9-1-1965

The Marian Philatelist, Whole No. 20

A. S. Horn

W. J. Hoffman

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.udayton.edu/imri_marian_philatelist

Recommended Citation
https://ecommons.udayton.edu/imri_marian_philatelist/20

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Marian Library Special Collections at eCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Marian Philatelist by an authorized administrator of eCommons. For more information, please contact frice1@udayton.edu, mschlangen1@udayton.edu.
NEW ISSUES

BELGIUM: (A-5) Issued May 27, 1965, 1 fr. value, for observance of 350th anniversary of AFFLIGEM ABBEY. Design pictures staircase in the Abbey, after a photo by Daams. It was at this Abbey that Our Lady appeared to St. Bernard: "Ave Maria ... Ave Bernard."

SPAIN: (A-6) Issued May 31, 1965, SEVILLE CATHEDRAL and LA GIRALDA, 80 cts. value. (See illustration and article on page 66-7).

SPAIN: (A-6) Issued July 26, 1965, 50 cts. value. SYNAGOGUE SANTA MARIA LA BLANCA, in Toledo. (See illustration and article on page 65).

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

GERMANY: To be released August 28, 1965, 40 pfq. value; design pictures REGINA MARTYRUM CHURCH in Berlin.

TOGO: To be released at the end of August, 1965, set of five diamond-shaped stamps, honoring New York World's Fair. The 50 fr. stamp depicts Michelangelo's PIETA.

NEW ZEALAND: The 1965 Christmas stamp will depict Murillo's "Two Trinitities," also known as "THE HOLY FAMILY." Original in the London National Gallery. It is not known at present if the stamp will show the entire painting. Stamp to be placed on sale October 11; 3 pence value.

MARIAN POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

BELGIUM:
33. May 27, 1965, Diest. ROSARY, CROSS, BOOK (Rule of the Jesuits). "St. John Barchmans 1599-1621, 5-27-65, Diest." Special cancellation used on first day of issue of stamp honoring this saint. He is the Patron of Flemish students, and in some countries also of altar boys.

34. June 5, 1965. Klerken. MADONNA STATUE IN FRONT OF THE INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS, SURROUNDED BY ANGELS AMID SNAPED EARS OF CORN. "Klerken Girtty, Maria Ter Engelen, 5-6-65," (Local Festivities at Klerken, West Flanders.) The Institute is dedicated to educating psychologically disturbed and spastic children, hence the snapped ears.


38. May 26, 1965, Vaduz. CROSS ABOVE MARIAN SYMBOL "M." "Issue Date April 22, 1965, Vaduz." Special cancellation used on first day issue of the Madonna stamp; also used on postal cards depicting coats-of-arms of Liechtenstein principals released same day. (Additional data contained in article on page 68).

SPAIN:


Illustrations on following page. Acknowledgement is given to Mr. Jozef Peeters for data on Belgian cancellations, and to Mr. Josef Franz Aumann for Liechtenstein cancellation; also to Mr. Antonio Benet for item from Spain, and Father Anheuser for item from Germany.
The original of this image is venerated in Rome. In 1541 Paul III gave to St. Ignatius of Loyola the ancient church in which was venerated an image, by the sculptor P. Cavallini, with the title "Madonna della Strada." Upon demolition of the ancient church, the image was placed in the "Cesu Church" in Rome, in a chapel built by G. Valerian. It was crowned in 1638. Its title stems from having been placed in a small niche or shrine above the street.

Cancellation issued to commemorate 25th anniversary of the "Congregation Nuestra Senora de la Estrada and St. Ignatius of Loyola for Employers and Workers." Congregation founded Feb. 2, 1940. Members formed philatelic and numismatic groups, holding their first exhibit in 1948, and since then have held one each year.

CAMPIONE D'ITALIA - Michel #12

Kay Ziegler, of Fine Arts Philatelist, tells us that although not visible on the stamp (illustrated in July 1965 issue), there is a Madonna and Child statue, flanked by Sts. Es- teria and Grata, in the pyramidal tabernacle atop the arched triforium of the vestibule.

The article on the Campione stamps identified the building adjoining St. Mary Major Basilica in Bergamo as "College Chapel." Further re- search discloses that this is known as the "Colleoni Chapel," so named after Bartolommeo Colleoni, famous Condottiere, who had it erect- ed as a monument to himself. It is the work of Amadeo between 1470-76, and its interior was done by Tiepolo.

1941 PLESKAU: OUR LADY OF TENDERNESS

The March 1965 issue carried an article on this issue. Mr. Jozef Peeters has written us that the icon of Ljubjatowa is now in the Tretjakow Museum, Moscow.

PIETA is an Italian word designating an image, carved in stone, cast in metal, or sometimes painted, of Mary mourning over the body of her dead Son. She is represented seated, with the body lying across her knees. Such images began to be common at the end of the middle ages as a result of popular devotion to the compassion and sorrows of Our Lady. The images seem to have originated in Germany.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

September 1, 1965
OUR LADY'S ORDER IN STAMPS
By A Carmelite Nun

The oldest religious order in the Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary is the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Stamps telling the history would make an interesting addition to a Marian collection. More than twenty countries have issued stamps related to the Order. The greatest number of these came from Spain and Portugal.

Mount Carmel, in Palestine, made sacred by the memory of Elias, is where the Order first came into being. Elias is honored in Carmel as our Father and founder. Most of the older Orders took the name of their founder, but not so Carmel. From earliest times the hermits who followed the spirit of Elias were known as Brothers of Our Lady. Benedict XIII gave permission for the statue of Elias to be placed in the Vatican among the Founders of Religious Orders.

The Crusaders found the hermits in their solitude on Mount Carmel and some of them were so attracted by their life they joined them. Soon they were urged to make foundations in Europe. Before 1212, foundations had been made in England. In 1244 when the Saracens overcame the united forces of Christendom the hermits were forced to leave their beloved Mount and seek refuge in Europe.

St. Simon Stock, an Englishman, was elected first general of the Order after its migration to the west. On many occasions Our Lady has shown her deep affection for the Carmelites, one of these being her appearance to St. Simon Stock in 1251 when she presented to him the Scapular of the Order as a token of the privileges she obtained for him and for all Carmelites; the scapular was a sign of salvation, a safeguard in dangers, a pledge of peace and of her special protection until the end of time. Following this appearance of Our Lady to St. Simon Stock, the Carmelite Order spread extraordinarily throughout Europe and eventually to the rest of the world.

Portugal has issued five series of stamps honoring her national hero Blessed Nuno Alvarens, who died a Carmelite. Blessed Nuno was Generalissimo of the Portuguese Army. During his lifetime as a soldier and General he built many sanctuaries in honor of Our Lady. But the most magnificent was erected by him in Lisbon, the capitol, to honor Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The last eight years of his life were spent as a Carmelite Brother in the Lisbon Carmel.

The Madonna design from Portugal issued in 1946 is taken from a statue of The Immaculate Conception in the parish church at Vila Vicosa built at the request of Blessed Nuno. It is very likely that the statue encloses a smaller stone sculptured Madonna brought from England by Blessed Nuno.

In 1306, the Carmelites at their General Chapter proposed that the Feast of The Immaculate Conception of Our Lady be designated as the Patronal Feast of the Order. The Feast was magnificently celebrated when the Popes were at Avignon. The Pontifical Court would come to the Carmelites each year to assist at the celebrations on December 8th. In 1340 the Pope and his Entourage were celebrating the feast and it would seem that the custom came from the Carmelites.
One circumstance that favored the establishment of the Carmelite Nuns was the papal mission and canonical visitation carried out in Germany and the Low Countries by Cardinal Nicola Cusanus in 1451. In the course of his visitation, the Cardinal ordered that all pious women who were living in communities without a definite Rule should choose one of the approved Rules and affiliate themselves to one of the existing Orders. Grasping the opportunity, a group of women who were living under the direction of the Carmelite Fathers of Celadria and had their abode near the Carmelite Church, asked for affiliation to the Order. In view of their petition, the Prior General then obtained from Pope Nicholas V the faculty to establish the Second Order of nuns alongside the First Order of the priests and brothers.

Two saints called Teresa have been honored on stamps: The Spanish Carmelite who reformed the Order 400 years ago, and the French Carmelite who in 1688 entered the Order in Lisieux at the age of fifteen and dying nine years later, and has become the most popular saint of modern times - The Little Flower of Jesus, named Patroness of all the missions by Pius XI with St. Francis Xavier.

St. John of the Cross, the first friar of the Discalced Carmelite reforms, who worked with St. Teresa of Avila, and who was declared a Doctor of the universal church by Pius XI, has also been honored on a set of stamps from Spain.

After St. Teresa's death, St. Francis de Sales wrote to Pope Clement VIII to ask permission for a Monastery of Discalced Carmelites in Paris. The Spanish nuns came and made several foundations in France.

In 1606 the Infanta Isabella, who with her consort, Albert, ruled over the Netherlands, made pressing solicitations to obtain Discalced Carmelites in her dominions. Venerable Ann of Jesus made the first foundation in Brussels. Many foundations were made in the Netherlands, among them Hoogstraten. Hoogstraten is of particular interest to us in America because the first community of religious women in the thirteen colonies was founded by three American girls who had entered there. In 1790 they returned to America with one English Carmelite and opened a monastery at Port Tobacco, Maryland, which is now being restored. This year Carmelite Nuns in America will celebrate the 175th anniversary of the erection of the first monastery in the United States.

So far as we know, the first Discalced Carmelite Friar to set foot on American soil was Father Andrew of The Assumption, who accompanied Don Sebastian Viscayno from Spain to explore the coast line of California. Two Carmelite Fathers accompanied this expedition. Bishop Currier in "Carmel in America" says, "The first Mass in California was said at San Diego by these Fathers on November 10, 1602." After leaving San Diego the expedition sailed up the coast, and on approaching Monterey the evident likeness to Mount Carmel in Palestine so enraptured the Fathers that they named the beautiful promontory "Carmel," a name it bears to this day. They landed and said Mass on December 16th before journeying farther. The Carmelites won the hearts of the Indians and taught them to love the name of Carmel's Queen. Within the Old Carmel Mission repose the remains of the saintly Franciscan, Father Junipero Serra. Three centuries later their sisters, the Carmelites, came to California to remain, and the Carmelite Fathers soon followed.

A living Carmelite not pictured in the habit but who has been a member of the Order for some years in Portugal is Lucy. She is pictured as one of the three children on the stamps of Portugal issued in honor of Our Lady of Fatima. At Fatima, on October 5, 1917, Lucy tells us she saw Our Lady standing as it were in the sun, clad in the Carmelite habit, extending her Brown Scapular down to the crowd. This was her last appearance to the three children.
The last apparition of Our Lady at Lourdes was on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, July 16. Several countries have issued stamps with churches dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

**CHECKLIST OF STAMPS OF THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of Issue</th>
<th>Scott Catalog Nos.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Lithuania</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>25, B-13, B-17, J4</td>
<td>Holy Gate of Vilna, where the Madonna was venerated until removed to nearby church of St. Teresa in care of the Carmelite Fathers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy, 1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>143, 65, 1</td>
<td>St. Teresa of Jesus and Seal of the Discalced Carmelites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovrpts: Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Holy Gate of Vilna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Monastery of Batalha founded as thanksgiving for battle won by Blessed Nuno at Aljubarrota (1385).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Blessed Nuno at battle of Atoleiros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrenaica</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blessed Nuno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland, 1925-26</td>
<td></td>
<td>227, 234</td>
<td>Statue of The Immaculate Conception in parish church at Vila Vicosa built at request of Blessed Nuno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal, 1926</td>
<td></td>
<td>378, 380, 382, 388</td>
<td>Lucy, one of the 3 children of the Fatima Apparition who is now a Carmelite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovrpts: Azores</td>
<td></td>
<td>397A, 397K</td>
<td>Blessed Nuno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td></td>
<td>259, 261, 263</td>
<td>Statute of The Immaculate Conception in parish church at Vila Vicosa built at request of Blessed Nuno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal, 1928</td>
<td></td>
<td>440, 446, 450</td>
<td>Blessed Nuno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azores</td>
<td></td>
<td>287, 293, 297</td>
<td>St. Francis de Sales, wrote to Pope Clement VIII asking permission for Discalced Carmelite Nuns to come to France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal, 1931</td>
<td></td>
<td>534-9, 549-54</td>
<td>St. Elias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal, 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>671-4, 674a</td>
<td>Visit of Cuiru (Jose de Silva Lisboa), Carmelite Tertiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola, 1948</td>
<td></td>
<td>315-18</td>
<td>Addeoato Giovanni Cardinal Piazza. Stamp issued to commemorate his visit to Brazil as Papal Legate. Born in Italy in 1844, he studied with the Carmelites and was ordained a priest in the Carmelite Order in 1908, consecrated Bishop in 1937. In 1954 was Papal Legate to Marian Congress in San Paulo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal, 1949</td>
<td></td>
<td>698, 701a</td>
<td>Seal of Carmelite Order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>393, 421,443,484,494</td>
<td>Church on Hill of Carmel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovrpts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella founded first house of Discalced Nuns in the Netherlands, 1607.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City, 1936</td>
<td></td>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City, 1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>C3, C7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, 1936</td>
<td></td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, 1954</td>
<td></td>
<td>804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, 1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala, 1937</td>
<td></td>
<td>C49, C73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>C118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, 1933</td>
<td></td>
<td>B140, B301, B302, B302A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>B616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country - Year of Issue</td>
<td>Scott Catalog Nos.</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, 1948</td>
<td>8-451-54</td>
<td>Chevremont Basilica and Convent (seal), Madonna of Mount Carmel. Surtax went to aid the Basilica of the Carmelite Fathers at Chevremont.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1940</td>
<td>8-114, 8-118</td>
<td>Oath of the Besieged before Gate of Carmel; Carmelite priest pictured on stamp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1936</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>University of Salamanca - St. Teresa received the title of Doctor of the Church through courtesy of the University of Salamanca, of which she is considered the Patroness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1946</td>
<td>745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1953</td>
<td>797</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1953</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>Luis de Leon, first editor of the works of St. Teresa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1942</td>
<td>721-3</td>
<td>St. John of the Cross, first Discalced Carmelite Father.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1962</td>
<td>1105-7</td>
<td>St. Teresa of Avila and first Monastery of the Discalced Carmelite Nuns. There is the seal of the Carmelite Order on front of the Monastery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1962</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>St. Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin St. Teresa dedicated 13 Monasteries to this saint. He is Protector of the Order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1964</td>
<td>1248-1261</td>
<td>14-stamp set as tribute to Marine activities, issued on Feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Patroness of Naval activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta, 1951</td>
<td>232-4</td>
<td>St. Simon Stock, General of Carmelite Order. Issued to commemorate 700th anniversary of the presentation of the Scapular to this saint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel, 1952</td>
<td>C7-8</td>
<td>Panoramic view of Mount Carmel on which is also seen the Sea of Carmel and the City of Haifa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, 1955</td>
<td>C-282</td>
<td>University of Salamanca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, 1956</td>
<td>C-296</td>
<td>Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili, 1961</td>
<td>332, C-219</td>
<td>Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, National Monument. Statue of Our Lady can be seen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama, 1962</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal, 1964</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>St. Therese Church, Dakar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique, 1963</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>Ship &quot;Santa Teresa.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Cancellations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina, 1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>Our Lady of Mount Carmel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, 1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bust of St. John of the Cross.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, 1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basilica of St. Therese, &quot;Center of World Piety.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, meter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carmel, California.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This, and its succeeding supplements, written by Wilfred J. Hoffman and edited by Father A. S. Horn, is a reference work on Madonna Stamps for collectors and a guide for Judges. It has been painstakingly researched and kept up to date.

As a dealer, specializing in the theme, we have spent a good many years in building a supply of the stamps which are listed and described. Our admiration for its completeness and accuracy grows as time goes on.

As we have said before, the scarce stamps grow scarcer and the common ones remain common. Therefore, we continue to advise the acquisition of the scarce ones first, even though the cost seems high at any given time.

We may as well admit that none of us can foretell the future, but one sure way to meet it is to acquire all the new Madonna Stamps when they are issued. Although we are almost overwhelmed by the task of supplying these to a large group of collectors, we will continue for a while to accept new COROS customers for the service.

---

HOW MANY OF OUR READERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING UNUSED SETS?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Set Number</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>572-73</td>
<td>$4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>261-3</td>
<td>9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>B86-91</td>
<td>10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>262-73</td>
<td>18.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>717-20</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>724-32</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARSHALL H. WILLIAMS

Life Member of COROS No. 18

98 East Rock Road
New Haven 11, Conn. 06511

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST -63- September 1, 1965
The March 1964 issue, page 30, solicited information concerning this issue, the design of which is believed to depict "Our Lady of Sorrows." The illustration accompanying the article was of a mint stamp, and the question was whether this stamp could be used for postal purposes. Perhaps the following information, as well as a few observations, may help put the Madonna collector on the right track in obtaining further details on this issue.

Recently I obtained a complete set of such stamps or seals, 3 values (0.10 Es., 1.00 Es., and 1.50 Es.); they were cancelled, which affirms they have been used. Date of the cancellation is "10.8.54 9h at Lourenco, Marques." At the top of the cancellation we read "Posta Aerea Mozambique." Whether they were used alone or in addition to other stamps is a question I am unable to answer.

These stamps recall another issue of voluntary stamps which appeared in the former Portuguese enclave in India. They bear the inscription "Assistencia Publica," and depict a lady without a halo but with a child. These, however, are real charity stamps. Once I was told the design depicted a statue of Our Lady in the Cathedral of Goa, but have never been able to confirm this allegation. Is there any connection between these two issues in these two Portuguese territories? Who knows.

All this reminds me of an incident which happened at Christmas in 1958 in the Union of South Africa, a neighbor of Mozambique, and concerns the yearly Charity issue. The following is a passage from the well-known "Deutsche Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde," No.25/1958, page 1548, by Rogalla Hamburg:

"THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION WITHDRAWS CHARITY STAMPS. The sale of charity stamps in the Union of South Africa, which were sold during the Christmas season for the benefit of the anti-tuberculosis fund, has been suspended by the Dutch Reformed Church because these stamps were considered as disguised propaganda for the Catholic Church. The series pictured an image of the Madonna with a halo and the Child. The Executive Committee of the South African Christmas Stamp Foundation suspended the postal sale of the criticized stamps and announced the release of a new set, which were stamps left over from a previous year but overprinted with a new date. This announcement was made a few hours after the Committee had declared that the series could not be withdrawn because it was impossible in such a short time to print new stamps, and yet the proceeds from the stamp sale were urgently needed for the home for children suffering from tuberculosis. Subsequently, prices are quickly rising. In the meantime, large orders were taken for the "Madonna-Child" stamps after the postal sale had been suspended. A dealer in Johannesburg had proposed to buy all the suspended stamps which were offered him and to retail them in order to compete with the official overprinted stamps which contained the picture of Santa Claus."

What should be the thought about these South African Charity Stamps? They are for sale at the post office, and they constitute a free or voluntary surtax on correspondence, and they have been cancelled if cleaved.

Is the Mozambique stamp in question also such a stamp, or is it one of the voluntary issues, such as that released by Peru in 1957? Perhaps only the Portuguese Post Office would be able to give some explanation.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

September 1, 1965
The issue commemorates a National Monument in Spain. Unfortunately the stamp design shows only the interior arches, but the maximum card includes the reredos. From Father Damien we learn that the title "Santa Maria la Blanca" is the Spanish equivalent for "Our Lady of The Snows."

In appreciation for financial assistance to Spanish Kings, Spanish Jewry was invited to form communities and erect Synagogues for their religious services. Thus it was that several were built, but SANTA MARIA LA BLANCA is the oldest and best preserved.

Having no architectural style of their own, Jewish builders adopted that of the country they lived in. "Santa Maria la Blanca" was built in 1180 by the princely son of Rabbi Joseph, son of Soanan who was tax-gatherer or treasurer of Alfonso VIII. It is an excellent work in the Mudejar style, emphasizing the Moorish influence. Although devastated by a fire in 1250, it was rebuilt and served as a Synagogue until 1405.

In 1406 it was converted to a Christian Temple and used by St. Vincent Ferrer to preach in. About 1550, Cardinal Siliceo ordered it restored, and at this time three chapels were installed in the main nave, as well as the Sanctuary and reredos, the latter being the work of Sevillian artists Bautista Vasquez and Vergara the Elder (1556). Cardinal Siliceo founded there a refuge or asylum for unfortunate women.

In 1791 it was converted to military barracks, housing the infantry, and from 1798 also served as a military warehouse. Military use of the Synagogue lasted some fifty years. In 1841 Spain declared it a National Monument and began restoration; final work was completed not too long ago, and included the door and ceiling which are of larchmont wood.

Entrance is through a forecourt. The interior has a nave, double aisles and three apses. There are 28 horseshoe arches, in Moorish style, held by 32 octagonal piers; the columns are ornamented at the top by elaborate pine cones, etc., and the bases are equally ornamented. The second row pillars contain colorful and beautiful Moorish tilework; the altar steps are also of tile, and the floor is blue tilework. The arches are elaborately decorated, showing the Mudejar influence. Seven round openings in the side walls and small openings in the west wall provide light.

The reredos of the center altar still show some damage, but it is a fine work from the 17th century, said to be the work of Berruguete's pupils. It contains bas-reliefs of "La Magdalena," "The Sibila," in the lower part, "The Nativity," "The Annunciation," "Adoration of the Magi," and "Flight into Egypt; in the upper part; at the center top is a medallion of "The Holy Trinity."

(Acknowledgement extended to Senor Antonio Benet, Valencia, Spain, for the philatelic material, to Father Damien for use of Spanish histories and encyclopedias, and to Kay Ziegler, FINE ARTS PHILATELIST, for reference material.)

LITERATURE: "1965 Supplement, THE VIRGIN MARY ON STAMPS, by Trajano Popesco, Madrid, Spain." This first supplement to Mr. Popesco's CATALOG OF MARIAN STAMPS has just been published. It contains 89 pages of the new issues and the price changes, with brief descriptions in Spanish, French, English and German. All new items are illustrated. We recommend the Catalog for Marian collectors. Price is $1.50 and it may obtained from EDITORA "CARPATIO," Calle de Villanueva, Madrid 1, Spain. Original Catalog was published in 1964, titled "La Virgen Maria y su Culto en Los Sellos de Correos," CATALOGO MARIANO.
The history of both goes back to 1171. In that year Almohade Yusuf el Mansur built the Great Mosque for the Muslims occupying that part of Spain at the time. After the reconquest of Seville in 1248 by Ferdinand III, the Mosque was converted to Christian services, and to this end it was divided into two Parts: one for the Chapel of Our Lady St. Mary and one for the Church of the City, on whose altar was placed an image of the Virgin titled "La Senora de la Sede," (Our Lady of the See). Reference books state the Cathedral is dedicated to "La Senora de la Sede," but its correct title is CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION.

In 1401 the Chapter decided to erect on the site of the Mosque a new church. The rectangular shape of the Cathedral results from using the exact site plan of the Mosque. Work was begun in 1506, however, the original architects are unknown. The dome collapsed in 1511 and was rebuilt by Juan Gil de Hontanon. Principal Sacristies, Chapter Room, and Royal Chapel were added in 16th centuries. Earthquakes weakened the structure, and after the roof fell in 1901 restorations began, being completed in 1910.

It is a massive edifice of great dignity, elegance and strength, crowned with numerous pinnacles. Gothic in style, its interior resembles a Hall Church. Some 380 feet long and 250 feet wide, with nave 53 feet wide and 119 feet high, and aisles 36 feet wide, it covers an area of 124,000 square feet, ranking second to St. Peter's, Rome.

After the outer walls were completed, it took four centuries to adorn and embellish it with the result that it is a repository of artistic treasures, and to enumerate them would require pages. It contains 74 stained glass windows, ranging from 15th to 19th centuries, the first being done by Cristobal Aleman. It contains 7 naves with 40 pillars supporting the roof. There are 9 entrances, with the main one being on the west, considered "modern." There is located OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION, by Ricardo Bellver (1885). To the left is the Door of St. John the Baptist, and to the right "Door of The Nativity," both with excellent statuary by Lorenzo Mercadante (1464-67) and Pedro Millan (1500).

The Royal Chapel, begun in 1541 and completed in 1576, by Martin Gainza, has on its high altar the "Virgen de los Reyes," a 13th century figure said to have been given by St. Louis of France to Ferdinand III. On the crypt of St. Ferdinand in the Panteon is a small 13th century ivory statuette, "La Virgen de las Batallas," (The Virgin of the Battles), and said to have been carried by Ferdinand on his saddlebow.

The Capilla Mayor contains a magnificent retable, a masterpiece of Gothic woodcarving, containing 45 niches depicting scenes from the lives of Christ, the Blessed Mother, and Sevillian saints. This magnificent work was begun in 1482 by Dancart and completed in 1564, with additional work by other artists. The center niche contains a 16th century silver-gilt statue of LA VIRGEN DE LA SOLE, said to have been given to the Cathedral by St. Ferdinand. The silver tabernacle is a work by F. Alfaro. At the top is a life-size Calvary Group.

The number of statues, paintings, windows, etc. of Our Lady in the Cathedral total 96, and there are 37 different chapels.
LA GIRALDA: A mosque must have a minaret for the muezzin to call the faithful to prayer. The one for the Great Mosque was built in 1186 by Jabir; it was 54 feet square, had walls 8 feet thick, and was 230 feet high. When the Mosque was converted to a Christian Church the minaret became a belfry under the patronage of Sts. Justa and Rufina. The Renaissance style open bell chamber and diminishing stages above it were added about 1568 by Fernando Ruiz. The north side still contains some faded paintings by Luis de Vargas. Its present height is 275 feet, which includes the 13-foot statue of LA FE (The Faith), by Bartolome Morel, 1568, holding in one hand the banner of Constantine and in the other a palm of victory. It is actually a weathervane, or "Girardillo," and from this the tower derives its name. It is a masterpiece of architectural design with its balconies, its panels of open arabesque brickwork and its arched openings. Above the bell stage, on the four sides, are the words from Proverbs xviii, 10: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower."

(Acknowledgement is given Antonio Benet, Valencia, Spain, for philatelic material and data, and to Kay Ziegler, FINE ARTS PHILATELIST, for use of reference material.)

NOJEX EXHIBIT - Newark, New Jersey
October 15-17, 1965

The New Jersey Chapter of COROS is actively participating in this Stamp Exhibit, and invite members to enter their collections.

Unfortunately, we did not have the data available for the July 1, 1965 issue, however, the New Jersey Chapter has arranged for the following awards to be given at NOJEX:

Trophy for Best Madonna Exhibit.
Barbara Mueller Award for Best Protestant Theme.
Maurice Apfelbaum Award for Best on Printed Pages.
3 Plaques for Excellence for Next Best Madonnas.
3 Plaques for Best non-Madonnas.
6 Plaques "Awards of Merit."

In addition to the above, the Marian Philatelic Study Group is sponsoring a Trophy for the "Best Marian Collection," to be awarded by the NOJEX Judges.

Our thanks to the New Jersey Chapter for their zealous efforts to have an outstanding "Religion on Stamps" showing at NOJEX.

PERU: MONASTERY OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS

This January 18, 1935 issue (Scott C-7), commemorates the 4th centenary of the founding of Lima. The 35 cts. stamp pictures Mt. San Cristobal, at the top of which is a very heavy cross. At the foot of the mountain is a Franciscan Monastery and Church, built by lay brother Andre Corzo, outside the walls of Lima between 1590-95, and dedicated to OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS. The natives call it "Monastery of the Diacalced." Its first Guardian was St. Francis Solanus, a great and highly venerated Patron of So. America.

...Mr. & Mrs. Frank H. Benjert ...

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST
After a lapse of 17 years a new 10 franc MADONNA stamp has appeared. On it we see the MADONNA OF SCHELLENBERG. It dates from the year 1700 and adorned the facade of a farmer's home in Schellenberg. Later it became a part of the Nigg collection, and today is in the Liechtensteinisches Landmuseum in Vaduz. Records in the museum state that the statue is a masterpiece of Austrian baroque, but its exact origin is unknown. The statue is considered one of the nicest testimonials of the art of the times.

The first day of issue cancellation, with the first letter of the name of Mary with a cross above should not be overlooked by collectors. The new postal card series with pictures and coats-of-arms of the principalities of Liechtenstein also appeared on April 22, and the first day of issue cancellation with the Marian symbol was also available for the card series. Collectors could secure these cancellations for 10 Rappen. For this friendly consideration, collectors should give thanks to the "St. Gabriel Guild."

(Extracted from an article by Norbert Thiele, Wahrstapel, which appeared in the June 1965 issue of the German GABRIEL, and translated by Mr. & Mrs. Frank Benjert.)

GOLD MEDAL FOR THEMATIC COLLECTING Won at WIPA EXHIBIT - June 1965

How does one mount an award-winning collection? How did the winner become a Madonna stamp collector? These were questions we put to Rev. Father Frans De Troyer.

He began collecting in 1959 while teaching religion, and to make classes interesting he brought to class stamps picturing the Blessed Virgin. Then one of his pupils brought him a periodical containing pictures of stamps, and in the periodical he read about the St. Gabriel Guild in Belgium, which interested him to the extent that he became a serious collector.

He mounted his first exhibit for the 1960 GABRIEL Exhibition in Munich; to quote his remarks, "My exhibit was a "beauty" because I tried to explain each stamp with a beautiful photo!"

He became acquainted with Mr. Ruttiman, a noted Madonna collector, and learned the basis for a good thematic collection, and

Father Clement Anheuser's "Maria Konigin der Welt" provided the idea that stamps and philatelic material prove Mary is really "Queen of The World."

Encouraged by Mr. Ruttiman, Father De Troyer submitted a 300-page exhibit for TEMEX '61 in Buenos Aires, and unexpectedly received the Award of His Eminence Cardinal Caggiano. As with all collectors, this further stimulated his interest and collecting. The Exhibit also received the International Gold Medal in Belgium, and to commemorate this event, the government of the Province of East Flanders invited the Exhibit to Gent. A special postal cancellation was authorized for this event, and read "Madonnaerzameling F.D.T."

Developed further by new additions and acquisitions, Father De Troyer's Exhibit won the Gold Medal at MELUSINA in 1963, at Istanbul in 1963, and he was invited to participate in the Court of Honor in Paris in 1964, and in the Class of Honor at Vienna (WIPA Exhibit, June 1965). It was the first thematic collection permitted admittance in these classes.

Father De Troyer was invited to show his exhibit at Aalst, at Ninove (his home), during 1963, at Lede in 1965, and will be showing it in Antwerp this October. At each of these, a special Madonna postal cancellation has been authorized; however, cancellations now will show only "Madonnaerzameling" since he prefers that it not be a personal tribute but a "Tribute to Our Lady- Queen of The World."

He answered our questions not in the sense of personal edification, but simply to show that it is possible to put a religious idea into the heart of an International Exhibition. From the 200,000 people who lined up to see the Court and Class of Honor at the WIPA Exhibit, one can't help but wonder how many thousands came within the sphere of the influence of the Madonna - the only religious exhibit at the Hofburg Palace although there were several others in the religious field at the Fair Building.

Father De Troyer also sent some negatives of his pages; unfortunately, after having them developed we were not able to use them. Perhaps we will try again at some future time.

Articles by Father De Troyer on "How to Mount a Thematic Collection" appeared in previous issues of THE MARIAN PHILATELIST. We appreciate his sharing his knowledge with us, and also for so graciously answering our questions of "how" and "why."

PLEASE PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

-68- September 1, 1965
Only one government issued stamps to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the giving of the Scapular to St. Simon Stock at the Carmelite Priory at Aylesford, England, on July 16, 1251, and that was the British Crown Colony of Malta. A single design was used for the three stamps.

As the Blessed Virgin gave the Scapular to St. Simon she used the words: "Receive, my beloved son, this habit of thy order: this shall be to thee and to all other Carmelites a privilege, that whosoever dies clothed in this Scapular shall not suffer eternal fire." The wearing of this special habit takes for granted that the wearer has dedicated his life to God's service, consistent of course with his state of life, lay or religious, and that he persist in this resolution. On account of this great privilege many distinguished Englishmen, such as Edward II, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and many others of the nobility, secretly wore the Carmelite Scapular under their clothing and died wearing it.

The design for the stamps was taken from a painting in the Carmelite Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Valletta, Malta. It shows the Madonna enthroned, holding the Infant Jesus on her left arm whilst with her right she presents the Scapular to St. Simon Stock, who stands to the left. The saint to the right is St. Agatha, the famous Virgin Martyr from Sicily, who died of her wounds in prison in the year 250.

St. Simon Stock was born in 1165 and died in 1265. Because St. Simon and St. Agatha appear in the same painting, the story started the rounds that it was donated by a married couple, the man with the name of Simon and the wife with that of Agatha, but there is no proof for this story. Below the scallop-shaped cloud which supports the Blessed Mother will be seen the figures of Poor Souls in Purgatory. This is the only instance where this feature is found on a stamp.

The painting, entitled "OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL," occupies the place of honor on the principal altar of the magnificent church dedicated to her under this title in Valletta, capital of Malta. The Carmelite Prior, Father John Vella, started to build the church under the direction of Gerome Cassar, architect to the Hospitallers, in 1570. Father Vella acquired the painting from a Carmelite church in Sicily at this time. Although it is not known with any certainty who painted the picture, some attribute it to the Florence artist, Filippo Palladini. The picture was crowned by the Vatican Chapter on July 15, 1881. On May 13, 1895 the church was raised to the dignity of a Minor Basilica. It is still in charge of the Carmelites and adjoins the Carmelite Priory.

The question is asked, 'Why call this picture of the Blessed Virgin giving the Scapular to St. Simon Stock 'Our Lady of Mount Carmel' when the incident took place in England? The fact is that this designation goes back into the history of the origin of the Carmelites. The Order is traced back to the original monastery on Mount Carmel in Israel, and it is recorded that the monks tore down an old oratory and built a new chapel in honor of the first Virgin (Mary) consecrated to God, in the year 86. The chapel was built near the fountain of Elias, and it was here that the Carmelite Order was founded. Mount Carmel is not an isolated mountain, but a long range of hills 14 miles in extent and 4 or 5 miles wide. The only part visited by ordinary tourists is the western end where stands the ancient Carmelite Monastery. Just this portion of Mount Carmel appears on a 1952 airmail stamp of Israel. Haifa Bay is seen in the foreground.

(Extracted from an article by Father Horn which appeared in the April 1955 issue of QUEEN OF THE MISSIONS).
MARIAN CHURCHES IN FINLAND
The August 1964 issue of GABRIEL LATINOAMERICANO contained an article by Prof. F. Hallundsted, Copenhagen, Denmark, entitled "Churches of the Scandinavian Countries," which identified three Finland churches as Marian:
1929, Scott 156, Cathedral of Our Lady, Turku, built 1229.
1946, Scott 255, Cathedral of Our Lady, Porvoo, built 1415.
1959, Scott 360, Interior, Cathedral of Our Lady, Porvoo.

SCOTT CATALOG NUMBERS FOR RECENT ISSUES
PANAMA: Scott has now listed the February 1964 22-stamp set of world-famous Churches issued to commemorate the Second Vatican Council, and has assigned catalog numbers C300-321. The souvenir sheet of six imperf. stamps, Nos. C300, C303, C305, C320 and C321, is also listed.
HAITI: The December 15, 1964 issue, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, was overprinted "1965" and reissued in February 1965. Following are Scott numbers for the overprints: 517-20, C227-29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date Issued</th>
<th>Scott #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>University Seal</td>
<td>5-10-65</td>
<td>#743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Pieta</td>
<td>4-21-65</td>
<td>#48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Madonna</td>
<td>4-22-65</td>
<td>#395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Cathedral of The Annunciation</td>
<td>4-23-65</td>
<td>#3039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIECHTENSTEIN VARIETY: The May 1965 issue of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST contained an inquiry concerning a cover with Scott Nos. 47/49 (1920 issue, Madonna and Child), but what should have been #48 was actually #47 in rose red. The July 1965 issue of the same periodical supplied the following answer by Daniel J. Gabathuler, Davenport, Iowa: "The 50h red color error of the 1920 Madonna and Child is an error and is described and priced in the "Sieger Handbuch Und Katalog," (1953 last edition), as No. 40F, 50heller red instead of green. In addition to the 50h appearing in red instead of green, the 80h is known in blue instead of red. These were not apparently color proofs although color proofs of this issue also exist, but seem to have been issued, as evidenced by the cover with one of the errors postally cancelled."

NEW MEMBERS
W. Terry Averbeck
Anna Fornabaio
F. M. Kiefe
Stephen C. Kubanis
Mrs. Ralph Lane, Jr.
Richard Michonski
Paul Neiss
Jacqueline M. Niesbrella
Bernard J. Tondl
Mrs. Pauline E. Voss
Kay Ziegler
11832 Fairsprings Ct., Cincinnati 45246
1302 Rosedale Avenue, Bronx, New York
16815 Paeton Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48219
204 15th Street N.W., Barberton, Ohio
1230 23rd Avenue, San Francisco 22, California
P.O.Box 3024, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017
Gruener Dyk (191), (Am Reitweg), 4150 Krefeld, Germany
1335 N Street N.W., Apt. #3, Washington 5, D. C.
2195 American Avenue, Costa Mesa, California 92627
1626 Country Club Drive, Glendale, California 91208
4410 Adair Street, San Diego, California 92107

ASSOCIATE: A. B. Crowell
ASSIST: Jacqueline M. Niesbrella

MARIAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP
Chairman: Rev. A. S. Horn, 305 So. Wayne St., Fremont, Ohio 43420, U.S.A.
Editor: W. J. Hoffman, 424 Crystal View Ave. West, Orange, Calif. 92667, USA
Advertising Manager: E. T. Polodna, 1219 So. 16th St., La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601 U.S.A.
New Issue Service - Postal Cancellations only:

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST is published bi-monthly by the Marian Philatelic Study Group, at 424 Crystal View Avenue West, Orange, California 92667, U.S.A. Printed by Philatelics-International, 16001 Whittier Boulevard, Whittier, California.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: (Per Year in advance) United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 per year plus COROS membership of $3.00. Foreign, $1.50 per year plus COROS membership of $5.50.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST -70- September 1, 1965