



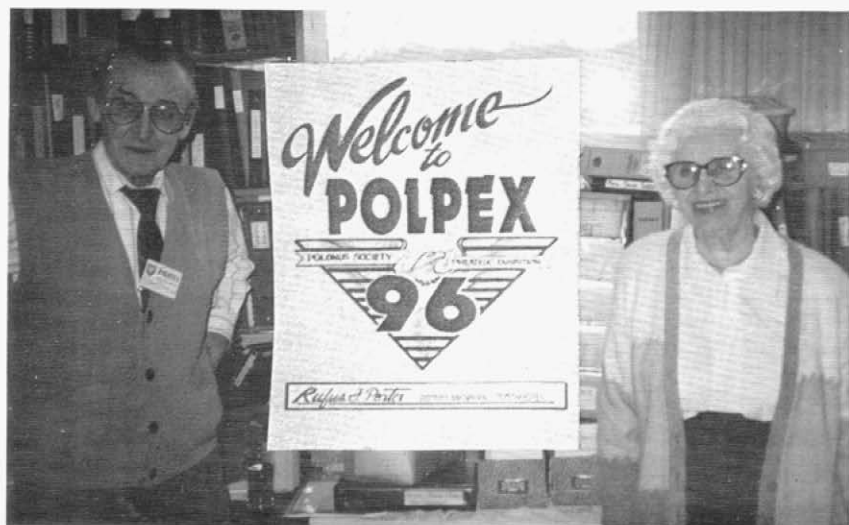
POLONIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every 4th Friday at the Polish Youth Association Building,
(Dom Harcerski) 6434 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago, IL

ISSUE NO. 476

Price \$2.00

MARCH-APRIL, 1996



As you entered the exhibition hall a welcome was extended by president Roman Strzelecki and first lady, Wanda.

POLPEX 96 is usually the first stamp show of the 1996 season in the Chicagoland area and this year, with the weather in our favor, the attendance was great. The bourse tables were sold out a month before the exhibition held March 22-24 at Przybylo's White Eagle in Niles, IL. We credit this success to the mailing of some 5,500 flyers to collectors in the area.

Fifty-four large size frames displayed outstanding material. With the theme of the show being the XXVI Olympics, leading off the Polpex was Arkadiusz Walinski with fourteen frames of Poland, U.S.S.R. and U.S. Olympic issues. He also had thirteen frames of Pope John Paul II pastoral visits in Italy. Rare material, Polish Scouts in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, was presented by Fred Szebel. His favorite hero is Marshal Józef Pilsudski and he also showed part of his Pilsudski collection.

No one in Chicago has as an extensive collection of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as Stanley Dobrzycki who had six frames in the show. Special-

ized collection of the First Issue of Poland in 1918, and the Polish Liquidation Commission Issue of 1919 were exhibited by Chester Schafer. A pre-war Poland Postage Dues collection of an early Polonus member, Bert Powell, was shown as was a collection of pre-war Poland Government issued Postal Cards shown by Roman Strzelecki.

No awards were presented as this year's was not for competition. Philatelic material exhibited was by invitation only.

Souvenirs of the Polpex are still available. A set of two souvenir sheets with descriptive folder are priced at \$2.00. A set of three covers with the special Polpex cancellation are priced at \$3.00. A program catalogue with detailed description of the exhibits and a five-page article on Olympic stamps by Fabian Bura of Poland, is available for \$1.00. Send orders to Polonus Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402-2944.



Terry Kurzinski of Rockford, IL was the newest member of the bourse.

BISECTS: Austrian, Used In Poland, And Polish

By CONRAD P. STRAUB, Ph.D.

Recently two articles by Krzysztof Lachowicz^{1,2} appeared in the Polish periodical "Filatelistyka". The first in 1993, listed the bisects indicated in the Polish catalogs, along with those noted and illustrated by the authors, and the second in 1996, listed additional bisects reported by other collectors.

According to Lachowicz, the Polish catalogs³ noted the following bisects: volume 1 — pp. 11, 144, 146, 170, 234, 254; volume 2 — pp. 321, 326, 413, 434, 435, 436, 527; volume 3 — pp. 25 (erroneously listed as 23), 58; and volume 4 — p. 344. His listing, along with illustrations of the bisects^{1,2} include: * K.u. k. Field Post issues used in Poland — OA 65, 66, 67, 71; postage stamps of Poland 1918-1939 — 17, 18, 25, 29, 77, 91, 94; postage stamps of Poland 1944-1954 — 358, 363, 380, 381, 667; postage due stamps — Bosnia (Mi 12), Poland D101.

As a result of reading these articles, I checked my collection for bisects; most of which were previously unlisted postage due stamps. These, along with the other bisects found, are listed in Table I.

In summary, the following bisects may be listed in the catalogs and added to the lists prepared by Lachowicz.^{1,2} * Postage stamps of Poland 1918-1939 — 137; postage due stamps of Poland 1918-1939 — D1, 19, 22, 42, 50, 51, 52, 71; postage due stamps of Poland 1944-1954 — D101; Austrian postage stamps used in Occupied Poland, Scott 115.

*) Polish catalog numbers, except as marked.

Table I, Bisects

No.	Catalog No.	Initial Bisect Denom.	Bisect Cancel	Date	Nature of Cover
1.	18*	20h	LUBLIN	?	Registered
2.	25	40/80h	OPATÓW POL	11.II.1919	Commercial
3.	137	100mk	KRAKOW 2	25.I.23.16	Post card
4.	D1	5h	TESCHEN 1	22.I.1916	Cover
5.	D19x	50h	EDENICE	23.I.20	On piece
6.	D22	200h	HORODENKA	28.10.22	Package sending
7.	D42	20Mk	SANOK	18.VIII.23	On piece
8.	D42	20Mk	SANOK	20.VII.23	On piece
9.	D50	2000Mk	ZŁOCZÓW	12.XII.23	On piece
	D52	20000Mk	ZŁOCZÓW	12.XII.23	On piece
10.	D50	2000Mk(2)	BUCZACZ	-6.XII.23	On piece
11.	D50	2000Mk	BUCZACZ	21.XI.23	On piece
12.	D51	10000Mk	BUCZACZ	.23	On piece
13.	D51	10000Mk	SANOK	3.I.24	Official
14.	D51	10000Mk	BUCZACZ	5.VII.23	Package receipt
15.	D52	20000Mk	ZŁOCZÓW	?	Registered
16.	D71	20gr	KONSTANTYNÓW W ŚWIECIAN WIL	18.1.1928	On piece
17.	D101	2zł	LUBOWIDZ	?	Postal card
18.	Scott 115	10h	MYŚLENICE	23.II.16	Austrian Feldpost-korrespondenzkarte

* Polish catalog numbers, except as marked

REFERENCES

1. Lachowicz, Krzysztof. Znaczkę dzielone stosowane w polskich urządach pocztowych. *Filatelistyka*, 4(5):152-154 (May 1993).
2. Lachowicz, Krzysztof. Znaczkę dzielone stosowane w polskich urządach pocztowych. *Filatelistyka*, 7(1):10-11 (January 1996).
3. Katalog Specjalizowany Znaków Pocztywch Ziemi Polskich. Volumes 1-4 (1990), Warsaw 1989.

LITHUANIAN EXHIBITION

The Lithuanian Philatelic Society will celebrate its 50th anniversary at its Lithpex XXVI show, to be held October 25-27, in Chicago, Illinois.

The event will be staged at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture at 6500 S. Pulaski Road.

The show will include a small bourse and an open exhibition of

more than 1,000 pages in 16-page frames.

Awards for exhibits will be presented at a banquet held Saturday October 26, at the museum. Lithuanian food will be served.

An exhibitor's prospectus can be obtained from the president of the Lithuanian Philatelic Society, John Variakojis, 3715 W. 68th Street, Chicago, IL 60629.



MILWAUKEE'S POLISH AMERICAN STAMP CLUB ISSUES POLISH FEST POSTAL CARDS

POLISH FEST 96 was honored with a set of three souvenir postal cards issued by the Polish American Stamp Club to complement the Milwaukee festival held at the Henry W. Maier Festival Park, June 21-23, '96.

The POLISH FEST card designs feature subjects significant in the history of Milwaukee's Polonia, including the Kosciuszko monument, Saint Josephat Polish Basilica and Milwaukee City Hall. The set of three designs is printed on the US 1995 Old Glory flag postal card.

The United States Postal Service in Milwaukee used a special PO-

LISH FEST station pictorial postmark noting Milwaukee's 150th anniversary Friday through Sunday, June 21-23rd, 1996.

Interested collectors may order the POLISH FEST postal cards with special postmark for \$3.00 for the set of three. Orders should be sent to POLISH FEST cards, Polish American Stamp Club, Box 1920, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Checks should be made out to the "Polish American Stamp Club" and a stamped, self-addressed envelope should be furnished for return of the cards.



The Polish American Stamp Club is an organization of 50 area stamp collectors and celebrates its 20th anniversary in 1996. It meets monthly at 7:00 p.m. on the second Sunday of the month at First United Methodist Church, 1574 South 76th Street West Allis, WI.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE MAP

The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center has produced an outstanding map of ethnographic Carpatho-Ukrainian territories. It clearly shows present-day borders of Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and the pre-WWI Hungarian county and Austrian district boundaries. The map includes a gazetteer list with location symbols for over 4,100 village and town names in their present-day forms with cross-references to alternate names in either Croatian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Rusyn, Serbian, Slovak or Ukrainian. It measures 30" x 40" and is available for \$16.75 postpaid in rolled or folded formats.

Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center

406 Main Street, Orwell, Vermont 05760.

POSTAL HISTORY OF KRAKÓW 1846-1918

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE)

SWOSZOWICE

Swoszowice, located near Kraków, was already known at the beginning of the 19th century through its mineral waters used in healing. In the second half of the 19th century, it enjoyed such a fame that guests from abroad, in addition to guests from Kraków, came here for cures. Apparently this was the deciding factor for opening a non-areal post office in Swoszowice on May 5th, 1887. The first chief of this post office was the postmaster Alfred Hasslinger. After him, this position was held by: Stanisław Florek (1889), Janina Midowicz (1903), and Wincenty Mąciwoda (1912). Swoszowice was incorporated into Kraków in 1975.

Until 1918, the post office in Swoszowice used the following postal markings known so far:

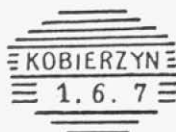


R^{Nr}

KOBIERZYN

The village of Kobierzyn was developed mainly thanks to the construction in its region of a hospital for the mentally ill in 1917. The status of this hospital and the steady increase in its personnel, caused the increase in the population and the growth of Kobierzyn.

Earlier, to assure communication for its inhabitants a non-areal post office was opened there on January 3, 1890 (from 1899, it became a post and telegraph office). The first chief of the post became L. Schwannitz-Szwantowski and after him, there served in sequence: M. Domanus (1892), L. Zytyńska (1894), F. Hegert (1895), O. Passendorfer (1905). In 1941 Kobierzyn was annexed into Kraków. The post office in Kobierzyn uses the following postal marking to this date.



WOLA JUSTOWSKA

The regions belonging to the village, Wola Justowska were attractive to the inhabitants of Kraków due to its climate and landscape and new housing was built there. Toward the end of the 19th century, the build-up was sufficiently numerous, thus on June 17, 1893, a non-areal post office was established there.

The first chief of the post office in Wola Justowska became the postmistress Helena Lach. In 1895, the function of this post office was extended to include telegraph service. During the existence of the post and telegraph office in Wola Justowska, the chiefs were in sequence: Stanisław Gródecki (1900-1902), Wincenty Gorowski (1902-05), Wanda Dąbrowska (1905). In 1941, Wola Justowska was annexed to Kraków.

The post and telegraph office in Wola Justowska used the following until 1918, known so far:

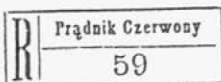


PRADNIK BIAŁY – PRADNIK CZERWONY

The name Prądnik is derived from the river flowing in its region, Prądnik was divided according to whose property was concerned. During the 11th century, Prądnik Biały (White Prądnik) was the property of Bishops, while Prądnik Czerwony (Red Prądnik), belonged to the Benedictine Order of Tyniec. Prądnik was called the food chamber of Kraków due to its fertile soil and the development of agriculture. The newly built railroad in the first half of the 19th century, went through Prądnik and numerous railroad shops and storage facilities were built there. Toward the end of the 19th century, the Austrians who intended to convert Kraków into a fortress, built numerous fortifications in Prądnik. Employment opportunities decided on an ever increasing settlement of population.

With the economic growth, the need arose to provide efficient communication. That was to be realized by a post and telegraph office which opened on September 22, 1893 in Prądnik Biały. It was a non-areal office and its first chief became Alfred Hendrich. Apparently the unsuitable location of this post office resulted in its move to Prądnik Czerwony on November 24, 1896. At this time the post office in Prądnik, Biały was closed.

In the office in Prądnik Biały, Alfred Hendrich continued to be its chief. During the following years, the chiefs of this office were: Jan Freitag (1901), Florentyna Herget (1905), Antoni Bocheński (1909). Prądnik Biały and Prądnik Czerwony were annexed into Kraków in 1941. Until the end of 1918, the post offices in Prądnik Biały and Prądnik Czerwony used the following postal markings known so far. (The post office in Prądnik Czerwony received the number 16 just toward the end of the Austrian rule, or soon after the regaining of independence.



POST OFFICES OPERATING UNTIL 1918 IN PLACES OUTSIDE OF KRAKOW WHICH WERE LATER, AFTER THE CREATION OF NOWA HUTA ANNEXED INTO KRAKOW.

On the terrain of the current part of Kraków, Nowa Huta, located were the villages Bieńczyce, Czyżyce, Mogiła and Pleszów, which had post offices. Due to the fertile soil the local population was mainly occupied with farming. Earlier, during the 17th through the 19th centuries, the postal route Kraków-Lublin went through these lands. After Nowa Huta was built in the 1950's, these places joined the new part of Kraków. To document the existence of postal service in the places named above, data should be provided for their openings and functioning.

BIEŃCZYCE

The non-areal post office in Bieńczyce was opened on July 2nd, 1873. The new chief was the postmaster Franciszek Michalski. On June 2nd, 1876, the post office in Bieńczyce was liquidated. It was opened again in 1913 and its chief became the postmaster Józef Fronta. The incorporation of the post office in Bieńczyce into Kraków occurred in 1951.

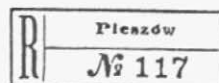
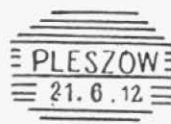
The post office in Bieńczyce used the following thus far known postal markings until the end of 1918:



PLESZÓW

A non-areal post office was opened in Pleszów on July 19, 1873. The position of its chief was assumed by the postmaster Wincenty Zbiński-Rola. He was followed by: Jan Cerkiewicz (1897-1903), Stanisław Bitner (1903), and Henryka Głabočka (1904). The incorporation of Pleszów into Kraków occurred in 1951.

During its existence this office used the following thus far known postal markings:



CŁO

The non-areal post office in Cło was opened on August 26, 1873. The chief of this newly opened office was postmaster Juliusz Nonziński. After him, the chiefs in the post office in Cło were: Postmistress Zdzisława Strzelecka (1883-1888), Wilhelm Knorek (1888-1903), Aleksandra Zaleska (1903) and Stanisław Bitner (1904). The last mention of the Cło post office is in the "Schematics of the Galicia Kingdom and of Lodomeria with the Great Duchy of Kraków" in 1912, from which one can conclude that its functioning was suspended during that year.

From preserved mail it is now known that in 1909 in Cło, there was only an auxiliary post office which was subordinate to the post office in Wyciąż. Letters mailed from Cło in 1909, have the postmark of the auxiliary post office in Cło but the stamps are cancelled with the date post mark in Wyciąż. Cło was annexed into Kraków in 1951.

During its functioning the post office in Cło and the auxiliary post office used the following postmarks known so far:



MOGIŁA

The opening of the non-areal post office in Mogiła took place on November 19, 1892. The chief of the newly opened post office became by the postmistress Aleksandra Zaleska. In 1908, the post office in Mogiła was suspended. The incorporation of Mogiła into Kraków occurred in 1951.

While it existed, this office used this type of postmark known:



WYCIĄŻE

From the data contained in "The Schematics of the Kingdom of Galicia and Ludomeria with the Grand Duchy of Kraków" one can see that the non-areal post office in Wyciąże was opened in 1913. From the preserved pieces of mail, it is evident that this post office was active already in 1909.

The chief of this post office became the postmaster Stanisław Bitner. In 1914, he was replaced by Henryk Huczek. The postal agency in Cło was under the Wyciąże post office. Wyciąże became a part of Kraków in 1951. While it existed, this office used this postmark known thus far.



Institutions which Cooperated with the Post in the Area of Expedition of Newspapers in Kraków

In Kraków as in all of Galicia, two institutions cooperated closely with the postal service: newspaper expedition and the Main Customs Office. The cooperation and co-dependence of these institutions evolved further during the 19th century and it is worthwhile to become acquainted with this evolution which is given here in a strongly abbreviated version.

In 1789, the duty of collecting fees from the sale of newspapers, magazines and books was introduced in Galicia but not yet in Kraków, which was taken over by Austria first in 1796. As proof of this payment, a seal was impressed on the newspaper. The entire income from these newspaper fees was for the funding of schools of higher learning for teachers in Galicia.

In 1803 the "Imperial Revenue Patent" became valid, which required a fee for all newspapers and other periodicals printed in Galicia and outside of its borders in different parts of the Austrian Empire. The amount of that fee depended on where the newspaper was printed and on the size of the sheet of paper which it occupied. All newspapers, coming into Kraków, which were ordered by the post offices, book stores or individual subscribers had to be brought to the revenue office in Kraków (to avoid a high fine), where as proof of payment of the fee a seal was impressed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The 75th Anniversary of the Polish Postal Museum

The two covers shown here have elements connected with current 75th Anniversary of the Museum located in Wrocław (Silesia).

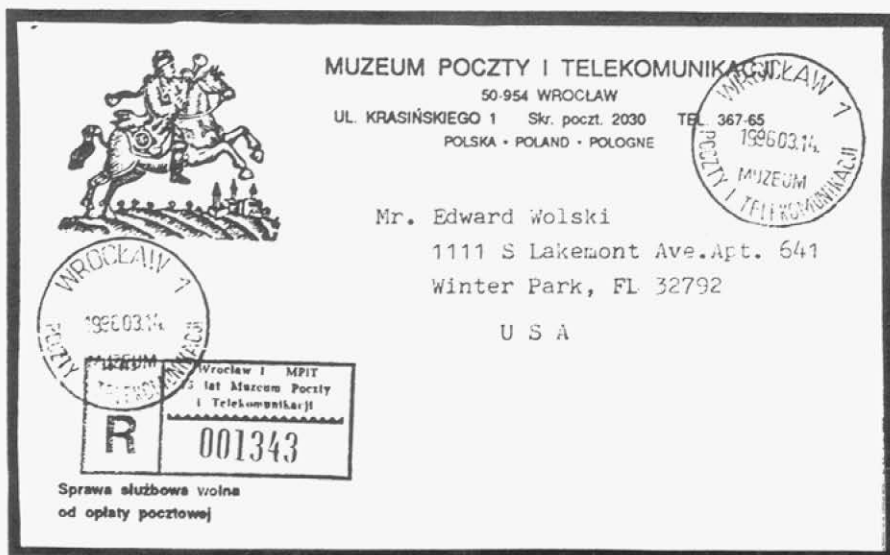


Illustration I: Standard piece of museum stationery was mailed as an air mail letter. The cancellation is for the commemoration of the 75th Anniversary, and is used at Wrocław 1. Please note the date: 07039610 which is the seventh of March, 1996, 10:00 AM, and is the normal international order.

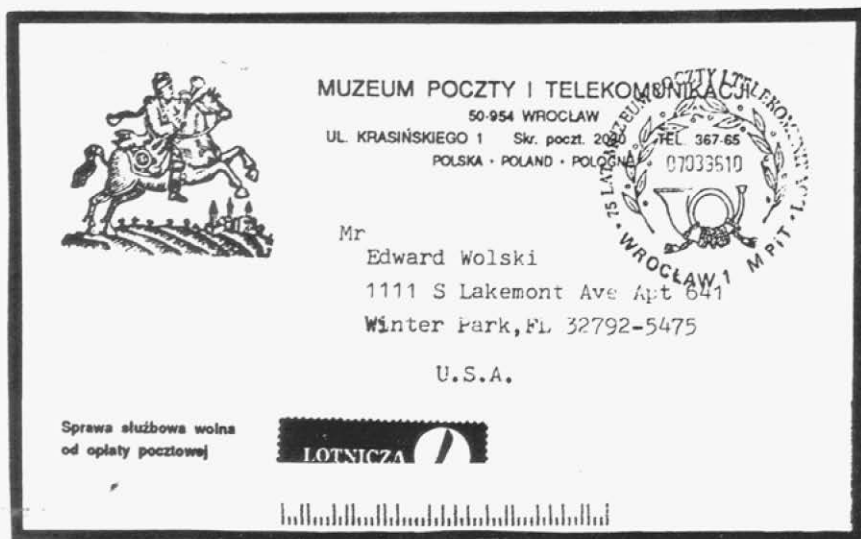


Illustration II: This letter was mailed a week later as a registered letter. The registration tab, larger than normal carries the imprint for the 75th Anniversary in a three-liner: Wrocław 1 MPiT
75 Years of the Museum of Posts and Telecommunications.

The circular date cancel has no horizontal lines and the date is in reverse order, i.e. 1996.03.14 and without time indication.

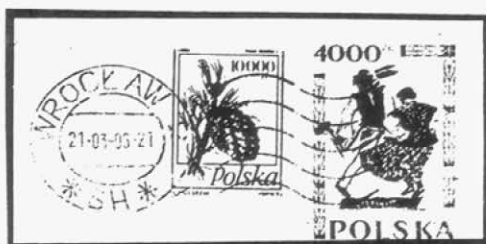


Illustration III: An air letter was cancelled at Wrocław 2 with a cds with two rings and two horizontal lines. The date is 21-03-96-21, or the 21st of March, 1996 at 9:00 PM.

—Edward D. Wolski

STAMP MARKET TIPS

POLAND — OFFICES IN DANZIG

By John G. Ross

The Treaty of Versailles, signed at the close of World War I, gave Poland the German provinces of East Prussia and most of Poznań, giving Poland access to the Baltic Sea.

Danzig was established as a Free City in 1919 under the protection of the League of Nations, but Poland had certain economic rights there.

In January, 1925, Poland received a plot of land in Danzig, opened a post office there and began issuing special stamps. They are then-current stamps of Poland but with a "Port Gdańsk" surcharge, Scott 1K1-11. A total of 444,000 sets were issued, which may seem like a lot, but many of the stamps were used on commercial mail.

The 1996 Scott catalog lists the 11 unused, hinged stamps at \$64.65, unchanged from the 1995 retail value.

Dealers in Europe are paying \$70.00 and up for the set.

Scott warns to beware of counterfeits, but in all my 60 years in stamps, I have never seen one of these overprints faked on an unused stamp. I have seen a few used stamps with fake surcharges, but they all were done very poorly.

In any event, when buying this set, have the stamps checked by someone who knows what the Port Gdańsk surcharge looks like.

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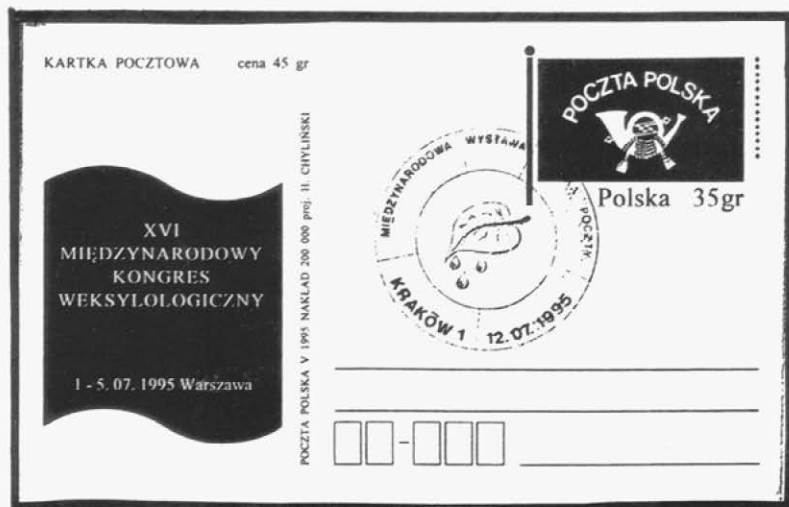


Dealers in Europe are paying the equivalent of \$70 for Poland's 1925 set issued for its offices in Danzig.

A NEW ENTIRE FOR FLAG COLLECTORS

The Polish Post Office issued an entire dedicated to the XVI International Vexillological Congress, held in Warsaw July 1—5, 1995. The post card was designed by H. Chyliński and printed in May, 1995 in the standard amount of 200,000.

The three cards shown below have different cancels: 1). cancel dated 12. 07. 1995, prepared for the International Exhibit of Postal Art. There is a leaf in the center; 2). This cancel commemorates the 40th Anniversary of Philately in the Grzybice region. The design includes a griffin, the symbol of the region.



The security dots to the right of the stamp spell "Poczta Polska '95" in white on black dots (Polish Post '95).

Other cancels on this card were not philatelic in one case only, i.e. for the Vexillological Congress as shown on post card no. 3. Other cancels were: National Philatelic Exposition Wałbrzych '95; and 50 Years of Polish Post in Western Central Pomerania.

—Edward D. Wolski

POLISH ENTIRES PLANNED FOR 1996

According to "Filatelistyka" #10, 1995, p. 541, the following entires were planned for 1996:

In February — The Thaddeus Kościuszko 200th Birthday Anniversary."

In March — "The AIESEC World Congress" and in continuation of the series: "Polish Kings and Princes", one post card and two covers.

In April — "Children's Villages."

In May — "The Sienkiewicz Anniversaries" and "The Henryk Wieniawski International Competition" plus "The 75th Anniversary of the Poznań International Trade Fair."

In June — "Bestowing The Order of St. Wojciech" (Adalbert) and "Summer with Radio."

In July — "The Atlanta '96 Olympic Games."

In September — "70 Years of the Polish Grass Hockey Assoc."

In October — "The Week of Letter Writing" and Czesław Ślania's 75th Birthday Anniversary" plus "The 65th Year of the Automotive Transportation Plant no. 1."

In December — "The 50th UNICEF Anniversary."

As in the past, we may expect additional items. The best way to get a complete set is to subscribe the categories you need. Please note that "limited editions" are available to members of P.Z.F. (Polish Philatelic Association) only!! Such an issue in 1995 was the Christmas stamp. "Unofficially, the PZF members could purchase an imperf pair of the Christmas stamp overprinted "WZÓR" (sample). A good inducement to become a member of PZF. I plan to find out whether this Christmas "bonus" really was made available! The note about this sale appeared in "Filatelistyka" #10, 1995, p. 541.

—Edward D. Wolski

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S

PRE-FALL STAMP SHOW

SEPT. 6-7-8, 1996

30 DEALERS

PRZYBYŁO'S HOUSE OF THE WHITE EAGLE

6845 Milwaukee Ave — Niles, IL

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Annual Dues which include a subscription to the Bulletin are \$16.00 (U.S. currency only) and should be sent to Polonus Treasurer, Stefan Czarniecki, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402. Membership Dues are payable by December 31st, for the next calendar year. New members will receive all the 'Bulletins' for the year in which they join. Changes of address, problems with receiving the Bulletin, should be addressed to: Polonus Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402. General matters pertaining to the Society, contribution of articles for the Bulletin, complaints or other matters should be directed to the President.