BULLETIN OF THE
POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Editor Lester Jankowski, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.
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THE CURRENT POSTAGE DUES OF POLAND

PROF. ANTONI LASZKIEWICZ





Issued May 20, 1945. Portrays post horn. Design by Ogorkiewicz. Lithographed at Postal Graphic Works in Lodz on heavy, greyish-yellow paper, gummed before printing. Line perforation 9 and 11.

1. 1z yellow-brown
   n. imperforate
2. 2z. yellow-brown
   n. imperforate
3. 3z yellow-brown
   n. imperforate
4. 5z yellow-brown
   n. imperforate

The above stamps were authorized by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on May 15, 1945. They were printed in sheets of 110 (11x10) and at the side margins are identified (Pocztowe Zaklady Graficzne Znaczki "Doplata." There exist small sheets having a stamp of each value in a proof block of four.

1946 Design of the previous issue adapted to rotogravure by J. Wilczyk. Executed at National Printery in Krakow on greyish yellow paper. Imperforate.

5. 5z yellow-brown (bronze)
6. 6z yellow-brown
7. 10z yellow-brown
8. 15z yellow-brown
9. 25z yellow-brown

The above stamps were printed in sheets of 100 with the issue (NAKLAD) and roller (WALEC) identification under position 91.

POSTAGE DUES Continued

Value	Roller	Printing	Good Sheets Printed	No. of Stamps Furn. by Printery
5z	N1W1	10-13 July, 46	15,326	1,000,000
5z	N2W1	4-5 Oct. 46	13,777	
5z	N2W11	18-26 Oct. 46	30,581	4,000,000
6z	N1W1	30 July-3 Aug.	43,577	8,000,000
6z	N1W11	6-16 Aug.	46,110	
10z	N1W1	19-23 Aug. 46	42,093	4,000,000
10z	N2W1	....		4,000,000
15z	N1W1	27 Aug. - 3 Sept.	43,715	4,000,000
15z	N2W1			4,000,000
25z	N1W1	9-11 Sept. 46	20,185	4,000,000
25z	N1W11	30 Oct. - 7 Nov.	30,520	
25z	N2W1	....		4,000,000

Roller N1W1 for 25z was etched improperly, so that lighter and darker stamps appear in the same sheet.

The above stamps were placed in circulation as follows:

5z July 31, 1946 per authority of July 29, 1946
6z Aug. 15, 1946 per authority of Aug. 2, 1946
10z Sept. 1, 1946 per authority of Aug. 30, 1946
15z Sept. 15, 1946 per authority of Sept. 5, 1946
25z Sept. 23, 1946 perauthority of Sept. 19, 1946 M. E. S.

EDITORIAL

With the September issue of the Bulletin we began another volume. Volume 2. You will note that in this volume the pages are numbered. It is our intention to have the pages numbered consecutively, for easier reference, so that when the time comes to prepare an index of the articles in volume 2, we can refer to pages rather than to Issue No. as we must do in the first 55 issues of the Bulletin.

It is our hope that you will find this new arrangement better to your liking. It will, at the same time give our monthly publication a more professional appearance.

—The Editor.

POLISH CORPS IN ITALY

The Triani-Barletta issue, that is the issue of the Polish Military Headquarters in Italy (supposedly) now comes forward with its share of varieties, errors (!) and etc. One of the latest in the honor of the Four freedoms overprint on the "Black Madanna of Czesto Chowa" 30c which appears imperforate with the bottom margin.

And the 2 zloty brown, General Anders issue of the 2nd Corps in Italy there was a 5 Zl. overprint, which read in two lines, "Wartosc/ 5 Zl." Wartosc means value." It was issued for airmail at the same time as the four other stamps previously reported and the issue was about 10,000. The stamps went on sale on October 1, 1946, and as all Polish post offices were closed on October 15 of the same year, the stamps were in use only fifteen days.

This item is from STAMPS.

KOSCIUSZKO★

By A. S. RYBARSKI

My wife and I have been collecting the stamps of Poland for several years. Our Polish collection is about three quarters complete, and due to the excessive cost of the stamps that we lack, we decided to branch out into specialized collecting. In the course of specializing we have collected varieties, town cancellations, and last, but not least, famous people in the history of Poland.

As an example, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a national hero of Poland, also known for his efforts in the Revolutionary War, is one of the few foreign born heroes to be honored by the United States with a commemorative stamp. The Kosciuszko stamp, Scott #734, was issued October 13, 1933 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his naturalization as an American citizen. It is a reproduction of the statue of Kosciuszko, holding the plans for the Fortification of Saratoga, which stands in Lafayette Square opposite the White House. This famous work by Anton Popiel was dedicated in 1907.

In May of 1937 a U. S. stamp was issued in the Army series showing the United States Military Academy at West Point which indirectly was another tribute to Thaddeus Kosciuszko. As an engineer in the Continental Army, Kosciuszko designed the original fortress, supervised its construction, and later was instrumental in establishing West Point military Academy. It is quite true that many people know of Kosciuszko as a Revolutiinary War hero, but not many of them are acquainted with these facts concerning West Point.

In honor of the bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth, in 1932, Poland issued a 30gr. stamp which included in its design the portraits of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski. This was the frist time that Poland had issued a stamp for postal use with Kosciuszko's portrait. However, in 1917 a series of charity stamps portraying Poland's heroes included a stamp with a likeness of Kosciuszko. Incidentally this stamp was used as the central design for the 1946 Polpex seals.

On March 17, 1938, Poland issued a stamp to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. This stamp included the images of Kosciuszko, Paine, and Washington, champions of liberty. However, someone misconstrued the original theme of this stamp, which shows Washington holding the United States flage containing forty eight stars, and advertised this stamp as a philatelic oddity. But, isn't it true that the spirits of these three men will forever guide our flag forward when the cause of liberty calls?

On November 11, 1938, another series of stamps depicting historical events in Poland's history was issued. The 75gr. stamp of this series bore the images of three famous figures of Polish history, Dabrowski, Kosciuszko and Poniatowski.

In 1921 a series of stamps was issued in Central Lithuania. This series included a 20 mk. value on which the portraits of Kosciuszko and Mickiewicz appeared.

The spirit of Kosciuszko is so instilled in the hearts of Poles that even under the most dire circumstances tribute is paid to his memory. On March 18, 1944, a 100 fen, stamp bearing Kosciuszko's portrait was printed from a wood-cut in the German prison camp of Woldenberg. The funds from this stamp, as well as the others issued in these prison camps, were donated to a fund set up to relieve the sufferings of the widows and ophans of Poland's war dead.

In post-war Poland, although it is under Russian domination, the spirit of Kosciuszko still lives. A 50gr. stamp was issued September 8, 1944 with the likeness of Kosciuszko, and on April 19, 1945 this stamps was issued overprinted 5 zloty and the date 24.III.1794 included. This date is the anniversary of Kosciuszko's pledge of allegiance to the Polish cause.

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POLISH AMERICA

By MRS. A. V. PISKORSKI

There is a Pulaski in New York State, and another in Pennsylvania; one each in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessess, Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois all named after General Casimir Pulaski,, the great Polish patriot who with twenty other officers came over from Poland to help the United States in their fight for independence. Not so long ago, besides these there were some other towns by the name of Pulaski, located in Indiana, Missouri and Ohio. But in recent years their names became Winamac, Doniphan, and Byron, respectively. Kosciuszko in Mississippi honors the Polish general who was a contemporary of Pulaski during the American revolution.

The U. S. postal map is replete with names bearing Polish connotations, and Americans of Polish ancestry can with great right be proud of their contributions to the sum total of American progress. Long before Casimir Pulaski and his twenty followers landed on these shores to offer their swords and lives to the cause of freedom, Poles had found their place in American history. In fact, at least one of them, John of Kolno, has forged a niche for himself here, together with other early discoverers, from Eric the Red and Leif Ericsson to the fishermen of Brittany, who regularly came to North American waters in quest of codfish long before Columbus finally and formally opened road to the New World.

The name of the long oppressed country that presently is once again struggling for independence and national integrity is celebrated in five towns in the United States. Four of them—located in New York, Ohio, Maine and Indiana are named Poland; the fifth, in Pennsylvania, is named Poland Mines.

Poland's capital, Warsaw, has eight namesakes in the U. S.. They are located in New York, Kentucky, Indiana, Minnesota. Virginia, Georgia, Ohio and Missouri. There are also two Lublins; one of them in Wisconsin, the other in Missouri. Krakow, the ancient seat of learning in old Poland, also has two U. S. towns named after it. one likewise in Wisconsin, the other in Missouri. The name of Posen, once the Polish border fortress that became a citadel of oppression when the Kaiser's Germany "owned" the western third of old Poland, appears twice in the United States; once in Illinois, and again in Michigan.

Predominance of Polish settlers in each of these towns was responsible in most instances for the adoption of Polish names. Suppressed in their own native land which was divided between Czarist Russia, Hohenzollern, Germany, and Hapsburg Austria, Polish immigrants brought their hopes and aspirations to the New World. It was but natural that they should name the places of their new settlement either in memory of their own native towns or for the most prominent sons of old Poland. Thus there are also three Sanduskys, located in New York, Michigan and Ohio. All three of them are named after the two Sandusky brothers, the sons of Casimir Sodowski, who had been one of the first settlers of New Amsterdam when that old Dutch outpost was founded on Manhattan Island by Peter Minuit.

Nor was Sodowski the only Pole among the Dutch burghers of Manhattan. Dr. Alex Karol Kurczewski, Jan Rutkowski and Casimir Bukiewicz, three Polish educators, labored mightily in old New Amsterdam to provide the apple-cheeked offspring of full-girthed burghers with the rudiments of the three R's and classical learning.

The same wanderlust that had driven their parents to the New World led the Sandusky brothers to seek wider horizons for themselves. They were among the first settlers on the Ohio frontier and did much to make the border safe for later settlers. One of them met his death at the hands of the Miami Indians of Ohio.

Not so many years ago there were at least six other towns named after these redoubtable Polish pioneers. But the Sandusky in West Viringia was eventually renamed Middle-

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POLAND'S PIGEON POST

By Rev. Blase Szymaszek, O.M.C.

The transmission of news by postal pigeons is one of the most interesting means of mail transporation. Communication of this kind was known ages ago, but with the advent of the telegraph and telephone, it was almost abandoned.

In the World War of 1914-1918, however, the use of postal pigeons as a means of communication was in some instances considerably more effective than technical aid.

Following the example of the French, the Polish Army turned carful attention to the nurturing of these useful birds in their communities, and from time to time, propaganda pigeon flights were held in Poland, during which numerous pigeongrams were sent out.

The accompanying illustration shows a pigeongram from the propaganda flight which took place on August 15, 1925. Four thousand pigeons were released from Warsaw to various cities in Poland, carrying messages to regiments, as well as to private persons.

Among others, the central establishments of the United Armies sent the following greetings to Upper Silesia: "Honor to valiant Upper Silesia. Warsaw sends you greetings."

The message was typewritten on a special blank of gray-white tissue, size 16 x 14.75 cms., printed by the Ministry of War. The blank is divided into four lines laid vertically and four horizontally, so that the entire blank shows twelve fields. The three upper fields are 5 x 2 cms. each. The upper left field has a printed headline at top: "Nadawca," i.e. "Sender." The field next to this has "Odbiorca" i.e. "Receiver"; and the third contains the Scale in three lines, viz. "Nr. Mapy: (No. of Map)/ "Nr. Wydania:" (No. of Issue)/ "Nr. Golebia:" (No. of Pigeon).

The two last fields in the second horizontal row the first field is for message in three lines: "Dzielnemu Gornoslaskowi czesc! / Pozdrowienie sle Wam Warszawa! / Centralne Zaklady Wojk Lacznisci."

The text of the message means. "Honour to Valiant Upper Silesia! Warsaw Sends You Greetings." (Signed) "Central Establishments of the United Armies."

The three fields in the third horzontal row are blank. In the last horizontal row, the first geld is for the date of flight, the second is for the hour of flight, and the third is for the date and hour of arrival. The date of the flight, 15/VIII-1925, and the hour of flight, 12:05, are typewritten. The date and hour of arrival, 20:10, are written in indelible pencil. Flanking the right side there is a smal vertical inscription: "Nr. 8294. 20,000. 3. XI. 1923. Druk M. S. Wojsk."

Although many messages were sent on this flight the above-described is the only one known.

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KOSCIUSZKO*

(Continued from page 11)

Because of Kosciuszko's popularity many statues of him are to be found throughout Poland. One of these statues stands at the entrance to Wawel Castle in Krakow and is shown on the 1 zloty stamp of the pictorial series issued on March 27,. 1945 When the Germans occupied the city of Kosciuszko in that city. this statue is shown on the 3 zloty stamp issued July 1, 1945

We have endeavored to obtain for our collection these stamps portraying Kosciuszko in mint and used condition, and in singles and blocks of four, plate blocks, first day covers, cacheted envelopes, and postal cards. These items comprise a very interesting and factual history of a famous Pole and American. As in any specialized collection it is quite evident that we have only scratched the surface of the possibilities of this type of collecting.

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NEW ISSUES

By JACK DOMAR

Poland's new issue dedicated to the Polish Worker was released on Sept. 22 instead of August 20th the announced First Day.

Four values are included in the set and are as follows:

Printed by the French Official Printing House in Paris.









Value	For Use	Depicts. Color	Designed By Engraver.
5 Zl.	Inland letter	An Industrial Worker, Viol.-Red	St. Zochowski, Barlangne
10 Zl.	Foreign letter	A Farmer harvesting, Light-Green	St. Zochowski, Cottet
15 Zl.	Registration	A Fisherman, Dark-Blue	H. Watorski, Dufresne
20 Z.	Air Mail	A Miner, Black,	St. Zochowski, Mazelin.

	Printing House Control Mark
The 5 Zloty ctamp was printed June 16, 1947,	1 K 7
The 10 Zloty stamp was printed May 21, 1947,	1 R 10
The 15 Zolty stamp was printed May 20, 1947	1 G 9
The 20 Zloty stamp was printed May 28, 1947,	1 H 6

Printed in sheets of 50 stamps. Control Mark on the upper margin. The date of printing is shown under the 50th stamp.

M. A. Rayall de Ragan

NEW ISSUES

Scotts' #344 red and 344A brick red - 25 gr. "Piast. Eagle" has again an "air mail" stamp
been overprinted in black as follows for use as an "air mail" stamp:

LOTNICZA
ZL 50 ZL

This is the air mail letter rate from Poland to Africa, Austrialia and South America.

280,000 of 344 were overprinted
380,000 of 344A were overprinted
Both are known with inverted surcharge.

Scotts — #354 has also overprinted in red the same as the above except in a new value of 40 zlotys. This is the air mail letter rate from Poland to U. S. A. 1,200,000 were overprinted. Also known with inverted surcharge.

Official First Day was to be Sept. 10, 1947. Actually released by the Post Office Sept. 20, 1947.

M. A. Rayall de Ragan

APPLICATION PENDING

Eugene Grotowski
P.O. Box 58
Nowasol n/Odra (Dolnyslask)
Poland

Joseph R. Wydra
1833 W. Evergreen St.,
Chicago 22, Ill.

Walter K. Krowicki
86-04 Britton Ave.,
Elmhurst, New York

POLISH AMERICA

(Continued from page 12)

bourne; the one in Wisconsin became the town of Custer; and the post offices of the Sanduskys in Texas, Alabama, Illinois, and Iowa eventually closed their doors because the original settlements were either absorbed by neighboring communities or disappeared from the map altogether.

A similar fate has befallen numerous other Polish-American settlements. Yet there are still today forty-two American communities and post offices, bearing the names of outstanding charactors in Polish history or of famous towns of the "Old Country." There is a Commiskey in Indiana and a Korona in Florida; a Sobieski in Wisconsin, and a Stanislaus in California; a Walaska in Georgia; a Zaleski in Ohio; Panna Maria and Cestohowa in Texas; and many others.

In addition, there are fourteen cities in Canada bearing names of Polish historical characters or old Polish towns.

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TID-BITS FROM POLONUS

After putting away the fishing tackle and the travel folders we go back to stamps. And by stamps, we mean the stamps of Poland. We also mean attendance at the meetings of Polonus. The program chairman promises a diversified and interesting program for the coming meetings. the auction manager has couple of auctions up his sleeve. So, be there. We are certain you will enjoy the meetings.

The fall season of exhibiting has already opened. NOW is the time to prepare our collections for POLPEX 1948. The POLPEX Chairman has some important information to present at the next meeting.

———o———

The Ravenswood Stamp Club is holding its first stamp exhibit at the Finnish Hall, 4219 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, on November 8th and 9th. There will be a bourse during the show. An interesting program and refreshments should make this stamp exhibit one of the outstanding events of the season.

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The Hawthorne Stamp Club will celebrate its 20th Anniversary by holding a 100 frame exhibit at the Albright Memorial Gymnasium, 50th Avenue and Cermak Rd., Cicero, Illinois. The exhibit will be held on October 23rd, from 8:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M. Collectors are invited to spend an enjoyable evening.

———o———

Congratulations to Dr. M. E. Uznanski upon becoming a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

———o———

The Chicago Philatelic Society will hold its annual stamp exhibit and bourse at the Hamilton Hotel, Dearborn Street near Madison Street, in Downtown Chicago, October 17th to October 19th.

Some of the exhibits that won major awards at the recent Cipex in New York will be on exhibit. One of the outstanding philatelic events if the year is the C. P. S. Show.

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Frank Bobrowski, our Chicopee Mass. member won first prize in Class B of the Photographers Association of New England at the 3 day Convention of the Association held in Springfield, Mass. in September. Congratulations Frank.

———o———

Thanks to Bert Powell for his donation to Stamps for the Wounded. Mr. John Jaworski Chairman of Stamps for the Wounded will gladly accept any type of Philatelic material for wounded Servicemen. Bring your contribution to the meeting or send it to John Jaworski, 1282 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 22, Illinois.

———o———

It seems there will be a Philatelic meeting in Prague some time during the month of October. And slowly the Philatelic situation will get back to normal. However, at present collectors in Poland are not permitted to send mint or used stamps out of the country. It expected that this regulation will soon be relaxed.

———o———

Col. O. H. Schrader gave his talk on Paper before the Ogden Hills Philatelic Society on September 29, 1947. He will be one of the Professors in the C. P. S. College of Philately and will lecture on Paper. Col. Schrader will also be one of the judges at the Hawthorne show.

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