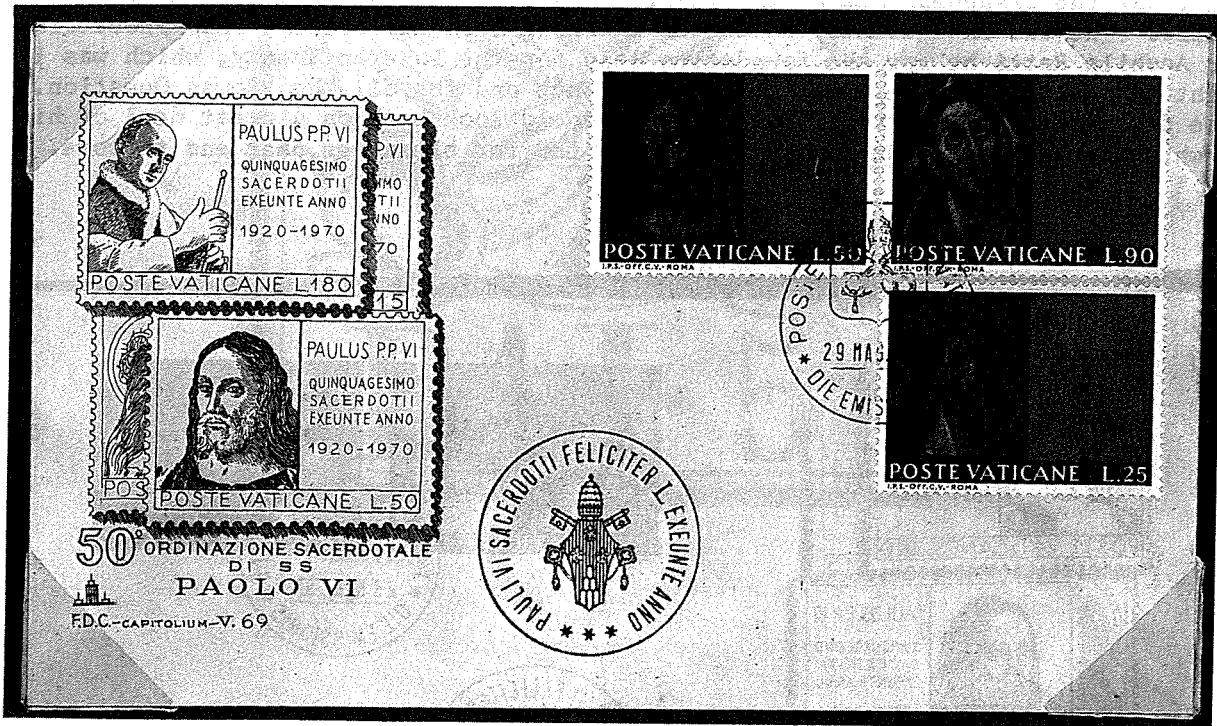


  
 Vatican Philatelic Society  
**Vatican Notes**

VOLUME XIX.

NOVEMBER DECEMBER-70

NUMBER 3.

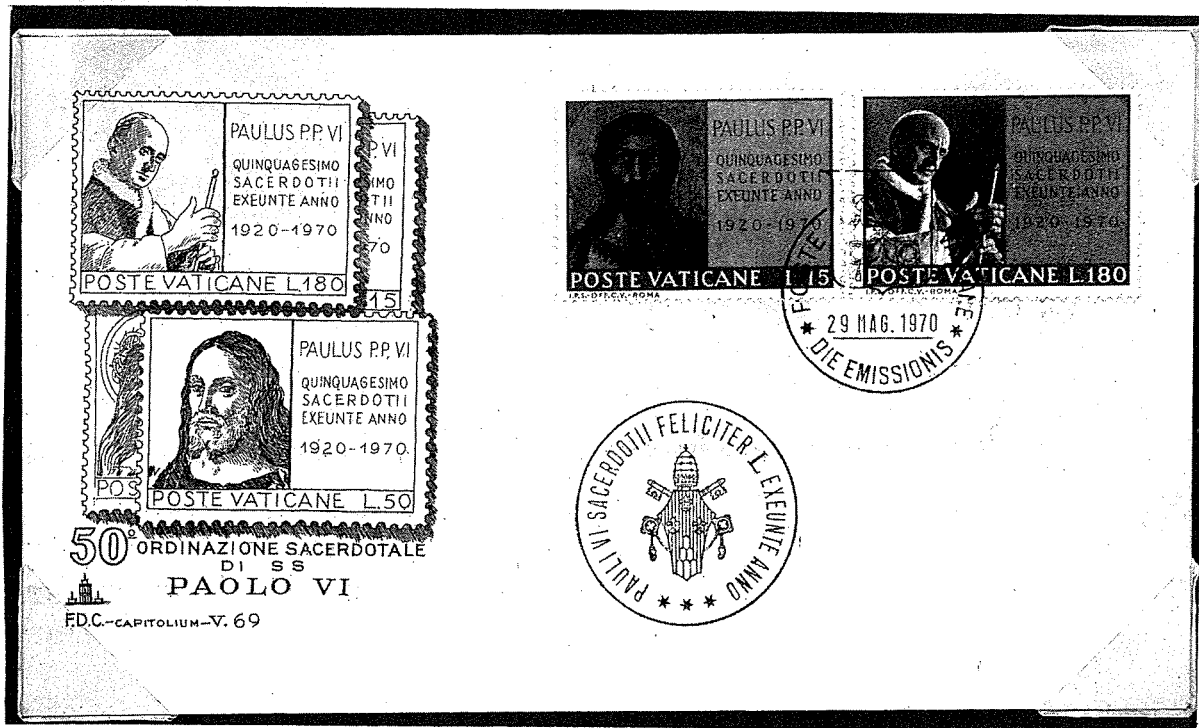


FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF POPE PAUL VI TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION OF POPE PAUL VI.

On Pentecost Sunday, May 17, 1970, Paul VI ordained to the priesthood 279 men from 5 continents to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his own ordination. He reminded them that on Pentecost Christ sent the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, his incipient church. "To you" he said, "will be transmitted the power of Christ. You are to be transformed by the Holy Spirit and will be enabled to perform the ministry of Christ's Priesthood." The the deacons prostrated themselves before him in St. Peter's Square, signifying obedience. Paul VI was seated on a throne at the entrance to St. Peter's and from the balcony above hung a tapestry depicting the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles. Two by two they came and knelt before him, and became priests as he imposed hands on them. Ten cardinals, including John Card. Wright and John Card. Deardon, annointed their hands and each new priest touched a chalice and paten which indicated their power to offer Mass, after which Paul VI gave each the kiss of peace.

On May 29, 1920, Giovanni Battista Montini, was ordained priest at the Cathedral of Brescia, his home city. He was the son of a well to do lands owner and editor and his mother was from the minor nobility. Because of the "Non placet" of Pope Pius IX, Catholics had not participated in politics for nearly 50 years. The ban had been lifted and his father was in politics, and his home the center of political and intellectual activity to bring catholics back into politics. With the rise of Mussolini, Italy saw 20 years of fascist rule. Fr. Montini was brought to Rome by Acchile Ratti, then Papal Secretary of State (Pius XI), and he lived there during turbulent years. All Italy feared the spread of Communism, lived miserably under Fascism, endured World War II, saw the disappearance of the Italian Monarchy and the rise of the Italian Republic. He was in a country which was emerging from agriculture into industrialism. Under Acchile Ratti he saw the foundation laid for the Lateran Treaty, which was later brought to reality by Pope Pius XI, settling once and for all the "Roman Question." On the fiftieth anniversary of ordination he could look back on a great deal of history which he helped to shape, and he thanked God for blessings past and to come.



FORGERY OF THE 5 BAJ. (Young) (5 Baj #5) (From collection of Fr. Jenkins- attributed to Young, 1870)

- 1. RAN of FRANCO joined together by a LINE. (All letters are thinner than genuine)
- 2. TAL of POSTALE joined together by a LINE. (All letters are thinner than genuine)
- 3. Cords between key handles composed of dashes.



1.

RAN

2.

TALE

3.



GENUINE OF THE 5 BAJ.

1. RAN of FRANCO joined at bottom by heavy inking and thickness of letters, not line.
2. TAL of POSTALE joined together at bottom by heavy inking and thickness of letters, not by a line.
3. Cords between key handles: TOP composed of heavy dots, some formed into heavy line at left.  
Bottom: a solid heavy line.



1.

**RAN**

2.

**TALE**

3.



THE AIR LETTER SHEETS OF VATICAN CITY.  
(Cont.)

AIR LETTER SHEET #4.

With air letter sheet #4 we have a new format and size with two gummed flaps for sealing.

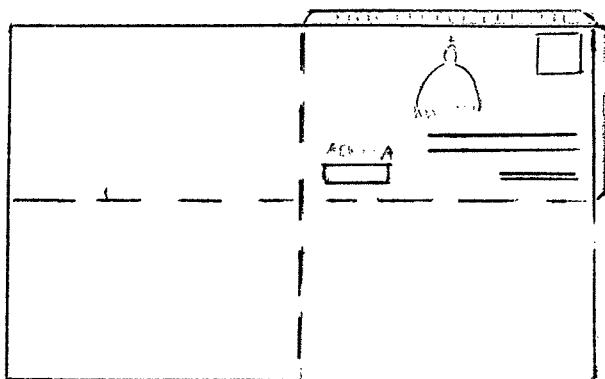
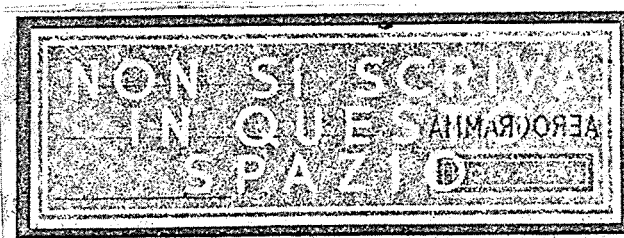
**FRONT:** Completely overlaid with blue, except for spaces for the stamp and PAR AVION boxes and the outline of St. Peters Dome in the upper center of the address panel. The overlay shows imitation perforations around the space for the stamp, which is L.80 printed in brown with Poste Vaticane, the papal coat of arms and value showing in white, situated at upper right in the address panel. Lower right in the same panel are three lines in blue for the address, the upper two of equal length and the lower a shorter double line, - the top in dots and the lower a heavy line. Lower left in the address panel PAR AVION is outlined in white by a dark blue rectangle printed in the space left in the blue overlay, Above it in brown is AERGRAMMA. On the top flap in Italian and French, printed in blue, is the equivalent of "It is forbidden to enclose any object".

**BACK:** - Covered with an overlay in brown which shows white miniature POSTE VATICANE horizontally, except in the lower half of the address panel, which contains a brown overlay, outlining in white in three lines the Italian words meaning: Do Not Write in This Space. Both flaps are gummed for sealing.

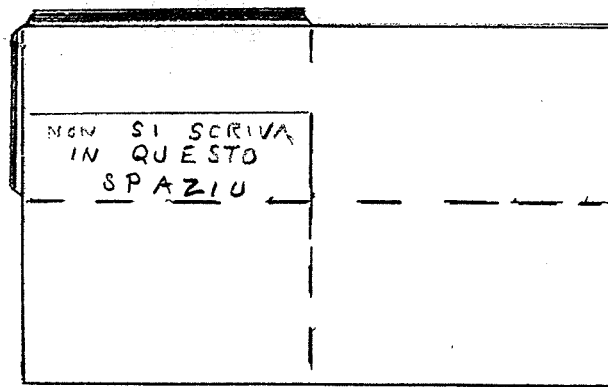
**WATERMARK:** - STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO runs vertically, usually showing parts of two watermarks.

Folded the air letter sheet measures about 4 3/4 inches by 3 3/8 inches. First day was May 8, 1951. Validity supposed to be until Dec. 10, 1952.

- Kessler lists the varieties:
- |                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| a. Lacking brown overlay.          |
| b. Lacking blue printing.          |
| c. Brown overlay on front.         |
| d. Very pale brown stamp           |
| e. Lacking AERGRAMMA and stamp.    |
| f. Blue overlay partially missing. |



FRONT



BACK

AIR LETTER SHEET # 4.



FIRST DAY CANCELLATION - MAY 8, 1951.



POSTE VATICANE

# Pope Disbands Vatican Military; Only 'Swiss Guard' Will Serve

In a letter to Jean Card. Villot, dated Spet. 14, 1970, Pope Paul VI announced the abolition of the Palatine Guard, the Guard of Honor (formerly the Noble Guard and the Pontifical Gendarmes, (the internal police of Vatican City State). The three groups included about 700 men. This "demilitarization" of the Vatican City State has been in mind for several years, yet its announcement came as a surprise, triggered by recent squabbles among the various bodies over precedence and pay. Pope John XXIII had the Palatine Guard remove bayonettes from their rifles in public ceremonies and to be without rifles when on duty in the papal apartments. Paul VI removed the Guard of Honor from religious ceremonies, as well as the Palatine Guard, and in 1968 restricted the Guard of Honor to state functions when he changed their name from the Noble Guard to the Guard of Honor.

The Noble Guard gave service to the Holy See for about 600 years, and has been a hereditary honor jealously guarded, and their dissolution has caused some resentment. The Papal Gendarmes date from 1816, and their members presumably will be absorbed into the new Vatican police force. The Palatine Guard dates from 1850, formed of young men of Rome for ceremonial service. Pope Paul dismissed all with his thanks and that he wished the surroundings of the Pope to "clearly manifest the religious nature of his mission". There remains only the Swiss Guard for special duties, now reduced to about 60 members.

Prince Mario del Drago, captain commander of the Guard of Honor, and Count Francesco Cantuti Castelvetri, colonel commander of the Palatine Guard of Honor were made members of a consultative board for the Vatican City State. All this was accomplished five days short of 100 years of the seizure of Rome by the Italian Government, Spet. 20, 1870, when the ancient Pontifical State came to an end.

## NEW MEMBERS.

- 2258. Sister Beatrice Fleischbein, S.M.I.C., PO Box 536, 44 Rifle Camp Rd., West Paterson, N.J., 07424.
- 2259. Dr. L. Costopoulos, M.D., 1304 - 11007 - 83 Ave., Edmonton, Canada.
- 2260. Mr. Dan Celani, 3738 Ashland, Detroit, Mich, 48215.
- 2261. Mr. Edward J.P. Morley, Box 37, Bowmanville, Ont., Canada.
- 2262. Mr. Eric Barrett, P M B 183 Currie, King Island, Tasmania, Australia 7256.
- 2263. Mr. Donald Green, P.O. Box 263, Commonwealth Ave., Hinsdale Mass., 01235
- 2264. Mr. Stanley Jaskiewicz, 120 N.E. 26th St, Pompano Beach, Fla, 33064.

## SPECIAL VATICAN CANCELLATIONS

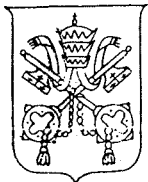
Frederick J. Levitsky

For several years, the Vatican City post office has used special first-day cancellations on some issues. These have been described in VATICAN NOTES and all are listed in Bolaffi's catalog with translations of the Latin wording. It is not as well known that other unique cancellations have also been used aperiodically for special events. I plan to list in chronological order such cancellations which appear in my collection - no claim being made that the listing is complete.



JOANNES XXIII P.M.  
CONCILII OECUMENICI  
VATICANI II INITIUM FACIT

The earliest special event cancellation in my collection was used for the opening of the Vatican II Council on October 11, 1962. The cancellation reads: "Pope John XXIII opens the Vatican II Ecumenical Council."



PAULUS VI P.M.  
CONCILIUM OEC. VATICANUM II  
A IOANNE XXIII INITUM ITERUM  
MAGNA CUM SPE ORBIS COGIT

Cancellation used for the opening of the second session of Vatican II on September 29, 1963. The cancellation reads: "Pope Paul VI convoked the Vatican II Council, begun by John XXIII with great hope of the world."



PAULUS PP. VI UT CHRISTO  
ECCLESIAM SUAM  
FULGENTIOREM PRAEBEAT  
CONCILIUM OEC. VAT. II  
TERTIO CONVOCAT



Cancellation used to mark the opening of the third session of Vatican II on September 14, 1964. The cancellation reads: "Pope Paul VI, in order to set forth to Christ the greater splendor of His Church, convenes the third session of the Vatican II Ecumenical Council."

PAULUS PP. VI  
EUCCHARISTIAM HONORATURUS  
AC SACERDOTALE MINISTERIUM  
PLAUDENTE POPULO PROPERAT PISAS



Cancellation marking Pope Paul's trip to Pisa on June 10, 1965 to attend the XVII Eucharistic Congress. The cancellation reads: "Pope Paul VI honors the Eucharist and the priestly ministry with the people of Pisa applauding."

(To be continued)



POSTCARDS OF VATICAN CITY.

## POSTCARD # 6.

Postcard #6 (as well as 7 to 13) was issued on March 1, 1949, by Ordinance XLIX of that year. At the top right is the stamp imprinted in blue on the white card, showing through (in white) POSTE VATICANE, the general Papal Coat of Arms and L.13. Below this, printed in black, are three address lines of equal length, and a shorter double line (the top in dashes and the bottom rather heavy). Under the bottom double line for address is POLIGLOTTA VATICANA, showing that the cards were printed by the Vatican Poliglot Press.

At the top left of the card we find STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO (State of the City of Vatican - or as we say it, Vatican City State), printed in black. Also in black directly below this line, in smaller, heavier print is CARTOLINA POSTALE (postal card or post card).

Occupying most of the left side of the card is the fountain (one of a pair) designed by Carlo Maderno, shooting its beautiful plumes of water in the air. In the background can be seen the attic, the ballustrade of St. Peters Basilica, with some of the statues of Christ and the Apostles, and the Dome of Michaelangelo. Of the colors used to print this picture we can see two shades of blue, green, yellow and brown. The reverse side of the card is blank.

If memory serves correctly, the L.13 was intended for use within Italy. In Bolaffi's 1970 Catalogue on page 37 we see only one listing of the L.13 rate, viz.- 1948 for post cards with full correspondence. Apparently these cards were late comers to meet a need. The rate changed in 1950 to L.20

FIRE !  
FIRE !  
FIRE !  
FIRE !

In the May 31, 1970, issue of Il Collezionista note was made that the remainder of the stamps issued in the Reign of Pope Paul VI from October 1963 to December 1968 had been completed. In the June 13 issue of the same magazine there was printed the official numbers of sets printed, burned and sold. The numbers are sets or series, not individual stamps.

## STAMP

	SETS PRINTED	SETS BURNED	SETS SOLD.
Coronation	1,800,000	327,000	1,473,000
Cyril and Methodius	1,350,000	24,000	1,326,000
Christmas 1963	1,500,000	12,200	1,487,800
Holy Land Trip	2,550,000	261,000	2,289,000
Nubian Monuments	1,950,000	206,600	1,743,400
N.Y. World Fair	2,300,000	9,700	2,290,300
Michaelangelo	2,600,000	44,300	2,555,700
Red Cross	2,400,000	7,100	2,392,900
Cardinal Cusa	1,700,000	11,900	1,688,100
Christmas 1964	1,900,000	16,300	1,883,700
Eucharistic Congress-Bombay	2,200,000	71,300	2,128,700
Martyrs of Uganda	1,950,000	64,700	1,885,300
Dante Alighieri	3,200,000	43,400	3,156,600
St. Benedict	3,900,000	16,700	3,883,300
Visit to United Nations	7,500,000	2,151,400	5,348,600
Christmas 1965	5,300,000	16,400	5,283,600
Millenium of Poland	6,000,000	420,200	5,579,800
Closing of Vatican II	4,800,000	1,153,800	3,646,200
Christmas 1966	4,500,000	672,600	3,827,400
Martyrdom of Sts. Peter & Paul	2,900,000	224,300	2,675,700
Our Lady of Fatima	2,300,000	14,200	2,285,800
Lay Congress	2,416,500	12,900	2,403,600
Christmas 1967	2,300,000	7,000	2,293,000
Eucharistic Congress-Bogota	2,875,000	660,000	2,215,000
Christmas 1968	2,450,000	320,000	2,130,000

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AIRMAILS, March 7, 1967

Mr. Paul O'Connell of Olympia, Wash., called to our attention distinct shades in C50. Inquiry brought information from Enzo Diena, of the firm of Ing. Alberto Diena, that in Il Collezionista he had an article April 1, 1967, Vol. 13, p.9.. It states that the 3 million sets were printed at different times resulting in slightly different color shades, e.g. C48 with the sky in pale pink and again in bright pink; C50 (100 L) with the background in pink and dull pink. So there were at least two printings, possibly more. Take a good look through your copies of this issue.

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## FIRST VATICAN COUNCIL:-

L.30- the reverse side of a medal marking the 24th year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX. L.180- reverse side of medal marking the opening of the First Vatican Council.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PONTIFICAL STATE.(Cont.)THE END OF THE PONTIFICAL STATE (Cont.)

Mazzini in 1831 established a provisional government at Bologna. Gregory XVI sought the aid of Austria to restore peace in 1831 and in 1832 to quell the revolt.. In Italy a plan for national unity became popular:- a federation of Italian States with the pope as president, excluding foreign princes, with two chambers of government under the Presidency of the pope. When Pope Pius IX was elected in June of 1846 there were extravagant hopes with the election of a liberal pope who formed a cabinet council for the state and a militia and suggested to Sardinia and Tuscany a customs union. Liberals in Rome were then displeased with the exclusion of laity from the government of the Pontifical State. The fundamental law for the Pontifical State proclaimed May 14, 1846, forbade the Chamber to interfere in spiritual and mixed matters and gave the College of Cardinals veto power over the actions of the Chamber.

When revolts in Milan and Venice occurred, the liberals expected Pius IX to make war against Austria. But on April 29, 1848, the pope publicly refused to make war against a catholic power and his popularity ended abruptly. Mazzini demanded a republic at Rome. Charles Albert's defeat at Custozza weakened the monarchical party and the republicans became bolder. The Pope's liberal minister, Rossi, proposed a confederation of Italian States and was assassinated Nov.15, 1848. Pius IX was attacked but managed to escape Nov, 24 to Gaeta and the Republic of Rome was declared Feb. 9, 1849. Austria had quelled all revolts in Northern Italy. Now France sent troops and took Rome for Pius IX, in order to offset Austria's success. Austria entered the Pontifical State from the north and Neopolitan troops from the south. Rome fell to the French July 2, 1849 and Pope Pius IX returned from Gaeta to Rome on April 12, 1850. Pius IX revoked the constitution and the French garrison remained in Rome to protect the pope's sovereignty.

In 1859 France back the Piedmontese King of Sardinia against the Austrians and defeated them at Magenta and Solferino. Napoleon III, unknown to the Italians, made a quick peace with the Austrians by which Austria gave up Lombardy but not Venetia. A provision was made for an Italian Federation with Austria as a member and the Pope as its head. The rulers of the various states of northern Italy were not returned to power, so Cavour for Sardinia set up apparently independent governments in Florence, Modena and Bologna, backed by England. Quickly these voted union with Sardinia. For annexing Bologna, Pope Pius IX excommunicated Victor Emmanuel.

Garibaldi and his 1000 insurgents took Sicily and headed for Naples. The government at Turin which had maneuvered this now became "alarmed" and sent their army south through the Pontifical State, seizing the Marches and defeating an untrained Papal Army at Castel Fidardo near Ancona, Sept. 18, 1860. They advanced into the Kingdom of Naples and conquered it, holding a plebiscite to annex all this territory to Sardinia. Venetia was added to the new Kingdom of Italy in 1866 A.D.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PONTIFICAL STATE (Cont.)THE END OF THE PONTIFICAL STATE (Cont.)

The French garrison had withdrawn from Rome in December, 1866, and Garibaldi invaded the remaining papal territory from the Kingdom of Italy in 1867. The French forces returned and defeated Garibaldi at Mentano, north of Rome, Nov. 3, 1867.

The French forces garrisoned Rome until July, 1870, when the Franco-Prussian War broke out when they were withdrawn. When Napoleon III was taken prisoner by the Germans, Italy invaded the remnant of the Pontifical State, the Patrimony of Peter, and after a token resistance by the papal troops, they breached the walls of Rome on Sept. 20, 1870, and established Rome as the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

Pope Pius IX, in protest at the unlawful seizure of the last of the papal territory, became a voluntary prisoner behind the walls of the Vatican. He refused a one-sided agreement from the Italian Government in the form of the Law of Guarantees of May 13, 1871.

Each succeeding pope retired behind the walls of the Vatican upon his election in protest, as Pope Pius IX had done and the problems of the Papacy and Italy went unsolved until the Lateran Pact of 1929, 59 years later. (Lateran Pact- Cf. Vatican Notes Vol. VII #1 pp.8-10; Volume VII #2 pp 5-7) The Pontifical State ceases to exist Sept. 20, 1870, 1116 years after its beginning in 754 A.D.

--FINIS--

On October 8, 1970, Vatican will issue a set of three stamps to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization.

The set has three values, L.20, L.90, L.220.

There has been doubt cast on the issuance of stamps for the visit of Pope Paul to the Philipines and Australia. As of this date it is yes - no - maybe.

The next issue of Vatican Notes will be mailed after January 1, 1971. This is done deliberately so that they will not get buried under the Christmas mail and either be delayed and/or damaged.

MERRY CHRISTMAS !

DUES IN NOVEMBER ? We know that dues are payable by July 1.

According to our By-Laws, members who have not paid by Sept. 30 must be dropped from the Society. We drop them reluctantly and only after a second notice has been mailed to them. Many of those dropped are eventually reinstated after they realize that Vatican Notes are no longer arriving bi-monthly on schedule. Naturally we welcome them back into the fold,- but what of the work and expense involved ?

Apart from the additional "volunteer" work of compiling the list of unpaid members, of mailing notices to them, of notifying the printer to eliminate their name-plates and of finally reinstating them there is actual financial loss involved. Our printing is done by a commercial concern and their work of dropping and adding names is not done on a "volunteer" basis. The added postage and stationery must be paid for. The cost of sending NOTES to those not reinstated is an added expense. Three of the six yearly issues of VATICAN NOTES are mailed out before the non-payers are actually dropped. Therefore, this November- December issue becomes a third notice to them.

What can be done ? Shorten the "grace period" ? Send out dues envelopes earlier ? Possibly, but three things come to mind. 1- If you havent paid for 70-71 wont you please remit your \$2.00 at once to Mr. Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union tpk, Flushing, N.Y., 11366. 2- A note to all members:- When your next dues envelope appears in the spring, please recall this notice and reply promptly. 3- To those of you who do not intend to renew membership, we would appreciate it greatly if you would mail a note to our Secretary (name and address above) when dues are payable, stating that you wish to be dropped from membership - no explanation necessary - so that we will be prepared and spare the work and expense involved. However we would appreciate a reason if it involved any deficiency on our part so that we can correct it if possible.

William P. Quinn, Pres. V.P.S.

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## SOUTHERN WISCONSIN CHAPTER:-

## Officers:-

Pres. Mr. Harvey Richert  
Vice-Pres. Mr. Clarence O'Brien  
Sec.-Treas. Mrs. Winfield J. Lahey.

Meetings for the 1970-71 season will be held at the Wauwatosa Lions Club. beginning Sunday Oct. 4 at 7:30 P.M. with a Swap and Shop session.

## CHICAGOLAND CHAPTER:- Officers:-

Pres. Mr. Stephen J. Sieben.  
Vice-Pres. Mrs. Pearl Lieberman  
Secretary.- Mr. Tony Rizzo.  
Treasurer.-Mrs. Ruth Holys.

Directors:- Mrs. Richard Holys, Mrs. Lawrence J. Brueck, Mr. William Holton.  
Meetings for the 1970-71 season started with a meeting on Monday, Sept, 28 at 7:30 P.M. at the LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle & Madison. The room number will be posted in the corner of the mirror of Dr. Matejka's office, Room 216.

## EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER:-

## Officers:-

Pres.- Charles Czedik  
Vice.Pres.- Anthony Paonessa  
Sec. - Arthur Galius  
Treas. - Mrs. Gertrude Gumpbright.

Meetings in the fall are the last Sundays of Sept., Oct., November; in the spring the first Sundays of April, May and June, 2:30 P.M. at St. Monica's Church Hall, South Boston - except October meeting which is at St. Richards Church Hall in Danvers.