



BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS

POLISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Polonus members Robert Puchala, Wiesław Kostka and Jerzy Kupiec-Węgliński, left to right, meet at WESTPEX 2017. See Page 23 for a convention report.

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The Polonus Society is a non-profit, tax-exempt, 501(c) (3) organization incorporated in 1939 in the state of Illinois. The Society is organized exclusively for educational purposes with the objective of promoting Polish philately through the dissemination of information in the English language. The opinions expressed by the authors of articles appearing in the *Polonus Bulletin* do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Membership: Members participate in all the services and activities offered by the Society, including complete access to the Society website (www.polonus.org) and the option of receiving a quarterly bulletin in print or electronically. The two membership categories are: **Regular and Junior**. Annual dues for **Regular Members** opting to receive **Printed Bulletin (via mail)** are: **North America - \$30 / Outside N.A. - \$40; Electronic Bulletin (via website) North America - \$25 / Outside N.A. - \$25**. Annual dues for **Junior Members** (under age 16 and electronic bulletin only) are: **\$10**. Annual dues are payable in US funds no later than the end of March of each calendar year, Dues for new members are prorated for the time of the year application is submitted: for period **Jan- Mar 100%** of annual dues; **Apr-Jun 75%**; **Jul-Sep 50%**; **Oct-Dec 125%** (to cover full payment for following year). Multi-year and Life Member dues categories are also available via contact with the Treasurer.

Dues and Changes of Address to be sent to: Polonus Polish Philatelic Society, PO Box 60438, Rossford OH 43460

Articles for publication to be sent to: Editor

Membership queries to be sent to: Membership Chairman

General Society matters and complaints to be sent to: President

Letter to the Editor



More on Inflation Issues

I enjoyed reading Edwin Andrews' article (*Polonus Bulletin*, March 2017) on mixed frankings following monetary reform in Poland in 1924. I have two items which may interest readers.



Figure 1

The first is an unfranked postal card from Wilno to Warszawa, mailed July 18, 1924 (Figure 1). It arrived in Warszawa July 21 and was assigned postage due, paid with a pre-reform 200,000Mk stamp (Fischer D59; Scott J62). While stamps with the new groszy denominations were released May 1, new postage due stamps were not released until June 23.

Though the new postage due stamps were available by the time of this posting, Winston Gruszczyk notes that "old currency postage dues" are found on covers as late as 1930.

He also notes that although revaluation of the currency made 1,800,000 marks equal to one złoty, postage dues were used with the equivalency of 1,000,000 marks to one złoty (100,000Mk = 10 gr). This conversion rate is also noted in Fischer.

Since the internal postcard rate for this period was 10 groszy, doubling the rate for postage due would give 200,000Mk in the old currency, hence this postage due stamp. An alternative explanation would use the 1,800,000Mk to 1 złoty. If postage due was assessed as the amount lacking (rather than double the deficit), this would require 180,000Mk, close to the 200,000Mk stamp applied. I suspect the first interpretation is correct.

The second postcard (Figure 2) appears to be from Iwanówka (now in Ukraine but at that time part of Poland) to Żelazna. This should be the inland postcard rate (10gr) but is close to the foreign postcard rate, which was 18gr at the time. Franking is with Fischer #170I (50,000Mk), #176 (100,000Mk), plus #186 (10gr), issued after monetary reform. Using the



Figure 2

conversion above, 150,000Mk = 8.3 groszy. Perhaps one of our readers has an explanation?

James DeLine

Message from the President

Ed Andrews
afacinc@yahoo.com



Election Results

This is my first message to you officially as president of Polonus. Following verification of the election results by the then current Board of Directors (BOD), the newly elected BOD met at WESTPEX and named new officers and committee heads. You will note some new names in the masthead of both the **Bulletin** and on the website.

Tom Bieniosek is a new director who has agreed to assume the Chair of the Publications Committee. Bob Ogrodnik will assist him in transitioning over the next several **Bulletins**. Regis Hoffman, also a new director, takes responsibility for our Exhibits and Awards efforts at our annual exhibition and meeting, next to be in St. Louis in March 2018. Ray Pietruszka has been elected Executive VP and will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of our annual meeting. He will also be assisting me in developing our long-range strategic plan and also assisting as a liaison with other organizations having mutual interests with Polonus. Andrew Urushima has been elected director and secretary. He will continue in his efforts providing new issue Polish stamp information for the website.

We thank the retiring BOD members for all their efforts over the years. Hank Bieniecki stepped down from the board in the fall but remains head of our website and expertizing efforts. Roman Sobus retires as our secretary but remains the resident agent in Illinois for purposes of our incorporated status. Roman will also be involved in study groups and translating.

Bob Nowicki retires as our legal counsel but we hope will continue, as his time allows, assisting as a proof-reader for the **Bulletin** and occasional translator. Finally, Paul Phillips retires as a director but will be assuming a larger role as he takes on the presidency of the Great Britain Collectors Club, a job that will take much of his time and in which we wish him success. We appreciate the efforts and dedication our retiring directors and our new board members and officers. The returning BOD members are Dan Lubelski, Jim Mazepa, Bob Ogrodnik and Bill Williges.

Future Priorities

The BOD will focus on our main assets: the website, the **Polonus Bulletin** and the Polonus Store. All these are in need of attention so we can maximize the benefits each provides to you, the membership. I will also be working with the board to create a vision for the future of the Society, insuring leadership succession, financial stability and membership growth. To accomplish this, a number of ad-hoc committees will be formed to provide guidance and recom-

mendations to the board. The first of these is an ad-hoc Website Review Committee I will chair. This committee will utilize the talents of several consultants with the aim of reviewing our website functionality and offerings and providing recommendations to the BOD by mid-October. If changes or upgrades are deemed necessary they will be implemented in 2018.

Polonus Committees

In addition to changes in committee heads as mentioned above under the Election Results, most standing committee heads remain the same and are listed in the masthead. Several new committees have been approved and staffed. These include a Marketing Communications Committee which will focus on creating stronger ties with fraternal, cultural and philatelic organizations having mutual interests to Polonus. Additionally, this group will assist in implementation of the strategic plan.

We have formalized Translation Services and are pleased that Andrew Katz has agreed to head this effort. This valuable resource, for members only, provides translations of philatelic material and related documents to assist members in their collecting interests, in writing articles and in preparing exhibits. We are also fortunate to have Roger Stanford step forward as our new Legal Counsel. Lastly, a new Czesław Ślania Study Group has been formed and we hope those of you with interest in this master engraver's works will take advantage of networking with members of like interest.

WESTPEX Redux

While we only had about 6 percent of our membership in attendance at WESTPEX it was a successful show for Polonus. Members attended from as far away as New Zealand and Poland. Our exhibitors did an outstanding job bringing in six gold or large gold medals, the Reserve Grand Award for a multi-frame exhibit, the Grand award for Single Frame Exhibits and a slew of special awards. We had a lively member's dinner on Friday night and our annual membership meeting Saturday. The Polonus hospitality suite provided a convenient place to socialize and have discussions. At the Polonus booth sales of Fischer catalogs and Polonus store offerings were brisk and we signed up five new members. All in all, it was a very successful show.

Making Polonus Better

Many of us belong to multiple philatelic societies and we expect something different from each of them. In some cases it is education, in others, services such as trans-

lations or expertizing, and in all cases these societies provide the camaraderie of collectors with like interests. There are three ways you as a member can insure the success of Polonus.

The first is by continuing your support of the organization through dues and donations. Second is to be vocal and let us know what it is we could do better to serve your needs. Third, volunteer for any of a number of positions, many of which take little time or effort, but all of which are important to our optimal functioning.

When you invest yourself in an organization it takes on a different feel and meaning and provides far greater enjoyment than merely participating from afar. It is only through the dedicated efforts of members that a society can be successful. Below in an item I have provided a listing of many positions needing volunteer assistance. Consider joining us in making Polonus the best it can be.

Making Polonus Better!

by Ed Andrews

As I said in my President's Message, one way you as a member can make Polonus better is by investing some of your time and talents in the Society. Dedicated volunteers

are what make any society successful. Please consider helping us with any of the opportunities listed. Let me know your interest at afacinc@yahoo.com. Thanks for your consideration.

- Assist in contacting Polish cultural and fraternal organizations.
- Assist in identifying other societies of interest to Polonus.
- Liaison to philatelic societies (AAPE, APS, GPS, UPNS, etc.).
- Polonus Store Marketing Manager.
- Study Group Coordinator.
- Study Group Leader (DP/Internment Camps, and Cinderella & Labels groups are open).
- Proofreading for the **Bulletin**.
- Writing articles and reviews for **Bulletin**.
- Assist with exhibits and awards for the annual meeting.
- Website assistance (uploading, scanning, preparing copy, etc.).
- Scanning older versions of various documents for uploading to website.
- Coordination of Polonus presence at WSP shows (research where members live, setting up show presence with local members, provide materials, etc.).
- Polonus press releases/public relations.



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Dan Lubelski, Poland Dealer

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- Assist in researching Polish dealers on the internet (eBay, Delcampe, etc.) Liaison to provide dealer incentives for awareness.
- Review other society journals for articles of interest to Polonus.
- German, Russia, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, other language, translations.
- Future candidate for Board of Directors.
- Future candidate for any committee head.
- Annual Meeting Assistant (booth set up, booth staffing, signage, logistics, docent tours, etc.).
- Local Club advocate (provide awareness of Polonus, recruit new members, etc.).
- Volunteer to assist with one or more of the current Polonus committees.

Diversity is the key to an interesting Bulletin and member participation is the key to diversity.

Write an article today for YOUR Polonus Bulletin.



WESTPEX GOLD! Ross Marshall, left, receives the Polonus Gold from Polonus president Ed Andrews. Ross also received the WESTPEX Grand Award for Single Frame Exhibits.

Things are always more fun when they're shared.

Invite a friend to join Polonus.



STAMP DEALER

John L. Rudnicki

POLAND NEW ISSUES

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CANADA

**John L. Rudnicki is an official sponsor
of Polonus**

Polish stamps from No. 1 to Year 2015
Back of the book, Locals, Errors, Proofs, Imperf,
Hard to Find, etc.

Collections of Stamps and Covers
Unused or used collections also available
Fischer Volume II available

Development of Airmail Services in Poland (1929-1939)

Part 13 (1 of 2): LOT Polish Airlines: Joint Flights with Foreign Carriers to the Middle East and India

by Dr. Jerzy W. Kupiec-Węgliński



Figure 1

The Polish Ministry of Post and Telegraphs directive of May 6, 1930 (Nr. 3210/VI), authorized mail acceptance for air transport to Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia and India. For that purpose, mail posted at Warsaw, Katowice or Cracow was collected in special airmail pouches marked "Par Avion London – Karachi." The Warsaw – Katowice – Vienna route, serviced three times a week by LOT Polish Airlines, was connected at Vienna with the England – India route, serviced weekly by British Imperial Airways (IA), leaving Vienna every Sunday at 6 a.m.



Figure 2

between London-Croydon and Karachi was inaugurated on March 30 – April 6, 1929 (service IE [India Eastbound] 1). It was gradually extended to Delhi (December 14 – 27, 1929; IE 38); Calcutta (July 1 – 8, 1933; IE 223); Rangoon (September 23 – October 1, 1933; IE235); Singapore (December 9 – 19, 1933; IE 246); and Australia, in cooperation with the Indian Trans-Continental Airways (December 9 – 21, 1934; IE 298).

Initially, IA flew from London to Athens over Italian territory, but as of November 2, 1929, when the Italian authorities refused entry for the British commercial aircraft from France, the

The IA "Eastern Route"



Figure 3

route had to go through Central Europe (Cologne – Nuremberg – Vienna – Budapest – Belgrade – Uskub [Skopje] – Salonika – Athens). However, weather conditions stopped this route after just two tries. As of November 15, 1929, mail was forwarded from Cologne to Athens by train. From April to September 1930, the London – Uskub portion was flown, Uskub – Salonika went by rail and Salonika – Alexandria via Athens and Mirabella Bay in Crete, was flown using Kent flying-boats. The route across Europe and the Mediterranean changed many times over the next few years but almost always involved a partial rail journey.

Effective October 17, 1931, the Athens – Alexandria leg was omitted and the route was now over Cyprus to Haifa, followed by a car journey (Naim Transport Company) to Tiberias and from there by air to Baghdad. Seven days were required for IA to complete London – Delhi route, a distance of 9,500 km.

The first acceptance of Polish mail on the Imperial Airways service to Delhi took place

May 17, 1930 (IE 60). However, it was three weeks later, June 7, 1930, when a bi-lingual oval commemorative cachet (in blue, violet, pink or blue-green ink) reading: "By Societes LOT and IMPERIAL AIRWAYS / Pierwszy Lot Poczty. 7.VI.1930 / First Air Mail Polska via Vienne to India" was applied on a limited number of Warsaw dispatches. These were addressed to: Athens (Greece) – 65; Cairo (Egypt) – 44; Gaza (Palestine) – 13; Baghdad (Iraq) – 15; Basorah (Iraq) – 9; Bushire (Persia) – 7; Tehran (Persia) – 13, Karachi (India) – 54; and Delhi (India) – 7. These are some of the most sought-after and difficult-to-find Polish aerophilately items.

Carried by LOT from Warsaw, they were off-loaded in Vienna and transferred to IA Flight IE63, arriving from London, Croydon via Cologne. The *City of Birmingham* continued on June 8 from Vienna to Budapest. There was a one-day delay in completing the next leg via Salonika to Alexandria on June 10 (reasons unknown). After changing the aircraft, mail-laden *City of Karachi* left Cairo on June 11. Flying via Alexan-



Figure 4



Figure 5

dria, Gaza, Baghdad, Bushire, Jask and Karachi, it arrived in Delhi on June 14, 1930.

Figures 1-9 illustrate, for the first time, a complete set of Warsaw dispatches to all nine destinations serviced by the joint LOT – Imperial Airways postal flight on June 7, 1930. **Figure 1**, one of 65 items addressed to Athens, was flown by LOT to Vienna where it was picked up by IA. Arrival postmarked in Athens (June 10), it carries a blue commemorative cachet with a flowery ornament not seen on other cachets of the flight. Despite literature stating that Warsaw expedited 15 registered covers to Athens, the author was unable to record any of registered items from this leg of the route.

Figure 2 is one of 44 covers flown to Cairo. It has a violet cachet and penned directional notation “à Alexandria.” It was transit canceled in Alexandria (June 10) and arrival postmarked in Cairo (June 11).

Figure 3, one of 13 items addressed to Gaza, displays a pink commemorative cachet. This is the

only dispatch without any transit or receiving endorsements. **Figure 4**, with a pink air cachet, is one of 15 pieces flown to Baghdad (June 11 transit marking) from where it was carried surface some 100 km south to the ancient Babylonian city of Hillah (June 12 arrival marking). **Figure 5**, also with a pink airmail cachet, is one of nine items flown to Basorah (Basra), Iraq (June 12 / Basorah SOR receiving endorsement).

Figure 6 shows a cover, with a pink cachet, addressed to Bushire (Bushehr), Persia (June 12 arrival cancellation). This is one of two most scarce destinations of the postal flight to India (seven flown) and one of only two registered items philatelically recorded from that leg of the route. **Figure 7** is both sides of a picture postcard addressed to Tehran (13 flown).

After arrival in Baghdad (June 11 postmark) it was transferred from British IA to Junkers Luftverkehr Persian AG, a German airline, which since the mid-1920s pioneered air services in the Persian territories, and as of June 1930, it pro-



Figure 6

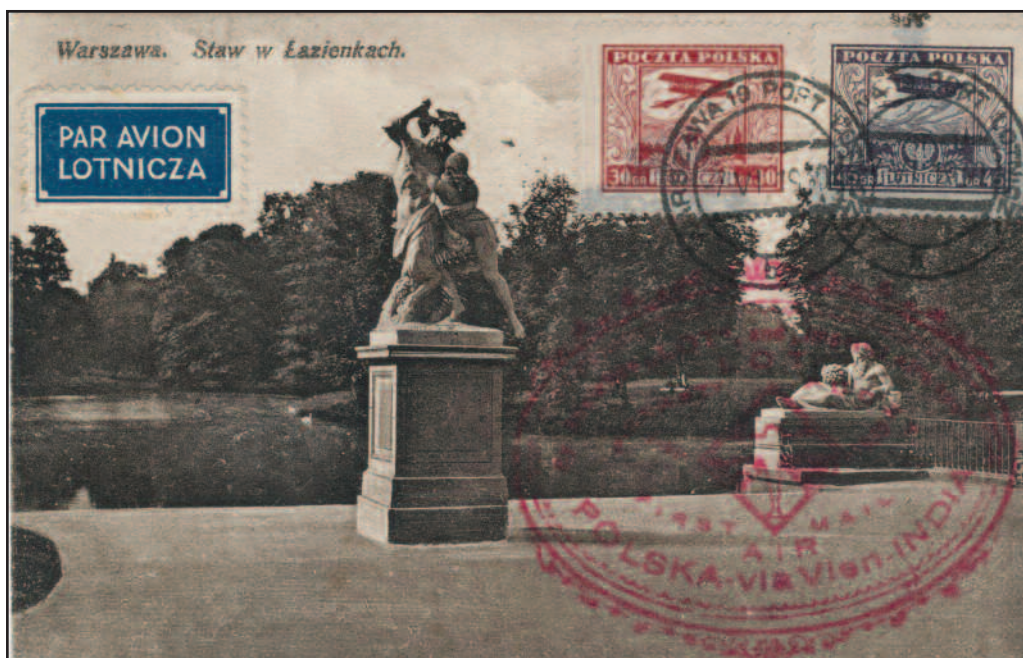


Figure 7a



Figure 7b

vided a connecting flight from Baghdad to Tehran (arrival cancellation).

Figure 8 is one of 54 covers, with a blue-green cachet, flown to Karachi (June 13 / 18:00 arrival cancellation). Finally, **Figure 9** shows a rare cover (seven flown) carried by IA Flight IE 63 all the way to Delhi where it was arrival postmarked (June 14). This is one of three known registered items from this leg of the flight. The cachet is in blue-green color.

Polish dispatches of June 7, 1930, to the Indian sub-continent were franked with foreign printed matter rate of 10 gr (per 50 grams) for the Warsaw – Vienna leg, paid to LOT, in addition to onward air transmission fees from Vi-

way of Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. The service will leave London every Saturday and will arrive in Calcutta the following Saturday. A passenger by this service will travel in great

enna (per 10 grams) paid to Imperial Airways. The latter surcharges (effective May 17, 1930 – July 31, 1932) were as follows: 20 gr (Athens); 30 gr (Cairo and Gaza); 50 gr (Basorah and Baghdad); 65 gr (Tehran); 70 gr (Bushire and Karachi); and 1.00 zł (Delhi). Hence, total postal charges for **Figure 1-9** items were: 30 gr (Athens); 40 gr (Cairo and Gaza); 60 gr (Basorah and Baghdad); 75 gr (Tehran); 80 gr (Karachi); 1.40 zł (Bushire; includes 60 gr registration); 1.70 zł (Delhi; includes 60 gr registration).

Until the end of 1931, the Karachi – Delhi route was operated by Imperial Airways under the charter of the Indian Government. In 1932, the route was taken over by the Delhi Flying Club. In May 1933, Indian National Airways Ltd was created with the purpose of forming Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd (ITCA) with the Indian Government (51%) and Imperial Airways (24%). Effective July 1933, when the IA service from London connected with ITCA in Karachi (July 7), ITCA took over the Karachi – Calcutta section.

A June 29, 1931, advertisement in *The Times* newspaper, titled "CALCUTTA IN 7 DAYS" reads: "As from Saturday, 1 July, Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways will extend the regular weekly service to India from Karachi to Calcutta by



Figure 8



Figure 9

comfort in air liners which are especially designed for the tropics, are so quiet that conversation may be carried on without raising the voice and are equipped with lavatories and ample luggage accommodation. The fares are not expensive and include meals, accommodation, car transport

between the airport and the town and even tips so that there are no "extras" at all. USE THE AIR MAIL. Now you will be able to send letters to your business associates in Calcutta, and to receive answers by air in practically the same time as that taken for the ordinary mail for the single journey!"

Polonus Bulletin Procedures and Deadlines

Deadline

Deadline for the receipt of articles, letters, advertising and news is the first of the second month of the quarter. For example, we need everything for the June issue by May 1, everything for the September issue by August 1, everything for the December issue by November 1 and everything for the March issue by February 1.

The preferred method of receiving copy is via an email attachment. Please send as an MS Word document. We also welcome compact disks (CDs). Hard copy is acceptable but it must be rekeyed so we prefer electronic transmission.

All submissions are subject to editing for length, clarity and content. Every effort will be made to retain the facts without changing the meaning or thrust of the article.

Illustrations

The most effective way to transmit illustrations is electronically. They should be TIF or JPEG, scanned at no less than 150 dpi and attached to an email. They can also be sent on CD. We can also retrieve copy and illustrations from electronic storage if provided with the correct routing.

DO NOT put the illustrations into a Word document before attaching to an email. Word has preset parameters that allows me to copy the image and place it in Photoshop but does not allow me to manipulate the image for color, clarity, sharpness or contrast. It's our goal to produce the best illustrations possible and this cannot be done using Word.

Questions can be directed to editor Vickie Canfield Peters by emailing vcanfieldp@gmail.com.

Your attention to and compliance with these procedures and deadline assures the best quality we can achieve. Thank you for your support of, and contributions to, the *Polonus Bulletin*.

The Poland Flag of the United States Overrun Country Series

Dr. James Mazepa, RDP



Part 2: Production

In Part One I discussed how the idea of the Overrun Country Series originated and the two War Propaganda precursors of this series. The Overrun Countries became the Third War Propaganda Issue. President Roosevelt proposed the idea that this series not be militaristic in design, but rather honor and show support for the countries overrun by the Axis. On October 22, 1942, the president asked his secretary to speak to the postmaster general about this set. The president's idea to honor eight countries met with immediate approval; in fact, the postmaster general suggested increasing the number of countries to 11. Two other countries were added toward the end of the series, bringing the total to 13. A sample design was made and approved on March 21, 1943. The public announcement of the series was made on May 11, 1943.

Selection of the Printing Firm

Beginning in 1894, the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) manufactured all the stamps of the United States. However, the BEP was overwhelmed with demands for printing because of the war effort. This was especially true in this case since the BEP would have to print multicolored stamps. So, for the first time since the printing of the famous Columbian Issue of 1893, the government solicited bids from private companies to print the Overrun Countries Series.

The American Bank Note Company (ABNC) was the successful bidder. Actually, they were the only bidder. The ABNC had new equipment that could produce the multicolored stamps without delay. They were awarded the contract on June 2, 1943, with the agreed price of 54 cents per 1,000 stamps. Interestingly, the BEP charged the post office \$1.26 per 1,000 stamps to print bicolored stamps such as the Yorktown stamp (Scott 703) and the airmail special delivery stamp (Scott CE2).

President Roosevelt requested the flags of the countries be reproduced in their natural colors and each stamp bear a representation of the mythical phoenix to represent a new birth after the devastation of war and the breaking of the chains of oppression.

Archival Material

The post office provided the ABNC with the speci-

fications for the stamps. Basically, saying the Overrun countries stamps had to conform to the size and shape of the current United States commemorative stamps. The ABNC solicited designs for the series and several "projects" were proposed. After several proposals, a final design was selected. Few of these "projects" have survived and I have not seen any with the Poland Flag.

What is interesting to note is that the ABNC was very secretive about both the proposed "projects" and the printing process. This information was destroyed in later years by the ABNC. The ABNC was to provide the post office with die proofs for review and approval.

So-called photo essays were also produced during this time period. They are the same size as the issued stamps, but can have slight differences in the stamp design. I have seen two of these for the Poland stamp: one in the design of the issued stamp and one with variations of the final design. These photo essays are not to be confused with the large post office publicity photos I will discuss in Part Three.

Needless to say, all the production material is rare and mostly unavailable. To my knowledge, only two large die essays of the vignette are known (Figure 1). Only one set of large die proofs and one set of small die proofs are known. The large die proofs are in the Smithsonian Postal Museum. The small die proofs were sold at a Siegel auction in November 2015 for \$7,200.



Figure 1

The Printing Process

The announcement by the post office of the first Overrun Country stamp with the flag of Poland was made on June 1, 1943. The contract with the ABNC was awarded the following day and the Poland Flag stamp was issued on June 22, 1943, just 20 days after the ABNC signed the contract.

The frame or vignette around the flags was printed by an engraved plate and is the same for all 13 flags. The

flags themselves were printed by the offset printing method.

The ABNC never divulged how the stamps were printed. The company invented a novel printing machine and cited proprietary reasons not to share this information. This information was lost when the archive of the ABNC

was destroyed. It has been left to printing experts to try to explain how the stamps were printed.

The Poland stamp was printed in a press sheet of 200 subjects and cut into four post office sheets (panes) of 50 stamps. Interesting, the following flag stamps were printed



Figure 2

with one flag in the upper two panes (panes 1 and 2), and another flag in the bottom two panes (panes 3 and 4). At the end of the series, the ABNC reverted to the 200 subject press sheet for the Denmark and Korea flags.



Figure 3



Figure 4

In place of the traditional plate number, the name of the country in black is in the upper right corner of the sheet over position 5. For the POLAND sheets, marginal guide markings are above position 3 in the upper panes and below position 48 in the lower panes. These marks resemble an inverted "T" in panes one and two and a normal "T" in panes three and four. Figure 2 shows how panes one / three and two / four are configured. What is shown here are top and bottom strips of 10 of panes one and three (or identically, panes two and four). Note the absence of marginal guide lines between the panes.

The Reverse Printing

Once the sheet with the frame (vignette) was printed, the Poland flag was printed with two passes through the printing press: one for the red color and the other for the black shading. The "normal" is with the black over the red. However, it seems the ABNC experimented with printing some with the red over the black. These are the so-called "reverse printings." The ABNC did not differentiate between the two printings and released them simultaneously.

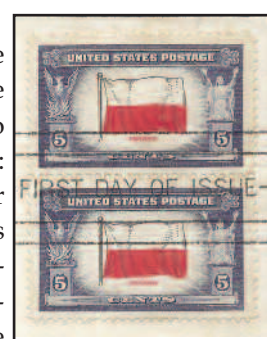


Figure 5



Figure 6

With some study, one can distinguish the reverse prints from the normal. This can be tricky but will come with experience. This is especially true if the red is in the light shade. The reverse printings are not as common as the normal prints, but are not difficult to find. Because the "red" comes in shades from light to dark, the reverse prints in the dark shade are the most difficult to find and are most sought after. Figure 3 shows the normal black over red printing. Figure 4 is a reverse printing with the red in a light shade. Figure 5 is



Figure 7

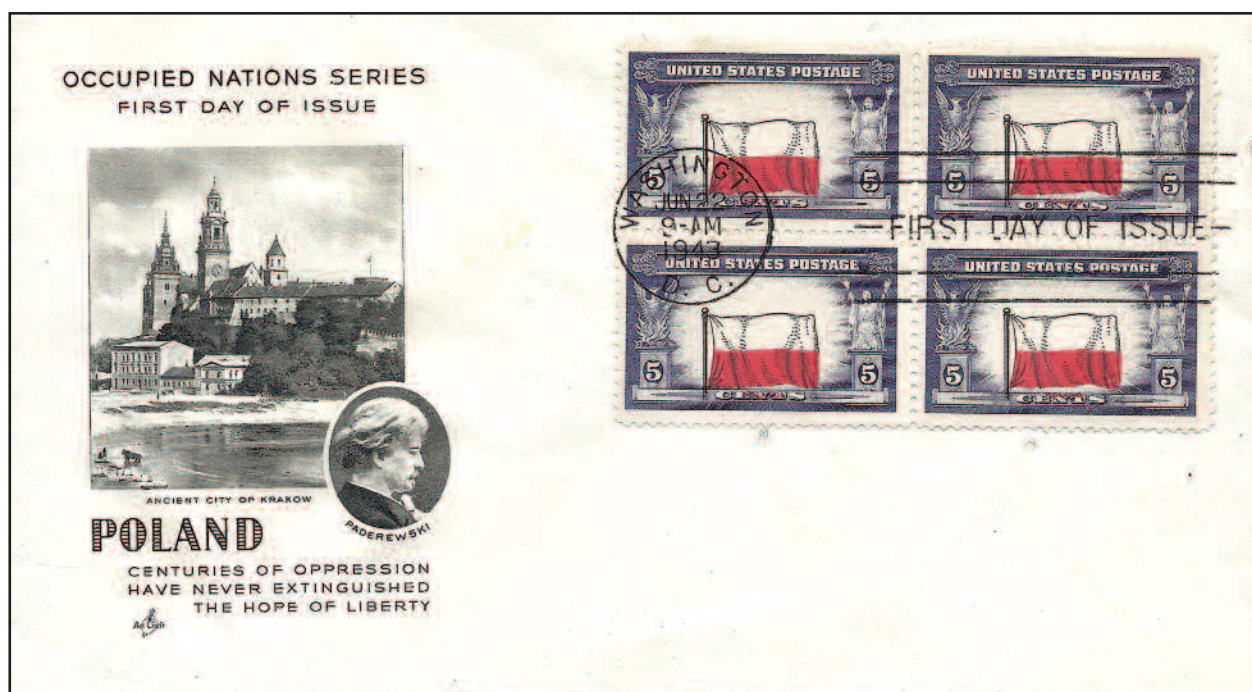


Figure 8

cropped from a letter and shows the reverse printing with the red in the dark shade.

Double Prints

There are two types of double prints. The first is a doubling of the red only and the second is a doubling of both the red and the black shading.

During the printing process the sheets were printed in an east-to-west direction, not the usual north-to-south direction. The doubling occurred when there was an interruption or "stutter" in the printing press. When the press started again, the red was doubled. This could occur any time the sheet was fed through the press. It is possible to find the doubling only on certain rows and not on the rest of the sheet. A key to finding this variety is that the doubling must be in the horizontal (east-west) direction. Those which seem to be in a north-south direction are either heavy prints or ink smears. This variety is listed as Scott #909a in italics with a value of \$175. If one is fortunate enough to find an example, it usually will sell for more (**Figure 6**).

The variety of double red and double black again occurred due to an interruption in the feeding of the sheet. In this case, the interruption occurred twice; first when the red ink was applied and then when the black was applied. This variety is listed as Scott #909b. Only two examples have been certified, both used. This variety is the rarest of all the varieties of the Overrun Countries series (**Figure 7**).

Color Shifts

One must believe the ABNC had significant quality control in regard to the registry of the flag in relation to the frame. I have seen very few shifts of the flag and most of these minor. The most significant shift I have is where the red "POLAND" is shifted into the "CENTS" of the frame. The examples on this first day cover (**Figure 8**) are the only such extreme examples I have seen.

There are a few minor constant varieties and many transient varieties due to sloppy or inconsistent printing. One can have hours of fun searching for these. There are also paper and gum varieties, but these are beyond the scope of this article. The key reference for all these varieties is the monograph by Kieth Lichtmann. The reference for his work can be found in the March **Bulletin**.

In Part 3, I will discuss the First Day of Issue of the Poland Flag Stamp.

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Want to read about it?
Write about it in the Polonus Bulletin!

Fiscal and Postage Mixed Use on a 1925 Registered Postcard

by Dr. Edwin J. Andrews



Figure 1



Figure 2

Occasionally documents can be found where postage has been illegally used for fiscal use or, conversely, where a fiscal/revenue stamp masquerades as postage. Rarely however are both seen together. **Figure 1** shows the front of a postcard with just such a mixed use. **Figure 2** is an enlargement of the stamps.

The card was mailed from Pilzno (Subcarpathian Voivodeship, in Dębica County, Lesser Poland) to Kraków, January 27, 1925. The new currency rate in effect as of May 1, 1924, required 10 groszy for the internal postcard rate plus 20 groszy for the registration fee.

These rates were met with a left margin 30-groszy Orzeł stamp (Scott #223; Fischer #190). The stamp is tied to the card by a Pilzno cancel. Adjacent is a 50-groszy General Duty revenue stamp of the 1925 issue (Barefoot #76), tied to the cover with a Court of Appeals/Kraków cancel. The date is illegible. The court cancel overlies the postage stamp and

Pilzno registration number hand stamp, clearly applied sometime after the card was received in Kraków. The Kraków receiving cancel on the back has a date of January 28, 1925.

How and why did these two stamps come together on the card? A bit of detective work and interpretation was necessary to answer these questions. The translation of the card back, luckily neatly printed with a typewriter in violet ink, provides some insight.

The cover was sent by Dr. Henryk Rosenberg, the National Attorney in Pilzno, to an attorney in Kraków. The translation discusses a proposal regarding a pending appeal that was previ-

ously sent to a Kraków Appeals Court judge, Hr. Łubien-skiego. The National Attorney is, in effect, asking the attorney in Kraków to represent his interests in the case with the judge, a hearing having been set for February 20.



Figure 3

In order for the Kraków attorney to represent himself as a principle in the pending appeal he would have to have presented himself to the court in that regard. That would require evidence of his "official" status as regarded the case. The card from the National Attorney would have provided such evidence. The top back of the card (**Figure 3**) has the remains of a neatly placed docking slip which would have contained the information recorded by the court regarding the Kraków attorney's request for status in the case. Unfortunately that docking slip had been sliced off at some point. To officially record the attorney's representation to the court, an administrative fee would have applied. Hence the use of the 50-groszy fiscal to satisfy the court recording fee.

While these two stamps have nothing to do with each other either in the fiscal or postal sense, they do provide an interesting mix of philatelic materials on the same piece, each with their own story. Comments about other experiences with mixed fiscal/postage uses are encouraged through Letters to the Editor.



Gems of Polish Philately

Warsaw Second Provisional 60 Fenig Form II

by Dr. James Mazepa, RDP

After Poland declared independence on November 11, 1918, one of the first tasks was to keep the postal service operational. In the Warsaw Postal Administration the four unissued stamps of the Warsaw City Post were hastily overprinted into Polish stamps and released on November 17 (Fisher 2-5). These stamps are called the First Warsaw Provisional Issue.

After the release, postal officials asked all outlying post offices to send all the German occupation stamps in their possession to Warsaw. These were overprinted "Pocztą

Polską" and are called the Second Warsaw Provisional Issue. Distribution began on December 5 (Fisher 6-16). As supplies ran low, a second overprinting was done in January 1919. The first printing is called Form One and the second printing, which has slightly different spacing of the obliterating bars, Form Two.

The Second Warsaw Provisional Issue is the most complex and challenging issue in Polish philately. The basic German stamps sent to Warsaw came from different printings of the same value, different shades and different inks



of the Gen. Gouv./Warschau overprint. In addition, once the stamps were overprinted into Polish stamps, many errors and varieties occurred.

Students of this issue believe Form Two stamps, and especially postal history, are five times as scarce as Form One stamps and postal history. The most difficult postal history items are the parcel post and postal money transfer forms. These are called *skart* in Polish. Probably no more than 20 of these forms have survived with the Warsaw provisionals because they were to be destroyed by the post office once the parcel or money was collected.

The *skart* shown is one of the rare surviving parcel post forms. The 1½ kg. parcel was sent from Warsaw on February 8, 1919, to Mościsko, arriving on the 12th. The 2-mark fee was paid with two 40 fenig Form One stamps and two 60

fenig Form Two stamps. There are only three 60 fenig Form Two usages recorded, making this one of the major rarities of the issue.



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Buyer Beware:

How to Preliminarily Identify Counterfeit and Genuine 'Port Gdańsk' Overprinted Stamps

by Dr. Stanley R. Sandler

The Scott Stamp Catalog has already warned the collector that many of the "Port Gdańsk" (P-G) Overprinted stamps (Poland [Polish Offices Abroad, Offices in Danzig], Scott Catalog #1K1-1K32) have been counterfeited [1]. The German Philatelic Society (GPS) has even published a manual with a section devoted to Danzig Forgeries of the P-G overprints. The manual shows images of the genuine and forged or counterfeited P-G overprints to help collectors better identify which are the genuine overprints [2]. However, the GPS manual contains no descriptive material or discussions for identifying these counterfeited stamps.

Another, more thorough, description of these forgeries appeared in a paper by Hans Vogels [3a]. He described forged cancels, paper and watermarks, perforation and the overprints. The overprints specifically dealt with printing methods, ink and overprint sizes with examples of genuine and forged overprints. Other references [3b] from earlier *Polonus Bulletins* are worth consulting.

Discovering a counterfeit P-G stamp (Scott 1K6 as

seen in Figure 1a) during a recent purchase at the APS online stamp store gave me the incentive to write some preliminary guidelines for other collectors to differentiate counterfeits from genuine P-G stamps. These overprints were applied during the Polish stamp manufacturing process from 1925-1937. The P-G overprinted Polish stamps were only used at the Polish Post Office in Danzig/Gdańsk. After 1933, their use was permitted at other locations in Poland [4]. Although this article concentrates on only Scott #1K6, it will serve as a useful guide for the other P-G overprinted stamps. It will also show how to preliminarily identify counterfeit and genuine "Port Gdańsk" overprinted stamps.

Figures 1a-d illustrate and differentiate the counterfeit and the genuine 1K6 stamps.

Figure 1a shows the counterfeit 1K6 (15 Groszy) with the wrong design for the overprint "Port Gdańsk." Especially obvious is the letter R in the word "PORT" as compared to the genuine and expertized 1K6 shown in **Figure 1b** and signed on the back by Z. Mikulski, a well-known Pol-



Figure 1a



Figure 1b



Figure 2a



Figure 2b



Figure 1c



Figure 1d



Figure 2c



Figure 2d

ish stamp expertizer, as shown in **Figure 2b**. In addition, the poorly shaped, slanted and heavily inked letters in the counterfeit stamp are a clear giveaway. It looks like the overprint was applied by an inked rubber stamp rather than being done as in the genuine stamp by a typographical printing method. Another 1K6 counterfeit already identified by collectors and/or dealers is shown in **Figure 1c**. This latter counterfeit has poorly shaped and inked lettering that has many white spots in each letter. A used genuine 1K6 (**Figure 1d**) is shown with an authentic cancellation dated 1925. The cancellation is over the P-G overprint as is done for a genuine stamp.

Figures 2a-d show the back of the same stamps in the same order.

My research of this area as a collector (not a certified expert) suggests the following six preliminary guidelines can be useful to eliminate common forgeries versus what needs to be done to determine whether the example being examined is genuine.

1. Carefully **check the quality (shape, size and thickness) of the lettering of the overprint** and, if possible, compare it to a known (preferably expertized) genuine stamp. Poorly shaped, heavily inked and crooked letters are an immediate giveaway of a probable counterfeit (see **Figure 1a** for 1K6). In addition, letters that are lightly inked with white spots that can be seen under 3X-5X magnification are also a sign that the stamp may not be genuine. This is particularly true with the heavily inked overprints on some 1K6 which appear to be counterfeits. Further evidence for a counterfeit is the incorrect shape of the letter R in the overprint as seen in **Figure 1a**. In some cases, the spacing and the dimensions of the overprint can be measured and checked with reported values for the genuine stamp (**Figure 1b**).

2. For used stamps, the postal cancellation should be one that was reported to be used in Gdańsk at that time (**Figure 1d**). If the cancellation on the 1K6 stamp is diffuse, you may suspect a counterfeit.

3. The postmark and cancellation should be over the overprint of "Port Gdańsk," and not under the overprint. See **Figure 1d** for a proper cancellation.

4. Check the stamp's perforations, the type of paper and the color of the ink to judge whether the stamp is genuine. These and the printing method are other important factors to be considered before making a determination.

5. Consult the *GPS Manual on Forgeries* for Danzig Scott 1K1-1K32. Compare the stamp in question to an expertized stamp from a well-known expertizer (**Figure 1b**).

6. If in doubt, submit the P-G overprinted stamp to Hank Bieniecki (info@biistamp.com), chairman of the Polonus Polish Philatelic Society expertizing committee. [5]

Unfortunately, some dealers and auction houses do not always take the time to weed out counterfeits. Even the online APS Stamp Store (Stampstore.org) suggests that the

"Buyer Beware." In many other cases, some stamp dealers or collectors have already identified the counterfeits and done everyone a favor by printing on the back with the wording "Fake" or "Falsch" (the German word meaning fake or counterfeit (**Figure 2c**).

The reason these stamps have attracted counterfeiters is that the P-G overprinted stamps are much more valuable than the original non-overprinted Polish stamps. Always remember the motto: "Buyer Beware" (*Caveat Emptor*).

References

1. *Scott Stamp Postage Catalog of 2003, Vol. 5, Poland*, Scott Publishing Co., Sidney, Ohio 45365, p. 329.
2. W. M. Böhne, *German Philatelic Society, "Reference Manual of Forgeries,"* Vol. 12, [see Section titled Danzig] (1996).
- 3a. Summary of the article by Hans Vogels in the September 1999 issue of *Filatelistyka* titled; "Forgeries of the "Port Gdańsk" Overprints. (See also Hans Vogels, in *Danzig Report* No. 103, April, May and June 1999, pp. 2-13 for the article titled: "Port Gdańsk Stamp Forgeries."
- 3b. H. Stallberg, *Bulletin of the Polonus Philatelic Society*, 108, pp. 1-2 (1952). S. Kronenberg, *Bulletin of the Polonus Philatelic Society*, July-August, pp. 291-4 (1971).
4. Stanley R. Sandler, "Illustrating and Documenting the Early and Later Usages of the 'Port Gdańsk' Overprinted Stamps," *Bulletin of the Polonus Polish Philatelic Society*, No. 563, pp. 16-18, June 2016.
5. To have a stamp expertized and to obtain the procedure it is suggested that you contact the Expertization Service of the Polonus Polish Philatelic Society (Hank Bieniecki) at info@biistamp.com for information and costs.

Acknowledgements

I want to acknowledge Hank Bieniecki of Bieniecki Intn'l Inc. for getting me the expertized genuine 1K6 for comparisons as shown in **Figure 1b**. I also want to thank him for proofreading and for the helpful suggestions incorporated into this manuscript.

I also want to acknowledge Scott Tiffney of the APRL for several literature searches concerning the "Port Gdańsk" overprints and their forgeries.

Enhance your collecting
experience by
joining a Polonus Study Group.
Information can be found
on Page 2.

Unique 'Cover' Discovered at WESTPEX

by Bob Ogrodnik

Many of you have probably rummaged through the dealer's tubs at shows looking for the right cover to add to your collection. Well, here is a story about a rather unique cover that fell into our laps while staffing the Polonus society table at WESTPEX.

Allen Hayes stopped by our booth to introduce himself and to ask if we (Polonus) would be interested in a unique "cover" he found in 1979 at a garage sale in Chicago. With my curiosity piqued, I said "yes" and the next day Allen returned with a bag containing a plastic bag that had a burlap-looking sack addressed on both sides and bearing one 6 zł (Sc 394 / Fi 409) and 16 1 zł (Sc 370 / Fi 377) stamps with evidence

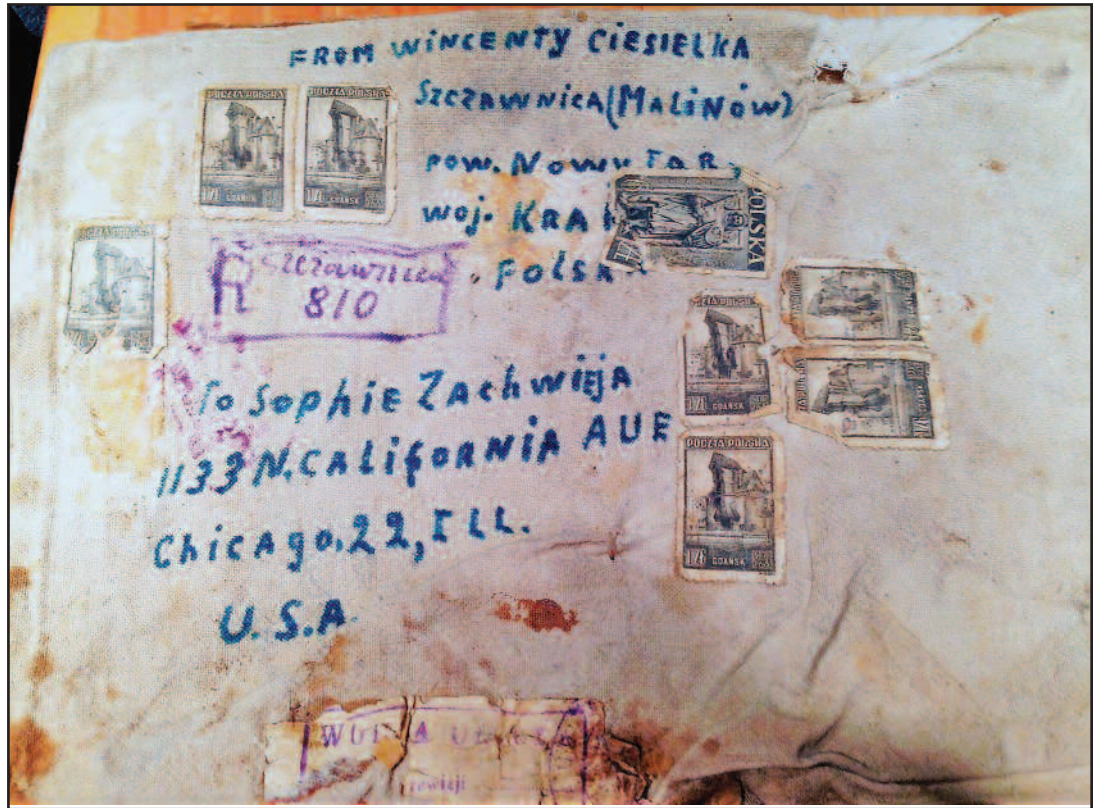


Figure 1a

that four additional 1 zł stamps had either fallen off or were

otherwise removed. See photo of both sides of this unique "cover" shown.



Figure 1b

While living in Chicago from 1978-1980, Allen Hayes enjoyed "garage sale" shopping and on one occasion found the sack inside a grocery bag tucked among a box of books. Noticing that the sack was mailed from Poland to Chicago, and given Allen's mother was from Poland, he just had to have this unique piece. After 38 years, Allen has finally found a permanent home for this unique "cover," his objective in visiting the Polonus booth.

Analysis of the 7 x 10 inch sack reveals several interesting observations:

1. The sack was mailed from a Wincenty Ciesielka in Szczawnica, Poland. Szcz-

wnica is one of the oldest and most beautiful spa resorts in Poland, situated in the valley of the Grajcarek between the ranges of the Pieniny and the Sądż Beskids, where a perfect microclimate exists that is favorable for improvement of one's health and the state of the upper respiratory tract.

2. The addressee is Sophie Zachwieja in Chicago, Illinois.

3. The sack was mailed in 1947, judging from the stamps and issue dates. It was sent as registered mail, evidenced by the R 810 handwritten stamp on one side and backstamped in Chicago on the other side. The backstamp appears to have a January 9 date with the year not legible. The 6 zł stamp was issued on September 1, 1946, so a "Jan 9" back-stamp must place the date in 1947 (or later).

4. The postage for this shipment was calculated on the rates in effect on December 1946, the base rate being 10 zł for the first 20g with 6 zł for every 20g thereafter, and 10 zł for registered mail. Based on the number and value of stamps, it appears the franking totaled 26 zł. This would mean the shipment weighed more than 20g and less than 40g (less than 2oz.) This suggests that the contents were lightweight, such as a greeting card (Christmas or New Year), photos or other written material.

5. A printed label is attached to the same side as the registration stamp but the only legible printing is "WOLNA" and "revizji." The label also has a cancellation mark on one end. One possible explanation is this parcel was inspected and cleared for mailing and the printing on the label is "WOLNA UDZIAŁ."

Anyone who can contribute to the analysis of this unique "cover," especially the printed label and practice of mailing in a sack of this type, please contact me at robert.ogrodnik@sbcglobal.net.

I want to thank Allen Hayes for his contribution to Polonus and assure him that we will continue our research on this sack, properly preserve and maintain it and use it as an example of unusual methods of sending mail.

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Sales	5,121.03
Total Income	\$18,806.60
Cost of Goods Sold (Fischer Catalogs)	2,607.25
Gross Profit	\$16,199.35

Expenses

Bulletin Print & Prep	8,029.18
Website	3,707.81
Annual Meeting (WSS 2016, New York)	1,060.82
Membership Related Expense	474.59
P.O. Box Maintenance Fee	194.00
Postage & Mailing Services	596.00
Miscellaneous	325.38
Total Expense	\$14,387.78
Net Income	\$1,811.57
Deferred Expense	(236.86)

Asset Balance (Cash + Inv) as of December 31, 2016

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Polonus Society News



The Polonus table at the WESTPEX awards banquet. Left to right: Dariusz Grochowski, Wiesław Kostka, Carol Ogrodnik, Bob Ogrodnik, Bill Williges, Sam Ginsburg, Andrew Urushima, Jim Mazepa and Ed Andrews.

Polonus Exhibitors Continue to Excel

by Bob Ogrodnik

The Polonus Polish Philatelic Society put on another good showing at WESTPEX 2017, even though the number of exhibitors, exhibits and frames fell short of expectations. The nine exhibitors entered 10 exhibits for a total of 38 frames. What lacked in quantity was made up in quality as these 10 exhibits received six Large Gold, one Gold, one Large Vermeil, a Silver-Bronze and a Bronze. Most noteworthy, however, are Polonus members Dr. Ross Marshall and Dr. Jerzy Kupiec-Węgliński. Dr. Marshall received the WESTPEX Grand Award for a Single Frame Exhibit and Dr. Kupiec-Węgliński received the Collectors Club of San Francisco Reserve Grand.

The results of the participating Polonus exhibitors:

Dr. Jerzy Kupiec-Węgliński exhibited *The Air and Gas Defence League (LOPP) in Polish Aerophilately (1923-1939)*, an eight-framer that received the Show Reserve Grand, the Polonus Grand for Best Multi-Frame Exhibit, WESTPEX Large Gold, Polonus Gold, California Collectors Club Award for Best 20th Century, and the American Air Mail Society Award Best Airmail exhibit.

Dr. Ross Marshall exhibited *Poland 1919 Postage Due 2 Value*, a single frame that received the Show Grand for a Single Frame Exhibit, the Polonus President's Award, WESTPEX Large Gold and Polonus Gold. He also exhibited *Russian Mail via Galicia in UPU (1874)*, in five frames and

received a WESTPEX Large Gold, Polonus Gold, ROSSICA Best Russian Exhibit and the Auxiliary Markings Merit Award.

Wiesław Kostka exhibited *Kingdom of Poland – Study of Rates for Stampless Mail 1815-1871*, an eight-frame exhibit that received a WESTPEX Large Gold, Polonus Gold, Postal History Society Medal – Best Postal History, American Phil-



Ed Andrews and Bob Ogrodnik ready to welcome visitors at the society table.

atelic Society Research Medal and American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors: Heading and Plan Award.

Dr. Dariusz Grochowski exhibited *Essays and Proofs of the Post War Lublin Issue*, a single frame that received a WESTPEX Large Gold and Polonus Gold.

Andrew Urushima exhibited *The 1944 Gross Born POW Olympics*, a single frame that received a WESTPEX Large Gold and Polonus Gold.

Bob Ogrodnik exhibited *Production and Use of the Polish Air Mail Issue of 1946*, a five-framer that received a WESTPEX Gold and Polonus Gold.

Bill Williges exhibited *Przedbórz Poland 1917-18 Locals* in five frames and received a WESTPEX Large Vermeil, Polonus Gold and Polonus Novice Award.

Leslie Butler's three-frame exhibit, *Stamp Issues of Poland's Government in Exile in United Kingdom 1941-1945*, received a WESTPEX Silver-Bronze and Polonus Silver.

Regis Hoffman exhibited *Polish Refugees in Africa, World War II*, a single-frame exhibit that received a WESTPEX Bronze and Polonus Bronze.

Congratulations to all our exhibitors for representing Polonus in an excellent manner and for a job well done.

Niebrzydowski Wins 2016 'Best Article' Competition

by Bob Ogrodnik

Congratulations to Jan Niebrzydowski. His article, "Letters Found in Ruins of Monte Cassino in May 1944" won "Best Article" for 2016. Ballots submitted through the end of March 2017 were tallied to determine the winner.

The result of the 2016 competition was announced at the Annual Membership Meeting in Burlingame, California, (site of WESTPEX 2017). The award of an engraved Cross pen has been forwarded to Jan Niebrzydowski, who was unable to attend the meeting.

A copy of the winning article will be submitted to the American Philatelic Society, Articles of Distinction Archives. This is the second year of Polonus participation in the APS "Articles of Distinction" program. The resulting availability of another article on the APS website serves to promote Polish philately to the larger philatelic community.

Kupiec-Węgliński Appointed UCLA Surgery Chair

We have recently learned that Polonus member Jerzy W. Kupiec-Węgliński, MD, PhD, has been appointed the inaugural Paul I. Terasaki Chair in Surgery at UCLA. Dr. Kupiec-Węgliński is a Professor of Surgery, Pathology and



Laboratory Medicine; vice chairman of Basic Science Research in the Department of Surgery; and Director of the Dumont-UCLA Transplantation Research Laboratories in the Division of Liver and Pancreas Transplantation.

Dr. Paul Terasaki (1929-2016) was one of the giants in organ transplantation. A great innovator and visionary, he spent most of his professional

life at UCLA and made enormous contributions to the field of modern medicine and society in general.

Dr. Kupiec-Węgliński's career in experimental organ transplantation spans more than 35 years. After graduating from medical school in Warsaw and obtaining his PhD in the Polish Academy of Sciences, Jerzy spent 18 years at the Surgical Research Laboratories, Brigham and Women's Hospital and was an Associate Professor of Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. In summarizing his professional achievements, Dr. Kupiec-Węgliński is a transplant researcher, scholar and teacher of the highest distinction whose innovative work has been internationally recognized and acclaimed.

We congratulate Jerzy for this outstanding achievement, holding him in high esteem for his ability to excel in his professional life in addition to his philatelic life as an exhibitor and literary contributor to Polish Aerophilately.

Obituary

Thomas R. Wolanin
(1942-2017)

Long-time Polonus member Tom Wolanin passed away on April 2, 2017, after a two-year battle with cancer. Many of you will recall Tom's article in the previous issue (#566), a review of his recently published book titled *POLISH Charity Labels & Placards 1913-1924 . . . The Wolanin Collection*. This is the culmination of Tom's passion for Polish labels and research of Polish history.

Wolanin, whose grandparents immigrated from Poland, was the first in his family to attend college. He excelled in his academic pursuits. He graduated from Oberlin College Magna Cum Laude with Highest Honors in Government and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. A recipient of a Harvard Graduate Prize Fellowship and a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Wolanin enrolled in the doctoral program at Harvard University and earned a PhD in Political Science.

Tom had three overlapping careers as a college fac-

ulty member and administrator, senior staffer in the Federal Government and consultant. He taught American politics and education policy at Oberlin College, the University of Wisconsin, George Washington University and the Warsaw School of Social and Economic Studies. He was an administrator at New York University.

In his second career, Wolanin worked in the Federal Government including service in the U.S. Congress for 17 years during which time he held leadership positions focused on legislation for higher education. In 1993, Wolanin was appointed by President Clinton as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs in the Department of Education.

In his third career, Tom worked for a decade as a consultant for the Institute for Higher Education Policy. His entire professional career can be summarized as a commitment to higher education.

Tom's philatelic interest focused on labels and placards during a period spanning the years of partition and the Second Republic of Poland.

His first article in the Polonus Bulletin appeared in September 2013 (#552), in which he described a collection of Polish ephemera he acquired and was looking for members who had similar interest or knowledge about this material. His research into Polish history, including several trips to Poland, resulted in the book mentioned at the outset of this notice. A copy to this book is in the holdings of the Library of Congress and the Polonus Collection at the American Philatelic Research Library. The book is available online at www.polishcharitylabels.com. The actual collection is now housed in Warsaw at the National Library of Poland. This is a fitting legacy from Tom Wolanin, a person who loved his Polish heritage and enjoyed researching Poland's history through his collection of labels and placards.

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Fischer Katalogs TOM I – 2013 (\$10) and TOM II – 2010 (\$20). Excellent condition and prices include shipment. Bob Ogrodnik, P.O. Box 31726, Saint Louis, MO 63131-0726. Email: robert.ogrodnik@sbcglobal.net

WANTED

Unusual uses for 1924 Polish Orzeł issue, Scott #s 215-225. Also seeking 1920-1924 Polish General Duty Revenues, especially on document. Send email to Ed Andrews at afacinc@yahoo.com

Pre-1942 "Jedwabne" cancellations on cover or on single stamp. Carl Barna, email: cbarna@hotmail.com

www.polonus.org: it's YOUR website!

New Issues



200 Years of Warsaw University

This 5 zł stamp recognizes Warsaw University, founded in 1816. The stamp shows the hall of pillars in the historic building department at the university (*Sala Kolumnowa w Budynku Wydziału Historycznego*). It has been the largest university in Poland since the early 1930s and now has more than 50,000 undergraduate students in 37 different fields of study.

The school was founded when the partitions of Poland separated Warsaw from the oldest and most influential Jagiellonian University in Kraków. Tsar Alexander I granted permission for its establishment. It was closed during the November Polish Uprising in 1830 and reopened in 1857, only to be closed again in 1869 after the failed January 1863 Uprising. In an effort to "Russify" Poland, it became a Russian language university until after World War I, when it was resurrected as a Polish institution. After closing again during World War II, the school was reopened in 1945 and has since continued to grow.

Date of Issue	May 13, 2016
Sheet Format	Single in SS
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Karol Tabaka

Polish Animated Cartoon

These two stamps, denominated 2 and 2.50 zł, show scenes of a popular Polish comedic cartoon character, the piebald terrier Reksio, who appeared on Polish television in a total of 65 episodes from 1967 to 1990. Reksio was created



by Polish director Lechosław Marszałek at his studio in Biel-sko-Biała. This studio also produced the even more famous animated characters Bolek and Lolek. The 2 zł stamp shows Reksio painting a bird house while chickens watch. The 2.50 zł stamp shows Reksio gathering eggs from chickens. Both an attractive official first day cover and a set of colorful maxicards accompany the stamps issued by the Polish Post.

Date of Issue	May 20, 2016
Sheet Format	2 stamps in pane of 4
Printing Method	Photogravure
Designer	Aleksandra Pietrzak

World Stamp Expo

This 6 zł stamp recognizes the World Stamp Expo hat was held from May 28-June 4, 2016, at the Javits Center in New York City, under the auspices of the *Federation Inter-*



national de Philatelie (FIP). More than 200 dealers and world-wide postal administrations participated in the expo, which included over 4,000 frames of competitive exhibits and a Court of Honor and Invited Exhibits. More than 355 hours of philatelic seminars and meetings took place. This world-scale event is traditionally held in the USA in years ending in "6" or "7." The next World Stamp Expo in the USA will be in Boston in 2026. The SS shows a scene of NYC's Times Square, with advertising signs in Polish.

Date of Issue	May 28, 2016
Sheet Format	Single in SS
Printing Method	Offset and Screenprinting
Designer	Agata Tobolczyk

25 Years of the German-Polish *Jugendwerk* Youth Office

This 2.50 zł stamp recognizes 25 years of joint Ger-man-Polish cooperation through the German-Polish *Ju-gendwerk* Youth Office (DPJW). This organization was created on June 17, 1991, at about the time the two nations signed their border treaty. The organ-ization supports various youth exchange programs. This year's "Camp Together Wrocław" gathering held on June 6-11 coincided with Wro-cław's (formerly Breslau) tenure this year as European Cap-ital of Culture. More than 2.7 million youth from both nations have participated in this program over the last 25 years. The stamp depicts large capital letters shown in the colors of the German and Polish flags. The two letters, the German A with an umlaut or diaeresis and Polish A, appear to meet and begin to know each other and become friends.



Date of Issue	June 2, 2016
Sheet Format	Single in pane of 9
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Maciej Jedrysik

Invite a friend
to enjoy the fellowship and exchange of
information about your hobby.
Give a gift membership
to The Polonus Society.
See Page 2 for membership information.



Welcome

to the
Polonus Store

(We're Always Open for Business)

The Polonus Store is open and we have an inventory (limited in some items) of POLPEX souvenir sheets, POLPEX show cards, POLPEX cachet covers, FDCs, monographs and other commemorative items (lapel pins, tie tacks, cuff links, shot glasses, catalogs, etc. If you do not find the item you are searching for in this offering, contact us by email and we can quickly advise whether or not it is available

Item 1 – WESTPEX 2010 Cover w/Personalized Polonus Stamp \$2

Commemorates WESTPEX golden anniversary with special April 23, 2010, cancel of personalized 44-cent stamp and 200th anniversary of Chopin's birth.

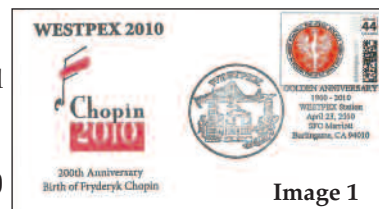


Image 1

Item 2 – CHICAGOPEX 2014 Cover w/Personalized Polonus Stamp . . . \$2.50

Polonus 75th Anniversary commemorative cachet and special November 21, 2014, cancel of personalized 49-cent stamp.



Image 2

Item 3 – POLPEX 92 Commemorative Covers – set of three.....\$5

Commemorating 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Each cover has different cachet and date of cancel (Mar 27-28-29, 1992).



Image 3

Item 4 – Blank Envelopes with Cachets – set of ten..... \$2

Ten different cachets of past POLPEX commemorative topics

Item 5 - Personalized Polonus Stamps..... \$1

Limited supply of 44-cent and 49-cent stamps



Image 4

Item 6 – Limited Print Mini-Sheet – Poland Blok 269..... \$30

Print limited to 15,000, this sheet was issued to commemorate the XXI OWF (philatelic exhibition) Warszawa 2014. We sold out twice and just replenished our stock with a few sheets. FCFS (first come-first served).



Image 5

Item 7 – Index of the Polonus Bulletin by Dukek 1940 -1983..... \$10

This is an invaluable reference to the "intellectual property" of Polonus. Published in 1984, this book covers Bulletins 1-401 with cross-references by subject, author, catalog number, POLPEX events, etc. Limited supply left.

Item 8 – Poland No.1 by V. Rachmanoff..... \$5

As presented in The Collectors Club Philatelist of New York in September 1955. Limited supply available at this reduced price.

Add \$2.00 to the listed prices (except Item 5, add 50¢) to cover shipping and handling. Send your request to purchase items via snail mail to: **Bob Ogrodnik, P.O. Box 31726, St. Louis, MO 63131-0726** or email robert.ogrodnik@sbcglobal.net. In return you will receive a confirmation of availability of the items.

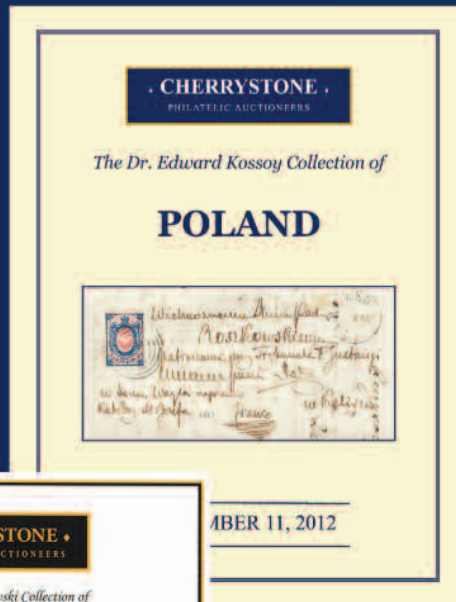
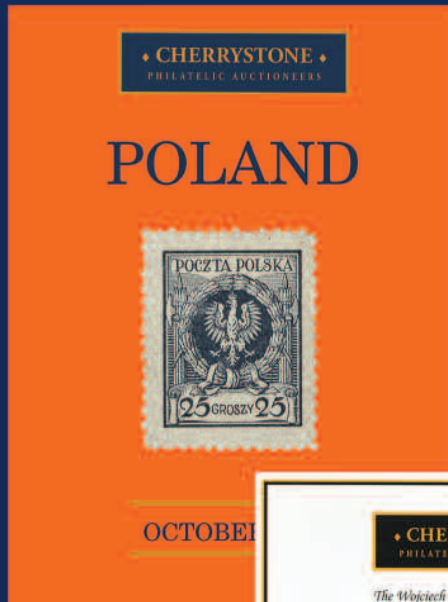
Payments are to be made to: Polonus Polish Philatelic Society via personal check or via PayPal (info@polonus.org). If paying by check, include payment with order, mailed to the above address.



Image 6

• CHERRYSTONE •

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