



Stanley Dobrzycki Served Polonus To The END

By: Chester Schafer

As one of his final contributions to the Polonus Philatelic Society, Stanley Dobrzycki planned to exhibit his Ignace Jan Paderewski collection at Polpex 2001. He was rushed to the hospital and passed away on March 15, 2001, the day before the opening. His son, Christopher, came late in the evening on Thursday and mounted the presentation, enabling the exhibition to opening at 10:00 A.M. Friday, March 16th.

With the passing of Stanley Dobrzycki, Polonus lost a director who served previously as a treasurer. In his youth, he was a soldier in the Polish Second Corps and took part in the Battle of Monte Cassino. At the end of the war, Stanley came to the United States and settled in Chicago. As a topical collector he joined Polonus, became an active member, and pursued *Music in Polish Philately*.



When Poland honored Paderewski at a previous commemoration, the Polish Consulate in Chicago invited Polonus to participate. Thanks to Stanley Dobrzycki, we were able to put up an extensive philatelic and historical display at the Consulate reception hall.

In addition to the Paderewski theme, Polpex 2001 honored the formation of the Polish armed forces in World War II. An impressive collection of postal history of this period was shown by Fred Szebel. Commemorative medallions cast to honor Ignace Paderewski and General Sikorski were shown by Chester Schafer.

Since Polpex 2001 is the first philatelic event following the winter

season, it attracts a large crowd of eager buyers to its bourse.

A show cover and pair of souvenir sheets pictured on page 3 of the *Polonus Bulletin* issue no. 504 are still available for \$2.50 plus postage from Fred Szebel, 1615 East Central Rd., Arlington Heights, IL 60005. ■

**FORGERY OF 350 ZL OVERPRINT
ON THE WAWEL HEAD ISSUE**

Dr. S. Kronenberg

Dr. S. T. Wlodek

An interesting cover, in one of our collections, recently purchased for a few dollars at a stamp bourse, is a good example of the extent that the forgery of Polish stamps has developed into a creative art. The cover is



Figure 1: Front view of cover bearing, in addition to other franking, five copies of what appears to be the Wawel Head, overprinted, Scott 2954, stamp.

illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the front, where it is franked with five copies of *Scott* 2906 (*Fischer* 3055), and five copies of what appears to be *Scott* 2954 (*Fischer* 3105), the 350 zł. overprint on the 15 zł. value of the Wawel heads issue. The reverse of the cover, shown in Figure 2, bears another three copies of *Scott* 2906, and six copies of *Scott* 2925 (*Fischer* 3071). The cover was sent airmail from Warsaw to the United States, with a Warsaw 41 postmark dated March 13, 1992.

Closer examination of the group of the five Wawel head overprinted

stamps, showed that the last stamp in the first row of three, is overprinted with the value of 330 zł., rather than 350 zł., an "error" that is not mentioned in the literature. This "error" is shown in Figure 3. The fact



Figure 2: Rear of same cover, mailed at Warsaw on March 13, 1992.

the colorful franking on this cover suggests a philatelic source, and that the 330 zł. "error" was the last stamp in the top row of three, that formed a group of five, was deemed suspicious. The Wawel head overprints on this cover were thus carefully examined by the senior author of our note. The examination showed that:



Figure 3: Enlargement of the third stamp in the top row of the group of five Wawel Head stamps bears an overprint of 330, rather than 350 zł.

1. At a magnification of 30, and with some difficulty, it is possible to conclude that the overprints on these stamps were made by a typographic process. The authentic *Scott* 2954 stamps were overprinted by offset lithography.
2. The overprints that are tilted 15.7 degrees, the authentic are exactly horizontal.

3. On authentic stamps, the overprint varies from black to gray, and the lettering has sharp edges. Here the edges, particularly on the bars canceling the original 15 zł. value, and the corners of the vertical bar of the letter 5, are fuzzy and indistinct.

Previously, Mr. M. Ways ⁽¹⁾, has published a note describing a similar, and probably identical, forgery of *Scott 2954*, as well as *Scott 2939 (Fischer 3086)* and *Scott 2970 (Fischer 3131)*. All the copies that Mr. Ways examined were sent to him as postage on three anonymous letters mailed on August 28, 1991, some six months before the cover described here. We are thus in agreement with Mr. Ways that these forgeries were made, and used as postage, to establish them as forgeries produced to defraud the postal authorities. This might make these forgeries of philatelic interest, and value, to some collectors. The "error" of a 330 zł. overprint, described here, was thus probably calculated to further extend this scheme but, instead, it completely negates the possibility that the forgery was intended to defraud the postal authorities. We are not aware of inverted or double overprints in this series of forgeries, but they may exist. The number of these forgeries is small, and the financial gain in their manufacture had to be insignificant. It almost looks as if the motive behind their manufacture was not profit, but more of an ego trip associated with some sophomoric prank. Our findings essentially further prove that these "errors" were made to defraud the collector, and not the postal authorities.

Postscript

A draft of this article was sent to Dr. S. Kronenberg on December 8, 2000. Dr. Kronenberg, whose Fantastic knowledge of Polish Philately was world renowned, passed away the next day and never saw the draft. I had only met Dr. Kronenberg in person on two occasions. His excellent accuracy and honesty in his educated opinions of my material; his willingness to help and teach, allowed me to learn much from him in just our telephone conversations. This debt I, or anyone who was ever associated with Dr. Kornenberg, will always remember. -Stanley T. Wlodek

References

M. Ways, *Filatelistika*, March, 1992; pg. 2



Dr. Stanley Kronenberg "Mad Scientist"- Philatelist Extraordinaire

By: Hank Bieniecki

On 9 December 2000, in the midst of the quiet hilltop forest he loved, Dr. Stanley Kronenberg died of natural causes. While all those that knew him are deeply saddened by his loss, I suspect that he met this event with both humor and some level of anticipation. After all this was no doubt to be just the beginning of another new experiment, in a life that had been dedicated to research.

Polonus and the philatelic world knew Dr. Kronenberg as the world's foremost collector of Polish Philately, and it's expert. He was a collector of Polonus and a collector of numerous art-appeared in our Bulletin many other philatelic publications. To those of good fortune to know him, he was a true gentle teacher, and a man with a great sense



of humor. His most renowned major supporter of philatelic publications that appeared in the Bulletin, as well as a philatelic publication who had the honor to know him, he was a patient and kind friend of humor. His

identity badge listed his position as "Mad Scientist" as one day for a joke he completed a form using that title. The clerk typed what was on the form, and as a result he became the official "Mad Scientist" of the Army.

Born in Krosno, Poland on 3 May 1927, Stanley was introduced to stamps at the age of four by his mother, who gave him the stamps from envelopes. At age eight he took drawing lessons and discovered a talent for art that he would utilize throughout his life. In 1944, when his Mother moved to Vienna with Stanley and his brother, he entered an art competition and won the grand prize, a two-year art scholarship.

Kronenberg studied both physics and chemistry at the University of Vienna, specializing in quantum mechanics and nuclear physics. He obtained his doctorate in physics from the University of Vienna in 1952. After obtaining his degree, Kronenberg was contacted by the American Embassy in Vienna to inquire if he would like to come to the United States and work for the government. He accepted the invitation and spent the remainder of his life as a dedicated researcher for the United States.

Dr. Kronenberg was a pioneer and world recognized authority on nuclear-radiation technology and detectors. He published over 100 scientific

tific papers on this subject and received 22 patents. Much of his later research was applied to the fields of medicine and space exploration. While most people look forward to retirement, he enjoyed his work so much he never planned to, nor did he ever retire. He based his life on the following quote by Mahatma Gandhi, "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever."

Kronenberg applied scientific techniques to his expertise and the restoration of stamps and was the American Philatelic Society expert for Polish philatelic material. He liked to say that he did not specialize in any segment of Polish philately, as he did not need to own every possible variety that might exist for a particular issue. However, during his collecting career, he did assemble what is arguably the first absolutely complete collection of the postage stamps of Poland, as well as, an outstanding collection of covers, letters, etc. He housed his collection in albums he made by hand, using archival quality materials. Every album cover bore an unique Polish eagle crafted from metal, stone, and gems. Each of the eagles were themselves works of art.

To commemorate the contributions of Dr. Stanley Kronenberg to Polish philately, the Polonus Philatelic Society will sponsor an award in his name to be given to individuals who have made a significant contribution to Polish philately or Polonus. It is anticipated that the design of this award will be modeled after one of the eagles he crafted for his albums.

Stanley is survived by his wife of 47 years, Eva; a daughter Olga, a son and daughter-in-law Eric and Nancy Kronenberg of Bedford, NY, and two grandchildren, Frances and Isabel.



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INTERNET ANNOUNCEMENT Coming in Issue 506

PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT SINAI 90TH APOSTOLIC JOURNEY OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Egypt

February 24-26, 2000

By: **ARKADIUSZ WALINSKI**

*(The Coros Chronicle,
June 2000, Pg. 135)*



The Pilgrimage to Mount Sinai began on Thursday, Feb. 24, with arrival ceremonies at Cairo's International Airport. To welcome the pope were President Hosni Mubarak, Patriarch Stephanos II Ghatta of the Coptic Catholic Church, Grand Sheikh Mohammed Sayed Tantawi, and other dignitaries. On Friday, Feb. 25, the Holy Father went to Cairo's Sports Stadium to celebrate Mass with the people of Egypt. Faithful from the Coptic, Latin, Maronite, Greek, Armenian, Syrian and Chaldean communities participated in the Eucharist. Later the Holy Father went to Our Lady of Egypt Catholic Cathedral for an ecumenical meeting with leaders of the other Churches.

On Saturday, Feb. 26, the Pope made his long awaited Jubilee Pilgrimage to Mount Sinai where God "revealed his name! Here he gave his Law, the Ten Commandments of the Covenant!" St. Catherine's Monastery. he prayed and also venerated the roots of the burning bush. In the Garden of Olives outside the monastic enclosure, the pope presided at a Liturgy of the Word. Later he returned to Cairo where after farewell ceremonies at the airport, he returned to Rome.

Vatican - February 24-26, 2000

Commemorative travel postmark in Latin.
John Paul II and St. Catherine's

Monastery on Mount Sinai.

IO. PAVLVS II SINAI / PEREGRINATVR AD MONTEM / *POSTE VATICANE 24-26 FEB. IVB A.D. 2000* / John Paul II travels to Mount Sinai.

All postmarks are in Arabic and English. It is assumed all postmarks were used in Cairo.

Feb. 24, 2000

Commemorative postmark. John Paul II meets H.H. Shenouda III, Pope of Alexandria and Patriarch of the See of St. Mark. Patriarchal Cathedral of St. Mark. POPE'S MEETING WITH / S.S. SHENOUDA III CAIRO



Feb. 24, 2000

Commemorative postmark. Mosque of al-Azhar. John Paul II meets H.E. Mohammed Sayod Tantawi, Grand Sheikh of al-Azhar. POPE'S VISIT TO AL AZHAR.

Feb. 25, 2000

Commemorative postmark.

Our Lady of Egypt Catholic Cathedral, site of ecumenical service. MASS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF EGYPT - CAIRO.



Feb. 26, 2000

Commemorative postmark. St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai. John Paul II visits Mount Sinai. VISIT TO ST. CATHERINE'S MOUNT SINAI MONASTERY - EGYPT.

JORDAN - 2000 - VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II TO JORDAN



Pope John Paul II
and King Abdullah II

Left: Souvenir Sheet

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY - 2000 VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II TO THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES



Pope John Paul II in
Manger Square in front
of the Basilica of the
Nativity in
Bethlehem



Pope John Paul II in
private visit to the
Grotto of the Nativity
in the
Basilica



N - MARCH 20-21, 2000 - First Day of Issue: March 20, 2000



Pope John Paul II in greeting gesture; King Abdullah II in military uniform; view of the Jordan River



Portraits of Pope John Paul II and King Abdullah II; Flags of Jordan and Vatican

- PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLYLAND

RITORIES - MARCH 22, 2000 - First Day of Issue: May 31, 2000



Pope John Paul II with Chairman Yasser Arafat

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND

91ST APOSTOLIC JOURNEY OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Jordan - Israel -

Palestinian Territories

March 20-26, 2000

By: *ARKADIUSZ WALINSKI*

(The Coros Chronicle,

June 2000, Pg. 165-166)

On Monday, March 20, Pope John Paul II arrived at Queen Alia International Airport in Amman to begin his Jubilee Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. King Abdullah II welcomed him. The Holy Father went to Mount Nebo where according to the tradition Moses saw the Promised Land.

March 21, the Holy Father went to the Amman Stadium to celebrate Mass with Jordan Catholic Communities. In the afternoon to Wadi al-Kharrar in the Jordan Valley where he led a prayer service commemorating the Baptism of Jesus. Later, he flew from Amman to Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv where he was greeted by President Ezer Weizman and Prime Minister Barak.

March 22, the Holy Father went to Bethlehem in the Palestinian Territories, where he was greeted by Chairman Yasser Arafat, to Manger Square in front of the Basilica of the Nativity, where he celebrated Mass. In the afternoon he visited Dheisheh Refugee Camp.

March 23, the Holy Father went to the Chapel of the Cenacle in Jerusalem built on what tradition holds to be the site of the Upper Room where the Last Supper was celebrated. Later he met with Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Meir Lau and Sephardic Chief Rabbi Elyahn Bakshi-Doron. In Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial a brief service was held in the Hall of Remembrance. In the afternoon he went to the Notre Dame of Jerusalem Center for an interreligious meeting with Jewish, Christian and Muslim leaders.

March 24, the Holy Father went to Korazim in Galilee, where he celebrated Mass with young people on the Mount of the Beatitudes. In the afternoon he went

to Tabgha, the Church of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fish; later, the Church of Primacy, where tradition holds Jesus conferred the primacy on the Apostle Peter.

March 25, the Holy Father went to the Basilica of the Annunciation in Nazareth where he celebrated Mass in the Upper Church. In the evening he prayed at the Basilica of the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.

March 26, the Holy Father met with Armenian Orthodox Patriarch Torkom II Manooghian and with Sheikh Ikrimah Sabri, Chairman of the Islamic Supreme Committee, then visited the "Wailing" Wall in Jerusalem. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre venerated the Stone of Anointing where Christ's body was prepared for burial, then celebrated Mass. From Jerusalem by helicopter to Tel Aviv, where after farewell ceremonies, the pope returned to Rome.

VATICAN — March 20-26, 2000

Commemorative travel postmark in Latin.

TERRAM SANC-TAM IO. PAULUS II
/ PEREGRINATOR
INVISIT / POSTE
VATICANE 20-26.MAR. IVB. A.D. 2000



/ Pilgrimage of John Paul II to the Holy Land.

JORDAN: March 20, 2000

First Day of Issue Postmark.
Coat of arms of the Vatican State. (postmark used in Amman)



JORDAN:

Visit of Pope John Paul II to Jordan.
March 20-21, 2000.

Set of three stamps and souvenir sheet.
Day of Issue: March 20, 2000.

Stamp - 100Fils.

Small portrait of John Paul II and King Abdullah II.

Stamp - 200Fils
John Paul II and King Abdullah II
View of the Jordan river.

Stamp - 300Fils
Small portraits of John Paul II and King Abdullah II.
Flags of Vatican and Jordan.

Souvenir sheet:
Large portrait of John Paul II and drawing of Jesus' baptism in Jordan River by John the Baptist.
Size: 2 1/4" x 3 1/2"

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES:

Gaza - Visit to Bethlehem-Jericho, March 20, 2000
(The actual visit in Palestinian Territories was on March 22, 2000)
Rubber stamp applied on letters posted in Gaza.



PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY:

Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.
Visit of Pope John Paul II to the Palestinian Territories on March 22, 2000.

First Day of Issue: May 31, 2000
Set of five stamps:
500 Fils - John Paul II with Chairman Yasser Arafat
600 Fils - John Paul II in Manger Square in front of the Basilica of Nativity in Bethlehem.
750 Fils - John Paul II with Yasser Arafat
800 Fils - John Paul II in the Grotto of the Nativity in the Basilica
1000 Fils - John Paul II with Yasser Arafat

ISRAEL:

All postmarks are printed in Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and English.

Jerusalem - March 21, 2000
Commemorative postmark used on the arrival



day of John Paul II.



Jerusalem - March 22, 2000

Commemorative postmark. Chapel of the Cenacle.



Commemorative postmark. Mount of Beatitudes - March 24, 2000
Church of Beatitudes.



Commemorative postmark. Tabgha - March 24
Church of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fish.



Commemorative postmark. Nazareth - March 25, 2000
Basilica of the Annunciation.



Polish Post, Warsaw

"PAN TADEUSZ" MICKIEWICZ ILLUSTRATIONS

On June 30, 2000, the Polish Post issued six stamps depicting the main heroes and scenes from the poem "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz. The drawings are by

Michał Elwiro Andriolli, engraved by Andrzej Zajkowski, illustrating the Lwów issue of 1882:

70 gr.: Count Gerwazy and Judge Telimonta.

80 gr.: Wojski, Father Robak, Judge Telimonta and Count Gerwazy

1.10 zł.: Zankiel, Zosia and Tadeusz

The plan to write "Pan Tadeusz" occurred during the stay of Adam Mickiewicz in the Wielkopolska Poznań region, where he came shortly before the



end of the November Uprising. He wrote his "rural poems" in Paris in 1832-34. The poem was published in the second half of June, 1934, by Aleksander Jełowicki in Paris.

Michał Elwiro Andriolli was born November 14, 1836, in Vilnius. He was the son of an Italian sculptor and a captain in Napoleon's army. He studied at the School of Painting and Sculpture in Moscow and in the Tsar's Academy of Fine Arts in Petersburg from 1855 to 1858. In 1861 he left for Rome where he studied at the Academy of St. Lucas. Italy, so different from Russia and Lithuania, had an enormous artistic impact on Andriolli.



Michał participated in the January Uprising. After his arrest in 1864, he escaped from prison and managed to reach London; then Paris. He was arrested as an emissary of the Polish Emigration Committee in 1866 and in 1868 was sent to Wiatka, where he learned to use his talent. Andriolli was in charge of the decoration of a Russian Orthodox church, its portraits and landscapes. He was freed by the Tsar in 1871 and came to Warsaw. He made illustrations for Tygodnik Ilustrowany, Kłosa, and Biesiada Literacka.

In 1879 a Lwów publisher, Herman Altenberg, offered Andriolli an illustration of "Pan Tadeusz." Juliusz Kossak had accepted the assignment previously, but his drawings were not published and the original copies disappeared. "Pan Tadeusz" was to be a luxurious book, issued in the form of an album. Twenty four whole-page illustrations were to be prepared apart from small ornaments, breaks, and initials totaling 58 drawings.

At first, when the illustrations were sent successively, they appeared in monthly parts. The album publication appeared on the market in 1882. Andriolli's illustrations did not make the artist famous. Critics accused him of superficial anatomy and exaggeration. Maybe under the influence of such opinions, he did not like the drawings either. The album was reprinted again that same year and later it was even reprinted in a miniature form. Some people liked them so much that they wanted to have the drawings as their own. In 1881 a Warsaw bank industrialist, Jan G. Block, acquired ten of them for his wife. Andriolli died on August 23, 1893, in Nałęczów.

Designed by Andrej Heidrich, the stamps were steel engraved printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 35 and put in circulation June 30, 2000.

Quantity issued: 70 gr. 600,000; 80 gr. 600,000; 1.10 zł. 400,000.

NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE TO ROME

During the Millennium Year 2000, the Conference of the Episcopate of Poland held its 300th session in Gniezno on April 24th, and decided to organize a National Pilgrimage. Even though they have been going to Rome to visit the Pope for over 20 years, none of the pilgrimages to the Eternal City have every been "national." This time its participants were representatives of the nation, believers of the Catholic Church and other communities of religious, bishops, and representatives of the Sejm, Senate, executory authorities, and local governments. The most important events were held July 6 and 7, which included a special audience with the Pope. A Eucharist celebration was held in St. Peter's Square July 6 at 6 p.m. These events are remembered on the 80 gr. stamp. The following day a celebration was held in the Basilica of St. John in Laterna, St. Paul, and the Great God's Mother. The 1.55 zł. stamp represents the special jubilee misterium of the Holy Cross held in the Coliseum.

80 gr.: Image of Pope John Paul II with inscription "*Te Deum Laudamus*" over him against the background of St. Peter Basilica in Rome. Quantity issued: 7,800,000.

1.55 zł: Inscription "*Stat Crux, dum volvitur Orbis*" (The cross stands while the earth moves.) against the background of the cross and the Coliseum. Quantity issued: 3,900,000.

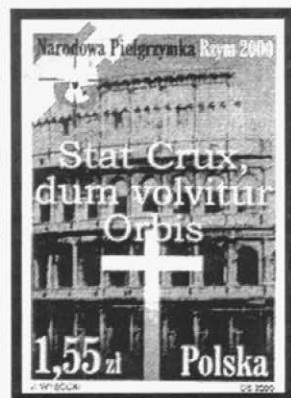
Designed by Janusz Wysocki, the stamps were printed by offset on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20. First day of issue: July 1, 2000.

200th BIRTHDAY OF PIOTR MICHAŁOWSKI

Piotr Michałowski, the chief representative of Romanticism in Polish painting, was a person of a versatile and humanistic education. He treated



First Day Cancel



P. Michałowski
200-LECIE URODZIN
02.07.2000
KRAKÓW I
First Day Cancel

painting as his private passion. Born July 2, 1800, in Kraków; he came from a rich, noble family. He studied mathematical, natural, economic, and historic sciences at the University of Kraków (1815-20) and Getting (1821-23). His drawings and aquarel paintings were influenced by Alexander Orłowski and C. J. Vernet during his early creativity until 1832. From 1832-1835 he studied in the workshop of Mikołaj Charlet

and in various museums which featured works of Spanish painters (especially Velazquez) Dutch, and Flemish painters. On his own he studied the anatomy of horses in municipal slaughterhouses.

He specialized in drawing and painting horses, horse carts, stagecoaches, and cattle.

He created dynamic battle scenes from the Napoleonic wars (several versions of the Somosierra Battle) and the November Uprising. Under the influence of Napoleon, he painted several portraits of him on horses and sculptured a design of his monument. Later, portraits followed of Stefan Czarniecki, Karol Kniazewicz, the artist's children, boys, or his employees prevail in his creativity. The artist died on June 9, 1855, in Krzyztoporzyce near Kraków.

The creative output of Michałowski included more than one hundred oil paintings, hundreds of aquarels and drawings. His biggest collections are housed in the National Museums in Kraków and Warsaw, Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna, and the Luvre.

70 gr.: Self portrait in 1840

80 gr.: A boy in a hat

1.10 zł.: Stable boy bridling percherons

1.55 zł.: Horses in a horse cart



Designed by Alojzy Balcerzak with the 70 and 80 gr. printed by rotogravure. The 1.10 and 1.55 zł were offset printed. Put in circulation July 2, 2000, at Kraków. Two first day envelopes were printed.

SALESIAN SOCIETY

"Education of good Christians and honest citizens" is the main task of the Salesian Society. It promotes the education of young people, especially the poor in need of special care. They maintain vocational elementary schools and classes for children and adolescents to occupy their free time. Their development was hindered during World War II and under the Communist rule of Poland.

Today the Salesian Institute of Christian Education in Warsaw and the Salesian Academy of Economy and Management in Łódź are among 40 educational centers conducted by this order.



First Day Cancel

An 80 gr. commemorative stamp, with the image of St. John Bosco, founder, surrounded by adolescents, was issued August 25, 2000. Designed by Janusz Wysocki, offset printed in sheets of 20 on fluorescent paper. A first day cancellation was introduced at post office Warsaw I.



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