

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Second and Fourth Friday of the Month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

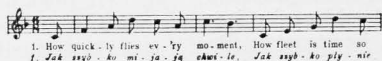
Issue 197

February, 1962

Polpex 1962 Honors Polish Heroes of the Civil War

"Polish Heroes in the United States Civil War" is the theme of Polonus Philatelic Society's Annual Stamp Exhibition POLPEX 1962, to be held on March 9th, 10th and 11th at the Polish Museum of America, 984 N. Milwaukee Ave., in the windy city of Chicago. In conjunction with the Exhibition, the Museum has prepared a Civil War Room which will be opened to the public for the first time during the POLPEX.

An attractive bi-colored souvenir sheet has been issued by the Society for this event. It honors Gen. Krzyżanowski of the



POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Honors Polish Heroes of the Civil War
POLPEX 1962

MARCH 9, 10, 11

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Union Army who distinguished himself in some seven battles with the Confederates. Above the drawing of the General is the U.S. G.A.R. stamp issued in 1949 picturing a Union soldier. The souvenir sheet is issued in pairs, with the mate having the U.S. issue of 1951 picturing a Confederate soldier. At the top of the sheet is the traditional bar of music of a Polish farewell song, "Jak Szybko Mijają Chwile." The sheet was designed by Myron Steczynski.

A set of two souvenir sheets with a descriptive folder, (Continued on next page)

BE A POLPEX PATRON

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a non-profit organization. Any moneys taken in for dues, advertisements in the **Bulletin** or Polpex Catalog, Polpex entrance fees, souvenir seal sales and Patron listings, are used to pay the Exhibition expenses, the printing costs of the **Bulletin**, hall rental, etc. Costs keep rising constantly and our Treasury needs bolstering.

Would you be a Patron of the Pol-

pex? For one dollar we will print your name in our colorful and impressive Polpex Catalog to be distributed to visitors at the Exhibition.

With this issue of the **Polonus Bulletin** we are enclosing a remittance envelope. Please print your name on the flap, enclose a dollar bill, seal it, affix a stamp and mail. In a small way you will be of great help to our Society.

And please—do so immediately!

(Continued from previous page)

priced at 25c plus postage, may be obtained from Roman Strzelecki, 1439 N. Bell Avenue, Chicago 22, Ill.

At POLPEX 1962 will be shown the largest display of Polish stamps on this side of the Atlantic. The Court of Honor will feature Civil War material. In addition there will be U.S., Foreign and Topical displays. The many museum exhibits will also be available to visitors. The highlight of the show is the Beeba to be held on Saturday nite.

The Polpex Committee was without a Beeba Chairman until the February 9th meeting, when John Bor stepped forward to take the job. He immediately stated that we should make it a real Beeba with more home made Polish delicacies and give the visitors something to remember our Polpex by. The Beeba will be held on Saturday nite, March 10th, in the cafeteria hall of the museum building.

Polpex Chairman Edward Gawencki requests the Chicagoland members to chip in and lend a hand in putting up the exhibits on Thursday nite, March 8th at 7 p.m. in the museum. Bring along a screw driver, pliers, and wiping cloths for the glass.

Stanley Kucharz, the Program-Catalog Chairman, reports that the souvenir booklet given to visitors of Polpex, is coming along nicely. Besides a large display of advertisements, there will be many articles pertaining to our Civil War theme. The Publications Committee says that Polonus members have responded to the call for articles and we will have a good showing of write-ups in most of the national stamp publications.

So let's get that Polpex spirit! Talk Polpex and do Polpex — help Polonus put on the best possible Show!

AT OUR COMING MEETINGS

At the Polonus meeting of March 23, 1962, the Grand Award Winner at Polpex 1962 will have a general discussion on the question of "Why did this exhibit win the Grand Award?"

More of Poland stamps and covers from the late Bert Powell's collection will be auctioned off by Roman Reinoski at the February 23rd meeting.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am honored to have been again elected to the office of president of the Polonus Philatelic Society. Especially so, since I was the Society's first president, and our Society now approaches its 25th Anniversary. Plans must be made now for that eventful occasion so that the many preparations necessary to be made and things necessary to be done be finalized.

Our immediate problem is Polpex 1962. The Polpex Committee has completed its plans and preparations for this event—the members of that Committee have done a splendid job—and all that remains is for the members of the Society to wholeheartedly cooperate with the Committee to carry these plans to completion. Each year our Polpex Beeba is a night to remember. Please come if you can.

It shall be my purpose to try to increase the interest of the members in our meetings. The first meeting of the month will be the business meeting — the second meeting will be the philatelic meeting. Jack Domar, our Vice-President, advises me that he is arranging a program of speakers on philatelic subjects that should, I am certain, will not only be entertaining, but will add to our general philatelic knowledge.

I hope to be successful in stimulating the study of the stamps of Poland through study groups and discussions at our meetings with the end result a better knowledge and understanding of the stamps of Poland for all of us. I hope also to induce our members to write articles for our Bulletin so that the knowledge and information we individually possess may become the property and proud possession of all of us.

It shall be my purpose and aim to give to our members the kind of a stamp club they want and will enjoy—to provide the kind of activities that will make this club interesting and of more value to them.

This I cannot do alone. With your help, assistance and cooperation I will succeed—without it I shall fail miserably. I earnestly urge and sincerely request you to help me succeed.

— Lester Jankowski

Poles Play Important Part In U. S. Civil War

by Col. Benjamin T. Anuskewicz

Chairman, Military Affairs, American Polish Civil War Centennial Committee.

The Civil War Centennial brings to our mind data on events and personages that have played an important part in the history of the United States of over five decades ago. The present generation of Poles in America is first beginning to glean bits of information about the part that Poles played in the great American calamity—the Civil War.

From the very outset of that war, Poles took active part and many of them achieved recognition, advancement and even honors were heaped upon them.

It is a significant fact for any American-born Pole to know that the first men to fall on both the Southern and Northern sides were Poles.

Eighteen year old Tadeusz Strawinski, son of a Polish exile, lost his life in the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter that opened the Civil War. Those who would care to gaze at the official record of early casualties will find Tadeusz Strawinski heading the list.

On the side of the Union the first officer to fall was Constantine Blendowski, a captain in the service, who was fatally wounded in St. Louis on the 10th day of May 1861. Blendowski was one of the men responsible for the State of Missouri staying with the Union.

All told some 500 Poles lost their lives for the cause of the Union while scores did likewise for the South. The total enlistment was some 4,000 Poles in the Northern army and about 1,000 in the Southern forces. This represented one-sixth of the entire Polish population in the United States at that time some 30,000.

When you stop to consider the fact that only 14 percent of the entire population was actually engaged in the War, you gain an idea of the self-sacrifice and the patriotism the early Polish settlers already manifested for this Country.

The most outstanding Polish figure in the Civil War was General Włodzimierz Krzyżanowski. His own perseverance and remarkable intellect made him rise rapidly from a common soldier to the rank of general.

Let us trace back the life history of one of the most remarkable Poles ever encountered in American annals.

General Krzyżanowski was born in Poland in 1824. As a boy he was one of the vast body of Polish students who dreamed, ate, talked and fought for Polish independence. The German spies soon were suspicious of his actions and young Włodzimierz had to flee the country and come to America.

Here in America Krzyżanowski managed to finish his schooling and received a degree as an engineer. Many a present day railroad in the middle west was mapped out by Krzyżanowski himself.

When the war broke out Krzyżanowski organized one of the first companies of soldiers for the Union in Washington, D.C. Peculiarly enough, he himself had no higher rank than that of an ordinary soldier. His modesty was rewarded, however, and the War Office gave him the rank of captain. From captain he rapidly advanced to major and later to colonel of the 58th Infantry Division of New York. The 58th Infantry was famous at the time for having many Poles in its ranks and was known as "The Polish Legion."

Colonel Krzyżanowski's heroism and inspirational leadership at the Battle of Cross Keys, fought on the 8th day of June, 1862, won for him the rank of Brigadier-General. Two months later at the famous battle of Bull Run, Brigadier-General Krzyżanowski once more distinguished himself with such exceptional service that President Lincoln unhesitatingly appointed him to the rank of general. The Senate, however, failed to approve the appointment because they could not pronounce his name. Krzyżanowski instead of being disheartened, kept right on using his name, believing that a man's deeds and not his name really mattered after all.

In the murderous battle of Chancellorsville, Krzyżanowski was killed. His death was a great loss to the Union. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

lorsville, during the famous attack of Stonewall Jackson, the troops under Krzyżanowski's command, were the only troops that kept their ground. During the battle of Gettysburg the same thing happened. Later Krzyżanowski and his men made several forced marches into Tennessee and there for a time occupied the town of Bridgeport, Tenn.

Finally towards the close of the war Congress, in full tribute for the services rendered by the Pole with the unpronounceable name, named Krzyżanowski general of his brigade.

General Krzyżanowski was beloved by every member of his brigade because he shared their troubles, hunger, miseries, joys and victories. Yet when the occasion demanded, a few words from him was enough to make every man go plunging blindly into enemy fire. At the close of the war the officers and soldiers of his brigade gave him a beautiful sword with the inscription: "With sincere homage to our beloved Commander from the officers and soldiers of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Corps."

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia and General Krzyżanowski was chosen as the first administrator of the newly elected American territory that has proved so rich since then. In his later years he served in governmental capacities at Panama and New York.

On January 31st, 1887, exactly seventy-five years ago, the war rigors undermined General Krzyżanowski's health and he died in New York City.

At a splendid state funeral General Krzyżanowski was buried, while warm words of praise from the lips of Carl Schurz, Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, lighted up the chill countryside of the southernmost rise of Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

There on a patch of land that represented the outskirts of Brooklyn, lay General Krzyżanowski for many years. Later on the Steinwehr Post 192 of the Grand Army of the Republic, — raised a headstone in tribute to General Wladimir Krzyżanowski, which can be seen today at the Polish Museum of America in Chicago.

Significant also is the fact that some ten years after General Krzyżanowski's death, a great wave of immigration brought many Poles out to settle and live in what is known today as South Brooklyn. So within hailing distance of thousands of his own kind, General Krzyżanowski peacefully reposed—after a life of heroism, sacrifice and patriotism for his adopted country.

Although the earth closed over the mortal remains of General Krzyżanowski, yet his life and deeds were soon to become an integral part of the history of America, and on the day of January 31st, 1937, fifty years after his death, the General Krzyżanowski Memorial Committee paid a fitting tribute at the grave of the General.

Later on October 13th of the same year, General Krzyżanowski's remains and that of his wife, were reinterred in Arlington Cemetery with great ceremony, high-lighted by a radio address by President Roosevelt.

One year later a fine monument was erected, the funds being raised by contributions from Poles all over America.

This article reprinted from "Dziennik Zwiqzkowy".

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The Philatelic Movement In Poland

by Dr. M. A. Rayall de Ragan

In spite of the difficult period of occupation, Poles in Austria and Russia had certain privileges, as a freedom of language, and a freedom of forming political associations. Thus in the Austrian Occupation zone of Galicia in Southern Poland, before the regaining of independence, the first Polish philatelic Society was founded in Cracow on January 1, 1893. This was the beginning of the the Polish philatelic movement.

The First Polish Philatelic Society issued a monthly philatelic magazine "Polski Filatelista" (Polish Philatelist).

This Cracow philatelic society grew by the years, grouping an ever increasing circle of stamp collectors and dealers, which in the 1910 on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the victorious battle at Grunwald, organized the First Polish Philatelic Exhibition

and the First Congress of Polish Philatelists in Cracow.

After World War I new associations were formed in independent Poland in Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Toruń, etc., which in 1952 were fused into one powerful organization "Polski Związek Filatelistów" (Polish Philatelic Society) with over 50,000 adult members and about 75,000 juvenile members.

Since 1919, philatelic societies organized a number of undertakings such as shows, congresses and exhibitions. During 1919 and 1961 there were organized six national and five international stamp exhibitions.

The number of exhibits and exhibitors grew steadily. And so did their standard, as proved by the numerous prizes granted. The general character of those exhibitions may be illustrated by the following table:

Dates	Exhibition and Place	Area in Sq. Meters	Exhibitors	Awards	Scott's No.
1919 May 3-19	Pierwsza Polska Wystawa Marek First Polish Stamp Exhibition	100	19	12	B1-B10
1928 May 3-13	Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna All Polish Stamp Exhibition, Warsaw	196	56	44	251
1933 May 21-29	II Wszechpolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna 2nd All Polish Philatelic Exhib., Toruń	220	40	34	* B28
1934 May 5-13	I Wszechsłowińska Wystawa Filatelist. 1st All Slavonic Stamp Exhib., Katowice	1096	97	77	280-281
1938 May 3-8	V Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna 5th National Stamp Exhibition, Warsaw	540	98	72	B29 perf. & imperf.
1955 July 7-14	VI Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna 6th National Stamp Exhibition, Poznań	960	198	123	B102, B103
1955 Aug. 2-15	Międzynarodowa Wystawa Filatelistyczna International Stamp Exhibition, Warsaw	1800	132	96	B104 B105
1957 May 18-25	VII Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna 7th Polish Philatelic Exhibition, Warsaw	1420	356	189	CB1 B107
1959 Aug. 30- Sept. 13	I Międzynarod. Wystawa Fil. Portów Bałtyckich Balpex I—1st International Stamp Exh. of Baltic Harbors, Balpex I, Gdańsk	1380	242	168	866
1960 Sept. 3-11	Międzynarodowa Wystawa Fil., Polska 60 Internat'l Stamp Exh., Polska 60, Warsaw	over 5000	767	469	B108
1961 July 29- Aug. 6	Międzynarodowa Wystawa Miast Targowych, Intermess II,—Internat'l Stamp Exh. of Fair Cities, Intermess II, Poznań	over 2000	267	217	B109

At the international exhibitions, the number of Poles taking part in them, as well as the quantity of Polish exhibits, also grow every year.

Since 1909, when Vladimir Polanski first exhibited at Amsterdam, until

1961, 234 exhibitors from Poland or Polish origin with 481 exhibits took part in various international stamp exhibitions abroad.

As the following table shows, the number of exhibitors and their exhibits is greater every year.

Year	Name	City	Country	Polish	
				Exhibitors	Exhibits
1947	Cipex	New York	U.S.A.	2	4
1948	Imaba	Basel	Switzerland	3	3
1955	Praha	Prague	Czechoslovakia	2	3
1956	Finlandia 56	Helsinki	Finland	8	12
1956	Jufiz III	Zagrab	Yugoslavia	10	20
1957	Bephila	Berlin	West Germany	4	10
1957	Tabil	Tel Aviv	Israel	7	11
1959	Interposta	Hamburg	West Germany	7	14
1961	Budapest 61	Palermo	Italy	8	16
1959	Sicilia 59	Budapest	Hungary	38	49
1962	Praha 1962	Prague	Czechoslovakia	? (Notice) ?	

To celebrate the centenary of the first Polish stamp, the Polish Philatelic Federation, with permission from the FIB (Federation Internationale de Philatelie), organized an international exhibition "Polska 60". 143 exhibitors were Poles or of Polish origin, and they displayed 177 exhibits and won over 160 awards.

BE A POLPEX PATRON FOR \$1.00

IN MEMORIAM

REV. BLASE SZYMASZEK, OFM, C.

With deepest sorrow the Polonus Philatelic Society reports the death of one of its earliest members.

Rev. Father Blase Szymaszek, O.F.M., Conv., died last June 12, 1961. Interment was at St. Stanislaus Cemetery, Buffalo, New York.

Father Blase Szymaszek, we understand, was stricken while preparing his collection of "Madonna" stamps for an exhibition. He was a collector for over 40 years.

Philately has lost an ardent collector, Polonus an earnest member, and those of us who knew him, a sincere friend.

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Court Delivery Fee Revenues Recall Days Of Austrian And Russian Rule Of Polish Areas

by Thaddeus Gryzewski

(Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS)

In the former Austrian and Czarist Russia Territory of Pre-War Poland, special stamps issued by the Department of Justice were used to collect fees for the delivery of summonses and court mail. The regular postal service was not used because many of the requests for court appearances were for people in remote and small villages which were off the beaten path of the postal routes.

The stamps thus used helped to pay the salary of the court messengers, who personally delivered the papers. It is understood that the charge was higher than the postal charge for the same type of delivery.

Russian court delivery fee stamps from 1909 and 1911 are listed in Zumbstein and Michel Catalogs. Austrian stamps of 1896 are listed in Michel. The catalogs were justified in putting the court delivery fee stamps in their listings because they were issued by the court administration and served a purpose of delivering official mail of the courts. The stamps were made by agreement with the postal authorities who had the monopoly of delivering the mail and other correspondence.

Many do not know that Poland also issued these court delivery fee stamps.

Up to 1932 all court correspondence was delivered by the postal authority. Due to the shortage of rural carriers for the remote villages, the court correspondence ran into difficulties. Many times the court summonses were delivered after the cases had already been settled.

To avoid such misunderstanding, the Ministry of Justice, with an understanding with the Postal Ministry, made an agreement and instituted a service of sending court orders of different types. The delivery was done by the court bailiffs, for which they received tax payments.

The tariff of course was much higher than the postal tariff for the same service. There is no information avail-

able on how the different charges were established. The only information we have is that different values were issued.

The first issue was in 1932, in several varieties:



1), 35gr. green, 19x25mm, perforated 10½. The design is an eagle in a wreath, on top the words "OPLATA ZA DORECZENIE" (fee for delivery), and on the bottom the value "GR.35 GR."

2), 2.50zł., gray blue, 20x25mm on watermarked paper with multiple initials "MS" across the sheet. The "MS" stood for "Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości" (Ministry of Justice). Perforated 12½ and 12½x13 on paper having a green network underprint. The design is a sitting woman—the Greek Goddess Themis, holding the Scales of Justice in her left hand.

3), 50 gr. red.

4), 80 gr. green.

5), 2.50 zł. blue. Issued on unwatermarked paper, 35.5 x 20 mm.

6), 50 gr. overprinted in black on the 80 gr. green.

Court delivery fee stamps were in use till September 1939. After the liberation in 1945 there was no reason for issuing new stamps as the Ministry of Postal Affairs instituted a new service which made it possible to reach the smallest and most remote village, thus giving fast service to all correspondence.

The odd part about these stamps is that no one accepted them as a philatelic item and most of them were destroyed. Today it is a difficult task to complete the series.

It is also an oddity that in the areas in the southeastern section, which included the towns of Lemberg, Stanisławów and Kołomyja, which until 1939 belonged to Poland, Austrian court delivery fee stamps were in use until 1920 when the currency for the whole of Poland was established. These stamps are found with a surcharge of 2 mk. in red ink and are very rare. All the stamps were cancelled with a round handstamp with the name of the particular court. Cancellations are found in red, black, violet and blue. Many of these stamps were destroyed during the war.

Listed here is a description as shown in Michel's Catalogue:

1), 17½ kr. issued January 1, 1898. 32 x 13½ mm. Typographed on thin pa-



per. Found with the following perforations — 10½, 12½, 12½ x 10½, and 10½ x 12½.

1a), 17½ kr. black on light blue revenue paper.

1b), 17½ kr. black on violet blue revenue paper.

2), 34 hel. issued September 1, 1899. Black on white with a blue underprint. Found perforated 10 and 12½.



3), 10 hel. issued March 1, 1908. Black on white with a blue underprint. Found perforated 12 and 12½.



4), Same as above with surcharge of 2 mk. in red. In use till 1920.

To complete the article on this subject we have to add the local court delivery stamps that were issued by the circuit courts of the then called Kingdom of Poland area which was under the rule of the Czar of Russia. The Forbin Catalog lists one which was issued by the Circuit Court of Lomza.

The first was issued in size 30x48 mm, value of 15kp., in a combination of red, blue and black, imperforate, and another perf. 14. The design has the value "15" in the four corners,

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with "Stamp for payment of Court Messenger" at the top in Russian. The bottom of the stamp has "Circuit Court of Lomza" in Russian, with the value "15" in an oval and the Russian words "Fifteen Kopecks" surrounding the oval.

Translated from the Polish language by Chester J. Mikucki.

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AT OUR LAST MEETING

Members who attended the February 9th meeting received a good picture of the participation of Poles in the U.S. Civil War. At the close of this business meeting, Myron Steczynski gave a talk on "Polish Heroes in the Civil War." Myron has done research on the subject in connection with designing the souvenir sheet for Polpex 1962. He gave facts and figures on Poles in the Union and Confederate Armies and told of the officers who served in both.

His talk was based on an article he wrote which will appear in STAMPS on March 5th, just before our show.

He displayed the art work of the Polpex seal design and also showed the various flags used during the war.

The members present were instilled with a spirit of the theme of our Polpex — a good beginning for our coming show.

After the meeting a Beeba was held. The long table was laid out with an abundance of deliciously prepared foods. Especially tasty was the salad prepared by Mrs. Roman Strzelecki.

OLONUS AT AUSTIN

On Wednesday, February 7th, about 15 Polonus members were guests of the Austin Philatelic Society at their meeting held in the Austin Town Hall in Chicago. At this meeting our newly elected President, Lester Jankowski, gave a talk on "Stamps of the Polish Government In Exile."

The Austin gang received our members warmly and served coffee and cake after the meeting.

BEG YOUR PARDON —
MR. TREASURER!

In the January issue of the **Bulletin** we listed Roman Burkiewicz as our new Treasurer. This was done through a misunderstanding. Our newly elected Treasurer is Edward Gawencki.

Nevertheless, your membership dues in the Polonus Philatelic Society expired on January 31, 1962. If you fail to renew, your name will be taken off the **Bulletin** mailing list. Don't miss a single issue of the **Bulletin**. Mail your \$2.50 for 1962 dues to Edward Gawencki, 1453 N. Milwaukee Ave. Chicago 22, Illinois.

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NEW ISSUES by J. J. Domar

It has been called to our attention
that the 40 gr. "Poznań Cities" stamp
and the 90 gr. "Grunwald" stamp have
appeared in a change of color or dif-
ference in shade.

The 40 gr. appears in a vermillion
and a brownish red. The 90 gr.
"Grunwald" appears in an olive green
and a grayish green.

**PLEASE PATRONIZE THE
ADVERTISERS IN OUR BULLETIN**

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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The Polonus Philatelic Society is non-political.
Views expressed by the authors of articles ap-
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views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

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POLISH NEW ISSUES

		Mint	Used	FDC.
977-78	Poznan Fair, complete set of 2 values	.12	.10	.30
978a	Intermess II, one souvenir sheet	.60	.60	.75
979-84	Famous Poles, complete set of 6 values	.25	.15	.35
985-90	Ship Industry, complete set of 6 values	1.10	.55	1.35
991-93	Communication Conf., complete set of 3 values	.25	.15	.35
993a	Communication Conf., one souvenir sheet	.90	.90	1.05
994-99	Western Territories, set of 6 values	.45	.25	.70
1006-08	European Kajak Regatas, set of 3 values	.25	.15	.50
1006a-08a	European Kajak Regatas, set of 3 imperf.	.75	.75	1.00
1009-10	Titow's Flight, set of 2 values	.10	.06	.25
1011-12	Silesian Uprising, set of 2 values	.15	.08	.25
1013-17	P.K.O. Savings, set of 5 values	.30	.15	.45
1018-19	Stamp Day — Coach, set of 2 values	.12	.06	.25
1020	Trade Union Congress	.05	.03	.15
1021-23	Mining Anniversary, set of 3 values	.25	.12	.40
1024-25	UNICEF, set of 3 values	.25	.12	.40
Latest:	Insects, — 12 values	.90	.50	1.50
	P.P.R. — Party Anniversary	.18	.10	.30

— COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ISSUES AND COVERS ON REQUEST —

ROMAN J. BURKIEWICZ — Stamp Den

2008 N. WESTERN AVE.

CHICAGO 47, ILL.

HU 6-4725