of veneration, after the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, had visited there and had built a church over the house. In the thirteenth century the church had fallen into decay and being threatened with desecration from the moslems, the Holy House was miraculously transported by angels in 1291 from Nazareth to Tersatto in Dalmatia, where it remained three years.

Being again in danger, the angels took it up at night on December 9 and bore it over the Adriatic and deposited it in a laurel grove (Lauretum) near Recanti. The Santa Casa soon became the object of pilgrimage and such offerings were made that soon a church was erected over it. In 1586 Pope Sixtus V surrounded it with walls as a defense against the Saracens, and accorded to Loreto the privileges of a town. The present church, or Santuario della Santa Casa, was begun on the site of the primitive church in 1465 and continued by Giuliano da Maiano.

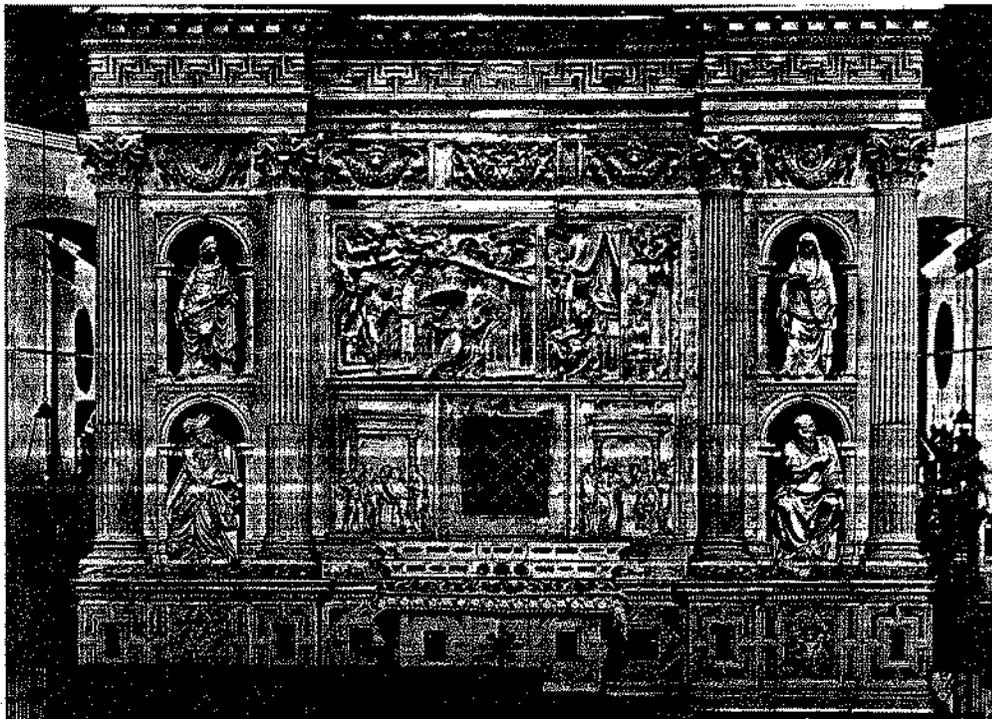


Il Santuario della Santa Casa- Basilica Enshrining the Holy House.



Marble Encasement of the Holy House- North Side.

The Dome was completed by Giulio da Sangallo, while the facade was erected by Sixtus V, between 1570 and 1587, whose statue stands at the entrance. Beneath the dome rises the Holy House, a simple rude stone edifice measuring 36 x 17 feet. Its exterior walls have been encased by marble and decorated with reliefs of prophets and sybils.



Outside Altar of the Holy House.



On the little altar inside is a black figure of the Virgin Mary with her Child, said to be the work of St. Luke, the Evangelist. In 1797 this statue was taken to Paris as part of the Napoleonic loot, but was restored to the Holy House in 1801.

Our Lady of Loreto is the Patron Saint of the Italian Air Force. Your Editor was stationed in the Italian Aeronautical School in the Cascine, Florence, then occupied by the 24th General and 57th Station Hospitals during World War II. Above the altar of the Chapel was a 15 x 8 mural of Our Lady of Loreto.

From this devotion at Loreto stems the beautiful Litany of Loreto.

Facade of the Santuario-
Note Statue of Sixtus V

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Interior of Santa Casa-
Note altar with black figure BVM



V.P.S. PRESIDENT EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

A note of thanks and appreciation is certainly in order to the members who helped to make our special issue of Linn's Weekly Stamp News such a success.

Through the kindness of Mr. Carl Rueth, a free copy was mailed to all who were members as of November 1st. As you know, we submitted more material than could be used in the issue of November 29th, with the result that Mr. Rueth decided to divide the material and run a second section on December 27th. I feel that the members did an excellent job on this project,- one of which the Society may be proud.

To each of the following members who contributed to the success of this work, the V.P.S. is most grateful.

Mr. Peter Butkus, Brooklyn, New York
 Msgr. Robert W. Contant, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Mr. David Furlotte, Portland, Maine
 Rev. Floyd A. Jenkins S.J., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Mr. Ernest A. Kehr, New York, N.Y.
 Mr. Frederick J. Levitsky, Auburn, Mass.
 Mr. Arthur E. Lohan, Newton, Mass.
 Miss Rita F. Murphy, Framingham, Mass.
 Friar Norman, OFM Conv., Chaska, Minn.
 Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, Sudbury, Mass.
 Mrs. Robert W. Powell, Shaker Heights, Ohio
 Rev. Cyr T. Puthenangady, Kerala, So. India
 Mr. William P. Quinn, Milton, Mass.
 Mrs. Hildegard Schwarz, New York, N.Y.
 Mr. Stephen J. Sieben, Skokie, Ill.
 Miss Mary Stepien, Cleveland, Ohio

As we close the book on this project, another one somewhat smaller in quantity, yet as important in quality, is now before us.

An invitation has been extended to us by the American First Day Cover Society to submit one or more articles on Vatican First Day Covers for one of their issues, and if the quantity of articles warrants, a full issue will be devoted to Vatican. This invitation has been accepted by us, with the intention of having a full issue devoted to our specialty. The date, still to be decided upon, will be sometime in 1966.

Once again I invite our members to participate in a society project. There certainly are many FDC collectors in the V.P.S., well qualified to write articles on the various phases of cover collecting. The events or ceremonies attendant upon the release of a new issue, the history of cover collecting, a checklist of dates of issue, stories behind the issuing of new stamps, and numerous other subjects of interest to FDC collectors, are all pertinent and may be used.

If you are willing to participate in this new project, please write to me immediately, mentioning the subject you wish to write about. You will then have plenty of time to compose your article before the inevitable deadline.

William P. Quinn, President V.P.S.