9-1-1969

The Marian Philatelist, Whole No. 44

A. S. Horn

W. J. Hoffman

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1969, depicting views of cities of the Danube Bend, some 50 kilometers from Budapest. Three of the stamps are Marian.

(Class 8) - The 3 Ft value shows a view of Estergom. At top right is the BASILICA OF THE ASSUMPTION OF MARY.

(Class 8) - The 1 Ft is a view of the city of Szentendre. Churches, left to right, are: Sts. Peter and Paul, Csiprovaísa (left of the coat-of-arms showing "The Lamb of God;") St. John the Baptist, Opopovacska (tower and roof above the coat-of-arms); Baroque Catholic Parish Church and the Plague Cross (right of the coat-of-arms); Tower of the Greek Church of THE ANNUNCIATION (in front of parish church amidst trees; Serbian-Orthodox Bishop’s CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, Sarbona (top right).

40 F (Class 3m, 8). View of the city of Vac. On right is the CATHEDRAL OF VAC, DEDICATED TO MARY’S ASSUMPTION AND ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL. Above entrance are six figures: in the center are ST. JOSEPH AND THE VIRGIN MARY; on the sides, Sts. Peter and Paul and Sts. John and James.

ITALY: (Class 8). A 50L stamp issued June 26, 1969 noting the 50th anniversary of the Italian Philatelic Federation. Design shows the BASILICA OF SUPERGA, a Marian Votive Church. Although the stamp was not obtainable as we went to press, an article on this Votive Church is on page 62.
IRELAND: (Class 2). A single stamp, 1s value, issued September 1, 1969. Design depicts contemporary Irish art, and is a stained glass window of the College Chapel at Eton. The upper portion is a CRUCIFIXION, and the lower portion is a Last Supper. It is the work of Irish artist Evie Hone (1894-1955) and is considered to be "perhaps the most relevant Irish contribution in the 20th century to the main stream of European art." The artist was born in Dublin and was a member of a family which for 200 years was associated with the arts in Ireland. (Data supplied by Alfred Langenbach, Dublin).


The 5.00 dinar value shows the VIRGIN SAVING SEAMEN FROM DISASTER ON A DISMANTLED SHIP, a 16th century Icon. Location of original not known at present.

LIBERIA: (Class 1). An 8-stamp Famous Paintings set issued June 26, 1969. The 35c value in the set reproduces the famous SISTINE MADONNA by Raphael. The entire painting is reproduced on the stamp design, and reported to be in the exact colors as the original, which is in the Dresden Royal Gallery. This design has appeared on several other issues, as noted on page 15 of the March 1, 1969 issue and an article is on page 68 of the September 1, 1967 issue.

MOZAMBIQUE: (Class 8). A 5-stamp set issued June 10, 1969, commemorating 400th anniver-
sary of the visit of Portuguese Poet Luis de Camoes to Mozambique. The 2,40 Esc. value shows the CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF BALUARTE. The year "1552" seen on the stamp is associated with the year he visited the chapel. Stamp received too late for illustration; will be in the November issue.

RAS AL KHAIMA: We have read in the philatelic press that the Christmas stamps issued in December of 1968 (see page 17 of March 1, 1969 issue), have been overprinted APOLLO 8 - XMAS AROUND THE MOON 25-12-68. Overprints issued perf and imperf with sheets.

RAS AL KHAIMA: A set of stamps issued February 20, 1969 honoring EFIMEX 1968 somewhat belatedly. Designs cover the top ten areas of philatelic interest. Two of the stamps are Madonnas.

The 3 Riyals value (Class 1) is a "stamp on stamp" design, and reproduces the San Marino stamp issued September 24, 1966 (Scott 653), depicting OUR LADY OF EUROPE.

The area of paintings is represented by a reproduction of THE NATIVITY (THE NEW BORN), by Georges de la Tour, seen on a French issue of June 27, 1966 (Scott 1150).

None of the Ras Al Khaima stamps available for illustrating.

SPAIN: A 4-stamp Tourism set issued July 23, 1969. Two of the stamps show Marian Churches with a miniature Madonna on one.

3 ptas (Class 8) - CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARIA. Murcia.

6 ptas (Class 3m, 8) - CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DE LA REDONDA, Logrono. Statue of THE ASSUMPTION above entrance.

Illustrations and article on page 63.

CUBA: A set of paintings on stamp was issued June 15, 1969. The 30c value reproduces (very poorly) the VIRGIN AND CHILD, by Zurbaran. The 2c value is said to be an "Annunciation," however, we do not believe this pertains to "The Annunciation to the Virgin," but the "Annunciation of Death," judging from the skeletal appearance of the "angel." Cuban stamps may not be bought, sold, imported or exchanged in the United States. We list this issue merely for information, and future reference.

The APS blacklot has been assigned the Hungary issue of Towns and Cities on Danube Bend (see pg.57) due to imperfs included with the issue. The FIP bans from FIP-sponsored exhibits all imperforate stamps released with normally perforated stamps.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

September 1, 1969
Marian Year-
Stamps of the Madonna

All pages are 8 1/2 x 11 Standard 3-ring

ORDER AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALER or write direct.

No one person has done more intensive and painstaking research into the stamps of the Madonna than the Reverend Aloysis S. Horn of Fremont, Ohio. Based on his life-long research, these pages present the historical background of Madonna stamps, including Madonna miniatures. — Printed over a light blue background of the AM (Ave Maria) Monogram and arranged alphabetically by countries. — Supplements annually, in October.

The MARIAN YEAR Pages are a separate item.

LATEST SUPPLEMENT
No. 4B
(Dec. 1968)

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K-LINE PUBLISHING, INC.
P.O. Box 159 - Berwyn, Ill. 60402

MARIAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

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THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

AUSTRIA: The 1969 Christmas stamp, having a 2S value, will depict a VIRGIN AND CHILD painting. Date of issue not known at present.

BRAZIL: Frei Virgilio Berri has informed us that the design on the 1969 Christmas stamp will depict a 400-year old MADONNA painting now in the Pilgrimage Chapel of the Convent of Penha, Vila Velha, State of Espirito Santo. A souvenir sheet and special postal cancellation will also be issued.

Frei Berri also wrote that in April 1970, their Patroness, OUR LADY OF PENHA, will be depicted on a postal issue.

NEW ZEALAND-NIUE-TOKELAU ISLANDS: NATIVITY, by Federico Fiori da Urbino Barocci, will be the design on the 1969 Christmas issues of New Zealand, Niue and Tokelau Islands, after the original in the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana, Milan. New Zealand will issue its stamp October 1, 1969, with a 2-1/2 cent value.

NORFOLK ISLAND: The 1969 Christmas stamp, to be issued October 27, 1969, with a 5c value, will show a carved mother-of-pearl plaque, set in the end of a pew in the Mission Church, with the design showing a NATIVITY.

SPAIN: Two Christmas stamps will be issued for 1969. The 1 pta will depict THE NATIVITY from the High Altar of the Gerona Cathedral of Our Lady. This altar is covered with thin gilt silver, dating to 1320-48, and contains scenes from The Life of the Virgin. The 1,50 ptas will reproduce THE ADORATION OF THE THREE KINGS, by Juan Bautista Maino (Maino), after the original in the Prado, Madrid.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA: Due for release November 1, 1969, stamps honoring Society for Propagation of the Gospels. The 2/6 value will show ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Tristan.


Issues of Dubai now being handled by Crown Agents Stamp Bureau. The above issue has been listed by Scott.

September 1, 1969
MARY POSTAL CANCELLATIONS
The following Austria and Switzerland cancellations were listed but not illustrated in the July 1, 1969 issue.

AUSTRIA:
76. Salzburg, October 9, 1968. VIEW OF THE CITY. Above letter E in ..ziel is TOWER OF FRANCISCAN CHURCH DEDICATED TO OUR DEAR LADY, a Marian Church from 8th c., parish church since 1139; tower rebuilt Baroque style 1670-80. At extreme left above the XI of Reis.. is TOWER OF BENEDICTINE ABBEY NONNBERG DEDICATED TO OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION AND ST. ERENTRAUD; Abbey founded end of 7th c., rebuilt 1463-1507, tower dates to 1711. "Salzburg - Your Destination."

SWITZERLAND:


DAHOMEY:

SPAIN:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
ARGENTINA RELIGIOUS ISSUES CATALOGUES: Sr. D. Jose Brovelli, Buenos Aires, has forwarded catalogues detailing the Argentina postal issues with Religious Motifs. Volume I (30 pgs) lists and illustrates the stamps, and Volume II (16 pgs) lists and illustrates the cancellations. We have written Mr. Brovelli for the cost of these valuable references and the method for obtaining them for interested members.

MARY, QUEEN OF THE WORLD: We have learned that Mr. Eduard Rüttmann plans to issue an addition to "Mary Konigin Der Welt," continuing the work originated by Father Anheuser and Mr. Rüttmann. We understand some English text is to be used. When more detailed information is available on this proposed publication, we will publish it for interested members.

BHUTAN: "The Angeles," by Millet, seen on 3 stamps issued July 1968, also appears on an airmail stamp having an 8 NU value, in a 4 stamp set issued August 28, 1968.
Austria: Diadem of the Madonna - The Twelve Stars of the Apocalypse - April 28, 1969

A stamp having a 3,50S value was issued by Austria on April 28, 1969 to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Council of Europe. The design pictures the Blue Flag of the Council of Europe. The April 20th issue of "Vienna Church Newspaper" (forwarded to us by Rev. Father Schwanzberger) contained an article by Richard Coudenhoven-Kalergi under the title "The Diadem of the Madonna - Europe's Apocalyptic Star-Spangled Banner." Translation of the article (by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Benjert) is as follows:

Very few are aware that the flag introduced by the Council of Europe originates from the Apocalypse, the private Revelations of St. John, which mention "the Crown of Twelve Stars." The 12th Chapter of the Revelations begins: "A great sign appeared in the heaven; a woman clothed with the sun and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars." The twelve stars mentioned in the Apocalypse today form the flag of the Council of Europe and thereby Europe itself.

Almost two thousand years separate the Apocalypse and the Council of Europe. The span across the centuries was bridged by theologians and artists. Some theologians began to identify the Woman with the crown of stars with the Madonna, although no similarity exists between these two female characters. This optional identification during the Middle Ages and modern times resulted in the Madonna often being represented with the moon under her feet and a diadem of twelve stars upon her head. The Apocalyptic Crown of Stars became the "heavenly diadem of the Madonna" in the smallest village church and into the 20th century.

The Council of Europe decided to follow the United States of America, that is: Every country should be represented by a star, except that the stars should form a crown. Then a conflict broke out between France and Germany over the number of the stars. At that time Saar was still a member of the Council of Europe, but Germany did not wish to cede them a star. The French wanted to have the Flag of Europe contain 15 stars while the Germans wanted 14 stars.

At that time it happened that the General Secretary of the Council of Europe, the Chief of the Information Division, as well as the elected official for the flag inquiry, were of the Roman Catholic Faith. They decided to raise the 12-star Diadem of the Madonna as the "Flag of the Council of Europe," and thus put Europe silently under the protection of the Mother of God. At the decisive session, the authorized official made the suggestion that in place of fourteen or fifteen stars, they unite on a decision for a "Crown of Twelve Stars." Only one member of the gathering posed the question as to why should there be only twelve stars, and the Official's laconic answer was, "For aesthetic reasons." Europe thus finally found its flag - The Diadem of the Madonna."

This blue flag of the Council of Europe with its twelve golden stars has appeared on stamps of France since 1958. The same stamp was also issued in various colors in 1959, 1963 and 1965 in different denominations; also two more stamps were issued in March of 1969. These are OFFICIAL STAMPS for the Council of Europe for use only on mail posted in the postoffice of the Council of Europe Building, Strasbourg.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ISSUES

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The Marian Philatelist -61- September 1, 1969
**CHAD: HUMAN SOLIDARITY ISSUE - April 29, 1969**

THE HOLY FAMILY, by Murillo, is seen on one of the stamps in this set, all of which have a 1F value. The original, painted c1650, oil on canvas, measuring 57-3/5 x 74 inches, is now in the Prado, Madrid. The picture is also called "The Holy Family with the Little Bird." The Christ Child holds the little bird. In this painting Murillo has placed the Holy Family in a typical family scene. The Blessed Virgin, seen at the left, has paused in her work for refreshment since she appears ready to eat the fruit in her hand. This is an allegory: the fruit represents the Redemption, and the bird in the Christ Child's hand represents the soul of man redeemed by the coming of the Child. St. Joseph is seated, with the Christ Child standing at his knee. The Child is entranced by the antics of the little dog, which Murillo said he painted into the picture to "enliven the traditional theme of the Christ Child holding the bird." The picture was part of the collection of the Queen of Spain in the 18th century.

**ITALY: VOTIVE BASILICA OF THE VIRGIN, SUPERTA - June 26, 1969 Issue**

Noting the 50th Anniversary of the Italian Philatelic Federation, Italy issued a 50 lire stamp on June 26, 1969. The design is said to include the BASILICA OF SUPERTA, which is a Marian Votive Church.

Superga is some six miles from Turin. The Basilica was erected as a Votive offering to the Virgin by Victor Amadeus II for the raising of the siege of Turin. It follows the design of a young Sicilian architect named Filippo Juvarra. The first stone was laid in 1717 and the edifice completed in 1731. Its design presents a classical temple, and its dome rises 245 feet.

The siege of Turin was raised September 7, 1706. Prior to this time, however, there was a small church on the site which was dedicated to the Virgin, and was visited by pilgrims seeking favors and graces from the Virgin. To this Virgin came Amadeus II with a prayer for the lifting of the siege. As he left the church, he saw the enemy deployed below on the plain, and noted its weak spots. With complete confidence he attacked the enemy and won a victory. Following the victorious battle, he and his cousin, Prince Eugene, returned to the small chapel, and kneeling before an image of the Virgin vowed to erect in thanksgiving for the victory a Votive Sanctuary of great dignity.
This 4-stamp set includes two stamps depicting Marian Churches. The 3 ptas value shows the CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARIA at Murcia, founded in 1358 by Bishop Penaranda on the site of a mosque. It was "modernized" in Gothic style in 1521, and its present Baroque facade, by Jaime Bort, dates to 1737. Its 310-foot tower was completed in 1521.

The 6 ptas value depicts the CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARIA DE LA REDONDA at Logrono. "Redonda" signifies that on the same site there was a polygonal church of the late Romanic epoch. It was named a Collegiate Church in 1435 and a Cathedral on August 15, 1959. Mr. Marshall Williams supplied us with information obtained from the parish priest that on the facade depicted on the stamp is an image of OUR LADY OF ASSUMPTION.

NEW MEMBERS

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REPORT ON SANDIPEX

COROS took an active part at SANDIPEX, July 16-20, 1969. The Exhibit Committee provided a booth on the floor, enabling COROS to display the wealth of material available to Collectors of Religion on Stamps. Manning the booth were Mrs. Gertrude Casper, Mrs. Florence Reeves, Mrs. Charles Nahas, Mrs. Julia Gail, Anne Stumphaus, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoffman. Out-of-towners registering were: Sr. M. Fidelma of the Cardinal Spellman Museum, Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Gibbons, Sarasota, Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Katz, Scarsdale, New York, Thomas McLaughlan, Detroit, Michigan.

Sister M. Fidelma addressed the COROS meeting on Saturday afternoon and told how the Museum was founded and is now operated. Mr. Carl P. Rueth addressed a meeting on Saturday morning. Sr. M. Fidelma was given the honor of awarding the COROS trophies at the Awards Banquet and also the Junior Awards on Saturday afternoon. There were 862 frames on display, consisting of some 13,792 mounted pages.

AWARDS

SANDIPEX-Topical: W. J. Hoffman - Bronze Medal for THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN PHILATELY UNDER HER TITLE AS PATRONESS.

W. A. Sager - Honorable Mention for CHURCHES ON STAMPS. Exhibit also received the 2nd Place COROS award.

SANDIPEX-Foreign W. J. Hoffman - Bronze Medal for THE MADONNA IN SPANISH PHILATELY - COUNTRIES: LOCAL ISSUES OF SPAIN.

SANDIPEX-Junior Nancy Freeman - THE HUMAN SUFFERING AS SHOWN IN THE SEVEN SORROWS OF MARY.

COROS COMMITTEE AWARDS:

Mrs. Florence Reeves - 1st Place (Topic) - THE FIELDS OF RELIGION IN PHILATELY.
Mrs. Charles Nahas - 1st Place (Theme) - SELECTED PAGES-LIFE AND MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST.
Kathleen M. Berry - 2nd Place - SELECTED PAGES-LITANY OF THE SAINTS.
Sr. M. Lucy, O.S.B. - 3rd Place - ST. BENEDICT AND HIS INFLUENCE THROUGH THE CENTURIES AS SEEN ON POSTAGE STAMPS.
Marceline Edger - 3rd Place - HOLY YEAR 1950 - MARIAN YEAR 1954 - WOMEN SAINTS

The COROS Revere Silver Bowl awarded to W. J. Hoffman for THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN PHILATELY-UNDER HER TITLE AS PATRONESS.

Our thanks to Marshall H. Williams for providing a supply of the Seminary of Zaragosa issue, 1937, for registering visitors to the COROS booth; to George Kobylka, of the K-Line Company, for providing samples for display of his Madonna Album, Marian Year Album, and Art on Stamps. It was also a pleasure to greet visiting COROS members, make new acquaintances and renew old ones, and to meet people in person with whom we have corresponded for a long time.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST -63- September 1, 1969
PANAMA - Tread With Caution!

We can supply the following in fine to very fine condition:

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Michel 873-5   3.00
917-22          4.50
966-71          3.40
997-1002        4.25
1028-33         3.90

The Michel 1969 Catalogue lists the sheet of Chile C219a (Scott) as #582-3 at approximately $160. We have a few of these sheets to offer at $35.00.

MARSHALL H. WILLIAMS
Life Member of COROS #18  A.P.S.  S.P.A.  A.T.A.
98 East Rock Road             New Haven, Connecticut 06511
The Marian Philatelist
PUBLISHED BY THE MARIAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

Rev. A. S. Horn
W. J. Hoffman
Vol. 7
Chairman
Editor
No. 6
Whole No. 45

November 1, 1969

All data available to the time we went to press is listed even though stamps were not available for illustration.

NEW ISSUES


6c, 35c - (Class 2) ADORATION OF THE MAGI, by Gugliemo de Marcillat, with the arms of Pope Leo X, from the Cathedral of St. Mary, Cortona, Italy.

10c, 50c - (Class 2) THE NATIVITY from a German stained glass c. 1500 by an unknown artist.

AUSTRALIA: (Class 1). A 2-stamp set issued for Christmas on October 15, 1969. The 5c value depicts a MADONNA AND CHILD in stained glass. Brother Avellino has informed Father Horn that the design is by George Hamori, a Jewish Refugee. The 25c value shows a "Tree of Life."

AUSTRIA: (Class 1). Set of 8 stamps issued September 26, 1969, all 2 sch. value, commemorating Bicentenary of the Albertina Collection (Palace of Archduke Frederick). One of the stamps depicts the MADONNA WITH APPLE by Raphael.

BAHAMAS: A 4-stamp Christmas issue; exact date of release not known at present:

3c - (Class 2), detail ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS by Louis Le Nain (c.1593-1648). Also on 1/6 value of November 27, 1967 issued by Great Britain. See article on page 8 of the January 1, 1968 issue.

1lc - (Class 2), detail ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS by Nicolas Poussin; original is a canvas, 21-1/2 x 28 inches, in London National Gallery. Also seen on the October 3, 1967 issues of New Zealand and Niue. See article on page 86 of November 1, 1967 issue.


15c - (Class 2), ADORATION OF THE KINGS by Vincenzo Foppa (c.1427-c.1515). Almost entire painting seen on stamp. Original is wood, 94 x 83 inches, in the London National Gallery.

BRITISH HONDURAS: A 4-stamp Christmas issue released October 1, 1969:

5, 15c (Class 1), detail VIRGIN AND CHILD by Giovanni Bellini (c1430-1516). Original of wood, 35-3/4 x 25-1/2 inches, in the London National Gallery. Giovanni was the son of Jacopo Bellini, and was born and died in Venice. He was called the "father of Venetian painting."

22, 25c (Class 2), detail THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI by Veronese (Paolo Califfari), (1528-1588). Original measures 130 x 127 inches, painted in 1575 for the Church of St. Sylvestor, Venice, now in the London National Gallery. Same design also seen on the 5c value (Scott 290), in Christmas issue by Grenada on December 3, 1968. See article on page 22 of the March 1, 1969 issue.

BULGARIA: (Class 2). The philatelic press indicated that a 6-stamp set was issued June 1969 honoring famous opera singers; we have not been able to obtain the stamps. The 3st. value shows Peter Raichev (1887-1960). Dr. John Papa, of the "Fine Arts Philatelist" has informed us that the stamp depicts a scene in Act I of the opera "Tosca." Cavaradossi is working on the MADONNA painting pictured to his left.
CAYMAN ISLANDS: A 9-stamp Christmas issue released October 28, 1969:

1/4, 5, 12c - (Class 1). MADONNA AND CHILD by Alvise Vivarini (c1446-1503). No additional data available at present.

1, 7, 20c - (Class 2). ADORATION OF THE KINGS by Jan Gossaert, called Mabuse. Original in the London National Gallery. The 1/4c value was issued with four different background colors (red, mauve, green and blue) thus making 4 different stamps of the 1/4c value.

CYPRUS: Two stamps plus souvenir sheet issued October 25, 1969 as a Christmas release.

20m - (Class 2). THE NATIVITY from a wall painting in the Church of Panayia tou Arakos at Lagoudhara, dating to 1192.

45m - (Class 2). THE NATIVITY from a wall painting in the Church of Ayios NiccoIas tis Stehis, dating to 14th century.

250m S/S - (Class 1). THE VIRGIN BETWEEN THE ARCHANGELS MICHAEL AND GABRIEL from a mosaic in the apse of the Church of Panayia Angeloktisos (Our Lady of the Angels?), Kiti, which dates to the 6-7th century.

GILBERT & ELICE ISLANDS: (Class 1). A two stamp set plus aerogram issued for Christmas on October 20, 1969; same design on stamps and aerogram. Stamp presents a MADONNA AND CHILD, Polynesian style, on a beach with a palm tree. The design is by Mrs. Andersen. The 10c aerogram is in monocolor.

ITALY: (Class 8m). Dome of the BASILICA OF SUPERGA, a Marian Votive Church. See listing on page 57 and article on page 62 of September 1, 1969 issue.

JAMAICA: 3-stamp Christmas set issued October 25, 1969.

2c - (Class 2). Detail, ADORATION OF THE KINGS by Foppa.

5c - (Class 1). MADONNA AND CHILD WITH ST. JOHN by Raphael.

8c - (Class 2). Detail ADORATION OF THE KINGS by Dosso Dossi.

Although stamps not available for comparison we believe the originals are in the London National Gallery. Illustrations and further information will be in the January 1970 issue. The stamps will have a Jamaica Pineapple watermark.

JAPAN: (Class 3m). Commemorating the 24th National Athletic Meeting at Nagasaki, a 15 yen stamp was issued October 24, 1969. Design depicts a Rugby player with the Oura Catholic Church at Nagasaki in the background. Mr. Hisateru Kurita supplied us with an enlargement of the stamp and the statue of the MADONNA is clearly visible. This Church is one of the National Treasures of Japan; it is also seen with the miniature Madonna statue on a 1951 issue by Japan (Scott 535, Michel 520, Yvert 488, Gibbons C421).

MACAO: (Class 8). Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies issued stamps on August 29, 1969 to commemorate the 500th birthday of Vasco da Gama, noted explorer. The 1 pataca value issued by Macao depicts the CHURCH AND CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF RELICS at Vidigueira.

MOZAMBIQUE: (Class 8). Stamp was listed on page 58 of September 1, 1969 issue but not illustrated. The 2.40 Esc. value in the 5-stamp set issued June 10, 1969 for the 400th anniversary of the visit of Portuguese poet Luís de Camões to Mozambique shows the CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF BALUARTE.

NEW ZEALAND - NIUE - TOKELAU ISLANDS: Christmas stamp, having a 2-1/2c value, issued October 1, 1969. Design depicts the NATIVITY by Federico Fiori Barocci (1534-1612), after the original in the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana, Milan. The Prado version of this painting is seen on a March 1967 Paraguay issue, on a December 1968 Spain issue, and on a November 1968 Burgundy issue. See articles on page 58 of July 1, 1967, and page 29 of March 1, 1969 issues.

Data received stated that the New Zealand...
Christmas stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper. A letter dated October 16, 1969 has been received from the Post Office Headquarters, Wellington, states this was incorrect as an examination of the stamps received to date showed that the stamps had been printed on watermarked paper.


NIUE: See New Zealand.

PANAMA: Set of 9 values plus perf sheet; the exact date of issue unknown. The 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c are imprinted for Pope Paul's visit to the Eucharistic Congress, Bogota, Colombia; the sheet is also imprinted for this visit, and also showing "Issue No. 10 - December 14, 1967." The 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c values have no imprinting.


2c - (Class 1). MADONNINA by Roberto Ferruzzi (1853-1934). Also seen on Saar December 1929 issue, on Brazil May 1967 issue, and on Dubai March 1, 1968 issue. See articles on page 45 of July 1967, page 33 of May 1968 and page 45 of July 1968 issues.

3c - (Class 1). MADONNA AND CHILD by Giovanni Bellini (c1430-1516). Original in the Borghese Gallery, Rome.

4c - (Class 1). ANNUNCIATION. A 17th century Portuguese School. No data available.

5c - (Class 1). VIRGIN AND CHILD by Van Dyck. No data available.

6c - (Class 2). HOLY FAMILY WITH ST. ELIZABETH AND ST. JOHN by Francesco Albani (1578-1600). No data available.

7c - (Class 2). ADORATION OF THE MAGI by the Master of Vienes, 1469. No data available.

8c airmail - (Class 2). ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS by Van Dyck. No data available.

10c airmail - (Class 2). FLIGHT INTO EGYPT, 16th century Portuguese School. No data available.

50c airmail S/S - (Class 1). MADONNA AND CHILD WITH ST. JOHN by Andrea del Sarto (1486-1531). Original in Galleria Borghese, Rome, painted c.1516.

ST.KITTs (St.Christopher)-NEVIS-ANGUILLA: A 4-stamp set, two designs, issued for Christmas on November 17, 1969. The MADONNA AND CHILD are seen on the two designs, however, we do not know at present which masterpieces are reproduced.


5, 25c - (Class 1). VIRGIN AND CHILD by Hippolyte Paul Delaroche (1797-1856).

10, 35c - (Class 2). HOLY FAMILY by Rubens.

No additional details available at present.

TOGO: Set of 6 stamps plus souvenir sheet depicting Religious Paintings was issued in August or September 1969, exact date unknown at present.

20F, 90F - (Class 2). PENTECOST or DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT by El Greco. Original in the Prado, Madrid. Same design seen on the 1 pta airmail value in Rosary Set issued October 25, 1962.

30F - (Class 1). Stamp is labeled as an ASSUMPTION, however, it is an ANNUNCIATION by Botticelli. The original is in the Uffizi, Florence, Italy.

S/S - Contains the 90F value stamp; see above. Articles on page 71.

TOKEIU ISLANDS: See New Zealand.

VENEZUELA: Set of 4 stamps issued September 8, 1969 for the 400th anniversary of the City of Carora. The Bs. 0,25 value (Class 8), depicts the ruins of an old church devoted to THE SHEPHERDESS, a title applied to the Virgin Mary. Mr. Rafael Oriol, Caracas, informed us that the church was destroyed by the flooding Morere river in 1916. It had been built in 1776 by Rev. Pedro Regalado Riera in Carora with monetary assistance by the parishioners.

WESTERN SAMOA: A 4-stamp set issued for Christmas on October 13, 1969, together with souvenir sheet with the four stamps.
1 sene - (Class 1). VIRGIN AND CHILD by Murillo, painted c. 1670, in Dresden State Gallery. Also seen on 60 dirhams value in Dubai's Mother's Day issue of March 21, 1969. See page 47 July 1, 1969 issue.

2 sene - (Class 2). HOLY FAMILY or VIRGIN OF THE GOOD MILK by El Greco. Original in the Hospital of San Juan Bautista, Toledo, Spain. The head of the Virgin seen on a March 24, 1961 issue of Spain and also on a May 30, 1968 issue of Hungary (see page 79 of November 1, 1968 issue.) Entire painting seen on the 17F airmail stamp in the Burundi November 26, 1968 issue; see page 30 of the March 1, 1969 issue. The head of the Virgin seen on a Paraguay issue of March 10, 1967; see page 59 of July 1, 1967 issue.

20 sene - (Class 2). NATIVITY, by El Greco. Oval, oil on canvas, diameter 50-3/8 inches, signed 1603-05, now in the Hospital de la Caridad, Illescas. Was painted for the lutnette to the right of the "Coronation of the Virgin" which is now in the church vestry.

30 sene - (Class 1). Detail from ADORATION OF THE MAGI by Velazquez. Canvas 79.9 x 49.2 inches, dated 1619, now in the Prado. Also seen on Cook Islands November 1966 issue (see page 21 of the March 1, 1967 issue), and on a Spain December 1960 issue.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Christmas stamps to be issued by Austria, Brazil and Spain will depict the MADONNA. See page 59 of the September 1, 1969 issue for details of the designs.

IRELAND: Mr. Alfred Langenbach, Dublin, has informed us that in commemoration of the 15th anniversary stamp exhibition to be held in Dublin on December 6, 1969, permission has been obtained for a one-day use of a handstamp depicting OUR LADY OF DUBLIN. The image is now in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar Street, Dublin, and dates to pre-Reformation days. See listing and illustration under cancellations and article on page 72.

NEW LISTINGS

IRELAND: Mr. Langenbach also supplied data on a variety which exists in the issue depicting the Evie Hone Stained Glass window (see page 58 of September 1, 1969 issue for illustration). The date "1894" in corner block, left hand second row of the sheet contains a short "I".

ANGUILLA: The Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly for May 1969 identified a variety of the 3c value stamp depicting St. Mary's Church. The variety is a "ring" flaw in the center of the door. Such "ring" flaws are due to "skinned ink" – quick-drying ink forming a skin in the ink trough and the particles becoming attached to the printing plate or cylinder; a gap is formed around the thick skin which retains water from the damping roller and causes the white "ring." The "ring flawed" stamp is identified as Gibbons No. 19, Michel 4, Yvert 7, issued February 1968.

MARIAN PHILATELISTIC STUDY GROUP

CHAIRMAN: Rev. A. S. Herr, 305 So. Wayne St., Fremont, Ohio 43420, U.S.A.
EDITOR: W. J. Hoffman, 424 West Crystal View Ave., Orange, California 92667, U.S.A.
ADVERTISING MANAGER: W. J. Hoffman, 424 West Crystal View Ave., Orange, California
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MEMBERSHIP DUES (Per Year in Advance):
U.S. and Canada $3.00 per year, Foreign $3.50 per year.
CORRESP Membership $3.00, Foreign $3.50 per year.
November 1, 1969
MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

It is time for the majority of members to renew dues in the Study Group for 1970. It is becoming increasingly more expensive to publish our periodical as costs have tripled since we began in 1962. Your editor has personally absorbed these additional costs, which up to this writing have run into several thousands of dollars, but has reached his limitation.

We are appreciative of the letters received from members stating their complete satisfaction with our endeavor, and many members have given financial assistance in continuing the project. It has been a work of love on our part in furthering Marian Philately, however, the costs are now almost prohibitive without assistance. We know many of the members have been generous in the past in supporting the project, and we again ask for this help.

Our plans are to continue publishing for one more year to see if the financial support of the publication can become self sufficient; if not, then we must discontinue publishing "The Marian Philatelist" and publish only the supplements to the Catalogue of Marian Stamps.

We earnestly ask that you consider renewing your 1970 membership in the following categories:

$2.00 - Annual  
$5.00 - Associate  
$10.00 - Patron

Increasing the dues is one way of obtaining the necessary funds, however, when we did raise them from $1 to $2, we lost 25% of the members. At the present time we have 310 paid members. The minimum amount required for the six issues on an annual basis is $1200; this covers the cost of illustrations as well as printing, postage, and the mailing envelope. Our time is given freely to further the knowledge of Our Blessed Virgin on postal issues. It is not easy to ask for your help, however, we must do so under the present circumstances. We feel we have provided the means by way of "The Marian Philatelist" and the Catalogue of Marian Stamps for the collector of Marian Philately to become thoroughly knowledgeable in his field. With your assistance we hope to continue this work.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS STAMP EXHIBIT

Senor Jose Brovelli has informed us that an Exhibition of Religious Stamps will be held in Buenos Aires in May of 1970. He extends an invitation to Collectors of Religious Stamps to participate and enter their exhibits. Plans are being finalized, and Senor Brovelli will forward further details in the very near future.

ARGENTINA CATALOGUES OF STAMPS AND CANCELS

These catalogues were mentioned on page 60 of the September 1, 1969 issue. Senor Brovelli has informed us that the price of the two volumes (Vol. 1 30 pages; Vol. 2 16 pages), with illustrations, can be obtained for $3.00 U.S. Orders should be sent by registered mail to: Senor Jose Antonio Brovelli, MUNDO FILATELICO, Casilla de Correo 3241, BUENOS AIRES (C), REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, South America.

MARIAN POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

ARGENTINA:

28. Mercedes, September 20, 1959. CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF MERCY. "First Regional Philatelic Exposition of Mercedes - B.S. As." Church is the parish church of the city of Mercedes.


AUSTRIA:

86. Vienna, May 1969. THE DIadem OF THE MADONNA - FLAG OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE. First day cancel used on issue of stamp depicting the Council of Europe Flag.

BELGIUM:


69. Louvain, September 19, 1969. SEDES SAPIENTIAE (SEAT OF WISDOM), PATRON SAINT OF LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY. "Hobby Club -
Excelsior-14 September 1969, 1965-1969 Louvain." Cancel used for 5th anniversary of Excelsior Hobby Club. This Gothic wooden statue, carved by Nicholas Bruyr in 1442 is in St. Peter's Church, Louvain.

70. Banneux, July 12, 1969. SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF BANNEUX. "Notre Dame Banneux - International Pilgrimage of Gypsies." Cancel used to note the International Pilgrimage of Gypsies to the Shrine. (Data on the Belgium cancellations supplied by Jozef Peeters, Bevel, Belgium.)

BRAZIL:

49. Campinas, May 31, 1942. Inscription on ribbon on stem of lily - TO JESUS THRU MARY. Special cancel for first Diocesan Eucharistic Congress at Campinas.

FRANCE:
80. Rodez, June 10, 1967. NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL. First day cancel.

IRELAND:
Christmas, Madonnas, Christ, Saints
Popes, Cathedrals
Vatican, Israel, United Nations
Christmas Aerogrammes & F.D.C's
Want Lists or Approvals
Life Member COROS #724L74

TONY RIZZO
827 N. Parkside Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60651


The 20F and 90F values and the 90F value on the souvenir sheet in the set of Religious Paintings issued in August or September 1969 reproduce the central portion of El Greco's painting "Pentecost." It is a signed canvas, measuring 190-1/4 inches high by 50 inches wide, now in the Prado, coming there in 1870 from the Trinidad Museum. The entire painting is seen on the 1 pta. airmail value in the Rosary set issued by Spain in October 1962.

It was one of the paintings El Greco did for the retable commissioned in 1596 by the Royal Council of Castile for the High Altar in the Church of the Augustine College which was dedicated to "Our Lady of The Annunciation." El Greco himself planned the architecture of this church, which in the last century became Madrid's Senate Hall. The College was founded by Dona Maria, a lady-in waiting to Philip II's fourth wife. The paintings were executed in Toledo and delivered in July of 1600. El Greco was late in completing the commission and had difficulty in collecting his money for the work. There is evidence of overpainting or finishing by someone other than El Greco, and some critics say that perhaps this was the last work executed in fulfilling the commission, and due to the money difficulty was left unfinished. One source indicated that it may have been finished by El Greco's son.

It is definite that the Apostle, second from the right (top), is a portrait of the artist; this likeness is also seen in his painting of "The Marriage of the Virgin," which was one of his last works.

Togo: The Annunciation, by Botticelli - September 1969

The printing on the left side of the stamps states the design is an "Assumption," but this is an error for it is an ANNUNCIATION, now in the Uffizi, Florence, coming there in 1872. It was painted between 1489 and 1490, however, one reference source believes it was done between 1444 and 1510. Some critics question it as a Botticelli work and believe it to be a workshop painting, but all agree it is a drawing by Botticelli and that much of the painting was done by him.

Almost all of the painting is reproduced on the stamp set within an oval frame. The original is a panel, measuring 59 x 61-3/4 inches, which was found in 1870 in a chapel in the Palazzetti Villa at Fiesole which had belonged to the Nuns of St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi in Borgo Pinto since 1744. Records exist which state that this church belonged to the Cistercians in the 15th century, and Vasari mentions that Botticelli painted an "Annunciation" for the chapel. Two additional reference books detailing the history of this Cistercian church also mention an "Annunciation" by him.

We see the same lovely Madonna as is in his "Madonna of the Magnificat." The Blessed Vir-

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gin is startled, yet humble, at the appearance of the Angel Gabriel. She has been interrupted at prayer or meditation, and the position of the hands indicates she realizes the immensity of the message. The scene is a room in a Florentine palace with typical marble floor; the Florentine countryside is seen through the open door.

NEW MEMBERS

Joseph E. Ball 539 N. Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90004.
Casimir C. Klusza, Jr. Box 202-B, RD #1, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920

CONGRATULATIONS TO: Florence Reeves for receiving the Gold Medal in Topicals at SESCAL, at Los Angeles, September 1969, for her exhibit of "The Fields of Religion in Philately."

Franz Pospisil, Vienna, for receiving the Bronze medal at SOFIA '69 for his exhibit of "Mary - My Namesake - Patroness." Mr. Pospisil's wife is named Mary.

Jozef Peeters, Bevel, Belgium, for receiving the Silver Medal, with congratulations of the jury, for his exhibit of Madonna Stamps issued in war or war-like circumstances, at Kulmbach, Bavaria, Germany, in August, 1969. Mr. Peeters wrote this was the highest award since the Gold is reserved for classics.

W. J. Hoffman for receiving the Silver Thematic Award in Topicals at BALPEX, Baltimore, for his exhibit of "The Blessed Virgin in Philately - Part V - Patroness."

OUR LADY OF DUBLIN

The image is in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars Street, Dublin, enshrined just inside the church entrance and facing the High Altar. It is one of the most unique historic works of art in the world. No recorded history of the image exists but experts have pieced together a most interesting history of the image and the events connected with its finding and restoration. It is also a "Black Madonna" due to it being stained a dark brown color, but is primarily called OUR LADY OF DUBLIN.

The image is carved of the late 15th or early 16th century. Its dress suggests the 15th century, particularly the V-shaped inset at the neck beneath a low-cut square, a style prevalent in art of that period. The Child is Gothic style with curly hair, chubby face and body. He leans across His mother's arms and grasps the pomegranate in His right hand. The pomegranate is a symbol of Hope and was used in art of the Gothic period. His left arm is extended and it has been completely restored from the shoulder, so it is not known what its original position was.

Due to the resemblance of the image to the one in the Henry VII Chapel in Westminster, it lends credence to having been carved in England, either by one of Henry VII's masons or by an Irish craftsman studying in England. The alternate country of its origin is Germany. George Petrie's opinion is that it was done by a student of Albrecht Durer, if not by Durer himself.

Sculpture of the medieval period was polychromed in various bright colors with gold ornamentation. During the Reformation, color was forbidden in churches. In Holland churches, where images were not destroyed, they were overpainted white. This happened to the Dublin Madonna during the 16th century; it was overpainted from head to foot and remained thus camouflaged for almost 400 years.

In 1914 the Carmelite Fathers acquired the statue. A decision was made to remove the overpainting and to make the statue as beautiful as possible and place it on an altar which they erected under the title "Our Lady of Dublin." It was only after the surface was removed (which also removed the polychrome) did they realize the exact nature of the statue. Local tradition avers the image was originally owned by the Monks of St. Mary's Cistercian Abbey. These Monks worked on the land as well as doing illuminations and translating sacred books. St. Mary's Abbey was one of the Abbeys which held out until the end, but on October

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28, 1539, on order of King Henry VIII it was confiscated. The Abbey changed hands many times. In 1595 it was given to Ormonde, the Queen's favorite, and in this period belongs the burning of the image. Petrie writes: "One half was actually burned; the other half was saved by a devout or friendly person. To aid its concealment, the face portion was buried in the ground, and the hollow trough which protruded was used as a hog trough."

It is not certain whether the statue of Our Lady of Dublin was actually burned. Today a board is over the hollow back and no trace of burning is visible. Medieval wood carvers hollowed out the backs of statues to reduce weight and as a safeguard against the wood cracking.

The overpainting of the pre-Reformation period is thought to have preserved the image from decay while it was being used as a hog trough. In 1700 it was removed and believed to have been taken to a Mary's Lane Chapel, not far from the Abbey. A 1749 manuscript tells of the Mary's Lane Chapel and the image of the Virgin and Child carved of wood, which at the dissolution belonged to St. Mary's Abbey. In 1816 a new church was built and the chapel converted to a school; the statue was not moved to the new church. After some years it ended up in a second-hand shop, where it was seen by a Carmelite priest, Father John Spratt.

In 1827 the Carmelites returned to the site of their original 13th century foundation. In their new church at Whitefriars Street the repaired statue was placed on the Epistle side; not long afterward the new altar was built and the image placed upon it in its present location.

Tradition states that the crown was used c.1487 for the coronation ceremony of Lambert Simnel, but a conflicting legend states that the crown used for this coronation did not come from St. Mary's Abbey. Ware records that "the crown used came from an image of the Virgin Mary in a church dedicated to her name." He further states "the church was situated besides the Gate called "Dames Gate" - Church of Santa Maria del Dam (Dam because of the old mill dam beside it)." This was property which belonged to St. Mary's Abbey until c.13th century.

Petrie's theory is that the crown is of the Henry VII period, and that this ancient silver crown which adorned the statue was taken from the Virgin's head and sold. The crown does appear on coins of Henry VII, and only on his coins, which fixes the age of the statue which the crown adorned. No absolute accuracy is available as to which theory is correct.

The statue of "Our Lady of Dublin," in its restored state, is 5-1/2 feet tall. It has become a place of pilgrimage enshrined in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars Street, Dublin.

(The above extracted from a pamphlet forwarded by Mr. Alfred Langenbach, Dublin).

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THE MAXIMUM CARD

A study of the origin of the maximum card proved interesting. A post card first made its appearance in Europe in the 16th century and was used sporadically. In 1865 the facsimile of the first maximum card made its appearance; it was used by the Postal Council of Germany for the Postal Conference at Karlsruhe as a means of introducing the use of a card, rather than a letter, for correspondence. The idea became popular in Austria as a part of the Postal Service, and was then taken up by other countries. The usage was not a "true maximum card" for the stamp very rarely was the same as the scene on the card. However, in time these cards were collected as a sort of travelog. Then the idea was developed that it would be interesting to collect only those cards on which the stamp or cancel was on the face of the card - and thus began the use of what we today call a maximum card.

There are definite rules for maximum cards: the postage stamp should represent all or the main theme seen on the picture card in larger or clearer detail than is visible on the stamp. The stamp must be cancelled on first day of issue of the stamp at a location related to or representative of the stamp design, or to the seat of the government issuing the stamp. The cancellation should be used exclusively on the first day of issue of the stamp. Sometimes a special postal cancellation is used which may contain a motif or brief reference to the stamp issued or to the locale, but normally the cancel will merely indicate the place and date of first day of issue of the stamp.

THE MARIAN PHILATELIST

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November 1, 1969
LIECHTENSTEIN MADONNA SETS

If your collection of these is not complete, perhaps you would like to make yourself a Christmas present and a valuable investment as well:

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If one of your friends collects Madonna Stamps, imagine how he, or she, would appreciate a set missing from the collection as a Christmas Present! We can probably supply it. Simply send us the country and Scott number.

MARSHALL H. WILLIAMS
Life Member of COROS #18 A.P.S. S.P.A. A.T.A. P.T.S.

98 East Rock Road - New Haven, Conn. 06511