

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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June 1958

The Middle Period In Polish Philately Provides Material Of Interest For The Student

By STEPHEN G. RICH

(Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY of 2/24/58)

The "Middle Period," as meant in this article, is that from 1870 to 1918. There are definite reasons why this era might well be treated as a collecting unit. The date limits are by no means wholly arbitrary.

Poland was divided during all this time with no stamps of her own. The German-held portion, Poznan, Pomorze and Slask provinces, changed soon after this date from North German Postal District stamps to those of the German Empire. Most 1871 uses of North German Postal District or Confederation stamps were actually Empire uses, with the pre-imperial stamps continued until the new series had been prepared.

The Austrian-held portion, in the south, used Austrian stamps. These had changed in their nature on May 1, 1871, when separate ones for Austria and Hungary, separate postal service, had replaced the former single series for all the Hapsburg-ruled dominions.

And 1870 is the year in which the Russian postal service suppressed all the Polish postmarking devices inherited from Poland's own postal service, in the large section of Poland then ruled by the czars.

The Middle Period is thus one in which Polish philately consists of collecting the stamps of Austria, German Empire and Czarist Russia with postmarks showing use in Poland.

Because of the difficulties involved, the Middle Period is not a popular field.

Actually, the few collections in it are of particular portions of Poland, usually a province or two. Thus, because the Rieszcz family (to spell our name as grandfather did ere he became an American citizen in 1854) came from Poznan province, I collect primarily that one province in this era. In hunting for the material, I run across some from adjacent Pomorze and Slask, incidentally. I take that, but do not chase after it.

The problem on any Middle Period collection is twofold.

First, it is to have some guide or gazetteer, or perhaps a good indexed map, which will give the cities, towns and villages as they were called in the official language of the governing country at that time. These names are necessary to recognize Polish usages. For the postmarking, the town cancellations on the stamps, are the sole guides to such usage.

Second, there is the need to identify the places by their Polish names, so as to know what places in unified Poland since World War I will be represented.

This last is sometimes productive of some surprises. Thus, who would take, at first hand, a German postmark of the 1880's reading "Filehne" as Polish? Yet that is the form the post office at Wielun took under German rule. Who would take "Crone an der Brahe" as being Koronowo, without having

consulted maps before and after 1918? Naturally, the differences in name are normally not as striking—Poznan city is recognizable readily in its German form of Posen, and Inowroclaw has only a minor change in spelling in its German form.

One's own whims as to what to collect come largely into the make-up of a collection of the Middle Period. Thus, some of us may extend Poland to the portions of Slask (Silesia) added to Poland after World War II—including Wroclaw in its old name as Breslau, etc.

The same holds for the western extension of Pomorze, also annexed after World War II. Because my own Poznan collection was started long before these annexations, I have stuck to that province as it existed from 1918 to 1945 as the collecting area.

In a similar way, one may choose to work on a "towns" basis, a "towns and types" basis, or more extensively. By a "towns" basis, I mean aiming to show just one item, with clear postmark anywhere in this period, from each post office. By a "towns and types" basis, I mean aiming to show each different postmark style, design, or type of each office during this same stretch of years.

My own practice is by no means entirely consistent. Thus, for Poznan city, if I should get a cover of 1880, with the same postmark as I have on a loose stamp for 1878, I will include both. But I do not make any attempt to get as many different year dates as possible of each type, nor do I always bother to show the postmark on as many different stamps as possible.

Quite clearly, the logical extensive method would be this, for each office:

As many different stamps used there as possible;

The earliest and latest example possible of each postmark style of the office;

Plus whatever choice, interesting covers might be found.

Another problem in the Middle Period is the identification of the Railway Post Office postmarks of the three ruling empires which belong in a Polish collection. This involves a study of the

R. P. O. routes operated by each. In the case of the German-held portion, it would seem that there is hardly any R. P. O. which operated entirely within Polish lands. Those running eastward from Berlin did come into the area for a portion of their run, in most cases. Whether the Russian R. P. O.'s were wholly within Poland in any case is not a matter upon which I have any information; but I suspect there will be some such routes, such as a short run between Lodz and Warsaw, which existed as an R. P. O. when Poland's own postal service existed in 1860 to 1865. The Lodz-Warsaw service was inaugurated somewhere about the middle of that period.

I have found it an interesting extension of the Middle Period to add, on loose stamps of Poland itself, an example of the first Polish postmark put to use in an office after World War I. A further extension, of which material is hard indeed to find, is cases in which the old German postmark was retained in use for the first months of the Polish administration.

Much of the charm lies in the difference in names of offices as between the German, Austrian or Russian form and the Polish one. Thus, from Poznan, we get Pniewy masked in the Middle Period as Pinne, Gniezno as Gnesen, Swarsadz as Schwersenz, Leszno as Lissa. Krotoszyn, however is merely spelled the German way as Krotoschin.

To collect the Middle Period, one needs to get access to large numbers of common stamps of the occupying countries, through which to sort for Polish usages. I was fortunate in securing, early in my collecting, German common red 10 pfennig stamps of 1880 to 1900 in bundles of 100, a total of some 2500 stamps in all. From these I got some 28 Poznan offices, plus maybe ten in the adjacent Polish provinces. Probably about 150 stamps in all bore cancellations in Poland among the 2500. But Poznan as Posen, Bydgoszcz as Bromberg and Torun as Thorn, appeared many times—maybe 30 in each case. This duplication cut down the net gains to the collection very markedly.

What I have said here about German-
(Continued on page 10)

IN A PHILATELIC WORKSHOP

By MARIAN DUŃSKI and WALTER SZYMLEK

Our Bulletin No. 149 on page 4 under the title "Meet the author" highlighted the life story of Mr. Marian Duński. There Mr. Duński promised to treat our Society with one hundred original articles, pertaining to Polish philately.

That was the promise. Let's look at its realization.

Up to the end of 1957 we published 25—and counting those in the editor's portfolio, not many are needed to a full one hundred.

—"My basic question, Mr. Duński: To write 100 original articles you must have a vast fundamental knowledge and great deal of information on Polish philately."

—"I am interested in the stamps of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. From 1918 with a group of friends we subscribed to all Polish philatelic publications. For the period of 1918-1939 I owned all Polish philatelic publications complete. Part of my library the war in 1939 destroyed, but it is gradually being replaced."

—"While in your library, let's take a look at some of the reference material you use in your work on articles for the "Polonus Bulletin" and several other publications."

—"The years 1918-1923 were a period of great philatelic movement. In Poland new philatelic societies, clubs, etc. were organized, new philatelic publications came into existence. A great deal of information pertaining to the first issues of the new-born countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia brought out a very popular periodical in Poland:

1. "The Donaupost"—printed in the German language, published in Bratislava, by Dr. V. Weinert.

The Annals 1919-1920 contain a maximum of information on these three countries. This publication ceased to exist with the passing of its editor, Dr. V. Weinert in mid 1943.

2. A good source of information also are the two catalogs published by Dr. V. Weinert in Bratislava in 1919 "Donaupost Umsturz Katalog" and "Donaupost Katalog 1921."

3. In October 1919 the first philatelic publication of Independent Poland — "Filatelista Polski," appeared in Kraków. It existed from 1919 till 1922 with a total of 31 editions and was published on a very high level. The editor was Dr. Zygmunt Klemensiewicz, a representative in the Polish Diet.

4. "Filatelista"—a publication of the international club "Unia" in Lwów. It was published from December 20, 1908 till 1914 with a total of 44 issues. Interrupted by the outbreak of World War I, the editor and publisher, Mr. Eugeniusz Szerban, resumed publication in 1921 with No. 75, and the last issue No. 113 ended this publication in 1931. Mr. Szerban is the oldest living stamp dealer in Poland. He now lives in Ciechocinek. The club "Unia" numbered 800 members in 1925. I was No. 534 member of this club, since 1922.

5. "Przegląd Filatelistyczny" — published in Zgierz. Publishers were dealers from Łódź, Richard Braus and Feliks Knapski. Total of 8 issues—1921-1922.

6. With the liquidation of "Filatelista Polski" in Kraków in September 1922, from October, 1922 till January, 1925 the "Nowy Filatelista" in Warszawa was published under its own editorship by W. Rachmanoff. Published simultaneously with it was a free supplement catalog "Podręcznik Znaczków Poczтовых."

7. The late engineer Jerzy Krzyżanowski (who died in 1956) published in Łódź a fine periodical in 1924-1925 "Echo Filatelistyczne."

8. In Kielce, from May 1924 till 1926 existed an original publication: "Światowy Filatelista" organ of the philatelic club "Meguni." The editor and publisher was Mr. Gustav Niznik."

—"Mr. Duński, were you a member of the club?"

—"I was a member and representative of the "Światowy Filatelista."

9. In Toruń Mr. Henryk Kamiński had published on de luxe chalked paper the monthly "Ilustrowany Przegląd Filatelistyczny." This publication had a total of 44 issues from Jan. 4, 1925 till March of 1929. It published the

monograph of W. Polański "Jak przewożono pocztę Polską w dawnych czasach" as a free supplement—premium.

10. Eng. Jerzy Krzyżanowski in Lwów, Kołomija and Tarnowskie Góry, from 1924 till September 1939 published the "Kurjer Filatelistyczny" later changed to "Ilustrowany Kurjer Filatelistyczny." Issued were 169 editions. Here appeared all the monographs of Prof. Stanisław Mikstein on the stamps of the Kraków issue from 1919. Also a number of inserts as free supplements to *Hustr. K. F.*:

a) A. B. Piastkowski: "Pamiętki pocztowe po b. zaborze Austrjackim" (Description of postal markers).

b) Prof. St. Mikstein: "Drugie Polskie wydanie tymczasowe dla okupacji Niemieckiej", "Poczta Polska na znaczkach 'Gen. Gouv. Warschau'", and a number of others on various subjects.

11. Mr. Wiktor Hermanowski—presently a member of the "Polonus Philatelic Society" in Chicago, published the "Ikaros" in a period from May 1926 to September 1939, first in Brześć nad Bugiem, later in Białystok, with a total of 93 issues. Through the "Ikaros" publication was published the monumental work "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe" and a number of supplements, in the form of pamphlets by such authors as: W. Rachmanow, Prof. St. Mikstein, Mr. Dudziński, Prof. Laskiewicz.

12. "Ilustrowane Wiadomości Filatelistyczne" published by reknown dealer Jan Witkowski of Poznań, 1931-1939 with 96 issues.

Among others, there were the short-lived publications (anywhere from one to a few issues): "Przegląd Filatelistyczny" in Złoczów; "Listonosz"; "Filatelistą Polski" by Stachowiak in Poznań. "Universal Postal Union"; "Kurjer Filatelistyczny" Bydgoszcz (1937-1938) issued were 6 numbers. In Żyrardów Mr. Koprowski's 1938-1939 publications were: "Nowa Era"—8 issues, in 1938. "Łącznik Filateli" later changed to "Łącznik Filatelistyki" 1938-1939 with 24 numbers issued."

—"From philatelic papers and magazines let's turn to some of the monographs in your library, Mr. Duński."

—"I have here from Vienna: W. von Polanski und W. von Rachmanoff:

"Die Postverzeichn und Poststempeln von Polen in 18 und 19 Jahrhundert." Total printing was 300 copies, 82 pages with added 53 reproductions of various postal documents, printed in several different colors on chalked paper, Vienna, 1933. For the sake of information it should be added that W. Polanski's work p.t. "Timbre Poste de Pologne XVIII siecies (1780-1870)" was published in Geneva. Edition of "Postal Hall"—E. Turkowski. Total printing 150 copies in 1920.

In 1922, published in the Polish language "Znaki i Marki Pocztove w Polsce w XVIII i XIX wieku, 1780-1870." Publisher: Trzaska, Evert i Michalski, Warszawa.

Ernest Turkowski: "Filatelistą Polski" 88 pages plus 44 tables. Printed were 55 copies.

The now obsolete "Polskie Marki Pocztove" already described (not yet published) for the "Polonus Bulletin" and many other interesting books on philately are in my library and old as well as recent publications: "Wiadomości Filatelistyczne"—London; "Filatelistą"—Edynburgh; "Pionier"—Kraków; "Filatelistą Polski"—Poznań; "Ilustrowany Przegląd Filatelistyczny"—Łódź; and "Polonus Bulletin"—Chicago.

—"To describe adequately Polish philatelic literature, periodicals, catalogs, albums, monographs, research reports, etc., would take several more articles."

—"Thank you, Mr. Duński for the insight and report on your library. It takes many years of diligent gathering of knowledge and information to write 100 articles."

PICNIC AUGUST 3rd

Once again Chicagoland members are preparing for the big Annual Picnic which has been scheduled for Sunday, August 3rd at Doc Kozy's Aquilla Resort in Powers Lake, Wis. Those who attended a Polonus Picnic in the past will recall wienie roasts, bathing, games and races for the kids and grownups, prizes, etc. Fun galore will be the order of the day on Sunday, August 3rd.

Chicagoland members will be notified by mail and will be able to make dinner reservations.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONNEL AT MERCURY STAMP CO. QUALIFIED TO HANDLE RARE ITEMS OF POLAND

By Myron E. Steczynski

The Mercury Stamp Company, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y. has grown to the point where it stands out as a most authoritative and highly philatelic organization. With Polonus member Herbert J. Bloch joining Edwin Mueller as a partner and with Polonus member Mr. Vladimir Rachmanoff on Mercury's regular staff, this organization is today eminently qualified to handle the rarities and most difficult items that may interest the specialized and general collectors of Poland.

It goes without saying that the Mercury staff is in a dominant position to catalog, buy and sell all philatelic items, but its peculiar combination of talent makes it especially capable of handling those rare Polish items which originated in the early days when Poland was partitioned among Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Mr. Edwin Mueller, a graduate engineer, is the recognized authority on the imperforate classic postal stamps of Europe and on postal stationery, with particular emphasis on Austria. He is the author and compiler of texts, dictionaries and catalogs of stamps and frankings of Austria, wherein Polish town cancellations in Galicia play an important role. He is a member of the Friedl Experts Committee, member of the Editorial Board of the Collectors Club Philatelist, judge on the important international exhibitions, editor of the Mercury Stamp Journal, recipient of countless awards and honors without end.

Then there is Mr. Herbert J. Bloch, who until recently, has been with the H. R. Harmer organization of New York for over 15 years as expert and chief describer, where millions of dollars worth of choice material passed through his hands. His stupendous work in cataloging the gems of the Caspary Collection is a classic in its field which brought not only expert knowledge and vividly presented ma-

terial to holders of these catalogs, but which also brought returns to the Caspary heirs far beyond their fondest dreams. The Caspary sales, still going on, will bring in well over \$3,000,000 — a world record in the most eloquent of terms.

Mr. Bloch is a keen student of all stamps, but is especially well reserved in overprints and surcharges. The importance of this specialty can be judged from the fact that overprinted stamps are usually provisionals issued in small numbers; are often great rarities; are readily forged, and extremely difficult to expertize.

Mr. Bloch has amassed an irreplaceable reference collection of overprints of many countries, which aids him in his work on the Friedl Expert Committee. The Krakow issues of Poland, Scott Nos. 41-60, J1-J12 and P1-P5 fall into the group of overprints which Mr. Bloch handles with expert thoroughness and full dependability. His reference material on the Krakows is without parallel. The Collectors Club of New York has just presented its 1957 medal to Mr. Bloch for the best lecture of the year, his subject being Surcharges and Expertizing. Mr. Bloch also has legal training.

Last but not least, we have Mr. Rachmanoff with Mercury and this nestor of Polish philatelists needs no further remarks. Mr. Rachmanoff was president of the Warsaw Philatelic Society, honorary collaborator of the Polish Postal Museum, and on the jury of various international exhibitions. He is the author of numerous books and articles on the pre-stamp covers and frankings of Poland, on Poland No. 1, on Russia No. 1, on the Poznań and Gniezno issues, on Polish locals, overprints, and on numerous later issues of Poland. He is an expert on Polish covers, frankings, stamps and philatelic history, as well as a prolific philatelic writer. Mr. Rachmanoff was awarded many honors and awards,

among the latest being a gold medal at FIPEX for his extensive and superb collection of Poland No. 1.

Here you have, fellow Polonus members, a combination that represents not only the highest standard in general philately, but one that has the potential of placing the philately of POLAND on the high level that is justly its own. Many Polish items are rare, many are classics in their own right, but they fail to be recognized because they are not capably presented or because they are not presented with authority and confidence. The Mueller - Bloch - Rachmanoff combination carries enough prestige to establish the proper balance between the supply and demand for the stamps of Poland. This new combination will be able to bring buyers and sellers together on an equitable basis — it should result in a readjustment and confidence in values where the real gems of Polish philately will be recognized as such and where the speculative material will be subordinated as such. On any basis, Polish philately should benefit from the talent, experience and untiring efforts of these gentlemen.

Whenever I get to New York, a visit with these gentlemen is a must. I always look forward to seeing one, two or all three of them. They have taught me very much about the stamps of Poland, about our Number 1, and about Krakows in particular. Mr. Bloch now has a few apt pupils in Polonus and his influence cannot be underestimated. He certainly has stimulated interest in the Krakow overprints.

Polonus wishes Mercury Stamp Co. its deserved and continued success, and looks forward to seeing more of Mercury's efforts devoted to Polish philately.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Felix A. Walat, 176
2250 S. California Ave.
Chicago 8, Illinois
Ken Montana, 387
86 Seymour St.
Worcester 10, Mass.
Victor Hermanowski
2621 W. Hirsch St.
Chicago 22, Ill.
John Wilkanowski, 424
92 Dupont St.
Brooklyn 22, N Y.



M. A. BOJANOWICZ

POLO Nus MEMBER

40, WEST HILL, WEMBLEY PARK,
MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

ALL STAMPS OFFERED HAVE OUR FULL GUARANTEE



PORT GDAŃSK INVERTED SURCHARGES

Cat.	Gryzewski		Net
1K17	Z56	1926 — 20g. carmine Ship, signed Rachmanoff - Richter	
		Gryzewski price used 15,000.— One of the rarest varieties of Port Gdańsk	\$100.00
1K18	Z57	25g. brown Pilsudski, signed Richter	50.00
1K15	Z54	10g. variety, broken "O" in Port	5.00
1K17	Z56	20g. variety, broken "O" in Port	10.00
1K22	Z61a	25g. inverted overprint, signed Richter — Gryzewski 4,000.—	15.00

MANY OTHERS IN STOCK!

POLISH LEVANT

2K14	Z27	2mk. imperf proof in red with blue overprint LEVANT — Unique	50.00
2K17	Z30	6mk. imperf. proof with blue overprint — Rare	30.00
	Z13-25	Set on pieces, fine, used, 13 values — Gryzewski 10,000.—	45.00
	Z19	One 50pf. used on postcard	15.00

WANT LISTS FOR SIMILAR MATERIAL WELCOMED!

— RARE POLISH STAMPS OUR SPECIALTY —

Mrs. Kay Horowicz Says — "Stamp Collecting Is An Ideal Hobby For Women"

"It is completely absorbing and relaxing and yet it makes little mess and and takes almost no space. And it really is fascinating because every stamp has a story and you can learn so much about history and geography. The social side of belonging to a society is very pleasant too, and I only wish we had more women in the Kingston club."

This is what our member Mrs. Kay Horowicz said after she was elected first woman president of Kingston and District Philatelic Society. We now learn that she is newly elected first woman president of the Polish Philatelic Soc., London, England.



She first began collecting stamps as a child, but the very real enthusiasm she now has dates back to the war years when her husband, a Pole, designed Polish stamps. She became a founder member of the Polish Philatelic Society, is now a vice-president, and is also an associate member of the Society of Postal Historians, which collects interesting letters from different periods of history.

Mrs. Horowicz collaborated with Mrs. Dane Doubtfire in writing a book about stamp collecting for children. They both lived in Surbiton and got together when their duties in the house were done and settled down to writing.

A second book, for older children, proved to be more difficult. Mrs. Doubtfire had gone to live in Pakistan, where her husband is working and the two women have to do their book writing by airmail letters.

Mrs. Horowicz also takes a great interest in her husband's work and although she does not paint or draw, loves to visit art galleries. He co-operates by illustrating the books which she and Mrs. Doubtfire write.

At the recent annual dinner of the Polonus Bulletin, June 1958

Kingston and District Philatelic Society Mrs. Horowicz was presented with one of the Society's major awards, the Harmer Bowl with silver medal. Her winning display consisted of a concise study of the 1 zł. Mościcki stamp of Poland.

—Surrey Comet, PPS Newsletter

TID BITS

Our member Ben Reeves was honorary chairman of the recent COMPLEX held at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, over the Memorial Day week-end. This turned out to be the largest exhibition ever held in the midwest.

It consisted of 1000 frames of stamps owned by members of the eleven sponsoring societies of Chicagoland. Many foreign governments sent exhibits among which we noticed Poland issues of the new republic.

Of interest to Poland collectors were the Eastern Silesia collections of J. W. Adler and F. Benes of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society and Polish First Days and Commemorative Folders by E. R. Dustin of the Roosevelt Society.

* * *

Chester Makowski was awarded the Norman M. Haac Trophy for Poland at the Exhibition of the Postal History Society of the Americas held June 8-9 at Philadelphia. He showed Covers and Postal Stationery of the Kingdom, of Poland No. 1, and also under Austrian, German and Russian domination.

* * *

IN MEMORIAM

Member No. 64, Dr. Francis J. Tenczar, passed away June 15th. He was a Senior Staff member of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his wife Martha, sons, daughters, in-laws and grandchildren.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Frieda H. Mercado, 608
12137 Orr & Day Road
Norwalk, Calif.

Henry J. Kruk 612

13 Hillwood Drive

Huntington Station, N.Y.

BALLOON MAIL OF 1937

By **MARIAN DUŃSKI**

As in previous years, several balloon events took place in Poland in 1937, but only three were postally commemorated, one of them annulled at the last moment.

1. THE AUTOMOBILE BALLOON CHASE

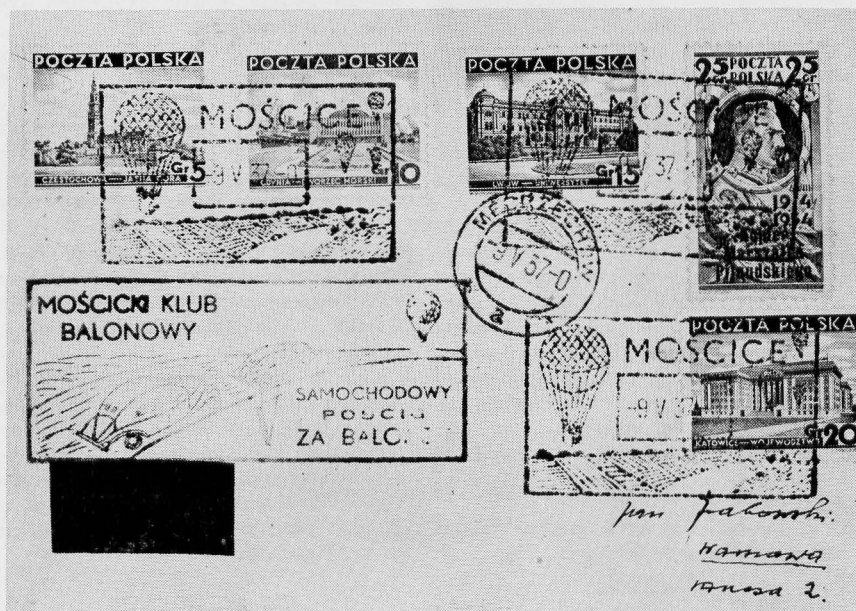
On May 9, 1937 the Balloon Club of Mościce "Mościcki Klub Balonowy" started the Fifth Automobile Balloon Chase. The balloon "Mościce" took along a transport of mail, consisting of 550 letters and 200 postcards, a total of 750 pieces.

The postal marker used for this occasion was the date canceller from the previous year and the cancelling was in black and red, of which the red is the scarcer. Mail from this flight has the following markings:

a) A three-versed rubber stamp, in red ink: "Mościelki Klub Balonowy / Samochodowy / Pościg za Balonem."

b) A rectangular box stamp—ascending balloons and an auto on the road; dater made by an artist—engraver from Mr. Loree's design: "MOŚCICE 9.V.37-0" in black.

c) Date canceller of Post Office "Mędrzechów 9.V.37-0 'a'."



(Card from Walter Szymlek Collection)

2. THE 9th NATIONAL FREE BALLOON RACES FOR THE COL. WAŃKOWICZ TROPHY AT TORUŃ

The Ninth National Free Balloon Races for the Col. Wańkowiez Trophy took place on May 30, 1937 at Toruń.

Twelve balloons started from Toruń and 10 of them landed near the German border, two on the territory of the Free City of Gdańsk.

Landing Location and

Balloon Name: Post Office Cancellation:

Landing Date

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. GOPŁO — Kornatowo | May 30, 1937 |
| 2. GRYF — Subkowy | May 31, 1937 |
| 3. HEL — Tczew | May 31, 1937 |

4. KATOWICE — Subkowy May 31, 1937
5. LEGIONOWO — Hohenstein—Free City Gdańsk May 31, 1937
6. LWÓW — Subkowy May 31, 1937
7. ŁÓDŹ — Subkowy May 31, 1937
8. MOŚCICE — Polish Post Office, Gdańsk 2 May 31, 1937
9. POMORZE — Tezew—2. May 31, 1937
10. SANOK — Miłobądz May 31, 1937
11. SYRENA — Subkowy May 31, 1937
12. MAZOWSZE — Mail Lost

Commemorative Cancellations

Balloon mail from the Ninth National Balloon Race received the following commemorative markings:

a) Round date cancellation with the inscription "IX. Krajowe Zawody Balonów Wolnych—Toruń 1.—30—V.—37—18." Cancellation in black, red, violet and green:

Color:	Black	Red	Violet	Green	Total
Letters:	590	70	70	60	790
Postcards:	220	3	3	1	227
Total:					1017

b) Rectangular cancellation with a single line frame canceller:

POCZTA BALONOWA in green

c) The balloon name stamped in red, green or violet.

d) Post Office date cancellation of the landing locality, in black.

e) Post Office marker delivering the mail piece to addressee.

3. THE "GOPŁO FLIGHT" AT MASŁÓW

The "Gopło Flight" was planned at Masłów near Kielce in connection with the dedication of the local airfield and flying school on June 27, 1937. The event did not take place however, due to damage of the balloon. The mail delivered for the event was prepared for the occasion and received the following:

- a) "Kielce" postmark dated "24.VI.37-12"
- b) A commemorative framed cachet in green "BALONEM GOPŁO/W DNIU OTWARCIA LOTNISKA I SZKOŁY LOTNICZEJ L.O.P.P." MASŁÓW pod KIELCAMI—27.VI. 1937 r."
- c) A one line cachet "POCZTA BALONOWA" in violet.
- d) A small circular mark with a large dot in the center and the letters: "L.O.P.P." around it, in green. This canceller was used to cancel the semi-official LOPP green 10 groszy stamp.
- e) A six-line cachet, in violet "BALON Z/PRZYCZYN/OD LOPP/NIE-ZALEŻ/NYCH NIE/STARTOWAŁ."
- f) "Kielce—1" postmark, dated 30.VI.37.—in black.

The mail with all these markings was forwarded to addressees.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Witold Jurgilewicz
96 Perry Ave.
Stoughton, Mass.

Frank Lanocha
1902 E. Belvedere Ave.
Baltimore 14, Md.

Henry Richard Mecinski
59-11 Queens Blvd.
Woodside 77, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBER

Edward J. Banas Sub. 9/59.
40 Alden Street
Wallington, N. J.

THANK YOU

Joe Bieniecki of Granite City, Ill. donated the Polish publications of FILATELISTA for the year 1957 handsomely bound in a hard cover to the Polonus library.

POLAND GENERAL GOVERNMENT ALBUM PAGES

The most recent arrival on the Polish and collector's list of accessories is a special set of album pages published by Geo. C. Kobylka of Berwyn, Ill. A total of 36 pages comprise this album. Page one is devoted to stamps under the German Occupation of 1915-1918. Page two begins the General Government section with the 1939 German overprints "Deutsche Post Osten." Eighteen pages make up the General Government portion of this album with space provided for some varieties and unused stamps. Next, we find Offices in Danzing 1925 to 1938. The Polish Government in Exile in Great Britain issues of 1941-45 are also listed, as are the Offices in Constantinople 1919-21. In the last section of the album we find Field Post of the Second Corps issues with the Dojdzieny Stamp, Warsaw Uprising issues and Field Post in Italy.

This 36 page unit is made for the standard three-ring binder. It is the only such semi-specialized album printed in the English language. Priced at \$3.85 and may be ordered from your dealer or direct from Geo. S. Kobylka, 1433 S. Cuyler Ave., Berwyn, Ill. On mail orders add 35c for postage.

(Continued from page 2)

held Poznan will apply equally well to other areas, Russian-held and Austrian-held. I cite the one case that I know, in detail, as a type of what one can do. It has been and continues to be most pleasurable. In fact, I think that when I finish this article, I shall work through a "junky" lot of Germania design Empire stamps, cheaper low values, that I picked up at a recent auction in my home stamp club, with the hope that I might find a few Polish uses.

The period after 1900 is really a bit weak with me. So I stop pounding the machine, preparing to get out the maps and the stamps, to see if I have any luck.

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YOUR 1958 DUES — DO SO NOW!**

AS YOU LIKE IT

Some like exactness—call them "perfectionists."

Some add a little exaggeration—call them "dramatists."

Example—

a) A California dealer in his ad described a stamp in the Polish Museum Week set "Dama z łasiczką" as "The Lady with the LAMB"! "Stamp almost as big as a postcard." He surely must have used a good magnifier plus imagination to see a lamb in a weasel and the stamp itself "the size of a postcard."

b) Your editor, captioning the illustration "Madonna of Częstochowa" as the "Marian Year" issue stretched the Marian Year a couple of notches.

A student of Vatican stamps or Maddonas on stamps would know that the Vatican issue for the opening of the Marian Year celebration had NO Maddona stamp in the set—the one issued for the ending celebrations featured the Maddona of Wilno, followed with a series of Maddonas of different nations.—Poland, Austria, France. Rumors are that others are in the making, to be issued in the future. These series are merely an outgrowth of the Marian Year celebrations, demonstrating the universality of the subject.

POLAND

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• NOTES FROM LONDON •

No. 5

May 1958

We have just held our Annual General Meeting, at which the officers for the next season are voted into office. For the first time in our Society's history, we have the pleasure of being called to order by one of the fair sex, for Mrs. K. Horowicz was elected our President. Mrs. Horowicz, who incidentally is also a member of Polonus, was until this month the President of the local philatelic society in her home town: a post which she has now relinquished having completed her year of office.

Another lady member of our Society has also gained prominence this month. She is Miss B. G. de la Mare, who has most successfully acted as organising secretary of the 40th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, one of the foremost events in the philatelic calendar here. I attended Congress—held this year in the beautiful seaside town of Folkestone—and enjoyed an extremely pleasant four days along with some 250 other delegates representing philatelic societies from all over Britain.

To return to our own elections, however. The remaining committee places were filled as follows: Mr. Z. T. Bokiewicz, 14 Anerly Grove, London, S.E. 19 was re-elected as Secretary and will be glad to forward details of our activities to interested readers. Correspondence may be sent either in English or Polish. Vice-President: Mr. W. R. Kosuth; Packet Secretary and Librarian: Mr. G. E. Mason; Magazine Editor: Mr. R. Wagner; Press Officer: Mr. Ron Negus; Committee members: Mr. A.J.A. Deal and Dr. L. Bieberstein.

The new committee will be meeting for the first time soon and have great plans for making the Polish Philatelic Society more widely known amongst serious collectors of Poland everywhere. No formal meetings are held of the Society until next September, because of summer vacations, and so my "Notes From London" column in the next few Bulletins will be devoted more to the wider English scene, and I will try to convey the news of the more interesting happenings on this side of the Atlantic.

—RON NEGUS

Kobyłka Album Pages

POLAND

Price Post.

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NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

The set of five stamps depicting various fish of Poland was finally released on April 22, 1958 (see illustration below).

- 40 gr. yellow, blue and dark blue
- 60 gr. light blue, light green and black-blue
- 2.10 zł. yellow, light blue, green and black-blue
- 2.50 zł. light-green, violet and blue-black
- 6.40 zł. brown, green, black-blue and red

Size is 31.5 x 39.5 mm. on the 60 gr., 2.10 zł. and 2.50 zł.; 39.5 x 31.5 mm. on the 40 gr. and 6.40 zł. Produced by rotogravure, and designed by Stefan Malecki. Printed by Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie.

It is our opinion that this is one of the prettiest sets yet issued.

On May 14th a single stamp was issued commemorating the 140th anniversary of the Warsaw University. The stamp design shows the front of King-Casimir's Palace, the oldest style building at Warsaw University. The value is a 2.50 zł. dark blue. Size 25.5 x 31.25 mm. Rotogravure. Designer is Seweryn Jasinski.

Prior to going to press we received another commemorative, a 2.50 zł. black and light-red stamp issues for the 17th International Fair in Poznań. More information to follow.

—ARS Polonia, Ruch

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— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

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