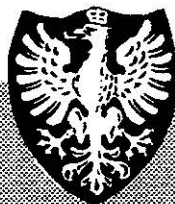


BULLETIN OF THE

Polonus PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Issue No. 510

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July, August, September, 2002

Nov. 22-24, 2002 **FIRST NATIONAL POLONUS** *Meeting & Exhibition*

By: Hank Bieniecki

In Bulletin 509 we published information on the First National Polonus Meeting & Exhibition to be held in association with ChicagoPex 2002 from November 22nd to 24th at the Sheraton Chicago Northwest in Arlington Heights, IL. Our thanks to the members who have returned their Feedback Request Forms. We are pleased to report that our First National Meeting will be well attended.

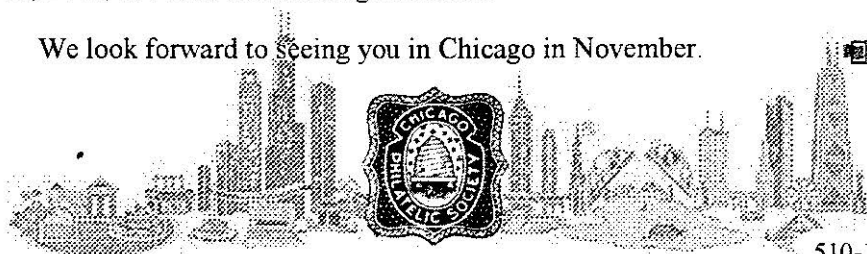
Polonus Activities will include the following events:

- First National Members Meeting
- Social Event (Beverages, snacks, and conversation)
- Polish Philatelic Round Table Discussion to include demonstration of features of www.polonus.org.
- Presentations - Poland Germania Issues
Scanning & Expertizing of Stamps of Poland

MEETING SCHEDULE

Those members who returned their Feedback Form indicating they will attend our First National Meeting and Exhibition will receive a Meeting Schedule in October. If you plan to attend, but did not send back your Feedback Form, return the enclosed form before October 15, 2003, to receive a Meeting Schedule.

We look forward to seeing you in Chicago in November.



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<i>1918-1919 Provisional Issues</i>	Dr. Conrad Straub
<i>POW and D.P. Camps</i>	Chris Kulpinski and Roman Sobus



POLAND SECOND PROVISIONAL ISSUE 1918-1919

Conrad P. Straub, Ph. D.

1.0 Introduction

The material in this series of articles on the Second Provisional Issue - 1918-1919, Poland is based in part on an unpublished book which I wrote in 1992. This book covered a review of the Polish, German, and English literature on this issue, some material in auction catalogs, along with the results of my research and study of this issue over a period of 30 to 40 years.

This issue is of interest to collectors of German Occupational Issues, as well as collectors of Polish philatelic material. They were originally issued as German stamps; later overprinted "Russisch/Polen" and "Gen.-Gouv./Warschau" for use during World War I in German Occupied Russian territories, and finally overprinted "Poczta Polska," as the second provisional Polish issue in 1918-1919.

The primary purpose of this series, as stated earlier, is to review what is known concerning this issue, to correct errors that have appeared in the literature, to encourage collectors to report their findings, and to fill in the gaps that are reported. Gaps in information are indicated by question marks or as questions in brackets.

Initially, information was obtained from many well-known philatelists and is acknowledged. I was fortunate to carry on a 30-year correspondence with Mr. Zb. Włodarski along with numerous visits to his home in the 1960s to 1980s; correspondence with Dr. J. Stachowicz; visits with Dr. J. Tislowitz; personnel of the Wrocław Postal Museum, who provided access to the Adamski collection; Mr. D. Dohm and Mr. F. Pleniewicz who permitted examination of their collections; and to Mr. Zb. Mikulski, Dr. S. Kronenberg, Mr. M. Krawitz, Mr. H.-J. Dobiat, Mr. H. E. Jungjohann, and Mr. J. Bieniecki.

2.0. Basic German Stamps

Any study of the Occupation issues of Germany in the former Russian territories of Poland requires some knowledge of the basic German stamps which were overprinted. These stamps depicted the "Germania" motif, the model for which was the actress Anna von Strantz-Fuhring who,

impersonated the allegorical character of "Germania" in a patriotic pagent (1).

These stamps were printed in the State Printing Works (Reichsdrukerei) (2) during the period 1914-1918 and included the so-called war-time printings. Michel (3) lists these stamps under catalog numbers 84 II-87 II, 89 II-90 II, 92 II, 98-100, and 101. The stamps showed inferior gum, less careful perforations, differences in shades, and were printed by typography on lozenge-watermarked paper by the flat press and rotary press processes. Detailed information on these basic stamps may be found in Kohl (4) and Metzner (5-7).

The basic "Germania" stamps may be used in the identification of some of the later overprinted issues (Russisch/Polen, Gen.-Gouv./Warschau) and the Second Provisional Issue (Poczta Polska on Gen.-Gouv./Warschau).

2.1. Flat Press Printed Stamps

The basic flat-press printed sheets consisted of eight (2 x 4) post office sheets of 100 stamps each. Along the left or right selvages of the sheet are the vertical numbers 1 through 8. [In the overprinted issues, the 2 1/2 pf (Michel No. 98), the numbers are 9 through 16], which identify the positions of the 8 post office panes. [Can anyone provide information as to whether a printing plate of the 2 1/2 pf stamp showed panes numbered from 1 through 8?]. Wlodarski (8,9) reported that the 2 1/2 pf value consisted of two plates of eight panes each. The misinformation may have arisen from the fact that some of the printings of pane 11 appear as pane 1, due to the incompleteness of the printing. All measurements of this pane (in the overprinted issues) correspond to those of pane 11(10). On either the right or printed left selva are the "Hausauftragnummern" (HAN), which consist of the letter "H" followed by four numbers, a mid-placed dot followed by two numbers denoting the year of printing, and are in the color of the stamp. An exception is the 40 pf lake and black overprinted "Russisch/Polen" in which the HAN is in black. These numbers read upward along the left selva of the left four panes, and downward along the right selva of the right four panes. Also, along the left, bottom, and right selvages are protective lines (jubilee lines) consisting of short (2 mm) horizontal or vertical lines. These are continuous along the right and left selvages or interrupted. They are always

interrupted along the bottom selvage. In the top selvage, numbers (accounting numbers) are found over each column, and these vary with the denomination of the stamp.

In the case of the 40 pf (Basic HAN H57714), a bi-colored stamp (lake and black), two sets of jubilee lines are seen along the left, bottom, and right selvages, with black lines inside the lake lines. Only the lake jubilee lines are seen along the top selvage with black accounting numbers.

2.1.1. Layout of Panes in "Germania" Printing Sheets

In printing the "Germania" stamps, the pane position markings are not identical, but vary for the various denominations and basic HAN (Hausauftragsnummern). Based on the "Germania" HAN numbers indicating orders for printing the various denomination, I find some differences in the layout of the panes within the printed sheet. I have identified these as types I through V.

The five arrangements of panes, subsequently overprinted "Russisch/Polen" or "Gen. -Gouv./Warschau" known to me are indicated below:

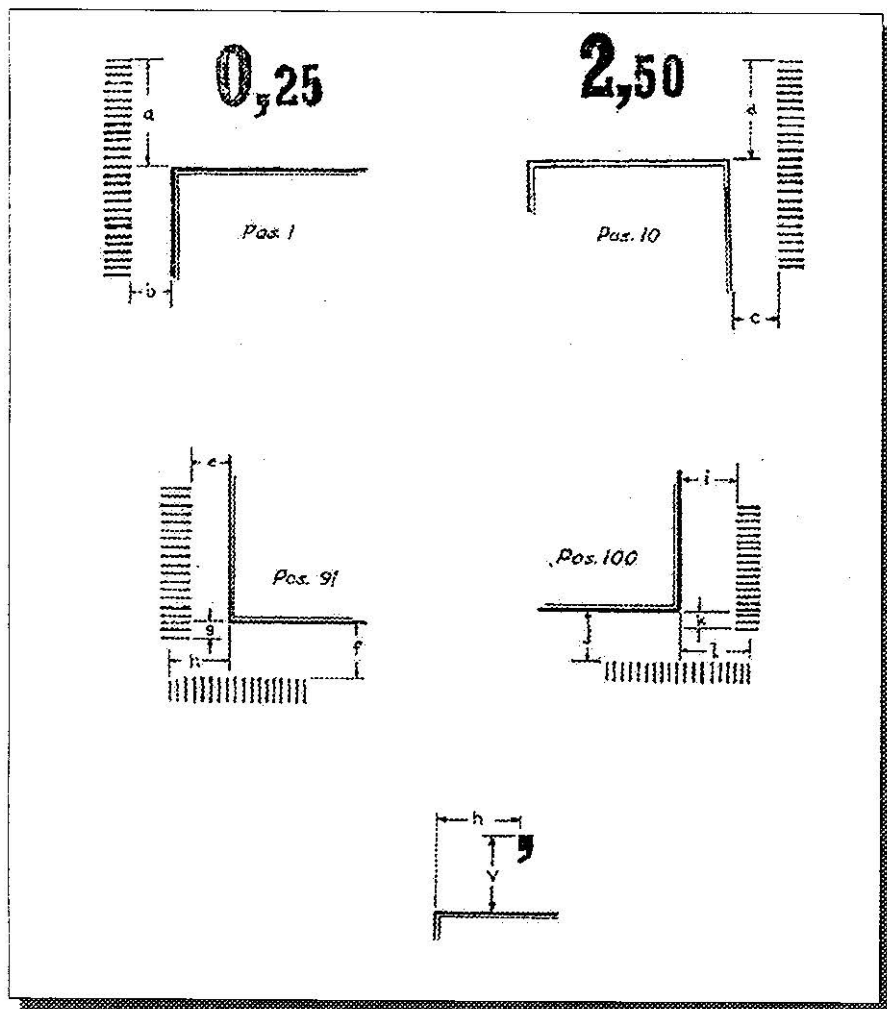
Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type 5
1 2	9 10	1 2	2 1	2 1
? ?	12 11	3 4	4 3	4 3
6 5	13 14	5 6	5 6	? ?
? ?	16 15	7 8	7 8	8 7

[Information is needed where question marks (?) appear in the above table and information on the pane positions of type II beginning with 1, if they exist].

2.1.2. Other Characteristics of Pane Position

I have made measurements of the distance to the ends of the jubilee lines above, below, and to the left or right of positions 1, 10, 91, and 100, and the distance from the upper left corner of the comma in the accounting numbers in the top selvage and the upper left corner of the corresponding stamp below the accounting number as shown in Fig. 2.1, and have noted differences in these measurements, which help identify the specific pane position, when only part of the sheet is available without the pane position ▶

marking or when only the accounting numbers are present. My measurements are tabulated in Appendix A



There are breaks or irregularities in the jubilee lines and accounting numbers which also assist in the identification of the pane position.

Similarly, because of the intermittent nature of the bottom jubilee lines, measurements from specific stamps in row 10 to the beginning or ending of the intermittent lines prove helpful in identifying pane positions.

2.1.2.1. Dots

Dots, in the color of the particular stamp, are found above position 5, below position 95 at various locations above or below the given stamp position. In left panes, the selvage dots are located in other positions, for example, opposite position 41, between positions 20 and 30, opposite positions 30 and 80, and between positions 80 and 90. Additional dots were noted opposite positions 11 and 71. Right hand panes show dots above position 5, below position 95, and opposite position 50. Other dots are found opposite positions 20, 30, 80, and 90, and between positions 80 and 90. Additional dots are occasionally found in the left selvage opposite position 21 and between positions 71 and 81. If the right or left selvage is cut just beyond the jubilee lines, the dots cannot be seen.

The dots are always present above position 5 and below position 95, and opposite position 41 in the left pane, and opposite position 50 in the right pane. These dots are always punctured, which indicates, in all probability, that they were used as guides in perforating the basic "Germania" sheets or overprint varieties. Since the other dots do not show punctures, their purpose is not known at this time. [If any collector can provide further comments concerning these dots, I would like to hear from them].

2.1.3. Perforations

Two varieties of perforations exist with the flat press printed sheets:

- 1) The perforations cover a single pane, and 2) the perforations cut through the selvage of two adjacent horizontal panes. All denominations show the single pane perforations. With stamps perforated across two panes, the left pane shows perforations across the right selvage, and the right pane across the left selvage. I have seen the following with perforations cutting through either the right or left selvage:

Denomination	Basic Han	Pane	Selvage Perforated
2 ½ pf	H2169.16	Right	Left selvage
10 pf	?	Left	Right selvage
15 violet	H1798.18	Right	Left selvage, Panes 6&8
20 Lt Blue	H4513.17	Right	Left selvage
		Left	Right selvage
60	H4150.16	Left	Right selvage
15pf	H1155.16	Left	Right selvage

2.2. Rotary Press Printed Sheets

There are fewer markings on the rotary press printed sheets. These include a series of long and short vertical bars surrounding the accounting numbers along the top selvage; similar bars of uniform length are found along the bottom selvage. These bars, both top and bottom, are in the color of the single-colored denominations, and alternate in color in the bi-colored denominations, being black and in the color of the frame. In the case of the lower denomination values, there are six long and seven short vertical bars surrounding the accounting numbers along the top selvage and 13 bars of constant length along the bottom selvage. With the higher denominations, there are six long and seven short or four long and nine short vertical bars surrounding the accounting numbers and 13 vertical bars along the bottom selvage. With the bi-colored denominations, the odd vertical bars are black and the even-colored vertical bars are in the color of the frame for the particular denomination.

There are no markings along the right selvage, but there is a black four digit number along the left selvage impressed by the sheet-counting attachment and varies with each sheet. These numbers run from 0000 to 9999 and are odd or even in the top or bottom panes. They vary in size, spacing, and position in accordance with the "Gruppenpaarnummern". They assist in identifying the printing machine used, thus facilitating identity of particular printings.

Along the left selvage, there is a series of horizontal numbers facing

two Post Office sheets or panes, each containing 10 x 10 stamps with selva (top and bottom), each being approximately half the height of the stamp (in total the height of the stamp). The circumference of the printing cylinder was equal to $2 (1/2 + 10 + 1/2) = 22$ times the height of the stamp. After printing, the sheets were cut through the middle of the sheet above the accounting numbers (4).

The rotary press printed sheets do not show any reference to the basic number assigned in the order book, which would permit establishment of the year and sequence of printing. Such references were placed on the outer packing material (2) and this packing material was destroyed. However, year numbers are assumed to be similar to the year indicated for the "Gen.Gouv./Warschau" HAN.

2.2.1. "Gruppenpaarnummern" Settings

Three different settings of numerals denoting the sectors used with printed basic stamps are listed by Wlodarski (8,9) as follows:

-----Sheets-----

Gruppenpaarnummern	Top	Bottom
Start at	9 8 11	4 3 6
Missing number	None 6 9	11 1 4
Setting	I II III	I II III

In the first setting the numbers, in the color of the stamp, are placed on a level with the perforations, whereas in the second setting the numbers are placed above or below the perforations. In the bi-colored stamps, the numbers occur above and below the perforations. Because of this, I list three subtypes of setting II. In subtype IIa, the numbers, in the color of the stamp, are below the perforations; in subtype IIb, the numbers, in the color of the stamp, are above the perforations; and in subtype IIc, the bi-colored

numbers are located above and below the perforations, with the colored number above and the black number below the perforations.

2.2.2. Registry Numbers

In the first setting (Type I), the registry numbers face right, read upward, are closely spaced, and are located opposite position 51. In the second setting (Type II), the registry numbers face left, read downward, are widely spaced, and are located opposite position 41. In the third setting (Type III), the registry numbers again face left, read downward, and are spaced even more widely. These registry numbers and the "Gruppenpaarnummern" settings are helpful in differentiating issues as will be described subsequently.

2.2.3. Differentiation of Top and Bottom Panes

As has been indicated, the simplest way of differentiating top and bottom panes of the rotary press printings is by means of the "Gruppenpaarnummer" along the left selvage. However, when the left selvage is missing and the accounting numbers are present, it may still be possible, in some instances, to differentiate the top and bottom panes. To check this, I have made measurements of the horizontal and vertical distances between the upper left corner of the comma in the accounting number and the upper left corner of the frame and the top of the frame line of the corresponding stamp, respectively, as well as the distance from the bottom of the left long and short vertical bars to the top of the frame line as shown in Fig. 2.2 for the single colored 3,5,7 1/2, and 60 pf values.

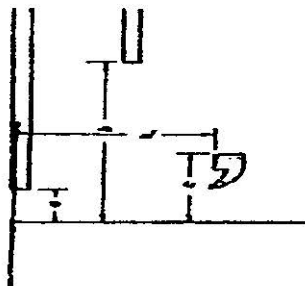


Fig. 2.2. Measurements made to different upper and lower rotary press printed panes in absence of "Gruppenpaarnummern". Monocolor. ▶

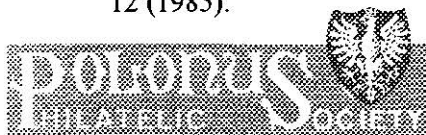
Due to a lack of material such measurements were not possible for the 20 pf ultramarine and 20 pf sapphire values. For the same reason, only top pane measurements are included for the 30 pf (Setting III). Complete measurements are reported for the 30 pf (Setting II) and Settings II-1917 and Setting II-1918 of the 40 pf values.

2.3. References

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E.V., Kommissions-Verlag Fritz Seifert, Leipzig 05 (1943).

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10. Straub, C. P. Poland 2nd Provisional Issue 1918-1919, Part II. Bulletin, Polonus Philatelic Society (Chicago), Issue 408, pp. 5-12 (1985). 



The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization which was

incorporated in 1939 in the State of Illinois. Its objective is to promote Polish philately via the dissemination of Polish philatelic information in English. The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing in the Polonus Bulletin do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Members receive the Polonus Philatelic Bulletin quarterly, have full access to the www.polonus.org and participate in the events and activities of the society. Annual dues are payable in US funds before the end of March of each calendar year. Memberships categories are as follows:

Regular Member: \$25.00 payable in US funds.

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New members will receive all the "Bulletins for the year in which they join. All memberships are based on the calendar year. (1) Dues, (2) Article for publication, (3) Changes of address, (4) Inquiries regarding and Applications for memberships (5) General matters or complaints pertaining to the Society should all be sent to:

Polonus Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 100 (PS), Granite, IL. 62040

ANOTHER UNCATALOGED POSTAL CARD

FROM THE WARSAW UPRISING

By: Zbigniew Korszen

Translated by Stanley T. Wlodek from "Filatelista", No 8, p 408, (2001)

This note discusses a post card, printed for the Field Post of the Warsaw Uprising, by the Z. Kapczyński printers in Warsaw, with the printing performed on ordinary cardboard. This variety of a printing on plain cardboard has, hitherto, not been cataloged. Polish catalogs [1, 2, and 3] list this printing in only the following forms:

- * on pre-World War II Polish post cards,
- * on General Gouvernement post cards,
- * on German postal stationary,
- * on German Field Post stationary.

The card reported here exhibits two misprints that have not been reported earlier. The last two letters in the phrase **RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA** (ie. Polish Republic) are missing, and the letter N in **Nadawca** (Sender) is indistinct. See Figure 1.

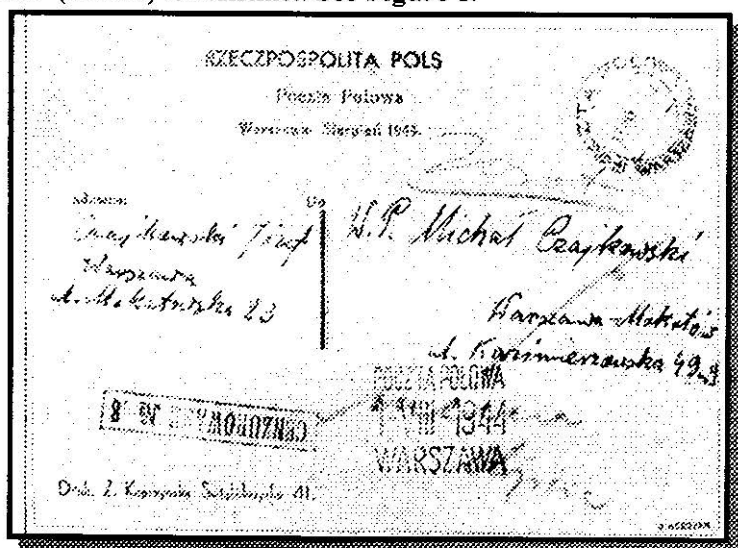


Figure 1

A hitherto uncatalogued post card from the Warsaw Uprising.

The card has a very well documented postal usage. Sent on August 24, 1944, from Mokotowska St. to an address on Kazimierzowska St., the card was not delivered due to the loss of contact with that part of Mokotow.

The Field Post Office for Town Center District South stamped the card, on August 28 1944, with the type 19 date stamp, per the terminology assigned by T. Gryzewski [4], and the type 5 censor marking: **CENSUROWANE No 18**. Also visible are the pencil notations: **Zwrot** (Return) and **nie ma dojścia** (cannot get there). The card also bears the type 15 cancel, that was used as the receiving stamp by the Field Post Office for Town Center North.

This card was previously illustrated, but not analyzed, in the article by T. Gryzewski [4]. This card, however, has escaped the notice of all catalogs.

A similar card, but without the misprints observed here, was described by Z. Mikulski [6] as a proof. The proofs are differentiated by the characteristic that all the letters in **Nadawca** are on the same level. Stationery issued for actual usage bear the letter N reversed and slightly lower.

The card discussed here has the letter N slightly lower and is thus part of the definitive issue produced for normal circulation.

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4. Gryzewski T., "Harcerska Poczta Polowa Powstania Warszawskiego 1944", Ruch Publishers, Warszawa 1966. Also re-published in English translation (C. Makowski translator) in Polonus No. 177 to 189, and issued as a Polonus brochure "The Scout Field Post in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944".
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6. Mikulski Z. "Poczta Powstania Warszawskiego" Filatelistyka No. 7-8, 1994.

EDITORS NOTE:

The Warsaw Uprising broke out on August 1, 1944. The postal services, which included the delivery of civilian and official messages, were maintained largely by Boy Scouts and young women volunteers, many of whom were killed or wounded. When this post card was sent (August 24), some of the different regions of Warsaw were separated from each other. Particularly the area of Mokotow, to which this card was addressed, was accessible only through the sewer system. The Polish forces, deprived of any help from the Russians, that bided their time on the other side of the Vistula, capitulated on October 2, 1944.



FORMATION OF STUDY GROUPS

By: Hank Bieniecki

A key element in the success of philatelic organizations is the formation and participation by its members in Study Groups (SG). These SG create communications between the participating members and are the source of new concepts and discoveries which build on the existing knowledge base. The difference between a collector and a philatelist is knowledge.

“Provisional Issue Study Group”

In this Bulletin we are publishing the first part of a comprehensive work on **“Poland - Second Provisional Issue 1918-1919”** of Poland (Germania Overprints - Scott 15-26) by Dr. Conrad P. Straub. Additional parts of Straub's work will appear in subsequent Bulletins under the heading **Provisional Issue Study Group**. Ultimately the complete work will be published on www.polonus.org and made available to members on CD.

This issue documents the history of the WWI invasion of Poland by Germany, and the subsequent use of German occupation stamps by a free Poland. Straub will lead the **Provisional Issue Study Group**.

“POW & D.P. Camp Study Group”

In 1975 a small independent SG was formed to study Polish P.O.W. and D.P camp issues and mail. This group of dedicated philatelists, including Chris Kulpinski, produced at least 40 Newsletters filled with information that was available only to the members of that organization.

Chris Kulpinski and Roman Sobus, have agreed to lead a POW & DP Camp Study Group for Polonus. The first article under this heading will appear in Bulletin #511. In addition to new articles, this SG will reprint many of the articles published in the late 70's and early 80's to preserve and disseminate that work to a wider audience.

STUDY GROUP APPLICATION

Members interested in participating in Study Groups should return the enclosed Study Group Application to Polonus SG, P.O. Box 100. The information will be noted in the Society database, and then forwarded to the appropriate Study Groups.

Each Polonus SG will have a chairperson, who will be responsible for reporting its activities and providing articles for publication to the



Editor. Before the end of the year it is anticipated that SG members will be able to use the "Chat" and "Question & Answer" features of www.polonus.org for direct communication.

Any members who wish to form other Polish Philatelic Study Groups should send their proposal to me at P.O. Box 100 (P), Granite, and IL. 62040 or email me at biistamp@charter.net. 

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If you know Poland collectors who are not members of our society, send their name and address to P.O. Box 100 (P) so we can send them membership information. 