

11-1-1963

Marian Philatelic Study Group of Coros, Whole No. 9

A. S. Horn

W. J. Hoffman

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Marian Philatelic Study Group of Coros

REV. A. S. HORN, Chairman
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Vol. 1 No. 9

November 1, 1963

ANGOLA: MADONNAS ON COATS-OF-ARMS

Thus far, four of the nineteen stamps issued June 17, 1963 contain a MADONNA in the design; these are Arms of Muxima, Cidade de Silva Porto, Vila de Massangano, and S. Paulo da Assuncao de Luanda. Series issued to commemorate the 15th Anniversary of the International Anti-Locust Organization. Scott has assigned #448 to the series with the notation that numbers will be assigned when additional denominations are listed. Illustrations with a descriptive article by Rev. A. S. Horn on page 63.

LIECHTENSTEIN: Issued Aug. 26, 1963, 3-stamp set for Red Cross Centenary. We have not as yet obtained exact information concerning this series, but since the stamps depict a religious theme, we are presuming that one of the stamps is a HOLY FAMILY, 100 centimes value, ultra-marine, gray blue, red and light gray. (Category A-1.)



The 20 centimes value depicts the Angel of The Annunciation

and the 80 centimes The Epiphany. Because of the theme of these two stamps, it is probable that the third could be "The Holy Family." Soon as detailed descriptive information is received, we will publish it in the Bulletin.

SPAIN: OUR LADY OF EUROPE (EUROPA)

Issued Sept. 16, 1963 to commemorate the 4th Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations of Europe, CEPT 63. Two values set: 1 pts. in violet and sepia, and 5 pts. in dark green and bluish green. (A-1 Category.) Article with illustrated maximum card and FDC with "Our Lady of Europe Postal Cancellation on page 65

SPAIN: OUR LADY OF RANSOM (MERCY)

Issued Sept. 24, 1963 to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Canonical Coronation of OUR LADY OF RANSOM. Design according to a 14th century carving attributed to Pedro Moragues. 1 peseta value in red violet and dark blue. (Category A-1.) Illustrations and article on page 62.

MALTA: MADONNA IN MINIATURE (New Find)

Issue No. 8 contained an article on "Marian Churches on British Stamps" and gave reference to the Mosta Dome depicted on a Malta stamp, Scott #250. Mr. Paul Gauci, of B'Kara, Malta, sent us a view card of the facade as shown on the stamp. There is a statue of the IMMACULATE CONCEPTION in the foreground, next to the lamp post. (A-1 Category.) Illustration and article on page 64.

SUDAN: In Bulletin No. 8 was mentioned a Sudan issue which was to depict a reproduction of Our Lady on a well-preserved fresco from the ruins of the church at Wadi-Halfa. Although we have seen two notices, in non-philatelic papers, we have thus far been unsuccessful in locating copies or learn whether such a stamp has been issued, or is being considered for issue.

NEW POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

SPAIN:

~~E63M~~ ✓ ⁴⁰ Gijon, Aug. 1-4, 1963. OUR LADY OF COVADONGA. "Asturias Week - Gijon, August 1-4, 1963.

~~E63M~~ ✓ ⁴¹ Torrente, (Valencia), Aug. 11-15, 1963. View of a Barraca, Cross on top, and slightly below it a mosaic of the Virgin of The Abandoned. "VII Philatelic Exposition-Torrente." (The mosaic on the cancellation is represented by the small black square over the doorway.)

~~E63M~~ ✓ ⁴² Madrid, Sept. 16, 1963. OUR LADY OF EUROPE. "First Day of Circulation - Europa-CEPT, 16 Sept. 1963-Madrid." Illustrated with article on page 65.

Above cancellations furnished by Antonio Benet, Valencia, Spain.

*Semana de
ASTURIAS*

EXPOSICION
FILATELICA

tema religioso



GIJON
1-8 Agosto
1963

Sr. I
Anton
Cabal
V A I

BELGIUM:

- 9. Loujeigne, May 1, 1963. No picture. "Our Lady of Banneaux." Private cancellation.
- 10. Aalst, May 9, 1963. OLV TER DRUVEN. (Our Lady of The Grapes.) "Madonnaverzamelings-FDT." This Madonna venerated in the "Werfkapel" (chapel of the yard or dock). Leged has it that in the second half of 8th century this statue, entwined in the tendrils of a vine, floated to the spot where the chapel is built. She is invoked for livelihood and life-security. Chapel erected by gifts of boatmen, dock men and traders. From the time of the erection of the chapel, floods which harassed the region of Aalst ceased.
- 11. Ninove, June 1, 1963. MADONNAVERZAMELING. "Madonnaverzamelings FDT, Ninove, June 1, 1963." Depicts a majestic marble statue of Our Lady in the parish church (ancient abbey) of Ninove. She holds a smiling Child Jesus. On the occasion of the Madonna Exposition of Rev. Father De Troyer at Ninove (his birth place) this statue of Our Lady was bestowed the honor to be depicted on this postmark.
- 12. Roeulx, June 3, 1962. OUR LADY OF CENTAURI. "National Rally of the Centaures." Cancellation issued on the occasion of car blessing at Roeulx where Our Lady is honored as "La Madonna dei Centaurei."
- 13. Banneux Notre Dame, Aug. 15, 1963. CHAPEL IN THE WOODS representing Shrine of Banneux. "Banneux Notre Dame, 30th Anniversary of the Apparitions." Cancellation by automobile post; Banneux has no post office.
- 14. Averbode, Aug. 1963. No picture. "Averbode 11-15-17-18 August 1963." "Open Air Play." "Maria Chronicle." Strip cancellation. Averbode is the locality; in old Dutch "oogst" means "harvest"; "Chronicle" means "story." Propaganda cancellation for open-air play at Averbode Abbey.
- 15. Montenaken, Aug. 25, 1963. OUR LADY OF THE STEPS. "800th Anniversary of Our Lady of The Steps." Issued to commemorate the 750th anniversary of the battle of Steps and the 800-year existence of the pilgrimage place of Our Lady of The Steps. The statue venerated here since 1180 portrays Our Lady with the Child Jesus on her right arm, and She is invoked as "salvation of the sick." Many healings are attributed to her intercession.



Belgium #10



Belgium #12

Belgium #15

Belgium #9

Belgium #13

Belgium #11



Belgium #14

ARGENTINA

- 14. Cordoba, July 6-14, 1962. CATHEDRAL OF CORDOBA dedicated to The Assumption of The Most Blessed Virgin. "Cordoba Week-Argentina-date!" Cancellation used during week-long festival; authorized to promote tourism.
- 15. Cordoba, Oct. 7-10, 1962. BLESSED VIRGIN OF THE ROSARY DEL MILAGRO. "Blessed Virgin of The Rosary of Milagro, Patroness of Cordoba, Argentina, date." Cancellation used at the following cities also: Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, Santa Fe, Mendoza, San Juan, Rio Cuarto, Parana, Bahia Blanca, Resistencia and Lujan. Authorized to commemorate 50th

The Belgian cancellations supplied by Peeters Jozef, Bevel, Belgium.

Anniversary of Her Patronage.

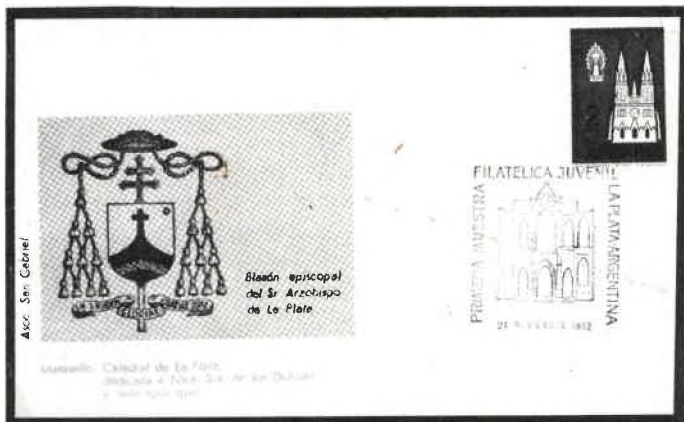
16. ~~La Plata, Nov. 19-24, 1962. CATHEDRAL OF LA PLATA dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows. "First Juvenile Philatelic Meeting La Plata, Argentina."~~

Above information on Argentina furnished by Jose Antonio Brovelli, President of The Argentine St. Gabriel Association. He also informed us that item #6 for Argentina, in the Checklist published in issue No. 6, should be deleted as the Cathedral of Argentina pictured on this cancellation is dedicated to the Most Holy Trinity.

Listing #12 for Argentina should read "same as #11." This cancellation also authorized for cities of Rosario, La Plata, Santa Fe, Mendoza, San Juan, Rio Cuarto, Parana, Bahia Blanca, Resistencia and Lujan.



Argentina #14



Argentina #16



Argentina #15

PORTUGAL:

5. Fatima, May 13, 1950. No picture. "1st Day of Issue--Holy Year, Fatima, Portugal." "SIR" "CTT"
6. Fatima, Oct. 11, 1951. No picture. "Closing of Holy Year--Fatima--1st Day of Issue." "SIR" "CTT"
7. Fatima, Oct. 13, 1951. No picture. "CTT-Fatima - 13 Oct. 51." Issued to commemorate extension of Holy Year.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES:

1. Angola, Aug. 13, 1963. Sa da Bandeira (Angola.) OUR LADY OF THE MOUNTAIN SHRINE. "Philatelic Exposition - Our Lady of the Mountain. CTT."
2. Angola, Mar. 24, 1963. THE ANNUNCIATION. "Mar. 24, 1963 - Day of St. Gabriel - CTT Angola."

No. 2 cancellation also used at St. Thomas, Mozambique, Timor, Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, Macau.

The Portugal and Portuguese Colonies cancellations supplied by James B. Kendall, Portland, Oregon.



Portugal #5



Portugal #6



Portugal #7



Angola #2



Angola #1

DUES FOR 1964 ARE NOW PAYABLE. Please check your membership cards; those indicating an expiration date of Dec. 31, 1963 should be renewed for 1964. To save postage no "due notices" will be mailed to members.

 PLEASE PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

SPAIN: OUR LADY OF RANSOM

(Spanish: Nuestra Señora de la Merced. French: Notre Dame de la Merci. Latin: B.M.V. de Mercede. English: Our Lady of Ransom.)

This set of five stamps was issued by Spain on Sept. 24th to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Canonical Coronation of OUR LADY OF RANSOM. Although only the 1 peseta stamp depicting OUR LADY OF RANSOM would be considered a "Madonna Stamp", we feel the entire set should be included in a Marian collection because the personages portrayed on the other four stamps are directly connected with OUR LADY OF RANSOM.

OUR LADY OF RANSOM: (A-1 category) 1 peseta value, red violet and dark blue. Design according to a 14th century carving attributed to Pedro Moragues.



This feast day is celebrated Sept. 24th and originated with the Order of Blessed Mary of Ransom, founded in the 13th century for redemption of captives from the Moors. It was first celebrated only in Spain, but in 1696 was extended to the entire Western Church. The feast is associated with a vision of Mary to St. Peter Nolasco, St. Raymond of Penafort, the actuality of which has been contested; however, this historical uncertainty does not detract at all from the dignity of Our Lady invoked as "Our Lady of Ransom" or "Our Lady of Mercy" and she is especially venerated in Spain under this

title. She is a Patroness of Barcelona where a famous statue of her is a place of pilgrimage; there is another well-known shrine at Puig, near Valencia.

SEAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BLESSED MARY OF RANSOM: (A-4 category) 25 cts. value in multicolor. Most of the members of this Order were knights and while the clerics recited divine office in the commanderies they guarded the coasts and delivered prisoners. This pious work spread everywhere and produced heroes of charity who collected alms for the ransom of Christians, and at times offered themselves in exchange for Christian prisoners.



ST. PETER NOLASCO: (A-8 category) 1.50 pts. value, in dark blue and gray; extracted from a picture by F. Pacheco.



This saint, following counsel of St. Raymond of Penafort, spent all the money he possessed in delivering Christians from captivity among the infidels, and founded with this object the Order of Our Lady of Ransom. By a special vow the religious bound themselves to become prisoners of the Saracens, if necessary, for the deliverance of their brethren in Christ. He died in 1256 and was buried with his cuirass and sword.

ST. RAYMOND OF PENAFORT: (A-8 category) 3 pts. value, in dark blue and clear blue, with the design taken from a 16th century Catalan drawing.

St. Raymond was born in 1175 of a noble Spanish family of Penafort. He entered the Order of St. Dominic and wrote the "Summa of cases of conscience", a summary of Christian morals, which deserved for him the title of "Eminent Minister of the Sacrament of Penance." It is said that by a miracle, having spread out his cloak on the water, in six hours he crossed the 53 leagues of sea which separate the island of Majorca from Barcelona. He was instrumental in founding the Order of Our Lady of Ransom, and it is said he persuaded St. Peter Nolasco to sacrifice his fortune for the ransoming of Christians held captive by the Saracens. He died in 1275 at the age of 99.



JAMES I: (A-8 category) 80 cts. value, dark gray and green.



James I (1207-1276) was King of Aragon. He was born in France on Feb. 2nd. Facing national anarchy after his father's death, he overcame the weakness displayed during his minority and earned the title of "The Conqueror." On August 10, 1218 he signed the order establishing the "Royal, Military and Religious Order of Our Lady of Ransom."

ANGOLA: MADONNAS ON COATS-OF-ARMS

Rev. A. S. Horn

On June 17, 1963, Portugal issued for the Province of Angola the first 19 of a long series of 41 stamps picturing the coats-of-arms of various cities in this Province. Four of these include a MADONNA. The diamond-shaped stamps are printed in multicolor. They were released in Angola on August 15, 1963.



The 5 centavos stamp for the capital of the Province, S. Paulo da Assuncao de Luanda, has to the left DUR LADY with a halo of seven stars; to the right is St. Paul. The arms were granted on October 1, 1962.

The coat-of-arms of the city of Massangano, granted on October 1, 1962, is shown on the 10 centavos stamp. On a field of gold is seen OUR LADY OF VICTORY, holding the Infant Jesus in her left arm and the palm of victory in her right.

On the 30 centavos stamp for the town of Musima is seen the IMMACULATE CONCEPTION above the main gate of a castle. This coat-of-arms also dates from October 1, 1962.

The coat-of-arms for the city of Silva Porto was granted June 11, 1954. On the lower part of the shield is a MADONNA AND CHILD known as OUR LADY OF VENDOME, and taken from the coat-of-arms of the city of Oporto in Portugal, which is called "The City of The Virgin." Up to the year 1834 the coat-of-arms of Oporto, Portugal, had the inscription "CIVITAS VIRGINIS" - "City of The Virgin."

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS STAMP was released in October 1963, portraying THE HOLY FAMILY, by Titian, in full color, 2½d value. Rev. Father Horn sent us a maximum card but, unfortunately, we did not have an opportunity to have it photographed for inclusion in this issue. It will appear in No. 10.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES..... AUSTRIA: 1963 Christmas Stamp will depict a NATIVITY SCENE. Scheduled for sale on Nov. 26th and valid for postage on Nov. 29th. Austria follows the policy of placing stamps on sale several days before they become valid to enable collectors and dealers to prepare covers for mailing on the date the stamps are acceptable for postage. SPAIN: Christmas Stamp, scheduled for release Dec. 2, 1963, will depict a sculpture group of Berruguette. 1 peseta value.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Members are requested to send in articles for publication in the Bulletin

Marian Philatelic Study Group

-63-

PORTUGAL & COLONIES

The Magnificent Portuguese Issues

Our beautifully illustrated 16 page CATALOG lists the most beautifully printed stamps in the world. 25¢.

NEW ISSUES COVERS CANCELS WANT LISTS

JAMES B. KENDALL

P. O. Box 3581

Portland, Oregon 97208

November 1963

MOSTA DOME - MALTA (Scott #250)

Paul Gauci, B'Kara, Malta



Nearly 130 years ago the people of Mosta realized that their small parish church could not cater for their ever-increasing spiritual needs. A larger church was definitely needed, but the old church was in an excellent position easily reached by all. What were they to do? The decision was left in the hands of a majority who decided that a new church was to be built over the old one, in such a way that religious practices would not be obstructed by any means.

George Grognet de Vasse designed the plans and work was begun May 3, 1833. The new church was completed in 1860, after 27 years of continuous toil. Now the old church had to be pulled out of the new one, stone by stone. In a matter of 8 days the entire operation was carried out without the slightest incident.

Although various obstacles hindered the building of this world-famous Rotunda from time to time, the people of Mosta never lost faith in God and His Blessed Mother, under whose special patronage their village had been placed from its founding. To begin with, work had to stop because of financial difficulties, and then the outbreak of cholera had wiped out the greater part of the supporting parishioners and the best of the artisans and laborers of that time. The 3000 inhabitants that survived intensified their sacrifices and, above all, their humble prayers for perseverance.

Father Felix Galleja was parish priest at that time and left all he had towards the fund for the completion of the Rotunda. After Father Galleja's death, his successor, Father

John Mary Schembri, followed in the steps of his predecessor. Everyone was encouraged to give a helping hand, and in a matter of days, women and children could be seen working side by side with husbands and fathers.



MADONNAS ALBUM PAGES

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(Based on research by Father Horn)

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Part 3 - M to S — \$4.65 (50c)

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K-LINE PUBLISHING, INC.

1433 S. CUYLER AVE.

BERWYN, ILL.

The dimensions of this famous cupola, which is the fourth largest in the world, are: diameter, 180 feet; height, 200 feet; length, 244 feet, including facade and back part. This is really marvelous, especially when one remembers that the entire project was financed by a handful of poor farmers and fishermen.

NEW CATALOG OF SPANISH CIVIL WAR LOCAL MADONNA STAMPS. A need for such a catalog in English has existed for some time. Last September Mr. Marshall H. Williams published it, assigning his own numbering system for reference since some catalogs do not recognize or include these stamps. The catalog contains some 17 pages, listing stamps of each issue, and with excellent black and white reproductions. We feel Mr. Williams deserves our thanks for making this catalog available for Madonna collectors. A copy has been mailed to COROS members in the U.S. and Canada.

SPAIN: OUR LADY OF EUROPE

This Spanish stamp was issued to commemorate the 4th Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations of Europe, CEPT 63, and has the happy initiative of honoring THE VIRGIN OF EUROPE.



In 1502, Queen Isabel, The Catholic, gathered together under the Crown of Castile the lands of the tip of Europe, ending the dominion of the Moors on the peninsula. Gibraltar was converted into a sanctuary and the Moorish mosques into churches. In the southern part of Penon there existed the caleta of Ladero and on it was the hermitage of Our Lady of Europe, so called because at that point was the beginning of Europe.

The sanctuary was popular with mariners and soldiers, and no frigate, galley or naval fleet passed without saluting this image with a salvo. The Admirals of the Royal Spanish Navy offered to the Virgin a magnificent lamp of gold. Numerous donors appeared on the list of those who made offerings: Andrea Doria in 1568; Fabrizio Colonna in 1580; the Count of Santa Gadea and Don Pedro of Toledo offered gold candlelabras in the name of the Spanish armies. All disappeared when Gibraltar was sacked by the English-Dutch soldiery in 1704, with the image finally arriving in Algeiras (on the Bay west of Gibraltar) in the little chapel of St. Bernard in the old fish district.



Approximately a century later, Msgr. Scannell, Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, asked Msgr. Lorenz Armen-gual de la Mota of Cadiz to return the image of Our Lady of Europe for veneration in the restored Cathedral. The Cadiz Bishop returned the image to a place above the altar which Pope Pius IX had used in the Convent of the Hermits of The Poor.

There exists a picture by an anonymous artist which is said to have inspired a copy, done by the painter Joaquin de Angula, and donated by Spain to the Sanctuary of Madonna of Campiglio in the Dolomite Alps. The sanctuary is located in picturesque proximity to the celebrated Pass of Charlemagne, and contains several paintings which recall the presence of the Emperor. The picture is found on the principal altar, and on its base is a tablet recalling its donation by Spain.

NEW MEMBERS:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Mrs. Gary T. Bender | 1406 S. Geddes St., Syracuse, New York 13204 |
| Augustin Coronado | Rio de la Plata No. 56., Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico |
| Miss Margaret Marsinko | P. O. Box 333, Streator, Illinois |
| Rev. J. F. Monaghan | Cathedral of Mary Immaculate, 813 Ward St., Nelson, B.C., Canada |
| Maj. Helen J. Schutz | USAF Hospital, Chanute AFB, Illinois 61867. |

RIO MUNI: Scott Nos. 22-23, issued Jan. 29, 1963. Mr. Peeters Jozef, Secretary of the Flemish St. Gabriel Guild, Bevel, Belgium, has written us that the design on these stamps is a native conception of Virgin and Child by Pedro Garcia Gomez.

A DISTINGUISHED COLLECTION

In its least involved form, collecting is a matter of acquiring stamps needed to fill the spaces in a printed album.

Beyond that, a collector has no limits of expression except those bounded by his imagination and desires.

It is a contribution to Philately to form an advanced collection and to exhibit it both publicly and privately.

Usually an advanced collection contains the unusual variations and errors which are difficult to find, and exciting to exhibit.

We list below some mint varieties of Zaragoza. All of these are listed by Galvez. For identification we use the numbers in our Catalogue of Spanish Local Madonna Stamps. We have only 1 to 4 of each:

#116-1	.....	\$4.00	#116-13	.....	\$10.40	#118-4	.....	\$8.00
116-2	.....	4.00	116-14	.....	10.40	118-6	.....	8.00
116-3	.....	4.00	116-14a	.....	50.40	118-7	.....	54.00
116-4	.....	4.00	116-14b	.....	10.40	118-9	.....	24.00
116-5	.....	8.00	116-14c	.....	50.40	118-10	.....	8.00
116-6	.....	16.00	116-15	.....	50.40	118-11	.....	13.60
116-7	.....	9.60	116-18	.....	36.00	118-14	.....	61.50
116-8	.....	5.60	116-20	.....	36.00	122-1	.....	16.00
116-9	.....	5.60	116-22	.....	24.00	122-2	.....	20.00
116-11	.....	8.00	116-24	.....	20.00	122-3	.....	8.00
116-12	.....	8.00	118-2	.....	8.00	122-4	.....	9.60

Marshall H. Williams

Life Member of COROS No. 18

98 East Rock Road

New Haven 11, Conn. 06511

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EPILA : PRO RODANAS
E. PANNA : UNA - GRANDE - LIBRE

CORREOS ESPAÑA



VIVA ESPAÑA!

PRO RODANAS
E. PANNA : UNA - GRANDE - LIBRE

CORREOS ESPAÑA



VIVA ESPAÑA!

PRO RODANAS
E. PANNA : UNA - GRANDE - LIBRE

THE SOUVENIR SHEETS OF EPILA

Issued in November 1937 as imperforate stamps, the sheet measuring 130 mm. by 110 mm. with four stamps of two different colors arranged alternately. Typographed and issued as War Surtax Stamps. The Madonna and Child appear in the upper right and lower left stamps.

1. Two Green and two Brown colored stamps per sheet.
 - 1a - Misplaced margin on top line of border.
 - 1b - Broken E in word LIBRE (LIBRE).
 - 1c - Large N in ESPAÑA.
2. Each stamp overprinted in blue "PRO AVION" with black control numbers on back of sheet.
3. Each stamp overprinted in black.
4. Two Blue and two Rose colored stamps per sheet.
 - 4a - S is missing in ESPAÑA.
 - 4b - Broken E in word LIBRE (LIBRE).
 - 4c - Large N in ESPAÑA.
5. Each sheet overprinted in blue "PRO AVION" with black control numbers on back of sheet.
 - 5a - Double overprint in blue.
 - 5b - Broken E in word LIBRE (LIBRE).
6. Each stamp overprinted "PRO AVION" in black with black control numbers on back of sheet.
 - 6a - Black overprint inverted.
 - 6b - Double overprint.
 - 6c - Small A in ESPAÑA and broken S in RODANAS.
 - 6d - Misplaced margin on top of sheet.
 - 6e - inverted S in ESPAÑA.
 - 6f - Large N in ESPAÑA.
 - 6g - No control number on back of sheet.

ZARAGOZA

Issued in 1936-37 by offset printing; 5c value pictures Basilica of Our Lady of the Pillar, the 10c value pictures Virgin of The Pillar. Listed in SANABRIA airmail catalogue under War Surtax stamps.

Perforate 111

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1. 10c rose | 9g. " | double impression |
| 1a. " broken plate in shield under Madonna statue | 9h. " | pair, one w/o ovpt., one inverted ovpt. |
| 2. 10c yellow green | 10. 10c blue (R) | |
| 3. 10c blue | 10a. " | printed both sides |
| | 10b. " | pair, one without ovpt. |
| | 10c. " | inverted ovpt. |
| | 10d. " | double ovpt. |
| | 10e. " | both inverted |
| | 10f. " | invtd. pair, 1 w/o ovpt. |
| | 10g. " | transposed overprint |
| | 10h. " | as d, one inverted. |
| 4. 10c rose | | <u>Perforate 112</u> |
| 5. 10c yellow green | 11. 5c violet brown (B1) | |
| 6. 10c blue | 12. 10c blue (R) | |
| 6a. " double impression | 12a. " | inverted overprint |
| 6b. " printed on both sides | 12b. " | as a, horizontal pair, 1 without overprint |
| Overprinted in 5 lines VIVA LA VIRGEN DEL PILAR/3 de AGOSTO/de 1936/VIVA ESPAÑA. On 5-11 the last line of overprint is on top. Imperforate. | 12c. " | dbl. ovpt., both inverted |
| 7. 5c blue green (R) | 12d. " | as c, horizontal pair, 1 without overprint |
| 8. 10c orange red (B1) | 12e. " | printed both sides |
| 9. 5c violet brown (B1) | 12f. " | horizontal pair, imperf. between. |
| 9a. " | | |
| 9b. " | | |
| 9c. " | | |
| 9d. " | | |
| 9e. " | | |
| 9f. " | | |

MADONNA

BELGIUM: Large Orval Sht. "Belgique Belgie" but perf., scarce (8303)\$10.00

LITHUANIA: 1946 Displaced Persons Camp St. Mary-Jesus, 3 different 2.50

MONACO: 1958, 1 F imperf., trial color, scarce (412) 9.75

Grotto with statue-triptych, imperf.-trial color, scarce (418a)P.O.R.

SPAIN: 1936 Barcelona, 5th Anniv. Postage 2 v 3.75

Epila Sheet of 4, 2 different 1.50

Epila Sheet of 4, blue and red ovrpt.

Air in blue 5.75

Ditto - overprint Air in black, without Control Number 4.50

Epila Sheet, green/brown sheet, ovrpt.

Air in blue, scarce 17.25

A FEW SPECIAL OFFERINGS

ZARAGOZA: Imperf. 1st issue, 5c green, 10c red (pale) 2v cpt. in pairs\$1.20

Same--used, scarce..... 2.00

Imperf. ovpt. Virgen del Pilar, 5c green, 10c red (pale)in pairs, cpt... 1.80

2nd issue, perf. 5c green, 10c

rose color 0.25

Imperf. 5c brown, 10c blue in pairs, cpt..... 2.80

5c brown imperf. printed on both sides, scarce..... 8.75

Perf. 5c brown, 10c blue,cpt. scarce. 3.75

Ovrpt. imperf. 5c brown, 10c blue in pairs, cpt 1.40

Ovrpt. double one, inverted,10c blue imperf..... 9.25

Ditto--horizontal pair, one double, se tenant with normal, scarce.....47.50

Perf.ovrpt. 5c brown, 10c blue 2.50

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ERRORS, VARIETIES AND PROOF SETS IN A STAMP COLLECTION

W. J. Hoffman

Continuing our discussion of the various elements of a Marian Philatelic Collection, we wish to identify for our readers the last group of material, namely, errors, varieties and proofs. The Dag Hammarskjold issue of 1963 by the United States portrayed rather vividly the desire of most stamp collectors to include this type of material in their collection.

Stamp catalogs normally do not list these except in specialized catalogs because of their scarcity and price. They are, however, eagerly sought out by advanced collectors because of the prestige and honor their presence gives to a stamp collection. One should not be discouraged because they do not possess them; knowing of their existence should only spur us on to become, some day, the proud owner of several. They are not all exorbitant in price.

It is practically impossible to compile a complete listing of errors, varieties, and the several types of proofs. Their existence becomes known only upon discovery. Following this article is a list of those known to the writer and which have not as yet been listed in COROS Handbook No. 1, nor in the two Annual Supplements released in the past two February issues of "The COROS Chronicle." We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in this issue of the Bulletin by reputable dealers who have this material in stock.

Space does not permit going into great detail describing the various types of errors, varieties and proofs which can be found on postal paper. To those who are not acquainted with this material, we recommend reading the introduction to Scott's Specialized Catalog of the United States Stamps; this book, available at most Public Libraries, treats of this subject in 13½ pages. We would prefer to use available space to illustrate a few of the types.

Gutter pairs: Ecuador C320, C321

Imperforate: Hungary 415-17

Specimen: Panama 380

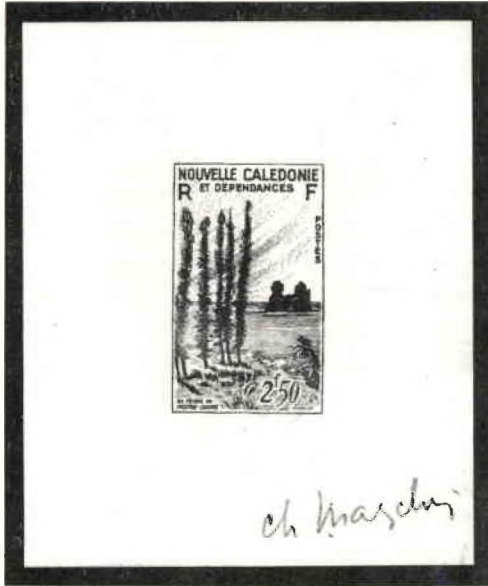
Imperfect die and/or worn die: Venezuela 570 Artist proof, autographed: New Caledonia 300

Double paper: Brazil 805

Creased paper: Motril

Color proof: Monaco 416-18

On the New Caledonia #300 stamp appears the wording "Towers of Our Lady" (Les Tours de Notre Dame). From a distance this rock formation looks like the bell towers of the Notre Dame Cathedral of Paris. While the stamp makes direct reference to Our Lady, we have not listed it as a Madonna or Marian stamp since it seems to be stretching the imagination to so identify it. Other stamps of New Caledonia depict this same formation.



New Caledonia #300
Autographed Artist Proof



Spain - Local Issue of
Motril, Creased paper



Ecuador #C323
Vertical Gutter Pair



Venezuela #570
Broken Plate - The "1" of
10¢ is shorter than the "0"



Panama #380
Dvrpt "Muestra"
(Specimen) for
FIPEX Exhibition;
Also No. 346a



Hungary
#415-17
Imperf.



Ecuador #C320
Horizontal Gutter Pair



Brazil #305 O.L. Aparecida
double paper



Monaco #418a
Trial Color Proof
(Triptych)

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation for the material forwarded to us for illustration in this Bulletin. We also wish to make special mention that MR. S. SEREBRAKIAN provided the funds for illustrating the many errors and varieties included in this issue. I am certain all our members will appreciate his generosity in making available to them these photographs of the various stamps. ..Editor..

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MEMBERSHIP DUES (Per Year in Advance): U.S., Canada and Mexico \$1.00 per year plus COROS Membership of \$3.00. Foreign: \$1.50 per year plus COROS Membership of \$3.50.

CHECKLIST

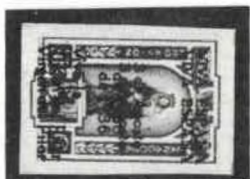
- BOLIVIA: Virgin of Copacabana
1948 328 Salmon color missing.
" 328 Salmon color misplaced.
- BRAZIL: Our Lady of Aparecida
1954 805 Double paper.
- ECUADOR: Our Lady of Quito
1958 C320 Horizontal gutter pair.
" " Vertical " "
" C323 Horizontal " "
" " Vertical " "
- NEW ZEALAND: THE NATIVITY
1960 351a Red color missing.
- PANAMA: GOLD ALTAR
1952 346a Overprinted "Muestra" for FIPEX.
" 380a " "
- PARAGUAY: Our Lady of Asuncion
1945 419 Black overprint.
" 419a Inverted "
" 419b Double "
" 419c Double inverted overprint.
" 419d Double overprint, one inverted.

Same varieties exist for Nos. 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426. Also for 1946 issues, Nos. 431, 432, 433, 434.

Numbers indicated from Marshall
Williams Catalog



#122
pale blue



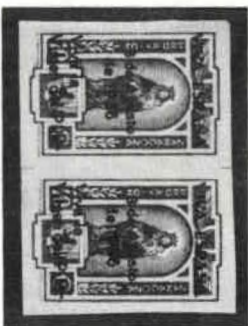
#116-4



#118-4



#113
pale blue



#118



#116



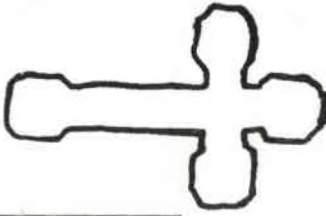
#118-4



#122

Madrina Stamps - P

Spain - Our Lady of Zaragoza



#118



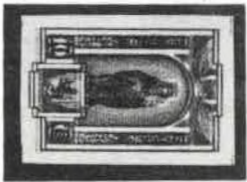
#119-11



#116-2



TOTUM #122



#122-2



#118-10



116-24

LOCALS

W. J. Hoffman

The term "Local" as applied to postage stamps generally signifies an issue placed on sale for the prepayment of the delivery of mail by an "agency" not recognized by the United Postal Union. The agency may be a private business company; for example, the many listed by Scott in their United States Specialized Stamp Catalog. Most of the Local Stamps, however, with which we are concerned in our field of Marian Philately have been issued by a lesser governmental agency, such as a city or province. These stamps were issued primarily to provide postal services where, because of war, such service was not available. We cite here the Pleskau issue, the Spanish Civil War stamps, the Campione d'Italia set, and the Camp post stamps of the Seedorf Displaced Persons Camp, also the Polish Prisoner of War stamps. Since the stamps that were sold were not recognized by the U.P.U. they had limited franking privilege and were not acceptable by foreign postal administrations. Contrary to this principle, however, is the 1961 issue of the Katanga Province of The Congo, which stamps were valid in international mail.



One should not draw the conclusion that because a set of stamps is not listed in a stamp catalog it is not genuine. Scott lists only U.S. Locals, and these only in the Specialized Catalog. Gibbons does not list souvenir sheets, but does this make them any less authentic? Michel and Yvert, however, include local issues of other countries in their respective catalogs.

Because of limited space, we have illustrated only two covers containing Spanish Civil War Stamps. The Pleskau issue was illustrated in *COROS Handbook No. 1* and Seedorf in our *Bulletin No. 4*.

The cover franked with the 10c green Zaragoza issue of Our Lady of The Pillar was posted and delivered in Zaragoza, requiring no additional postage stamp. The cover with the block of four of the 10c brown was mailed from Zaragoza to be delivered in Belgium, consequently it required regular Spanish stamps. We wish to point out the existence of the Zaragoza 10c green as a bisect, as illustrated on the cover.

To the writer, these Local Issues are valid as any postal issue ever released -- they delivered the mail!



PLEASE PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE MADONNA ON CAMP STAMPS
Peeters Jozef, Bevel, Belgium

During and after World War II, post stamps on which a Madonna was represented were issued in German camps for prisoners-of-wars and for displaced persons. This was the case for the Polish camps for prisoners-of-war at Woldenberg (now Dobiegniew), at Murnau, and in the camp for the Lithuanian refugees at Seedorf. Although these camp stamps are not postage according to the applied norms of the World Postal Union established in Bern, in my opinion they belong to a specialized thematical collection. They were used for the correspondence of the prisoners within the camp, and in a few cases only for the correspondence with their native countries.

As for their collecting value, these post stamps may be compared with the German field-post stamps issued at Pleskau, and with the local issues during the Spanish Civil War. They are briefly called "camp stamps." In the Poststamp Encyclopedia, by Mr. Frank Arnau (Lexikon der Philatelie), the definition for "Camp post" is given as "established post offices to provide for the post necessities of certain regions where there were camps, and even of separate camps."

The following post stamps may interest the Madonna collectors:

(1) From Woldenberg (Oflag II c):

5 Pf. stamp - blue	Madonna after image in Chapel of the Camp	) All of
10 Pf. " - green	Our Lady of Ostrabrama	) these are
20 Pf. " - yellow-brown	Our Lady of Czestochowa	) imperfor-
10+15 Pf. " - green	Our Lady of Swazewo with sailing ship	) ate.

A sheet of 20 Pf. stamps - orange -- Our Lady of Czestochowa

(2) From Murnau (Oflag VII A):

20 Pf. stamp - brown-red	Madonna after image in Chapel of the Camp	) These are
20 Pf. " - brown-violet	" " " " " "	) imperf. or
	(This Madonna resembles Our Lady of Czestochowa)	) rouletted.

(3) From Seedorf (Camp for Lithuanian refugees):

(a) With inscription "Montgomery":

10 Pf. stamp - brown-red	Pieta of the Seven Sorrows
20 Pf. " - blue black	" "
10+90 Pf. " - orange-purple	" "

(b) With inscription "Seedorf":

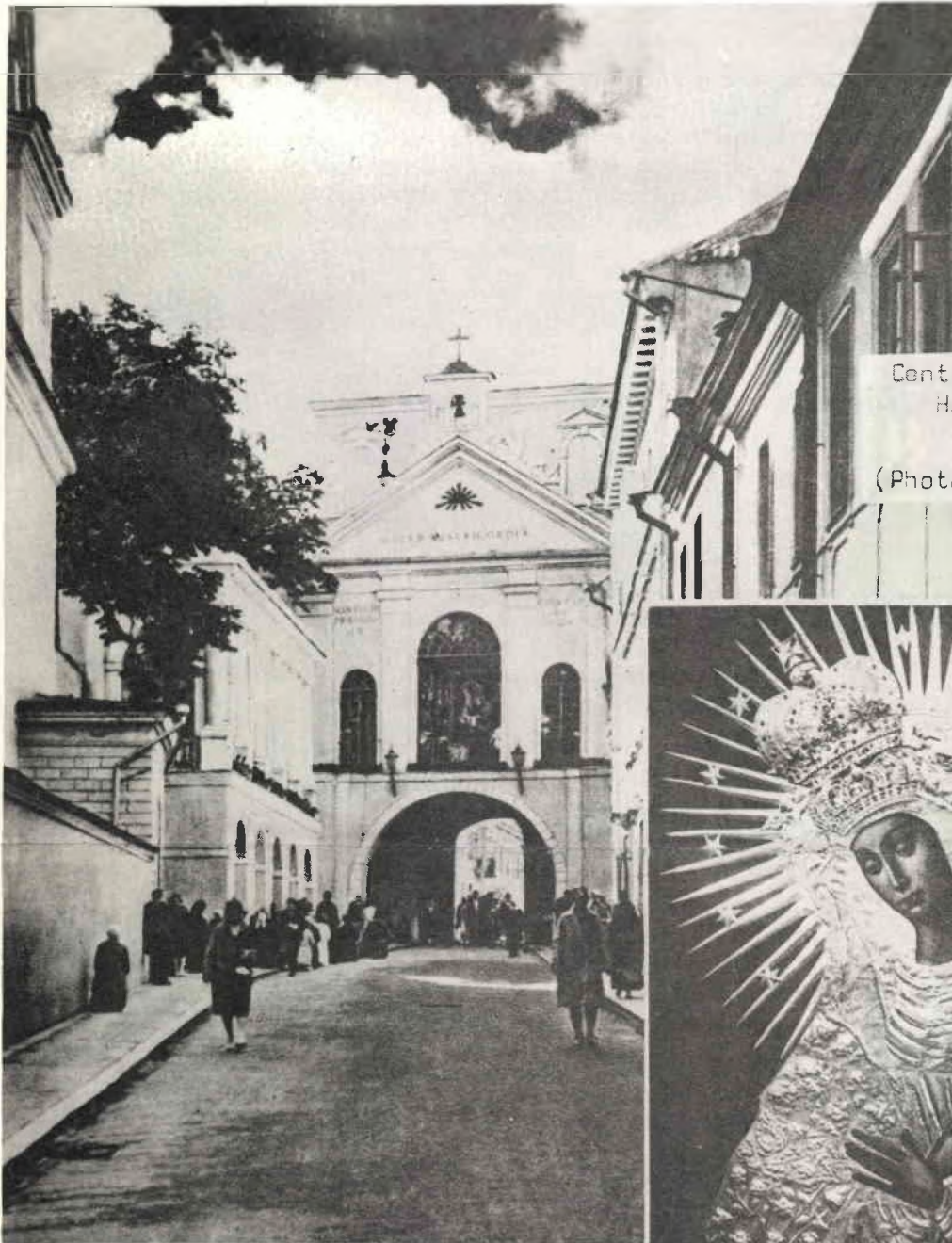
10 Pf. stamp - slate blue	Angel offering laurel wreath to Risen Christ, supported by Blessed Mother.
20 Pf. " - carmine	" " "
10+90 Pf. " - green-red	" " "

These six stamps exist imperforate and with perforation 11 1/2. Two sheets of three stamps each, of which one is not a Madonna. The sheet has a golden inscription and imitation perforation of gold. There is also the same sheet without imitation perforation of gold.

DESIGNS: The Woldenberg post stamp depicts a Madonna after a statue in the Camp Chapel, as did stamps from Murnau. The other designs depict the famous Polish Madonnas -- Our Lady of Ostrabrama, Our Lady of Czestochowa, and Our Lady of Swazewo.

INTERPRETATION: One of the interpretations of the Seedorf stamps is that they represent the resurrection of the Lithuanian people and not the Resurrection of Christ with an angel and the Blessed Mother. We see an angel with a trumpet offering a golden crown to the Lithuanian fugitive, already "buried" in the camp and wrapped in a shroud, but now risen, supported and guided by Mother Fatherland (the woman in black), which indicates to him the way to life and freedom. At the feet of the two figures is a trampled sword, symbolizing the horror of war. On the stamp, in miniature, on the right is the Cathedral of Wilna and on the left the blazon of Gediminas, which was shown on the first stamps of this set (Hassendorf).

TEXT: Lithuanian post stamps: Lietuviu Stovyklos Pastas (Lithuanian Camp Post). Woldenberg: Poczta OB.OF - Poczta Obozu Oficers-Kiego (Post of the Officers' Camp). Murnau: Poczta Ob-zowa (Camp Post).



Central Lithuania #817a
Holy Gate of Vilna
Yellow paper

(Photo courtesy Rev. A. H. Menarik)

(Photo: H. Poddebski)



(Photo: J. Buthak)

W I L N O . O S T R A B R A M A
The history of Wilno, a city of Western cultures, begins in the year 1385, at the time of the Polish-Lithuanian Union. The Lithuanian prince Ladislas Jagiello was nominated King of Poland and, marrying Jadwiga, niece of Casimir the Great, was to become the founder of the new Jagiellonian dynasty. The Polish emblem, the white Eagle, merged with the Lithuanian «Riding Knight». In the year 1386 the pagan population was baptized by Polish priests. Wilno was the capital of a pagan State already in the times of Gedymin (1316—1341), but the little village, built of wood and clay, became a real, organised city in the times of its union to Poland. For the defence of the newly-acquired riches, Alexander Jagiello ordered the building of walls around Wilno. This work was completed in 1522. Of the nine old towers only one remains to the present day, the Ostra Brama. According to the old custom, a painting of the Madonna was placed on the walls of the gate, (second half of the 16-th century). This Madonna became the patron saint of Wilno and of Poland and to-day thousands make pilgrimages to this picture.