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POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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BOARD PICKS MARCH 12 & 13 FOR POLPEX 88

At the July meeting the new officers for 1987-88 were installed. Arkadiusz Walinski administered the oath.



Ex-Officio Walenty Poniecki congratulates and presents the gavel to the new Executive Officer, Thomas J. Gobby. Sworn in were (left to right): Fred Szebel, Treasurer; Chester Schafer, Secretary; Walenty Poniecki, Director; Thomas Gobby, President; Roman Strzelecki, Director; Stanley Rusin, Director. Not present on photo: Al Rybarski, Director and Romuald Odrowski, Vice President.

At the following board meeting in August, it was decided that the best dates for POLPEX 88 would be March 12 & 13. These dates would not conflict with other philatelic events in the Chicagoland area. Of three sites under consideration, the one selected was the House of the White Eagle. That same evening, the executive Polpex Chairman, Arkadiusz Walinski, and three officers went to Niles and booked the dates.

JOSEF PILSUDSKI AND POLISH PHILATELY

By DAVID STEFANCIC

Josef Pilsudski is one of the most interesting and influential figures in Polish history. According to Dr. Norman Davies, a specialist in modern Polish history, there is no other person in the recent history of Poland to whom Josef Pilsudski can be compared. Adam Michnik, an advisor to Solidarity and a prolific political writer in his own right, described Pilsudski as the man who has given modern Poles and Poland a sense of dignity. Pilsudski has been described as a romantic, a socialist, a revolutionary and a soldier.

He was born in Zulow in Lithuania on December 5, 1867 and died on May 12, 1935 in Warsaw. He was to wear many hats during those sixty-eight years. He spent his early years in a Russian public school in Wilno. It was in Wilno that he began his rebellion against the forced Russification of the Poles. In 1885, he went off to medical school but his studies lasted only two years before he was arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of Czar Alexander III. He was sent to Siberia where he learned to be a socialist. Upon his return from exile, Pilsudski threw himself into his work for the Polish Socialist Party. He was to edit *Robotnik*, the main socialist paper for many years. Pilsudski was an active member of the Party for twenty years but his main interest was not in class warfare, but politics. He wanted to prepare Poland and Poles for independence. He believed that the only way Poland would regain its freedom was through her own efforts and not those of others. He believed that the only way to do this was to create the nucleus of a fighting force. Austria was the most liberal of Poland's partitioning powers and so he approached Vienna for permission to form a detachment of sharpshooters (*strzelcy*). The sharpshooters were to evolve into the Polish Legions of the First World War. It was as the leader of the Legions that Pilsudski was to have his first influence on Polish philately.

The Legions entered the field of battle on August 6, 1914, to fight for Polish freedom. Organized under the command and guidance of Josef Pilsudski, they fought alongside the Austrian Army against Czarist Russia. Two brigades were originally formed. The First Brigade under Pilsudski, fought in southern and central Poland. The Second fought in Carpathia. In 1915, a third brigade was formed. All three brigades were in Wolyn, Poland in late 1915. The soldiers recognized Pilsudski as their leader until they were disbanded in 1917.

The creation of a fieldpost system for the Legions, although not created by him directly, earned Pilsudski his first influence on Polish philately. The First Brigade issued a variety of unit cancels honoring their leader, whom they respectfully called their "commandant". They were proud to be called the "Pierwsza Brygada Pilsudskiego" (Pilsudski's First

Brigade). The various regiments of the First Brigade issued stationery and cancels bearing the name of Pilsudski.

Two pieces of postal stationery were issued with Pilsudski's name on them. One field postcard, using Pilsudski's name on the left side sender portion of the card was issued in 1915 (illus. 1). An envelope was issued in 1916 by the officer's finance section of the First Brigade (illus. 2).

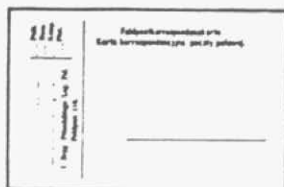


Figure 1

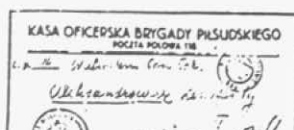


Figure 2

The regiments of the First Brigade issued nineteen known cancels honoring their commandant. The Fifth regiment issued ten cancels, the Second regiment issued seven, while one each was issued by the Third regiment and the First cavalry division.

The Fifth regiment issued three types of cancels; linear, circular and oval. The linear cancels were issued boxed and unboxed by the second battalion, sixth company, seventh company, and the eighth company. These cancels were used in 1916 and 1917 (illus. 3). The circular cancels

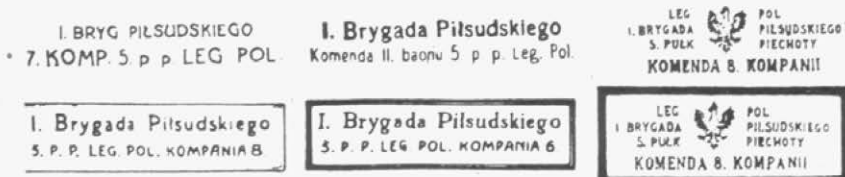


Figure 3

were issued by the command unit of the Fifth regiment and the machine gun unit of the regiment and were used in 1916 and 1917. The oval cancel was used by the machine gun unit in 1916 (illus. 4).



Figure 4

The Second regiment issued one linear and six circular cancels. The linear cancel was used by the second company in 1916. The circular cancels were issued by the command unit, the first and second battalions, and the machine gun unit. These cancels were used between 1915 and 1916 (illus. 5).



I Bryg. Piłsudskiego
Komenda II komp 2/III p.p.



Figure 5

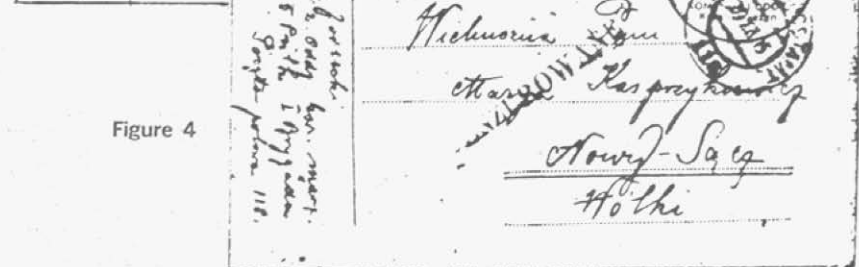


Figure 5

Figure 4

The First Cavalry (ulan) Division used and oval cancel in 1915 and the provisions unit of the Third regiment issued a mixed cancel using linear, half circle, and an eagle. The cancel was issued in 1916 (illus. 6).

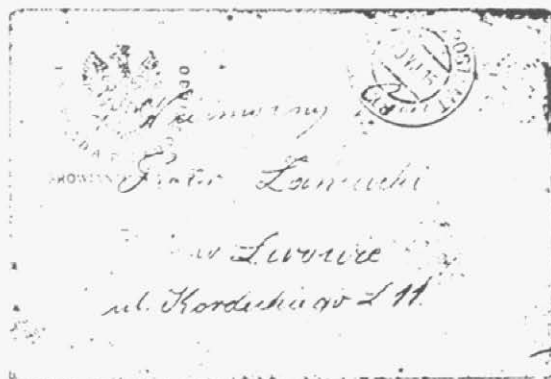


Figure 6

The Legions were disbanded in 1917 by the Germans for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the Kaiser. Pilsudski was arrested and was to spend the rest of the war in Magdeburg prison for refusing to submit to the dictates of the German and Austrian authorities. The popularity of the Commandant was to soar amongst the Polish populace in his absence. Pilsudski was to return to Warsaw in 1918 as head of a reborn Poland.

Sources: J. Berek *Poczta Polowa Legionow*

J. Kucharski *Postal Stationery of the Polish Legion 1914-1917.*

(To be continued)

Two Unlisted Gen. Gouv. Warschau Cancelers

By CONRAD P. STRAUB, Ph.D.

In their published articles Zirkenbach¹ and Zolkiewski² show only one canceler for KOLUSZKI and that is KOLUSZKI/***. I have two examples of canceler KOLUSZKI/*a* (30 pf and 40 pf on pieces) each dated 28.5.18. 8-9V. A photograph of the cancellation as applied to the 40 pf value is shown in Fig. 1. It has the following dimensions: outer



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

circle:—25.5 mm. diameter; inner circle:—15.5 mm. diameter; bridge:—length 23 mm., width 9.25 mm.

The above authors also identify particular cancelers that arrived in Poland shortly before the end of World War I and which may have received limited or no use in canceling the GGW issues, and, thus, can be seen only on Polish issues following the Armistice, i.e., the First and Second Provisional issues and later issues until replaced by Polish cancelers. Fig. 2 shows canceler WARSCHAU/-5.3.19.9-10N/*1a. which is not listed by either of the above authors. This canceler has the following dimensions: outer circle:—20.5 mm. diameter; inner circle:—15.3 mm. diameter; bridge:—length 22.5 mm., width: 9.5 mm. I have the cancellation on a portion of a large envelope showing the 3. 5. 5/2½. 5/3. 10. 15. 20 (light blue). 20 (violet blue). 25/7½. 30. 40. and 60 pf values. The 3. Provisional issue). and the remainder are of the first printing.

Any information on the origin, further use, first use, etc., of these cancelers would be greatly appreciated.

1. Zirkenbach, K., German Occupation of Eastern Poland. *German Philatelic Review*, 2(3):68-75 (May 1954).
2. Zolkiewski, St., Organizacja Poczty w G.G.W. 1915-1918. *Filatelista*, 13(16):311-317 and (18):351-357 (1966).

PROF. STANISLAW MIKSTEIN

By STANLEY KRONENBERG, Ph.D.

Professor Stanislaw Mikstein was the greatest single contributor to the philately of Poland. In particular, he pioneered the research of the Krakow issue of 1919 and his efforts made the accurate expertization and classification of these stamps possible.

He was born on November 10, 1888 in Lanckorona in Poland and attended the public school in Zator, where his father was the principal. He finished high school in Krakow and then studied there at the philosophy department of the Jagiellonian University. After finishing his studies he became a high school professor first in Rzeszow, then in Nowy Sacz and finally in Krakow. During the 1939-45 occupation, he taught courses in vocational schools and after 1945 taught again in Krakow until his retirement in 1949.



Prof. Mikstein was interested in postage stamps since childhood and from 1919 on, became concerned exclusively with the stamps of Poland. His first scientific publications were about the Krakow Issue in "Ilustrowany Przegląd Filatelistyczny" 1927-29 in Torun and in "Ilustrowany Kurier Filatelistyczny" 1927-32 in Lwow. These results were translated into German and published in 1933 in the form of a book by "Die Postmarke" in Vienna. His other most important philatelic publications are:

Stamps with "G. G. Warschau" overprints (1932),

The Gniezno Issue of 1919 (1934),

City Mails in Przedborz and in Zarki (1934 and 1937),

Postal Markings in 18th Century Poland (1936),

Postal Markings of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland (together with W. Rachmanow) (1937-1939),

1st Polish Corps of Gen. Dowbor-Musnicki (1941).

Until his death he participated in the writing of the book "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe" whose first volume appeared in 1960. The Polish Philatelic Society awarded Professor Mikstein "The Golden Badge."

Prof. Mikstein died in Krakow on September 29, 1956. He dedicated his entire life to the improvement of Poland's philately. Thanks in a large degree to his efforts it is now one of the best developed areas of philately. Needless to say, he had lots of fun doing it.

STAMPS for the ROMANIAN OCCUPATION OF POKUTIA

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

(Reprinted from UKRAINIAN PHILATELIST)

Pokutia, the part of Western Ukraine around Kolomyia, became a hotly contested territory shortly after the end of World War I. A most complicated war was taking place with the Ukrainians, Poles and the Russian Bolsheviks fighting among each other for the possession of these lands. On May 26, 1919, after the Ukrainian Army left this area, the Eighth Division of the Romanian Army moved in and occupied Pokutia. This occupation lasted until August 21, 1919 when the Romanians left this region and the Polish Military moved in. Pokutia then became a part of Poland until the beginning of World War II. At the end of World War II, it became a part of the Soviet Ukraine and is thus under the rule of the Soviet Union.

Mail Service Under the Romanian Occupation:

Immediately after the Romanians moved in, there was no postal service available to private persons, only Romanian military mail was transported through Romanian military channels. On June 12, 1919, Romanian Army Major Turbatu came to Kolomyia and officially opened the postal service for private persons. He brought with him a small number of Romanian stamps for this purpose. Two days later he brought newly issued occupational stamps which were overprinted obsolete Austrian stamps (ref. 1). These overprints were made by means of three different metal overprinting devices which were ordered in (Chernivtsi (ref. 2): "C.M.T." (the abbreviation for Romanian: "Comandamentul Militar Teritorial" — Territorial Military Command), with new denominations in Austrian Heller and Kronen, all surrounded by rectangular frames. 40 H, 60 H, and 1 K 20 H denomination overprints were made singly by hand with dark violet blue ink. Figure 1 shows the three kinds of overprints and Table 1 lists the 13 values of originally overprinted stamps and their numbers issued according to references 3 and 4. Depending on the source, the reported numbers of issued stamps vary significantly and the collector has difficulty in determining the rarity of these stamps.

According to my observations, the rarest stamp is No. 19. Also rare are numbers: 8, 11, 12 and 13. The remaining stamps occur with approximately equal frequency and are more often seen than the five stamps mentioned above. All stamps of this issue are uncommon and elusive. On original correspondence, particularly on nonphilatelic covers, they are indeed rarities.

Stamps of this issue were used in the following post offices: Deliatyn, Horodenka, Kolomyia, Lanchyn, Obertyn, Pechenizhyn, Sniatyn and Zabolotiv. They were cancelled with Austrian town name cancellations.

Second Edition Overprints:

In addition to the thirteen original values, more overprinted stamps were made exclusively for philatelic purposes. Table II lists these stamps. In the literature they are considered reprints. It is difficult to agree with this classification because all overprinting was done apparently during the Romanian occupation while the overprinted stamps were still in use. Describing them as "second edition" appears to be more appropriate. The overprint ink is the same as in the case of originally overprinted stamps and everything points to the fact that both editions were made by the same persons connected with the local postal service. More stamps of denominations listed in the first edition (Table I) were also overprinted with this second party of stamps. They cannot be distinguished and therefore I did not repeat their listing in Table II. This state of affairs may possibly be the reason for the very large discrepancies in the listings of numbers issued (Table I), Boehm having included stamps of both editions. Some of these later overprinted stamps have had some postal use or at least some token postal use, possibly arranged by the proprietors of these stamps to give them philatelic respectability. For example, I have seen stamp Numbers 39 and 40 on pieces of covers with genuine cancellations of Kolomyia and Sniatyn respectively. Few other stamps occur off paper, cancelled to order with original cancellations.

Other overprints were made by means of original metal overprinting devices but with different inks: black, violet, red and green. Some collectors consider these stamps "proofs" but abuse for philatelic purposes is more likely to have been the motivation. Eventually the three overprinting devices were officially destroyed (Ref. 2).

Forgeries:

Forgeries of these overprints do exist but are not often seen. Their main common characteristic is the difference in the overprint ink. The genuine ink was dark violet blue, it always soaked through the paper and can always be seen on the reverse of these stamps. In forged overprints, the inks vary, most frequently forgeries are in violet ink which does not soak through the paper.



Figure 1: The three "C.M.T." overprints. The background grid is in millimeters to make possible the determination of overprint dimensions. Photographed through a filter to subdue the background.

Figure 2 shows a forged 60 H overprint made in violet ink. Dimensions of its frame agree well with genuine 60 H overprints but note that the lines forming the sides of "M" are not parallel to each other while they are parallel in genuine overprints, the left side of "C" is curved; it is a straight line in genuine overprints.

Figure 3 illustrates a forgery made with a dull black ink. While its overall overprint dimensions are close to the originals, the left leg of "M" is slanted to the left.



Figure 2: An example of a forged overprint (60H/15H postage due, Nr 41) imprinted with violet ink.



Figure 3: An example of a forged overprint (60H/20H postage due, Nr 43) imprinted with a dull black ink.

In conclusion, the Romanian Occupational Issue for Pokutia is still partially shrouded in mystery and will probably remain so because of the lack of documentary materials. All of these stamps are rare and appear to be undervalued in catalogs as they are not popular with collectors.

One should keep in mind that these stamps are witnesses to a long ago forgotten war which is rarely mentioned in history books and are a documentation of a violent period in that part of Europe.

Table 1: Listing of originally overprinted "C.M.T." stamps according to references 2, 3 and 4.

Serial No.	Denomination of Overprint, Denomination, Color & "Scott" No. of Basic (Austrian) Stamps		Number Issued According to Boehm (Ref. 3)	No. Issued acc. to Cherniavsky (Ref. 4)
REGULAR STAMPS				
1.	40 H/5 H Light Green	146	16044	8
2.	60 H/15 H Red Brown	168	14589	4500
3.	60 H/20 H Green	169	68307	16000
4.	60 H/25 H Blue	170	6313	3200
5.	60 H/30 H Gray Violet	171	5237	2600
6.	1 K 20 H/50 H Dark Green	155	15094	2600
7.	1 K 20 H/60 H Dark Blue	156	7650	40
8.	1 K 20 H/1 K Red on Yellow	159	2662	820
POSTAGE DUE STAMPS				
9.	40 H/5 H Red	J 49	9565	800
10.	1 K 20 H/25 H Carmine	J 41	83	118

(continued on next page)

11.	1 K 20 H/25 H Red	J 53	300	120
12.	1 K 20 H/30 H Red	J 54	872	15
13.	1 K 20 H/50 H/42 H Brown	J 63		15

Table II: Listing of stamps of the second edition. Additional few values may exist but I did not see them.

Serial No.	Denomination of Overprint, Denomination, Color & "Scott" No. of Basic (Austrian) Stamps	Serial No.	Denomination of Overprint, Denomination, Color & "Scott" No. of Basic (Austrian) Stamps
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REGULAR STAMPS

14.	40 H/3 H Lilac	112	26.	60 H/10 H Lilac Red	148
15.	40 H/3 H Violet	145	27.	60 H/12 H Green Blue	149
16.	40 H/6 H Orange	147	28.	60 H/40 H Olive Green	154
17.	40 H/10 H Lilac Red	148	29.	60 H/50 H Dark Green	155
18.	40 H/12 H Green Blue	149	30.	60 H/60 H Dark Blue	156
19.	40 H/15 H Red Brown	168	31.	60 H/1 K Red on Yellow	159
20.	40 H/20 H Dark Green	169	32.	1 K 20 H/3 H Violet	145
21.	40 H/25 H Blue	170	33.	1 K 20 H/5 H Yel. Green	146
22.	40 H/40 H Olive Green	154	34.	1 K 20 H/15 H Brn. Red	168
23.	60 H/3 H Violet	145	35.	1 K 20 H/25 H Dk. Blue	170
24.	60 H/5 H Yellow Green	146	36.	1 K 20 H/80 H Red Brn.	157
25.	60 H/6 H Orange	147	37.	1 K 20 H/90 H Lilac Red	158

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

38.	40 H/10 H Red	J 50	44.	60 H/20/54 H Orange	J 62
39.	40 H/15/36 H Violet	J 61	45.	60 H/1 K Ultramarine	J 57
40.	40 H/20/54 H Orange	J 62	46.	1 K 20 H/20/54 H Oran.	J 62
41.	60 H/15 H Red	J 51	47.	1 K 20 H/40 H Red	J 55
42.	60 H/15/36 H Violet	J 61	48.	1 K 20 H/50 H Red	J 56
43.	60 H/20 H Red	J 52	49.	1 K 20 H/1 K Ultramar.	J 57

REFERENCES:

1. John Bulat, "Illustrated Postage Stamp History of Western Ukrainian Republic 1918-1919", Philatelic Publications, Yonkers, New York, 1973, Pages 43 & 44.
2. O. G. Boehm, "Die Briefmarken Der Rumanischen Besetzung in Ostgalizien (Pokutien)", Die Postmarke, 1934, pages 34-36.
3. A. Laszkiewicz, "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe", "Ikaros" 1935, pages 264 & 265.
4. J. Czerniawski, "Rumunskie Wydanie Okupacyjne Dla Pokucia", Bibl. Ilustrowany Kurier Filatelistyczny, Kolomyia, 1934, page 21.

EDITORIAL COMMENT:

In his publication with the C.M.T. issues, Dr. I. Cherniavsky refers to the "Second Edition Overprints" as speculative issues, not overprints. On page 74 of "Notes On the C.M.T. Stamps Issued During the Romanian Occupation of Pokutia", he states: "It is true that such surcharges were performed with the authentic handstamps, but not under the orders of the relevant authorities and they were done at times when further production of the C.M.T. occupation stamps was inadmissible. Thence, all surcharges with the exception of the 13 (thirteen) officially issued kinds noted above should be regarded as speculative."

Cultural and Historical Architectural Issue of the General Gouvernement

By ED SUPERSON

August 5 and September 5, 1940.

This set of the first definites was designed by Erwin Puchinger, one of the more artistic designers of Nazi stamps. The architectures depicted on this set of stamps represent various ancient Polish structures of Cracow, Warsaw and Lublin. The stamps were printed by the Nazi Government Printing Bureau (Deutsche Staatsdruckerei) in Vienna, Austria, as the rest of the stamps of the "General Gouvernement". They were printed by photogravure process on a white, medium weight paper in sheets of 50 (10 horizontally x 5 vertically) in four different printings. The gum is plain yellow or colorless, but on three of the stamps (as indicated below) the gum is ribbed vertically. The design measures 25 x 30 mm. and perforation is 13¼ x 14.



6 GR. DARK BROWN - a. White cloud left of tower.

FLORIAN GATE in Cracow was built in 1307 in a Gothic style. It is approximately 118 feet tall and in 1498 became a part of the fortification of Cracow. The Florian Gate, and only three additional towers are left of all the fortifications of Cracow. The photograph of the Florian Gate, as depicted on this stamp, was taken from inside of the city. Cracow was the capital city of Poland between 1320 and 1609, after which time, Warsaw became the capital.



8 GR. BROWN ORANGE.

TOWER OF THE THIEVES built in 1310 was an observation point for the Wawel castle in Cracow, built on the Wawel Hill overlooking the city. It is a part of the castle, which from the 10th Century became one of the residences for Polish kings. Its historical and patriotical meaning to Poles is well known throughout the world.



10 GR. GREEN.

CRACOW GATE in the city of Lublin was the entrance to the city, after it was fortified. Although the gate was built in Gothic style, the roof is of baroque style. Throughout centuries the Cracow Gate was modified numerous times.



12 GR. DARK GREEN.

a. Gum ribbed vertically, b. Used bisected on Postcards.

COPERNICUS MEMORIAL in the courtyard of the Cracow University is illustrated on this stamp. The Cracow University (Collegium Maius) was built in 1364, and it was only second to Sorbonne University in its status, while teaching scientific studies. Its most famous student was Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus), Polish astronomer who promulgated the now accepted theory that the earth and the planets move around the sun.



20 GR. SEPIA.

DOMINICAN CHURCH in Cracow. It took forty-eight years to build it (1241-1289) in the Romanesque style of architecture. This church was destroyed by hordes of Tartars in 1241 and was rebuilt in a Gothic style between 1242 and 1247. Again, in 1850 it was destroyed by fire and was restored again.



24 GR. BROWN CARMINE.

a. Dot over "4". b. Sheet without accounting numbers.

WAWEL CASTLE in Cracow. This castle was built during the 13th and 14th Centuries in Gothic and Renaissance architectural styles. In the 16th Century the castle was destroyed by fire, and in the 19th Century it was restored. The multiple rooms of the castle have priceless ancient paintings, tapestry and furniture. Hans Frank, governor of the "General Gouvernement" resided there.



30 GR. VIOLET. a. Gum ribbed vertically.

CHURCH PO-WIZYTKOWSKI in Lublin was built in 1412 by the famous Polish King Wladyslaw Jagiello as a memorial to his victory over the Teutonic Knights (Prussians) at Grunwald in 1410. The King turned the church over to St. Brigid Order of nuns.



40 GR. BLUE BLACK.

SUKIENNICE ARCADES, located in Cracow were built in 1339 in a Gothic style. It served as a market place during Medieval ages. Merchants, under the arcades, bartered in cloth. Later, it was gutted by fire and between 1556 and 1560 was rebuilt in a Renaissance style. Again, between 1875 and 1879 was rebuilt by Italian architect Santi Gucci.



50 GR. BLUE

CITY HALL TOWER in Cracow is located in the old section of the city near the Sukiennice Arcades and it was built during the same time as the arcades. The tower was destroyed several times by fire and was reconstructed many times. During the occupation of Poland in WW II (1939-1945), the Nazis used the Tower for their offices, as part of their executive function of the "General Gouvernement."



60 GR. DARK OLIVE a. Last letter "N" corrected.

COURTYARD OF WAWEL CASTLE in Cracow. The Wawel Castle was decorated and beautified by Polish kings throughout the centuries. This elegant courtyard was designed by Italian architect Francesco and built by another Italian architect Berecci.

MARIAN CHURCH in Cracow is located in the old section of the city, where the Sukiennice Arcades and City Hall Tower are. This church was built at about the same time as these structures. The church consists of two spires: one is much taller than the other. There is a legend among Polish people which states that two brothers built the church. The older brother was more industrious and his spire progressed much faster. The younger brother grew jealous of his brother's accomplishments and killed him with a knife. At the moment of his brother's death, the taller spire shot up higher, and the murderous brother committed suicide by stabbing himself with the same knife.

Before and after WW II, a trumpeter from the higher spire played "hejnal" (a song announcing the time of the day) which always was interrupted with a sudden breakoff. It dates back to Medieval ages when the trumpeter in the high spire, while playing the "hejnal", was killed by a Tartar's arrow piercing his throat.

Inside the church is a tall wooden carved altar consisting of a triptych. This altar was created by the famous artist Witt Stwosz (Veit Stoss) in 1477. The triptych represents the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

In the foreground of this stamp, there is a monument of the illustrious Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz. In 1940, the very same year this set



80 GR. DARK VIOLET.

a. Last letter "N" corrected.

of stamps was printed and went on sale, the Nazis in their hatred and germanization of Poland, tore down and demolished the monument. Eyewitnesses to this destruction took photographs of the Nazis destroying the monument, and sent them to England. In 1941 the Polish government in exile in London, issued the 25 gr. (blue) stamp illustrating the razing of the Mic-

kiewicz monument by the Nazis, as it was depicted on the original photograph.

BRUHL PALACE in Warsaw, formerly known as the Ossolinski Palace, was built in the 14th Century. It was rebuilt in the second part of the 17th Century, and again rebuilt in the baroque style between 1752 and 1759. This beautiful piece of architecture was destroyed by the Nazis in 1944, i.e., it was dynamited to a mass of debris. Warsaw was not favorably looked upon by the Nazis because of its long history of armed resistance.



1 ZL. DARK RED LILAC (issued September 5, 1940)

- a. Gum ribbed vertically.
- b. Last letter "N" corrected.

First Printing: The sheets within the top margin have the inscription of "General Gouvernement Deutsche Post Osten Fur Die Besetzten Polnischen Gebiete" and "50 Freimarken zu . . . Gr." or "Zl." (General Government German East Postal Service for Occupied Polish Territories. 50 Stamps for . . . (value of the complete sheet of stamps in Groszy or in Zloty); and also within the top margin of the sheet were two Nazi eagle emblems over the first and the tenth stamps. In the upper right side margin, next to the tenth stamp, inscription reads "Staatsdruckerei Wienn" (Government Printing Bureau Vienna), and in the same right margin, next to the fiftieth stamp the inscription reads "Entw. Erwin Puchinger" (Designer Erwin Puchinger). The left and the lower margins of the sheet bear accounting numbers (values) of the stamps by adding them up horizontally and vertically. The gum is of a plain yellow color.

Second Printing: Same as the first Printing, except the line within the upper margin reading "Fur die Besetzten Polnischen Gebiete," is omitted. The gum is plain yellow or colorless.

Third Printing: The following values were printed by this printing: 6, 8, 12, 24, 30, 50, 60, 80 Gr. and 1 Zl. The top margin has the inscription "Generalgouvernement Deutsche Post Osten" and "50 Freimarken zu . . . Gr." or "Zl." (face value of the sheet); and over the second and ninth stamp it has the Nazi eagle. The gum is either plain yellow or colorless, except 12, 30 Gr. and 1 Zl., which have vertically ribbed gum.

Fourth Printing: Only 6 and 24 Gr. were printed by this printing. This printing is identical to the Third Printing, except that under the "Staatsdruckerei Wienn" inscription, are printed control numbers "II/1, II/2, II/3 or II/4". Gum is yellow plain or colorless.

Printer's Waste:

With the exception of essays, printing proofs and color proofs, all imperforated stamps are printer's waste.

These stamps were valid until the end of the Nazi occupation.

Cultural and Historical Architectural-Supplemental Issue

By ED SUPERSON

September 8, 1941

Four stamps (8 Gr., 12 Gr., 30 Gr., 1 Zl.) were re-issued in the same values, but in different colors, and additional stamp with a new design and value (48 Gr.). The new design was also executed by E. Puchinger. Design measures 25 x 30 mm. Printed by photogravure method on white medium weight unwatermarked paper with colorless plain gum. Various color shades exist.



8 GR. DARK BLUE GREY
(Tower of the Thieves)



12 GR. VIOLET
(Copernicus Memorial)



30 GR. BROWN LILAC
(Church Po-Wizytkowski)



48 GR. YELLOW BROWN

SANDOMIERZ CITY HALL was built in the 14th Century in a Renaissance architectural style. It was rebuilt in the Gothic style during the 16th Century, 18th Century, and finally in 1873. The city hall is another beautiful example of Polish cultural structures relative to Polish heritage throughout Poland. Sandomierz used to be one of the Polish strongholds.

1 ZL. DARK GREEN (Bruhl Palace)



Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (10 horizontally x 5 vertically). The 8 and 30 Gr. values were printed in sheets with inscription identical to the 2nd Printing of the previous issue; 12, 48 Gr. and 1 Zl. with identical inscription of the 3rd Printing.

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