

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



MEETS EVERY SECOND AND FOURTH FRIDAY OF THE MONTH AT FALCONS HALL, 1062 N. ASHLAND AVE.

Issue No. 159

May 1958

POLISH MADONNA ON THE SOBIESKI STAMP

By EDWARD NOWAK, SR.

(Reprinted from STAMPS of 2/22/58)

Since the introduction of adhesive postage stamps, issues with religious motifs have been produced by many countries. Perhaps among the least known is the fact that the Madonna is shown on the "Sobieski at Vienna" stamp of Poland (Scott No. 278), issued September 12, 1933. This stamp commemorated the annihilation of the Turkish Forces by Poland's steel-clad knight-hood, led personally by King Jan III Sobieski on September 12, 1683.

The 1.20 Zl. indigo stamp reproduces only a fragmentary part of a colossal work of art, yet in the adhesive it appears as a complete motif in itself. It was produced by the Government Printery in Warsaw. The impressive stamp shows one-sixth of the canvas by the great Polish artist, Jan Matejko (1838-1893). This painting is thirty feet wide and sixteen feet high, and was completed in 1883 after years of study and working in of painstaking detail. In 1884 a wealthy Pole started a subscription, the canvas was purchased and later presented to Pope Leo XIII. The painting is presently the main attraction in the Gallery of Modern Paintings in the Vatican.

The knightly looking Jan Sobieski is represented mounted on a spirited horse, and entering Vienna after the overwhelming defeat of the Turks, who had threatened not only Europe but Christianity itself. The king is shown handing to the Papal Nuncio his message to Pope Innocent XI, and which

contained the historic words, "Veni, Vidi, Deus vicit" (I came, I saw, God conquered).

Dipping into the prolific studies of the eminent philatelic scholar, Father Aloysius S. Horn, president of Saint Gabriel's Philatelic Academy, we learn that the Prelate to whom Sobieski hands the letter has been identified by stamp collectors and others as the venerable Padre Marco d'Aviano, a Capuchin. The latter, early that same morning, had offered a Mass for the victory of Polish Arms on the Leopoldsberg, known at that time as the Kohlenberg. That theory is now entirely disproved. The person depicted is in fact Monsignor Denhos, who was later created a Cardinal. He is buried in the Sacristy of the church of San Carlo a Quattro Fontane, in Rome.

With further study of the stamp, one can see, just to the right of Jan Sobieski, in the very center of the adhesive, a youthful face, that of a boy, possibly 14 or younger. Some say that Sobieski's son, James, accompanied him into Vienna, but those versed in the history and records of the Church identify the youngster as Sobieski's son, Alexander.

When he grew up, Alexander became a Capuchin Monk, and died in Rome in the monastery connected with the church of Santa Maria della Concensione in 1714. The monument to the prince is to be found in the church.

Also in the painting are Michael H.



Sobieski stamp with the Polish Madonna, greatly enlarged to bring up the details described in accompanying article.

(Cut courtesy STAMPS)

Sieniowski, Stanislaus John Jablonowski, H. Lubomirski, Prince Karol of Lotargutia, and Duke Ernest Starkeimberg.

Some philatelists will ask for the whereabouts of Father Marco d'Aviano, for a figure as prominent as he should appear in this scene. He does in fact appear in the large painting, but has been eliminated in the stamp design. Being a humble man, he appears in the original in the retinue of King Sobieski. One can find him on a mule, holding a plaque before him. — This plaque appears on the adhesive just to the left of Sobieski, and just above the head of the Prelate. Only the fingers of the left hand of Father Marco are visible on the stamp.

It is the plaque that bears the subject of this article. Here we find a "Polish Madonna" in miniature. King Sobieski prized this trophy above all else. It is an old picture he discovered while passing the ruins of Wischau, presently in Czechoslovakia. On it is the likeness of the Madonna and Child, with two angels holding the crown above the Blessed Virgin. The angels also hold ribbons with Latin inscriptions, but these words are invisible on the stamp.

The origin of the plaque is not known to the present day, nor how it found its way to Wischau. According to Father Horn, it seems to be a representation of the Spanish "Lady of Guadeloupe."

King Jan Sobieski III gave the plaque to his sister, Princess Radziwill. During the first World War it was sent to Rome for protection. Later it was returned to Poland, to the Castle of Nieswicz, where we hope it is still resting for the benefit of posterity.

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From Miniaturist To Stamp Designer

THE ART OF CASIMIRA DĄBROWSKA

By ENZO DIENA

(Reprinted from "il Collezionista Italia Filatelica" of 12/57)

Back in 1936, a young Polish artist arrived in Rome; her name, Casimira Dabrowska, was well known all over Europe, as she had revived the forgotten art of miniature and her tiny works had gained wide acclaim in a score of exhibitions, including the Paris spring "Salons" of 1929, 1930 and 1931. She was then crowning her lifelong dream of a trip to Rome thanks to Polish President Ignace Moscicki, who had asked her to go to the Eternal City and portray Pope Pius XI and Gulielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless. The miniatures were to be presented to these two great benefactors of mankind as a gift from the Polish People.

Miss Dabrowska's stay in Rome was meant to be a comparatively short one, but as things turned out she never went back to Poland, and Italy is now her adopted fatherland. How did this come about? By chance, by a succession of lucky (and not so lucky) chances, somebody would say; but Dabrowska thanks God, and God's Providence, for it all.

It so happened that, upon her arrival to Rome, Miss Dabrowska reported to

the Office of the Secretary of State, in Vatican City, in order to be granted an audience with Pope Pius XI. As soon as she left that office, she tried to sketch from memory the impressive, austere features of the Secretary of State, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli. But she did not succeed, and the work remained unfinished; the next morning though, the Mother Superior of the convent where Dabrowska was staying mentioned the sketch to the Cardinal, who went there every day to say Mass. "But she must complete it!", said the Secretary of State. And Miss Dabrowska could so paint a miniature of Cardinal Pacelli: her work was a complete success, and after the Pius XI and Marconi portraits were finished, many Vatican City notables and Italian aristocrats stood—so to say—in line, patiently waiting to be portrayed by the Polish artist. At that time Eugenio Pacelli, who had meanwhile become Pope Pius XII, posed for three more miniatures.

Suddenly World War II broke out: Poland was invaded by the German and Russian armies, and became the scene of some of the fiercest fights in the European theater. Later, the land fell into the orbit of Russian influence, and Dabrowska's return to her hometown became practically unthinkable. So she settled down for good in her tiny room, overlooking Rome's Colle Oppio, and she went on working hard on her miniatures.

The step from a miniature to a postage stamp seems to be an easy one, as both are so tiny in size. But it again took the help of chance, or rather providence, before Dabrowska made this step. In 1950 the "Room of the One Hundred Days," at the Cancelleria Palace, in Rome, housed an exhibition of sketches and miniatures by Dabrowska; everybody seemed to like her works, and new orders flocked in by the dozen. Among the visitors to the show was Pro-Secretary of State Mons. Montini, who one year later thought of artist



Self-portrait
miniature by Casimira Dąbrowska



Madonna of Częstochowa — Subject of the popular Marian Year
Issue by the Vatican.

Dabrowska as the obvious choice for a portrait of Maria Goretti, the young Italian martyr who was going to be made a Saint. The sense of purity and spirituality which was poured by the Polish miniaturist into her portrait of the young girl were appreciated and acclaimed by everybody: it soon became the most popular image of Saint Maria Goretti, and this is why when, in 1953, Vatican City issued a set of two stamps commemorating the 50th centenary of her martyrdom, it was decided to adopt the Dabrowska portrait as the design for the stamps.

The Goretti stamps marked the official entry of Dabrowska into the world of stamps; unofficially, though, a work of hers was already in the albums of Vatican City collectors, as hers was the portrait of St. Pius X appearing on the 6 and 10 Lire values of the set which was issued in 1951 to honor the beatification of this Pope.

Anyway, it took one full year before Dabrowska was again asked to work in the field of stamps. In 1954, she adapted a miniature of the Madonna of Ostra Brama, at Wilna, Poland, which she had painted back in 1941, for the "Mater Misericordiae" set issued by the Vatican at the end of the Marian Year. And in 1956, when the "Swiss Guard" issue went on sale, it became clear that Casimira Dabrowska

had been able to restore the stamps of Vatican City to the high artistic rank which had been reached when the late Corrado Mezzana was still there to design them.

From then on, stamps have taken up most of Dabrowska's time; and the results were more than good: the "St. Ignatius", "St. John of Capestrano", "Madonna of Czestochowa", "Archangel Gabriel", "St. Domenico Savio" and "St. Rita" stamps, as well as two values of the "Capranica College" set and the wonderful new "Mariazell" issue are among the loveliest Vatican stamps; and it might very well be said that the current boom in Vatican Stamps is at least partly due to the beauty of the recent issues, most of which were designed by Casimira Dabrowska.

The artist is now painstakingly at work on the sketches for a new set, which will be issued early in 1958 for the centenary of the visions of the Holy Virgin at Lourdes; she hardly ever raises her eyes from her table, but when she does, her new land reveals itself to her in all its stately beauty: the view from her window is unique, with the tall trees of the Oppian Gardens in the foreground, the Capitol and the Dome of St. Peter's shooting out of Rome's golden skyline in the background. All this beauty soon gives Dabrowska a renewed moral strength, by which she is able to push back her unconquerable homesickness, and to forget, in her work, the happy memories of that seven-year-old child whose artistic talent was discovered one day by her uncle; of the first trip from her home in Radom to near-by Warsaw, where her art was going to be recognized by the top critics when she was barely thirteen; of the excitement she felt when the great men of Poland, from Paderewski to Pilsudski, posed for her miniature brushes; and finally of that trip to Rome, a land of no return to her, but also a land which welcomed her the warm cheer of success, and in which she saw this success spread from the inner circle of the few who could afford one of her miniatures, to the ever wider field of stamp collectors the world over.



Miniature of the Madonna of Ostra Brama used in the "Mater Misericordiae" set issued by the Vatican

Philatelic Document Of Poland's Religious Zeal

By EDWARD NOWAK, SR.

(Reprinted from MEKEEL'S WEEKLY of 2/14/58)

Of the several, often written about "Polish Madonnas." Our Lady of Swarzewo is the least known among peoples other than Poles. Regardless of persecution, starvation, living conditions and death in the gas chambers, Polish Army men incarcerated in the Woldenberg (Dobigniewo) concentration camp did not forget the Polish Madonna and issued a stamp bearing Her likeness so deeply engraved in their minds since childhood.

The prison postoffice at Woldenberg Camp issued a 10 pfenig, deep sea green adhesive in honor of "Our Lady of Swarzewo"; revered as the Patroness of fishermen and sea-going men. The issue was timed with the Polish "Sea Day" celebrated in Poland.

The project and the carving of wooden die for a printing cut was by 2nd Lt. Eugeniusz Pichell. The stamp was placed on sale Feb. 10, 1943. Of the 5,100 copies printed, few exist now in fine condition. The stamp was recalled from sale August 31, 1943.

The stamp is described in Protocol No. 13 of the Woldenberg catalog, and the issuance of same was authorized by the camp elder, Captain Szalewicz.

The design of the adhesive shows a statue of the Virgin and Child on the right side of the stamp; while the rest of the design depicts a sailing vessel at stormy sea.

The write-up, measurements, description of paper and inks and other philatelic dry facts would be incomplete without the beautiful and very interesting story that the stamp brings to mind. In fact, the crude adhesive would arrest little attention if the following narrative would be eliminated.

First of all, the hard to pronounce town is located in formerly German part of Poland known as the Kashube District—not far from the large city of Puck on the Bay of Danzig and about 20 miles from the Polish created port of Gdynia.

According to the records of the eminent philatelist and author, Father



Aloysius S. Horn, President of Saint Gabriel Philatelic Academy, the little statue of Our Lady of Swarzewo holding the Infant Jesus on her left arm is carved from Linden wood and is now found on the principal altar of the parish church in Swarzewo.

The statue itself dates back to the 14th Century. It was formerly in a church on the narrow peninsula of Hel, a few miles farther to the north.

At the time of the so called Reformation, the statue was taken from the church and thrown into the sea. It floated to Swarzewo and here it was that sailors and fishermen built a new church.

Later, when additions were made to this edifice, the original structure became the sanctuary for this Madonna. The popularity of the devotion to our Blessed Virgin—and which could not be subdued even in concentration camp—is attested by hundreds votive offerings left at the shrine.

In 1855, Pope Pius IX granted special spiritual benefits to those who devotedly visited the shrine on the patronal feast September 8, of each year.

Away from the church and outside of Swarzewo, in the direction of Puck, is a well, enclosed shrine constructed of brick. Though there is no altar here, in the very center of the shrine is a large tablet on which is inscribed, in German and Polish languages, the history and account of the miracles attri-

buted to the Madonna and Child of Swarzewo.

Although the stamps made at the Woldenberg concentration camp are not listed in the Scott catalogue; because they were not used internationally, they should be recognized as locals—for that is what they are factually and are known to have penetrated on prison franked mail as far as Vienna and into deep Poland.

At the top of the stamp the words form "Post of Officers Camp 11C". The bottom three initials stand for "Fundusz Wdow i Sierot" (Fund for Widows and Orphans).

There are two outstanding and nearly complete collections of the P. O. W. in the U. S. stamps, produced at different concentration camps in Germany and Bavaria. One such collection is in the Regis College Philatelic Museum donated for public use by the undersigned.

The second, probably the most complete on this hemisphere is the property of the renowned collector and author on P.O.W. adhesives—Mr. Leo J. Topolinski of Milwaukee, Wis. It is understood that Mr. Topolinski is in possession of the only copy in U.S. of a catalogue printed in the Woldenberg P.O.W. camp, listing all stamps, postal cards, souvenir sheets etc. It is hoped that Mr. Topolinski will soon be able to finish the translation of this relic into the English language—and have it printed.

TID BITS

An Auction was held at the April 25th meeting with money realized being turned over to the Society. A Beeba followed at which Richard Estka donated a case of beer.

* * *

Two of our enterprising members have opened stamp shops in Chicago just recently. Richard Estka held a grand opening at his Patria Stamp Shop at 6250 So. Western Ave. May 3rd and 4th. Roman Burkiewicz now operates a full-time stamp business at 2008 N. Western Ave. Both carry large stocks of Poland and associated countries. We wish them good luck and success in their ventures.

EDWARD NOWAK'S COLLECTION MAKES FRONT PAGE NEWS

First page publicity was given in the "West Roxbury Transcript" and ample write-up in the "Winthrop Transcript" of the display of the stamps of Poland in the West Roxbury Branch of the Boston Public Library by the Regis College Philatelic Museum.

The Regis College Philatelic Museum acquired the collection of Poland, consisting of 18 volumes of postage stamps of Poland as an outright gift from our member, Edward Nowak Sr.

Many of the items in the collection are topically, illustrating the industrial, social and cultural life of Poland.

This collection won, in 1957, the highest award at the International Philatelic Exhibition in Bombay, India and has been displayed in almost every State of the Union and in Europe and Canada.

Arrangements for the display at the Boston Library Branch were made by Walter Niemyski, president of the Polish Philatelic Society of Boston and the Regis College Philatelic Museum. The stamps were on display for 30 days,—through May 5, 1958.

— Walter Szymlek

AVAILABLE PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Polonus has a few complete sets of Bulletins on hand; the booklet by Rachmanoff on Poland No. 1; and the reprinted Larking articles complete. These may be obtained from Adam Kloskowski, 2528 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

Members may obtain the IKAROS Polish Handbook for \$15.00 by writing Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, 1530 N. Damen Ave., Chicago 22, Ill. Available also are the following: "Pieczęcie Pocztowe na Ziemiach Polski w XVIII wieku" by Prof. St. Mikstein, 127 pages, \$5.00; "Polskie Stemple Reklamowe i Okolicznościowe" (1919-1936) by A. Łaszkie-wicz, 31 pgs. \$1.75; "Poczta Polowa Legionów" by Dr. J. Dudziński, 23 pgs. \$1.00; "Trąbka i Sygnały Pocztowe" by Wł. Polański, 15 pgs. \$1.00.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID
YOUR 1958 DUES — DO SO NOW!**

CARDINAL SPELLMAN PHILATELIC COLLECTION
REGIS COLLEGE
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February 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Nowak:

Sincere congratulations on your very interesting article "Polish Madonna on the Sobieski Stamp"! How proud I was to see your name on the very first page of this week's STAMPS!

If you should have an extra copy of the article, I should like to have it for our files; the magazine will eventually be bound and placed on the open-shelf section of our library.

Cardinal Spellman and Monsignor Killian came to Regis yesterday afternoon. His Eminence is truly interested in the collection and he is pleased that it has become firmly established here at the College. Your Polish Collection is a prized section of our philatelic holdings.

I hope that you and Mrs. Nowak are keeping well.

Sincerely,

Sister M. Fidelma

Mr. Edward Nowak, Sr.
20 Floyd Street
Winthrop, Massachusetts

Copy of letter received by Edward Nowak, Sr. regarding his article "Polish Madonna on the Sobieski Stamp" that appeared in STAMPS.

• NOTES FROM LONDON •

No. 4

April 1958

The "H.C. Goss" sale of Russia created so much interest among philatelists here that the auctioneers, Robson Lowe Ltd., have published a special resume. Entitled "Report on Russia", this 16-page brochure contains colour plates of the more important items, a complete list of the prices realised and a descriptive survey of the sale itself. The auction fetched a grand total of nearly \$63,000 and was only part of the collection (848 lots); the remainder will be put under the hammer in November.

The Polish section brought a keen demand from buyers and most lots sold for figures well in excess of the estimated valuations. A pair of the 1858 imperf. 10k. cancelled "RADOMSK" in red sold for \$350, while the same stamp tied to an undated cover by the red bilingual "PLOCK" cancel brought \$294. A diagonal bisect of the 1858 20k. beautifully tied to piece by the concentric circles of Radomsk fetched \$162, and a bisect of the 1865 20k. similarly tied realised \$190. A collection of 125 stamps of the 1866-75 period, all with different cancellations from Polish towns and including nine covers sold for \$280. The interesting part of the whole sale was that over half of the lots were bought by collectors in USA and it is likely, therefore, that some of you may have the opportunity of seeing parts of this exceptionally fine collection in the near future.

In our own Society, the last meeting was the annual competition for the "Mason" Cup — an award donated by our President, Mr. G. E. Mason, for the best exhibit showing philatelic research on the stamps of Poland. A very well presented study of the 20 fen. value of the 1919 1st definitive issue earned Mr. A. J. A. Deal the Cup, for the second year in succession. A high standard of research was also shown by the other five entries.

Members have been very pleased with the appearance of our magazine "Polish Philatelic Review" in its new printed form. The magazine was formerly mi-

meographed and the new format allows the Editor more scope. A fine specialised article on the 1919 "P.K.L." issue — Scott 61-71 — by Dr. J. Machowski is featured in this issue. Also included is an "Index to references to Poland in current philatelic literature." By using this, readers can quickly locate articles on their own field of study which have appeared in other magazines. To assist new subscribers, all the previous indexes have been cumulated in this latest issue. The "Review" is an invaluable magazine for all serious students of Polish stamps and direct postal subscriptions can be taken out by sending \$2.50 to Mr. R. Wagner, 110 Hambrough Road, SOUTHALL, Middlesex, England. This amount entitles the subscriber to receive the next six issues of this alternate-monthly publication.

A new service for our members has just commenced in the form of a NEWSLETTER, which gives details of our activities and is sent free to all members once a month. This helps to keep all members informed of what is going on in our Society and is useful for those people who cannot attend meetings for any reason. In this NEWSLETTER, we publish the exchange column called "Polonus Reporting" which is contributed, on your behalf, by Jack Domar.

— Ron Negus

POLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN REVIEW

"POCZTA POLSKA W CZASIE POWSTANIA KOŚCIUSZKOWEGO"—written and published by Lech Parczewski in 1957 at Świebodzice, Poland. Consisting of 34 pages; total printing 500 copies.

A penetrating study of postal services, censorship, political intrigues, organization and supervision of postal services and postal routes.

Supplemented with:

"The status of the Royal Post in 1794"; list of all postal routes and bibliography complete this skillfully written documentary for the student of Polish Postal History. (Obtainable from Roman Burkiewicz.)

— W. S.

FIRST PHILATELIC EXHIBITION CZĘSTOCHOWA

By Marian Duński

(Polonus correspondent)

In the lower hall of the Regional Museum, located at Staszic Park and only some 100 meters from the "Bright Mountain" monastery, the "First Philatelic Exhibition — Częstochowa 1958" took place February 23 to March 2.

The organizer of the Exhibition was the "Polski Związek Filatelistyczny," Częstochowa Chapter. This was par excellence a regional exhibition, and since it was their first show, it was quite a difficult task.

There were 28 exhibits — 23 from Częstochowa and 5 from Gornunice, with 19 exhibitors.

Issued for this occasion were:

- 1) A catalog of the Exhibition (12 pages).
- 2) Commemorative covers. (in five colors: green, orange, blue, dark violet and gray.)
- 3) Commemorative canceller.

The cover and the canceller were designed by artist-designer Wojciech Barylski, Częstochowa.

The four best exhibits entered were:

- 1) Słota Łucjan, Częstochowa;

- 2) Duński Marian, Gornunice;
- 3) Kostepski Henryk, Częstochowa;
- 4) Kołakowski Miron, Częstochowa.

These, according to the exhibition catalog entered the following frames:

1—10 Słota Łucjan:

Poland. Stamps of Poland from 1863—1957.

16— Duński Marian:

Polish Issues of London on covers; "Polska Praca na Obczyźnie".

51—52 Duński Marian:

Souvenir sheets from philatelic exhibitions organized in U.S.A. — "Polonus", "Polonia", "Pulaski" and "Polish Philatelic Press in United States of A."

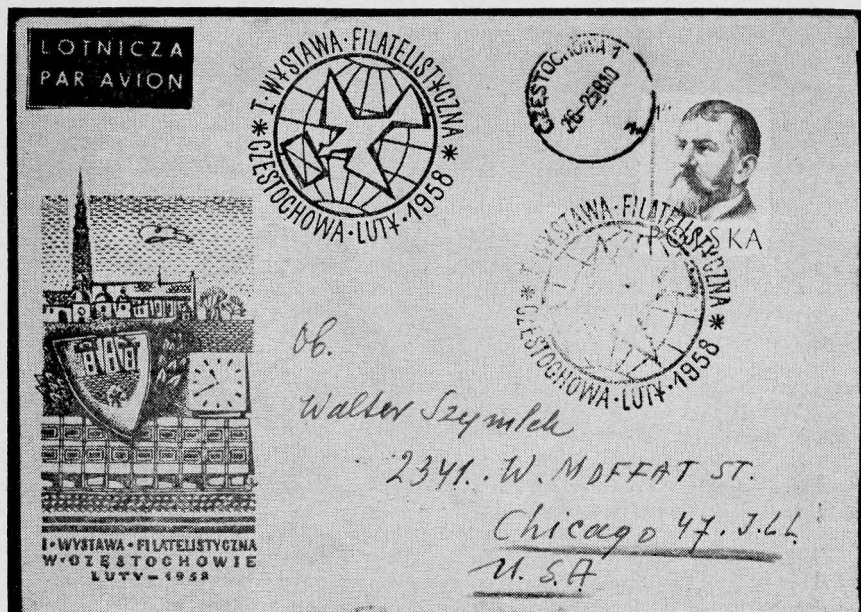
31—34 Kostepski Henryk:

Finland. Collection from 1852—1957.

43—45 Kołakowski Miron:

Vatican City.

Other entries (many topicals) were mostly from beginners. The important first step has been taken by the local chapter in Częstochowa and the Exhibition Committee well deserves recognition for organizing an interesting and worthwhile "First Philatelic Exhibition in Częstochowa."



Częstochowa Exhibition Special Cancellation and Cachet.

NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

As of April 25th, no word has been received in regard to any new releases, although it was expected that the set representing fishes of Poland would at last make its appearance. The set is to consist of five values.

Additional values to the airmail set are planned for June. The are: 5 zł. Old City of Danzig; 10 zł. Ruins of Ziw Castle; 15 zł. Kasprowy Wierch peak in the Tatras; 30 zł. view of the Porabka Dam; 50 zł. MS "Bator" and view of Danzig Harbor. Printing will be combined photogravure and recess.

In preparation also is a set of sports stamps (four values) devoted to horse-riding, archery, football and sailing. A set of two, commemorating the International Geophysical year, and a set of three values to celebrate the 350th Anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish immigrants in the United States.

The ceremonies are planned to take place in Poland and the U.S. in October.

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Polonus Philatelic Society is non-political. The views expressed by the authors of articles appearing herein do not necessarily express the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —



M. A. BOJANOWICZ

POLONUS MEMBER

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ALL STAMPS OFFERED HAVE OUR FULL GUARANTEE

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1916	O.103	Same — red cancell.	1	4,000.00	10.00
1916	O.103a	Perf. with no signature, used (Rachmanoff)	1	7,000.00	15.00
1916	O.103na	Imperf. with huge margins, used (Rachmanoff)	1	15,000.00	30.00
1916	O.103o	Ovpt. inverted, no Wolfson, used	1	30,000.00	50.00
1916	O.104	1 m./25 f., Wolfson signat. (violet cancell.) used	1	5,000.00	15.00
1916	O.104	Same — red cancell., only 1470 issued	1		15.00
1916	O.104a	With no Wolfson, used	1	5,000.00	15.00
1918	W.200	1st Pol. Corps. Gen. Muśnicki 50 k/2 k, ovpt. inverted, used on piece	1		25.00
1918	W.17	1 r/3 k, imperf. double overprint, mint	1		50.00
1918	W.11	35 kop. on cover (rare)	1		30.00
1919	139-140	GNIĘZNO 5 f, 10 f on cover PMK "Gniezno"	1		20.00
1919	P.188	Dziedzice, 20/40 h. used on cover (Mikstein) RI RI RI	1		40.00
1925	L.1	Air, 1 gr. proof in violet, imperf. mint (very scarce)	1	50,000.00	100.00
1933	297n	Zwirko & Wigura 30 gr. imperf. horiz. pair, mint (Rachmanoff)	2		50.00
1933	297n	Same, Min. Sheet proof in green with perf. inscription — "Fałszywy"	1		50.00
1933	297n	Same — in brown-red	1		50.00
1946	456n	Bierut etc. imperf. violet 3 zł. — Mikstein	1	3,000.00	10.00
1946	456n	Same — proof in grey □ — Mikstein	1	3,000.00	10.00
1946	456n	Same — proof in blue-green □	1	3,000.00	10.00

— RARE POLISH STAMPS OUR SPECIALTY —