

BULLETIN of the

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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

ISSUE NO. 469

Price: \$2.00

JAN.-FEB., 1995

CANCELLATIONS FOR POLPEX 95



POLPEX '95 will recall the following events of the 20th century:

1. The 75th anniversary of the Victory on the Vistula, "Cud nad Wisłą", which stopped the Bolsheviks from conquering Western Europe resulting in twenty years of peace.
2. The 75th birthday of John Paul II who was elected to the throne of the Catholic Church in 1978. He is known as the most world traveled Pope in the history of the Church.
3. The 50th anniversary of World War II Victory. The war began in 1939, with Poland being invaded by Hitler's Nazi Germany.

The above anniversaries will be commemorated with special postmarks designed by honorary member Leon S. Kawecki of California. A postal station will operate at Polpex using the above cancellations.

Joining Polonus will be the Polish American Numismatic Association with historical exhibits pertaining to the above anniversaries.

POLPEX 95 will take place March 17th, 18th & 19th at the newly decorated House of the White Eagle, 6839 North Milwaukee Avenue in Niles, IL. Show hours: Friday and Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission is free and unlimited parking is available. Over 25 dealers will offer stamps and covers of the world.

Due to the shortage of time, exhibits will be supplied locally and pertain to Military themes and the life of John Paul II.

We will have a Program Catalog and require your ads. The price of a full page is just \$80.00; half page is only \$50.00 and a quarter page ad is \$30.00 Send copy with check to C. Schafer, 864 N. Ashland Ave.,

Chicago, IL 60622. Phone: 312 - 421-4372. To cover rising costs, we need your financial support as Polpex Patron at \$5.00 or more. Send your contribution to S. Czarnecki, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402. Phone: 708 - 863-6456.

Also, your help is needed for setting up the exhibits on Thursday, at 6:00 p.m. and take-down on Sunday after 4:00 p.m. If you have a couple of hours to help, it will be most appreciated.

—Fred Szebel, Polpex Chairman

L. K. MALENDOWICZ - NEW PRESIDENT OF P.Z.F.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, the countries of Eastern Europe, including Poland, became independent. The communist propaganda and way of life, left deep scars on the society and the mentality of its citizens. This is visible in politics as well as the economy. For the last five years, the struggle for democracy in Poland is slow and painful.

It's taken five years for change in the Polish Philatelic Federation, (P.Z.F.) in Poland. The organization was artificial; enlarged to ten times the size of other world philatelic organizations. During the last five years, the membership dropped to five times the world percentage. and will continue to decrease until it reaches the 0.10% mark of the population. The rate in the U.S. is 0.09% and Germany 0.07%.

In our Bulletin of 1992, no. 451 and 1993 no. 459, I suggested that Mr. H. Białek, president of many years, resign. He did not run



Ludwik K. Malendowicz



Antoni Kurczyński



Zygmunt Wiatrowski



Kazimierz Paśko

for the office this time.

During a convention on September 23-25, 1994, elections for the Board of P.Z.F. took place in Bydgoszcz, Poland.

I was notified by Polonus member M. Dąbrowski of England, who was visiting Poland at that time, that Prof. Ludwik K. Malendowicz was elected the new President of P.Z.F. This was confirmed in the October, 1994 "Filatelista" and "Filatelistyka" monthlies.

The new Board members of the P.Z.F. are: Prof. Ludwik K. Malendowicz, President; Vice Presidents: Antoni Kurczynski, Zygmunt Wiatrowski and Kazimierz Paśko; Stanisław Barański, Secretary; Janusz Koput, Treasurer; Władysław Farbotko, Member of the Board and others in various capacities from regional groups of Poland.

What this change will bring is impossible to predict. We hope, that cooperation with the new Board, after the reorganization, will bring improvements for the future. Good luck to the new President of P.Z.F. and the BBoard of Directors.

—Fred Szebel

POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON

By ANDRZEJ S. DEMBIŃSKI

By September 18, 1939, most members of the Polish Government were interned in Rumania. A new Government had to be formed. President I. Mościcki resigned and went to live in Switzerland. He actually nominated General Bolesław Wieniawa-Długoszewski (1881-1942), the Polish Ambassador in Rome, to be his successor (on Sept. 25, 1939). However, he only lasted two days, as the French Government stated that they would not recognize him as President of the Polish Republic.

On September 27, 1939, Władysław Raczkiewicz (1885-1947) accepted the Office of the Presidency at the Polish Embassy in Paris. On the same day, General Władysław Sikorski (1881-1943), was made the Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces. (Fig. 1). Mr. August Zaleski (1883-1972) was nominated the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The formation of the Polish Army in France was the first prerequisite of Gen. W. Sikorski. His headquarters were in the Hotel Regina near the Louvre.



FIGURE 1.

Fig. 1: Commemorative datestamp used by the French Post Office in Lille on October 17, 1970 depicting Gen. W. Sikorski.

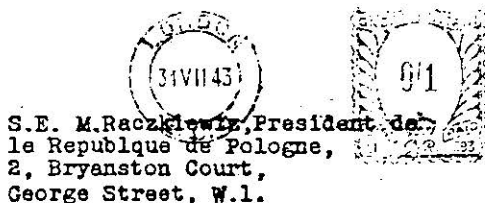
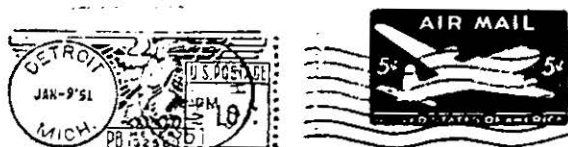


FIGURE 2.

In 1940, when France crumbled under the German "Blitzkrieg", the Polish Government departed from France. The President arrived in London via Le Vardon, France and Southampton on June 21, 1940 and was greeted by King George VI at Paddington Station (Fig. 2).

Gen. W. Sikorski, having flown for the last time to France on the morning of June 20, 1940 to order the evacuation of the Polish Army from France to Britain and Switzerland, returned to London the following afternoon in a British bomber. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, who in 1946 became the second President in Exile, A. Zaleski, also arrived on June 21, 1940 (Fig. 3).



H. E. August Zaleski
President of Poland
43 Eaton Place
London S.W.1
England

FIGURE 3.

On August 5, 1940, the Anglo-Polish Military Agreement was signed at 10 Downing Street in London. The fight for freedom of Poland continued!

As a result of the agreement, signed in February, 1945 at Yalta by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, the three Great Powers decided to recognize a communist regime in Poland composed by the Soviet Union and to sever ties with the Polish Government in Exile. Thus, from July 6, 1945 until December 22, 1990, the Polish Government in Exile resided in London without international recognition. Yet throughout these 45 years it was regarded by most Poles abroad and by many in Poland as the only legitimate government of Poland.

A historic occasion took place in the Royal Castle in Warsaw on December 22nd, 1990, when the sixth President residing in London of the Republic of Poland, Ryszard Kaczorowski, handed over the presidential insignia to Lech Wałęsa, elected President of the Republic of Poland by the Polish people in free general elections. The ceremonial transfer of the symbols of free Poland signified that the mission of the Polish Government in Exile had been completed.

Fifty years later, Poland is once again free and has a freely elected Government. Communism is now a dirty word even in Soviet Russia, where statues of Lenin (depicted also on Polish stamps, SG. 788/9), Marx (SG. 802/3), Stalin (SG. 718/9) and Dzerzhinsky (SG. 711 and 2157) are literally tumbling down. Anyone betting, even a couple of years ago, on this revolution taking place, would have been given very poor odds. Miracles do happen. Even in Moscow.

Reprinted from "Polish Philatelic Review" published by the Society For Polish Philately in Great Britain.

POSTAL HISTORY OF KRAKÓW 1846-1918

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE)

The need of defining the individual post office did arise not only from the fact that since 1856, there was a second post office at the railroad station in Kraków but also from the fact that Stradom, Piasek, Kleparz and Kazimierz were becoming integrated with Kraków due to expansion.

In 1896 the Kraków post offices were assigned numbers. The Imperial Royal Main Post Office of Posts and Telegraphs being the highest ranking and the oldest was assigned the number 1.

During over a half of the century the post tried to improve and modernize its activities. The installation of mail boxes which began at the end of the first half of the 19th century was an important improvement particularly after the first postage stamps were introduced. Using the contemporary phrase: "Letters franked with postage stamps may be dropped in a mail box" resulted in a new contact between the public and the post office. The first mail box in Kraków was installed in 1847 at the Main Market Square. Their number kept increasing, and in 1878 there were 18 of them and in 1895. 25.

Similar to what the railroads did to improve the expedition of mail, the telegraph resulted in a major breakthrough in the functioning of the post, making instant communication possible. The first telegraph station in Kraków for use by the public became activated in 1861.

The Main Telegraph Station in Kraków (Telegraphen — Hauptstation in Krakau), was located at 129 Kanonicza St.. (currently "The House at the Telegraph" 17 Kanonicza Street." The first chief of this station was Józef Breithut, after him were: J. C. Tischler (1865-1872).



This postmark was made in two types which show minor variations in their design.



Three types of postmarks can be distinguished by the types of lettering and by the distance between the circle and the letters.



Occurs with the markings of mailing:
1E, 2E, 3E, 4E.

Occurs with the markings of mailing:
1E, 2E, 3E, 4E.



Occurs with the markings of mailing: 1E, 2E, 3E. Between the numeral and "E" there is a dash.



Occurs almost exclusively as an arrival postmark.



Occurs with the markings of mailing:
1E, 2E, 3E. The distance between the numeral and "E" measures 7 mm.

K. Muller (1873-1886) and H. Pezel (1887-1889). In 1865 the Main Telegraph Station was moved to its new quarters at 46 Stolarska Street (currently 13 Stolarska). The Main Telegraph Station in Kraków lost its independent status in 1887 and became subordinated to the post office. From this time on the official name of the post office was "Imperial and Royal Office of Posts and Telegraphs in Kraków."

While discussing the functioning of the telegraph it is worthwhile to mention that for some time the texts of the telegrams were subjected to some degree of censorship. The regulation read: "... private correspondence whose content affects the security of the State, the law of the Country, public order, or public morality is to be excluded."

During the 68 years since the first postage stamps were introduced in Kraków in 1850 and until Kraków was liberated from the Austrian rule in 1918, The "Main Post Office in Kraków" (later "Main Post and Telegraph Office, Kraków") used different paraphenelia necessary for the postal service.

The illustrations shown below represent all postmarks, registration marks, additional markings, rubber stamp seals and registration labels.

Here one must explain that most of the illustrations shown were copied (mainly) from original postmarks and seals imprinted on mail. Some of the copied objects were poorly visible by having been made with worn or deformed devices.

For this reason the reproductions shown here only illustrate the postal markings and cannot be used reliably for the purpose of expertization. All reproductions shown are reduced in size by approximately 30 percent.



Occurs with the markings of mailing: 1E, 2E, 3E. The distance between the numeral and "E" measures 5 mm.

DOUBLE CIRCLE POSTMARKS



The hour of mailing is indicated by a Roman Numeral.



Double distinguishing marking.



These type postmarks show the distinguishing markings: a, b, f, h, m, t, Tb.

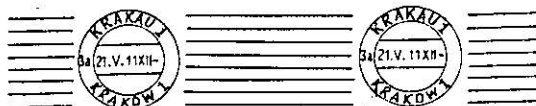


Postmarks of this type occur with the following distinguishing marks.

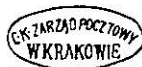
* Distinguishing mark is under the date bridge.



Commemorative postmarks used by the Postamt Krakow 1.



Mechanical roller postmark.



KRAKAU
12. DEC.

Postmarks used on official mail.

Occurs almost exclusively on mail containing money.



Postmark for canceling money orders.
Served to cancel simultaneously several affixed stamps.

LAUT ANGABE



Postmark "according to declaration" was used on money letters with the sum of the content indicated on the envelope.



Number Postmark for money orders and parcel post certificates. "IX" is for Galicia, the Arabic numeral is for the number of the post office.

Return to sender postmark.

CRACAU

KRAKAU

Krakau

Occur almost exclusively on receipts for registered mail.

RECOM



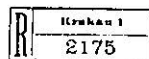
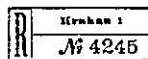
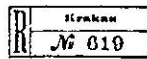
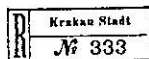
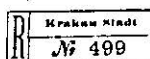
R^{Nr}

Registration postmarks.

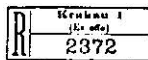
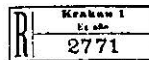
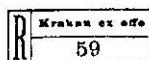
Postmarks of the telegraph station.



REGISTRATION LABELS



Registered labels. for official mail.

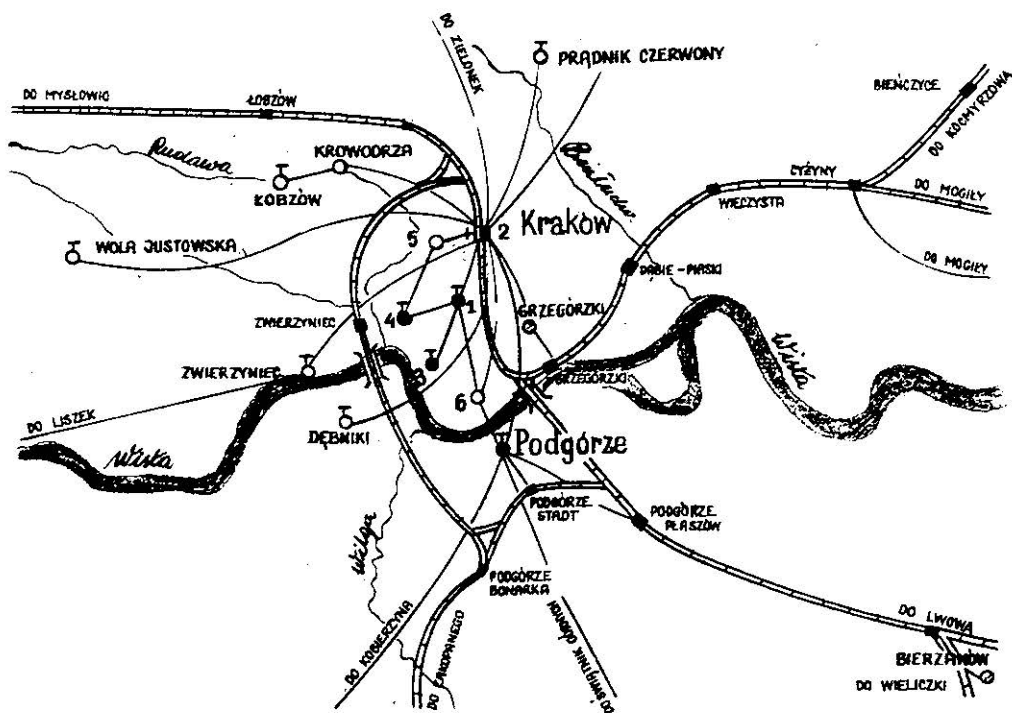


Labels without "No". The number is centered.



POST OFFICES IN KRAKÓW AND SUBURBS in REGARD TO EXISTING COMMUNICATIONS, 1908-9

URZĘDY POCZTOWE W KRAKOWIE I NA OBSZARZE PRZEDMIEŚĆ
Z UWZGLĘDNIENIEM ISTNIEJĄCEJ KOMUNIKACJI W 1908/9 R.

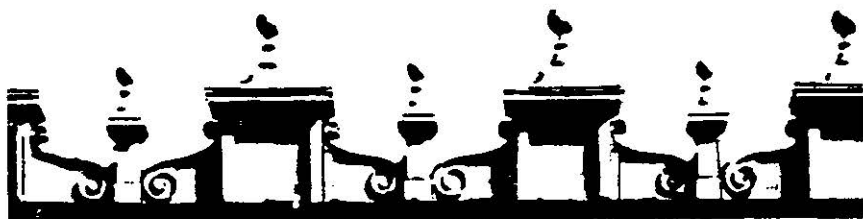


URZĘDY POCZTOWE W KRAKOWIE

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| - MIASTO | KRAKÓW - 1 |
| - DWORZEC | KRAKÓW - 2 |
| - STRADOM | KRAKÓW - 3 |
| - PLASEK | KRAKÓW - 4 |
| - KLEPARZ | KRAKÓW - 5 |
| - KAZIMERZ | KRAKÓW - 6 |

LEGENDA

- | | |
|---|---|
| - | ERARIALNY URZĄD POCZTOWO-TELEGRAFICZNY |
| - | NIEERARIALNY URZĄD POCZTOWO-TELEGRAFICZNY |
| - | NIEERARIALNY URZĄD POCZTOWY |
| - | ERARIALNY DWORCOWY URZĄD POCZTOWO-TELEGRAF. |
| - | STACJA KOLEJOWA |
| - | LINIA KOLEJOWA |
| - | SYSTEM ŁĄCZNOŚCI POMIĘDZY URZĘDAMI |



(TO BE CONTINUED)

Official Markings on Stampless Covers

By CONRAD P. STRAUB, Ph.D.

In the late 1950's several articles appeared in the Polish Philatelic press listing and illustrating the types of official markings found on pre-stamp covers of the Kingdom of Poland during the period 1817-1860.^{1-3,5} An earlier article⁴ illustrated and noted similar examples on Cracow and its environs covers. In November, 1959, the Polonus Philatelic Society published an article by I. Gust⁵ on this subject in which he stated: "Having accumulated nearly 150 covers with the mark on official business 'Interes Rządowy,' I felt that it is of interest to share my observations with philatelists who study these marks as a part of the postal history of Poland." He suggested that churches, city and village administrations, courts of law, city and county builders, surveyors, etc., when writing on official matters were exempt from postal charges and marked such letters accordingly. Because of this wide usage by so many institutions, etc., Czernik⁶ estimated that there were over 1000 such markings. In addition, illustrations of these marking will be found in Czernik,⁶ Polanski and Rachmanow,⁷ Bojanowicz,⁸ and the Polish catalogs.^{9,10}

In my collection I have approximately one-third the number of covers described by Gust.⁵ Since some of these marks may be found in covers originating in cities not previously mentioned, I have listed all my covers following and expanding on the scheme used by Gust. My listing is divided into two parts: the first, including stamped types of marks, and the second, the manuscript types of marks used.

Table I, which lists the stamped markings on cover, I give the name of the city in which the correspondence originated with the classification

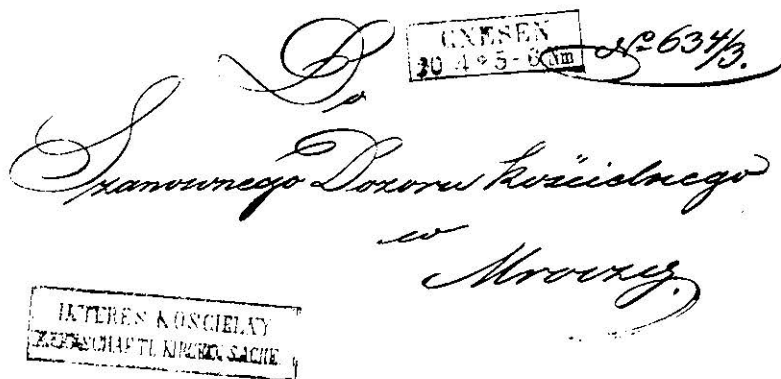


FIGURE 1. Cover from GNESEN to MROCZY addressed to: "Szanownego Dozoru Kościelnego w Mroczy." This cover is of interest in that the boxed, black marking is written in Polish and German. Listed as No. 1 in Table I.

Table I. Stamped "Interes Rządowy" Covers

No.	City	Date	To	Addressed to	Marking	Ref.
1	GNESEN	20.4.5-6 Nm.	MROCZCY	Szanownego Dozorcę Kościelnego w Mroczy	Black, boxed, 2-line: Interes Kościelny/ SCHAFTL.KIRCHEN SACHE	
2	KOWAL B.IIIA	6/12 (1865)	WŁOCŁAWEK	Wielmożnego Radcy Kollegialnego Naczelnika Powiatu Włocławskiego	Black, boxed, wavy lines: Służba Cywilna Rządowa 51x11 mm	3-27
3	PIOTRKÓW c.IIIIC	11/12	TUSZYN	Magistratu Miasta w Tuszy- nie	Black, boxed, 3-line: IN- TERES RZĄDOWY/NACZEL PTY/PIOTROWSKIEGO 32x 15 mm	3-5
4	SŁUZEWO c.IIIIC	21/6 (1863)	WŁOCŁAWEK	Wielmożnego Naczelnika Powiatu Włocławskiego	Black, 3-oval: INTERES RZĄDOWY	3-12
5	KIELCE f.IIIIC	27/10	RADOM	Rządu Gubernialnego w Radomiu	Black, 2-ring oval, ital- ic: Interes Rządowy 45x 13 mm	2-2
6	KIELCE f.IIIIC	12/11	RADOM	Rządu Gubernialnego w Radomiu	Black, boxed: Interes Rządowy 42x6 mm	
7	KIELCE f.IIIIC	26/8	RADOM	Rządu Gubernialnego w Radomiu	Black, 2-ring oval, ital- ic: Interes Rządowy 45x13 mm	2-2
8	KIELCE f.IIIIC	8/11	BRZYŻYN		Black, boxed, rounded cor- ners: INTERES RZĄDOWY 35x6 mm	1-15
9	WŁOCŁAWEK e.IXA	29/3 (1865)	BANIEW	Dozoru Kościelnego w Baniewie	Black, boxed, script: In- teres Rządowy 56x9 mm	1-24
10	WŁOCŁAWEK c.IIIA	14/4 (1857)	RADZIEJÓW	Burmistrza w Radziejowie	Black, boxed, script: In- teres Rządowy 56x9 mm	1-24
11	WIELUN c.IIIIC	3/6	WARSZAWA	Rządu Gubernialnego War- szawskiego	Black, boxed, 2-line: In- teres/Rządowy 24x10 mm	{ 3-20 1-22
12	PŁOCK f.IXC		WARSZAWA	RADY	Black boxed: INTERES RZĄDOWY 63x6.5 mm	1-14

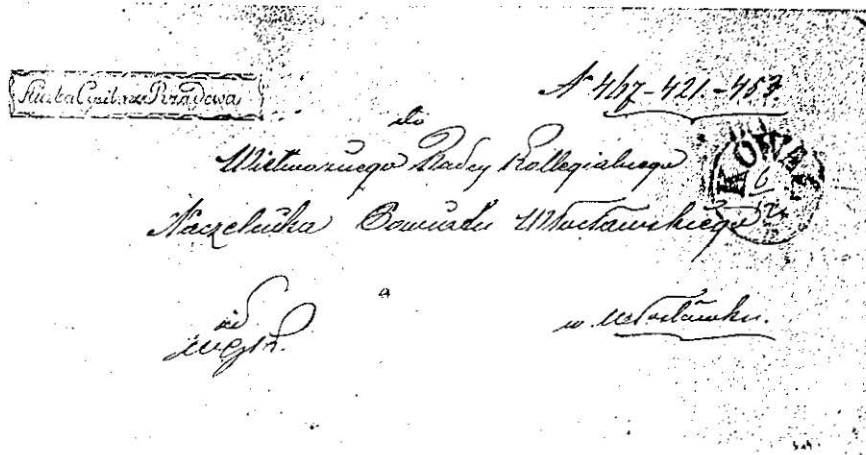


FIGURE 2. Cover from KOWAL to WŁOCŁAWEK addressed to: "Wielmożnego Radcy Kollegialnego Naczelnika Powiatu Włocławskiego." This cover shows a black, boxed (wavy lines), italic script: "Służba Cywilna Rządowa." Listed as No. 2 in Table I.

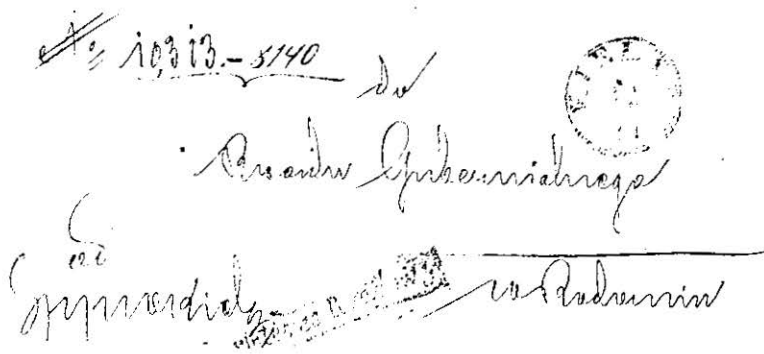


FIGURE 3. Cover from KIELCE to RADOM addressed to: "Rządu Gubernialnego w Radomiu." Boxed, black "Interes Rządowy." Not described previously. Listed as No. 6 in Table I.

designation of the cancel; the date, generally consisting of the day and month with the year reported in parentheses as noted in the correspondence; the destination of the communication; to whom the correspondence was addressed; a description of the official business marking used; and, in the interest of saving space, the reference and corresponding number illustrating the given marking. Thus, for the indication 5-2, the 5 would represent the reference number of the source and the 2 the illustration within that reference most closely comparable to the given marking.

Similar information is given for the manuscript types of markings found on some of the covers in Table II.

It is of interest to note that, in contrast to an arrival cancel generally applied to covers of the period, none of the covers listed in Tables I and II showed arrival cancels. Exceptions were the two covers addressed to TUSZYN, which show PIOTRKOW arrival cancels—presumably a postal stop enroute to TUSZYN.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NEW MONETARY SYSTEM IN POLAND

The National Bank of Poland introduced a new monetary system beginning January 1st, 1995. The new banknotes are in the following denominations: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 zloty. There will also be new coins brought into circulation from 5 zł. down. This new system works as follows. The highest value was the two million złotych bank note. From January 1, 1995, it is worth only 200 złotych. The million złotych banknote is worth 100 zł. and the present 100 zł. is worth one grosz.

It is contemplated that the old and new banknotes will be in circulation simultaneously for about two years.

RUSSIAN TROOPS "LIBERATED" KRAKOW 50 YEARS AGO

The Nazi Germany occupation forces began moving out of Poland 50 years ago when the Russian Army entered Kraków. Driving the Nazis out, the Russians found little resistance and quickly took over the ancient city of Krakow which was not as devastated by the Nazis as Warsaw. The Russians stayed on in Poland and set up their own puppet government which lasted until the Solitary revolution in Gdansk

1995 DUES NOW PAYABLE

Just a reminder that membership dues of \$16.00 are now payable. With this Bulletin we enclose a remittance envelope for your convenience. Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

BULLETIN PRICES

Those of you interested in back issues of the Polonus Bulletin, the cost per bulletin is \$2. An order for 25 or more: \$1.00 each plus shipping. A complete set #1-460 costs \$295.00 plus shipping. Write Polonus, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402.

NEW MEMBER:

1461 Michael Rogers
199 E. Welbourne Ave.
Winter Park, FL 32789

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A.P.S. Affiliate #119

ROMAN STRZELECKI, President

P.O. Box 458
Berwyn, IL 60402

ARKADIUSZ WALINSKI, Vice-Pres.

7353 W. Estes Ave.
Chicago, IL 60631

CHESTER SCHAFER, Secretary

864 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622

STEFAN CZARNIECKI, Treasurer

P.O. Box 458
Berwyn, IL 60402

Board of Directors:

STANLEY DOBRZYCKI

FRED SZEDEL

TED SOKOLOWSKI

Bulletin Editor:

CHESTER SCHAFER

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization incorporated in the State of Illinois (1939). The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing therein, do not necessarily reflect the views of Polonus Philatelic Society.

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