

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Issue No. 164

November 1958

The First Polish Philatelic Exhibition – Warsaw, 1919

By MARIAN DUNSKI

Barely in its sixth month of Independence, the Republic of Poland, held its First Polish Philatelic Exhibition May 3rd, 1919.

The Exhibition was organized by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in cooperation with the Polish Philatelic Association — "Polskie Towarzystwo Filatelistów w Warszawie." Among the members of the Organizing Committee were: Włodzimierz Polański, Włodzimierz Rachmanoff, Stanisław Rembicki and Stanisław Salikier; under the chairmanship of M-me Helena Paderewska, wife of the great composer and pianist.

On May 3, 1919 the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs issued a commemorative set of stamps for the occasion of the First Polish Exhibition of Stamps. These are the first philatelic exhibition stamps ever issued in the world. Later other countries followed with their own philatelic exhibition issues.

The 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 Fen. values of the regular issue were used for the 1919 Exhibition Issue Surcharge. Two types of surcharges were used:

**I
POLSKA
WYSTAWA
MAREK**

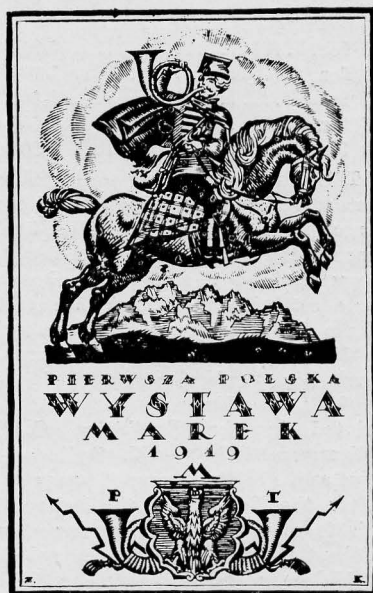
5F + F5

Type I

**I POLSKA
WYSTAWA
MAREK**

5 + 5

Type II



Back side of little known Special Post Card issued for First Polish Philatelic Exhibition, Warsaw, 1919.

Both, imperforated and perforated stamps were used for this purpose. Type I was imprinted on the 5, 10, and 15 fen. values; type II on the values of 25 and 50 Fen. Through a mistake, one printing sheet (400 stamps) of the 50 fen. value imperforated, was overprinted with the form of type I, thus creating a rare variety. The mistake was discovered in time and the sheet was not released for circulation. One hundred copies of this ERROR SHEET were distributed

to members of the Warsaw Philatelic Association and the balance was officially destroyed by incineration.

In the basic issue, there are several distinguishable shades and two varieties of paper — smooth and ribbed, the ribbed paper being the scarcer one. Also some flaws in the overprinting exists in the form of damaged letters and numerals. The total printing of the First Philatelic Issue was:

IMPERFORATED:

5 fen.	800,000
10 fen.	200,000
15 fen.	400,000
25 fen.	400,000
50 fen.	800,000

PERFORATED:

5 fen.	1,200,000
10 fen.	1,800,000
15 fen.	2,600,000
25 fen.	2,600,000
50 fen.	1,200,000

This Issue was faring well with collectors and dealers alike, despite the large printing. The surtax of 5 fen. was for the benefit of the Polish White Cross Society. The value of the complete set with varieties was over 100 zł. in 1938, whereas the face value in 1919 was scarcely over a couple of marks—in purchasing power of about 1 zł., according to the relation printed in the Exhibition Catalog "Warszawa 1938 — V. Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna", page 171. After the Exhibition, the balance of this issue was sold as regular stamps without the surtax of 5 fen., and they could be purchased at any Post Office.

Two cancellations were in use at the Exhibition: "Warszawa I. Wystawa Marek" — scarce. "Warszawa I. Wystawa Marek - a" — common. Violet ink was used for cancelling. No catalog was issued and there were no awards granted. In the Exhibition Catalog for the "VII Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna Warszawa - 1957" on page 15, Mr. M. Oczkowski commented that the Philatelic Press paid little attention to it. This observation is justified when we bear in mind the fact, that the first Polish philatelic periodical "Filatelistka Polski" made its appearance in Krakow more than five

months later — October 20, 1919. On the other hand, the little remembered today, but at that time very popular in Poland — "Donaupost" in its No. 6 issue of that year, published T W O very interesting reports on the First Polish Philatelic Exhibition in Warsaw, which I will quote. Mr. M. Oczkowski mentions also, that apart from the stamps, generally little known POSTAL CARDS in several colors were issued (page 16). A description of these cards is found also in the reports of the "Donaupost" correspondents. In Donaupost No. 6, of June 15, 1919 on page 96 and 97 two accounts of the First Exhibition were published. The first one is related by Mr. Hackenselinger from Graz, who attended the show. His impressions are very favorable, as those of a foreigner, on the success of the First Philatelic Exhibition. Mr. Hackenselinger writes:

"From May 3rd to the 18th, in Warszawa, in one of the halls of the Main Post Office, the Exhibition took place. It opened to visitors at 12 noon. Admission was 1 mk. Exhibited were first of all the stamps of the Republic of Poland. The Exhibition in its character was purely national and the greatest popularity enjoyed the exhibits of the Ministry of Posts, — exhibits of trials and proofs of the stamps currently in use.

For example: on display were trials of the "Marki" currency issues (from 3 fen. to 5 mk.) in various colors. Naturally, one can only see and admire these stamps, since these were not accepted for issuance. I must admit, they are much prettier and of more pleasant impression than the definitive issues presently in use.

In original sheets were exhibited:

1. Stamps of Poland;
2. Stamps of "Gen. Gouv. Warschau" with "Poczta Polska" overprints;
3. The Krakow and Warszawa Issues, perforated and imperforated. (3 h. to 5 k. and 3 fen. to 5 mk.);
4. Kraków Parliament Issue (Author refers to the P.K.L. issue) and the current Issue overprinted "Levant".

A large part of the Exhibition is

dedicated to stamps issued during the German and Austro-Hungarian occupation; so called "p o c z t y m i e j s k i e", paid deliveries, etc., stamps that came into existence during the turnover. Exhibited were mint stamps and non-philatelic letters of the "City Post" — Warszawa, Sosnowiec, Zawiercie, Przedbórz, Kalisz, Brzeziny, Błonia, Włocławek I and II issues, Żarki, Tarnów, Ostrów, Ostrołęka, and many other localities. Exhibited were also c o u n t e r f e i t e d stamps, and many printing errors.

Issued were special stamps for the Exhibition, on sale at the Post Office window at the P.O. installed at the Exhibition. Not many were visiting the Exhibition but the P.O. window was steadily crowded. In conclusion I will add that at the Post Office, installed at the Exhibition, one could purchase "charity stamps" (labels), issued for "Poor Children" (Na Biedne Dzieci). The whole set of eight values was pasted to a solid carboard entire, which had in the framework the inscription "Na Biedne Dzieci". The set consisted of the following values:

- 5 red, Count Joseph Poniatowski.
- 10 olive/black, Bolesław the Brave.
- 15 green/brown, Thaddeus Kościuszko.
- 20 olive/brown, Zygmunt I.
- 30 red-violet/lilac, Stefan Batory.
- 50 dark ultramarine/blue, Casimir the Great.

60 brown-violet/lilac with gold background, Władysław Jagiełło.
100 green/light-green and gold, Jan II.

The stamps are of large size, perforated, beautifully made, with designs picturing National Heroes. On each stamp is the year "1917" and the inscription "Na Biednych". The numerals would indicate, that these stamps were prepared already in 1917. These stamps were sold at the Post Office by virtue of a Postal Authority Regulation, but were not valid for franking of mail."

The second detailed description of the Exhibition was written up by the co-worker of the "Donaupost", the "Filatelista Polski", later the editor and publisher of "Nowy Filatelista" and presently member in the "Polonus Philatelic Society in Chicago" — Włodzimierz Rachmanoff. He related the following:

"The Exhibition of postage stamps, titled "I. Polska Wystawa Marek" took place in Warszawa from the 4th to the 12th of May, 1919, organized by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in cooperation with the Polish Philatelic Association of Warszawa. The Exhibition was located in the large package hall of the Main Post Office, in Warsaw. The culmination point of this Exhibition was the display of W. P O L A N S K I's collection on the "First Polish Postage Stamp", which





Front view of the official Postal Card issued for the First Polish Philatelic Exhibition at Warsaw in 1919.
(From Walter Szymlek's collection.)

has won several distinctions from various Exhibitions and was creating particularly great interest among visitors. Also presenting themselves very beautifully were original sheets of the First Corps of General Dowbór Musnicki as well as the Local stamps of the Capitol City Warszawa with all the varieties, trial printings, printing errors, curiosities and specialties.

The Ministry of Posts also displayed full sheets, as they come from the printing press (4 sheets of 100 stamps), tete beche, of current issues, both in the Korona and Marka currency; also stamps of the Marka currency overprinted in red "Levant". Issued were five stamps for the Exhibition, overprinted "I. Polska Wystawa Marek" with a surcharge of 5 fen. to each value for the benefit of the Polish White Cross Society. These stamps were imperforated and perforated. Net profit from the sale, the sum of 100,000 mks. was given to the Polish White Cross Society.

Issued Stationery: — Postal Cards, priced at .50 mk. each in colors: blue, brown, green and violet. There were 25 exhibits, stamps of Poland and War Issues exclusively. For the occasion of the First Exhibition, the three values 5, 15, and 50 fen. were issued first,

later the 10 and 25 fen., all with the surcharge of 5 fen. The 5, 10 and 15 fen. values have a four line overprint: "I. — Polska — Wystawa — Marek"; the 25 and 50 fen. values have a three-line overprint: "I. Polska — Wystawa — Marek." The color of the overprint is violet. Stamps are imperforated and perforated. Two commemorative date cancellers were in use for the occasion of the Exhibition and applied to correspondence in violet ink.

1. "Warszawa 1 — Wystawa Marek" and date in the bridge.
2. "Warszawa 1 — Wystawa Marek - a" and date in the bridge.

Issued also were official postal cards in blue and brown, with illustration of a cavalry man with a post horn dashing through clouds over high mountains (Tatry). Underneath: "Pierwsza — Polska — Wystawa — Marek." Below and to the left and right — post horns and lightnings; center — The National Emblem, above which is the inscription "P.M.T. and in the bottom corners - ZK".

RARE COVERS TO BE SHOWN

Covers of the 18th Century will be exhibited in the Court of Honor at Polpex 1959 by W. Rachmanoff and Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz.

**NEW PHILATELIC LITERATURE:
"CAŁOSTKI POLSKIE" — POLISH
POSTAL STATIONERY — PART I**

Postal Envelopes and Letter Cards are described in three languages—Polish, English and German—in this new 131 page book published by the Educational Commission of the Polish Philatelic Association (Polski Związek Filatelistów).

It begins with envelopes and letter cards of the Kingdom of Poland, 1815-1870. Detailed information is given on the various issues with illustrations.

Next we come the emissions of the Polish Republic from 1918 to 1939. In this section total quantities issued are shown in addition to the regular detailed information.

In the Polish Peoples Republic section following, issues from 1944 thru 1957 are covered, and these too are well described with quantities issued listed.

The next section lists issues by Polish authorities or bodies authorized, on territories neighbouring with Poland. Here are covered the Gen. Dowbor-Musnicki 1st Polish Corps issues, Oflag IIE, German Occupation in 1914, German Occupation of 1939-45, and Allenstein.

Reproduced are the text and sources of information — government circulars and regulations.

In the Polish section of this book we note that the listings to be more specialized—for example—they go into Locals, show charts and illustrations.

In the rear of the book are 16 pages of illustrations of cards and envelopes.

Total amount of books printed—700.

There has been a definite need for such a book for the longest time now and we indeed welcome this publication. Information as to how it can be obtained may be secured from Roman Burkiewicz, 3553 W. Shakespeare, Chicago 47, Ill. — C. A. S.

APPLICANTS PENDING

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IN OUR MAIL BOX

Nov. 2, 1958

Polonus P. S., Chicago

The article on Poland in the '59 Scott Catalog is very interesting and I would like to see more of it altho I may not agree in every instance. Interest in stamps of Poland is constantly growing and it is considered at present as a popular country. This could be due somewhat to the topical nature of many issues which is also why a number of the more recent postwar issues have enjoyed a price increase. As with **every** country the more popular topical issues are quickly bought up and the normal practice with all concerned is to raise prices with quantity available and demand being the controlling factors. It is to the collectors advantage to get his stamps from his favorite dealer who will do his best to obtain them at new issue prices.

I don't agree with Mr. Burkiewicz that anything marked with a known guarantee mark can "generally" be considered as genuine (regarding the Krakow issues and others). The experts do not always agree among themselves and the guarantee marks have been counterfeited. Your only safeguard (if you can't verify a stamp yourself) is to buy from a dealer whose guarantee is unconditional, and who has had the stamp expertized.

In general I believe Scott listings of PRE-WAR II Poland need considerable revising as to listing of varieties and prices. This should be based on the Gryzewski and PPF catalogs. Corrections are also needed on postwar II material with some upward price changes on the really scarce issues and corrected listings, especially on the officials.

In pricing postwar II issues the PPF (the Polish retail sales agency) issues it's retail price list yearly and is in its sixth publication. A comparison of the prices in these lists would show a definite trend on the valuations of postwar II issues that would be more accurate than most other means.

Sincerely,

J. Bienicki,

Granite City, Ill.

POLAND IN ANY SCOTT CATALOG

By JOSEPH BIENIECKI

Many collectors are aware of the amount of work involved in gathering all the information contained in the Scott Catalog — bringing it up to date as much as possible and getting it prepared for publication. It is however also a major point of irritation to many of us why the Scott publishers DO NOT use information readily available to them to correctly and consistently list all major varieties. Since the end of World War II we have had two very good catalogs published in Poland that give much information which should be added to the Scott catalog.

Scott lists 81/108 for Southern Poland and 109/132 for Northern Poland. There are a good number of MAJOR varieties which Scott does not list, of these sets. The most important being on Scott number 88 and 103 which are undercataloged stamps that exist in three definite color varieties. Scott lists No. 88 as violet which in the Polish catalogs is listed as blue violet (.20), dark violet (2.00), and grey lilac (1.50). Prices given are a fair retail value. No. 103 is listed in Scott as violet with a catalog value of 6 cents. No. 104 is listed as dark grey at 5 cents. In the Polish catalog (Gryzewski) this stamp is listed first as blue violet (.15), violet (2.00) and grey lilac (.50).

Scott lists a general issue numbers 140/148 which is only part of an issue that in the Polish catalog begins with a 3f. stamp that in Scott must be covered by their numbers 93 to 101, where there really are two separate issues, and should have separate major numbers.

Such listings in Scott cause concern between dealer and collector so that much time is lost with individual explanations. A collector can also unknowingly pay much more for a set of stamps that are worth much less. Scott lists Nos. 11/14 as existing imperf. This set has been seen advertised at around five dollars imperf. However it exists imperf WITHOUT OVERPRINT as an unissued Warsaw

City local set that is worth a net retail of 50 to 75 cents. The imperf set WITH OVERPRINT is very scarce and worth 30 to 40 DOLLARS. Scott now catalogs it at 21 dollars.

Scott lists the set of 15/26 with spacing of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. while the Polish catalogs list the spacings as $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 mm. There are also 4 major color varieties on the 20f. plus many more on other values.

There are many more issues with major varieties many of which are scarce and others fairly common. Among these the popular "Sower" issue, Scott's 154/55A (only 3 major numbers) No. 154 is in two sizes 28 x 22 mm and $27\frac{1}{4}$ x $21\frac{1}{2}$ of which Scott only lists the first. They do mention that it comes on various papers but we also have distinct major color variations.

Scott makes no mention that set 215/225 comes on two types of paper, thick and thin. This set also is too low in catalog value.

Scott mentions 4 redrawn values of 227/237, their new numbers 238/41. The Polish catalogs list 7 redrawn varieties all readily identified. This set has two paper types and was printed both by rotary and flat plate methods.

There are many more such instances where Scott listings are far from complete or incorrect. We hope that in time some of them will be corrected as will also some of the catalog prices.

Everyone who is interested in getting a fair listing of Poland in the Scott catalog would do well to write to the Scott publishers and voice their opinion. I am sure that this would be of much more help than to have a dealer or two make the attempt as they could feel a dealer's interest was only financial. Every collector should be pleased to see his stamps get a full and fair listing in any catalog as it is to his own interest even though a few stamps may cost him more money. Even though a stamp may have a low catalog in Scott an in-

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

MEET JOSEPH SCHEER

By J. J. DOMAR

Of Stamp Collectors it once was said "they are the most wonderful group of people in the world." It is truly said so of Joe . . . as the writer found on his trip to Montreal.

He was born in Jarosław, Poland 52 years ago, educated in Poland and Italy, and finally settled down in Montreal thirty years ago.

Although Joe studied Medicine in Italy, he never completed his course but eventually he became a pharmacist. Oh yes, he does speak about seven languages, five of them fluently.

It has been the writer's good fortune to see and examine many fine collections — in fact practically all of the large collections in the United States. Although Joe's collection is not as large as the big collections — it is much larger than the average.

It is a well balanced collection, containing all of the standards in the various forms, used, mint, blocks, covers, etc., plus a very fine specialized collection of Scott's 341-343 and also of Scott's 345 to 356.

What I noticed about his collection



was that many scarce items were mounted throughout his albums without notations as "scarce" or "rare."

Much of Joe's material has been obtained in "trades" which he prefers to just buying what he wants. He claims it gives him more fun and satisfaction and I can understand his feelings since I too enjoy corresponding.

Joe has been collecting for about 40 to 45 years, which is a long time. He has been a member of Polonus since January, 1954 and is also a member of a Canadian club in Montreal.

He is the father of two beautiful daughters; one is a teacher, the other is still in school. In December Joe is going to gain a son as his daughter is going to marry a very handsome Montrealer.

Thus closes another salute to a Polonus member.

POLAND IN ANY SCOTT CATALOG

(Continued from page 6)

formed dealer will not sell it on that basis as he can readily obtain a fair price from an informed collector.

In the meantime every collector of Poland should obtain a copy of the present specialized catalog which is fairly inexpensive and should pay for itself when the collector is able to recognize better stamps in his collection that aren't mentioned or priced in Scott's.

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GRANITE CITY, ILL.

AN EDITORIAL

During the past six months, many of our members have moved without notifying the Secretary or myself of their new addresses.

In some instances the mail is forwarded and we are notified by the Post Office of the new address for which we must pay a five cent fee. Occasionally the Bulletin is returned when the addressee refuses to pay the postage due — and we have to remail it, paying another postage fee.

The third instance is where a member moves and leaves no forwarding address.

When the Bulletin is not promptly received we get complaints — Now actually whose fault is it?

Beginning at once, if the Secretary or I am not notified of a new address, no Bulletins will be forwarded until the new address is furnished.

The responsibility is with the member not the Secretary to determine the mailing address. — Everyone please cooperate.

— J. J. D.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Robert J. Dybas 394
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Thaddeus Kotowski 595
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Zdzislaw Jankowski 581
P.O. Box 688
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* * *

Moved, left no forwarding address:
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Brooks, Canada

Austria Phil. Soc., c/o L. Kovacs,
265 Cabrini Blvd., N.Y. 33, N.Y.

Anyone having their latest address,
please notify the Secretary.

• NOTES FROM LONDON •

No. 9

October, 1958

We were greatly honoured at our last meeting by a visit from the President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, Mr. Ewart Gerrish. Mr. Gerrish was elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists this year and is also the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Exhibition to be held at the Royal Festival Hall, London in July 1960.

To have such an eminent philatelist with us for the afternoon was a great privilege and all the members anticipated a high-class display. They were not disappointed. Mr. Gerrish showed a little of his wonderful collection of Prussia, which is reckoned to be the finest in Europe. He explained at the beginning that much of the old kingdom of Prussia was now embodied in present-day Poland and added, in fun, that it was for this reason that he had been asked to address a group of Polish specialists even though he did not own a single Polish stamp!

The wealth of exotic material we saw defies adequate description, and this is truly a collection that has to be seen to be appreciated. It commenced with sheets of early covers all bearing cancellations from towns which were now Polish, and this brought back many nostalgic memories to our members of places long since seen. Then followed a very comprehensive section of the numeral cancellations, each one identified and annotated and every copy in immaculate condition. These led to a further section of the stamp issues proper, including blocks of the high values which were printed on "gold-beaters skin" as a deterrent to misuse. Finally, we saw a number of examples of mint postal stationery, including many items which are now extremely rare.

It will be many years before we are able to see another display of this calibre, but those of us who were lucky enough to be present will retain the memory of this outstanding meeting for a very long time.

—RON NEGUS

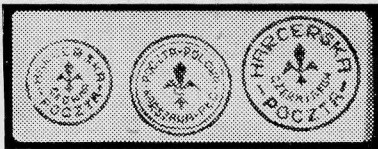
Polish Boy Scouts Deliver "AK" Mail

By **EDWARD NOWAK, SR.**

Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of July 4, 1958

A new postal service was created with the issuance of General orders No. 25, by the High Command of Polish "AK" Volunteer Army that rose in Warsaw District to give battle to Hitler's Forces of occupation.

The order, dated August 30, 1944, places the Warsaw District Quartermaster Corps in sole charge of the postal service. Because all able bodied men were manning guns in the firing line, the Polish Boys Scouts volunteered for the task of delivering mail—even under direct machinegun fire.



A very revealing article in the "Robotnik" (Worker) under the date line of September 3, 1944; under the heading "First stamps of the "AK" Army" states:

"Yesterday the print shops delivered the first Field Post stamps of the "AK" Army for use by military and civilian population."

A month later, the same newspaper reports:

"According to newspaper reports—a month after the first stamps were issued, the postal service, with the help of 8 sorting places and 40 mail boxes, delivered a total sum of 116,317 pieces of mail."

"The mail delivery system functioned in Central Warsaw, Czerniakow, Mokotow—and up to the collapse of uprising—also to the "Old City". The mail often reached to parts of Warsaw District under complete domination of the Nazi Forces."

"Mail delivery personell — composed entirely of Polish Boy Scouts—functioned valiantly and efficiently as letters mailed in Central Warsaw were reaching addresses the same day—and to Mokotow in two or three days".

To the men who fought with the

"AK" Army during the Warsaw Uprising, the Polish Boy Scouts will always be worthy of highest regard and military honors, because of 70 Boy Scouts, 85% perished in performance of duties either by direct Nazi fire or from collapsing walls of bombarded Warsaw.

POLAND MARKS 400th ANNIVERSARY OF POSTAL SYSTEM ON OCT. 18th — Also Prepares International Exhibit for 1960 on Centennial of First Polish Postage Stamp . . .

(Polish Embassy Press Release)

On Oct. 18th, Poland commemorated the 400th anniversary of the establishment by King Zygmunt August of its first postal system. He directed one of his courtiers, Prosper Prowana, to set up a postal route from Krakow to Venice by way of Vienna.

In preparation are plans for an international exhibition to celebrate the centennial of the first Polish postage stamp. The exhibit will be held in the Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science from Aug. 27 to Sept. 9, 1960 and will be known as "Poland 60". It is being organized by the Polish Society of Philatelists, a member of the International Federation of Philatelists.

Invitations to take part in the 1960 exhibition are to be forwarded to clubs and federations of stamp enthusiasts throughout the world. A bulletin which will provide regular information on plans for the exhibit is to be issued in five languages.

For further information regarding the exhibit, inquiries should be addressed to the Organizing Committee for the International Stamp Exhibit "Poland 60" (Komitet Organizacyjny Międzynarodowej Wystawy Filatelistycznej "Polska 60"), 22 Widok Street, Warsaw 10, Poland.

IN MEMORIAM — STAN. BABINSKI

Polonus mourns the passing of Stanisław Babinski, philatelic writer in Poland. A minute of silence was observed in his memory at our meeting.

NEW ISSUES

by J. J. Domar

Released October 8th was a set of five stamps in honor of the 400 Years of the Polish Postal Service:

40 gr. — blue and violet brown, Tombstone of Prosper Provano, the first Polish postmaster.

60 gr. — violet-black, St. Mary's Church, silhouette of plane and mail-coach.

95 gr. — yellow, green-violet, Mail-coach on silhouette of bus.

2.10 zł. — grey and blue, Medieval postman on background of train.

3.40 zł. — green-blue and red-brown, Medieval sailing boat and modern ocean liner. All designed by Stefan Matecki.

* * *

A postage stamp, perforated, honoring the Inauguration of the new UNESCO Grand Building in Paris, was released November 3, 1958. The drawing of the stamp shows a bird eye view of the new building. On the left, in the upper part of the stamp, the UNESCO emblem, composed of letters, is seen. On the top, there is an inscription:

"Dom UNESCO w Paryżu" (UNESCO Building in Paris). Values: 2.50 zł. — green and black. Dimension: 31.25 x 25.5 m/m — printed in rotogravure. Projected by Czesław Kaczmarek, plastic artist; printed by Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych in Warsaw.

* * *

A set of two stamps, perforated, commemorating "350th Anniversary of Polish Emigrants Arrival in America", was released on October 29th, 1958. The drawing of the 60 gr. stamp shows an old sailing vessel on the sea and the date "1608". The picture is bordered with the following inscription: "350 YEARS OF THE ARRIVAL OF POLES TO AMERICA". The drawing of the 2.50 zł. stamp is of the same graphic composition as the 60 gr. stamp, only instead of ship, a group of Polish emigrants is seen there. Values: 60 gr. — green-black. 2.50 zł. — red-brown. Dimension: 25.5 x 40 m/m — printed in rotogravure. Projected by artist Seweryn Jasiński; printed by Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych in Warsaw.



Commemorative Postal Card issued on the occasion of the 400th Anniversary of the Polish Post. A mate to this card, a 60 gr. showing a jet rocket was also released. Total printing 200,000 of each.

In preparation are two stamps in the Great Poles series (a 60 gr. Stanisław Wyspiański, painter and poet, and a 2.50 zł. Stanisław Moniuszko, composer); the Polish Fungi set; Sports set (fourth quarter); and Polish Paintings set (five stamps).

—ARS Polona
Filatelista



Issued on the 15th anniversary of the Polish Peoples' Army. The 40 gr. black, green and yellow shows the Partisans Cross. The 60 gr. black, Cross and the 2.50 zł. black, yellow, green and blue, yellow and brown shows the Virtuti Militari red shows the Grunwald Cross.



A miniature sheet of 50 zł. value commemorating the 400 Years of the Polish Post released Oct. 2. Design shows a stagecoach and four horse team from a painting by A. Kędzierski. Colors: cream and dark-olive. Engraved on "Milanówek" silk.

A NOTE OF THANKS

It is rather difficult for me at this time to individually thank every member of Polonus for the cards and letters sent to me at the finest hospital in North America, the Montreal General Hospital.

I am sure that your prayers and the finest nursing care on the continent contributed to my coming home as quickly as I did.

Last but not least, to Polonus member Jos. Scheer of Montreal our sincere gratitude for his constant help to Mrs. Domar and myself. He also, did not miss a visiting period the entire month I was in the hospital.

Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz says that if I behave myself, in a few weeks I should be as good as new again.

Thank you all for everything.

— Jack and Helen Domar

REVIEW

I have recently had the opportunity to review the third part of "Polish Special Postmarks Catalogue" edited and published by member John Crimlisk and J. Kwiatkowski.

It continues to be as well prepared as parts one and two and it is difficult for me to understand any serious collector of Poland without it.

It is nicely illustrated, authoritative and they have attempted to establish prices.

We would like to recommend it to all members but especially to those who are interested in cancellations.

They have also issued a booklet on Austria-Hungary Military Post Cancellations 1914-1918. This too is recommended.

They may be obtained from J. I. Crimlisk, 9 Victoria Ave., Filey, Yorkshire, England. The price is 50c for each of the first three issues of the Polish Postmarks and also for the Austria cancellations.

If you prefer, orders can be sent to J. J. Domar, 3715 Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Ill. for forwarding.

— J. J. D.

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