

POLONUS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY



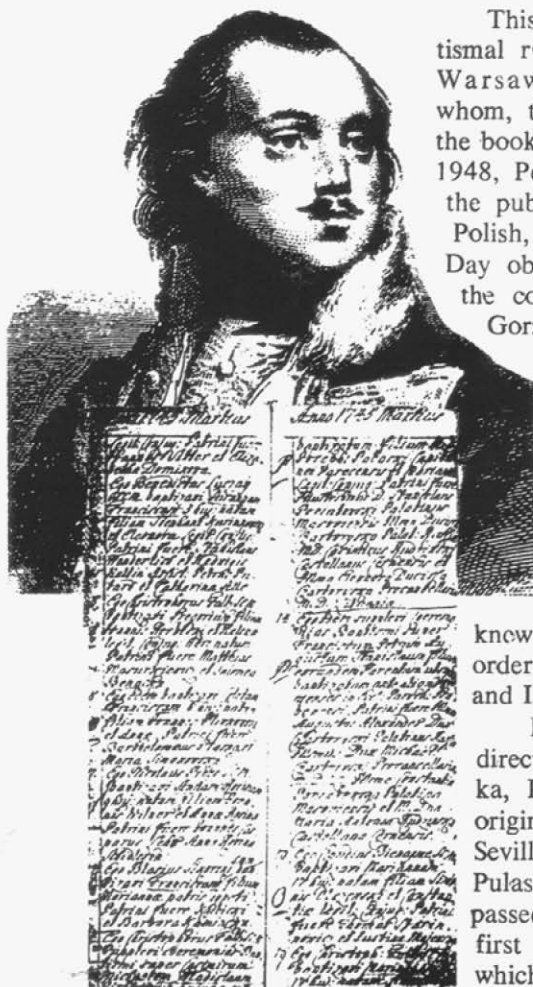
Meets every 4th Friday at the Polish Youth Association Building,
(Dom Harcerski) 6434 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago, IL

ISSUE NO. 475

Price \$2.00

JAN.-FEB., 1996

General Pulaski's Age



This is a copy of a page from the baptismal register of Holy Cross Church in Warsaw, Poland. Exactly when, and by whom, the record was first rooted out of the book is lost in the midst of time. About 1948, Pekao Trading Corporation paid for the publication of a 48-page brochure in Polish, **Kazimierz Pułaski**, for a Pulaski Day observance in Chicago, and one of the contributors to the work, Slawomir

Gorzynski, mentioned that Francis and Casimir Pulaski were baptized in Holy Cross Church, but each on a different day in 1745, which

means he was the first person to bring the new find to my attention, but, as I see now, he quoted it inaccurately. For three or four years, I asked many of the so-called Pulaskiphiles if they

know the real date of Pulaski's birth, in order to clear up Gorzynski's mistakes, and I heard nothing from them.

Early in 1995, Wojciech Pietrzak, director of the Pulaski Museum in Warka, Poland, sent a xerox copy of the original birth record to John Szuch in Seville, Ohio, a fabulous collector of Pulaski memorabilia, and pretty soon he passed it along to the American media, first to the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," which featured it on March 5, 1995, and

then, in May, it was the "Polish American Journal."

Millions of Americans still don't know that this is the 250th year of Pulaski's birth on Polish soil. They need to hear from us.

The two Latin entries on March 14, 1745, or as much of the handwriting as he could read, were translated for me by Dr. Barry Swain, who taught Latin in college and is now the rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, located across the street from my townhouse in Philadelphia. If you know the rest of the handwriting, I would like to hear from you. I have changed two misspelled names, Pulaski, instead of Palaski, and Grabow, instead of the first letter "P". The initials, S.C.M., stand for the Sacred Congregation of Missions, a Vincentian order with headquarters in Rome.

The first entry: "I, Christopher Foltz, S.C.M., supplied the baptismal ceremony to Casimir Michael Wladislaus Victor, son of Józef Pulaski, administrator of Warka and (not understandable) and Marianne, united by marriage." The names of the godparents follow.

The second entry: "I, the same as above, supplied the baptismal ceremony to Francis Peter August Stanislaus, son of the same parents, in the place where baptisms are held in the parish church at Grabow." The name of the godparents follow. All were spouses of the godparents of Casimir Pulaski.

The person who practically set March 4, 1747 in stone was Dr. Władysław Konopczynski, who made the goof in a lengthy biography of Pulaski in 1931. Nearly everyone who came after him used the same date. In 1947, however, he wrote an article, "Chrzcziny u Państwa Pułaskich," for *Tygodnik Powszechny* in Kraków, in which he changed the year of Pulaski's birth from 1747 to 1746.

The press release accompanying this birth record makes it easier to understand the background of the mistake generations of Poles have lived by and the issue at stake.

—Edward Pinkowski

Reprinted with permission from "ZGODA".

SOVIET UKRAINE BOOKLET

Ukrainian Philatelic Resources has published a 36 page booklet by Polonus member, Peter Bylen, entitled SOVIET UKRAINE. It is 8½ x 11 in size and contains a catalog-checklist of national and local postage stamp issues of 1919-1923, including occupational issues of 1918-1920 and 1941-1944.

The Polish "Odesa" Consular Issue of November, 1919 is described and illustrated on pages 15-16. The General Government issues are covered on pages 23-29. Ukrainian territory formerly within Poland (prior to the 1939 Soviet annexation) was incorporated into the "General-gouvernement" as the Galician District on August 1, 1941, with Lemberg (Lwów) as the district capital. Postal issues that were used within the Galician District are listed.

Priced at \$5.00 postpaid (U.S. currency), it is available from the Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, P.O. Box 7193, Westchester, Illinois 60154-7193, U.S.A. The prices for other than North American orders are \$6.00 postpaid.

POLISH ARMED FORCES IN CANADA – WWII

By JAN DANIELSKI, Ph.D. and PIOTR MADEJ, B.B.M., C.G.A.

(Continued from previous issue)

REFERENCES:

- T. Gobby, "WORLD WAR II POLISH FORCES IN CANADA", in *Polonus Bulletin*, Jan.-Feb., 1987, pp 10-11.
- F. Kmietowicz, "POLSKIE SIŁY ZBROJNE W KANADZIE PODCZAS 2-GIEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ" (Polish Armed Forces in Canada During WW-II), Komitet Windsorczyków, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 1984.
- S. M. Piaskowski, "KRONIKI POLSKIEJ MARYNARKI WOJENNEJ 1918-1946", (Polish Navy Chronicles 1918-1946), vol. II, 1938-1941, Sigma Press Albany, NY, 1987.
- K. U. Sanne, "NORWEGIAN EXILE MAIL 1940-1945", The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Thousand Oaks, CA, 1986.



Figure 1. Registered airmail cover from the Polish Training Camp in Owen Sound taken by train to Toronto, then by air to Montreal.

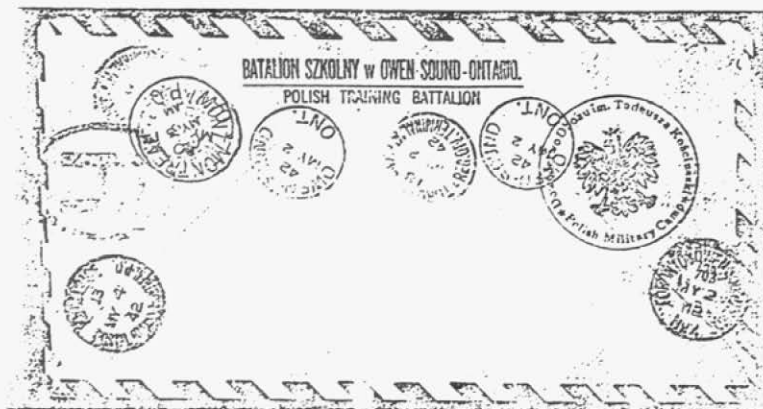


Figure 2. Reverse shows postal route of the cover as it left the training battalion of the Owen Sound Camp on May 2, 1942, deposited to the Toronto-Owen Sound (No. 2) RPO to Toronto and by airmail to Montreal, arriving the next day May 3, 1942. Note coat of arms seal across flap of sealed envelope.

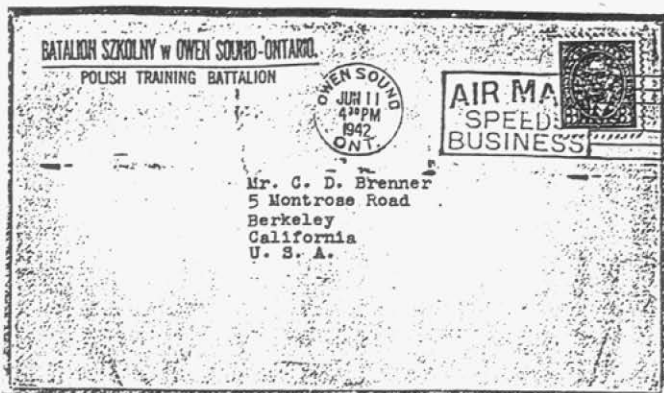


Figure 3. Cover from Polish Training Battalion in Owen Sound (June 11, 1942) utilizing normal first class rate to the U.S.

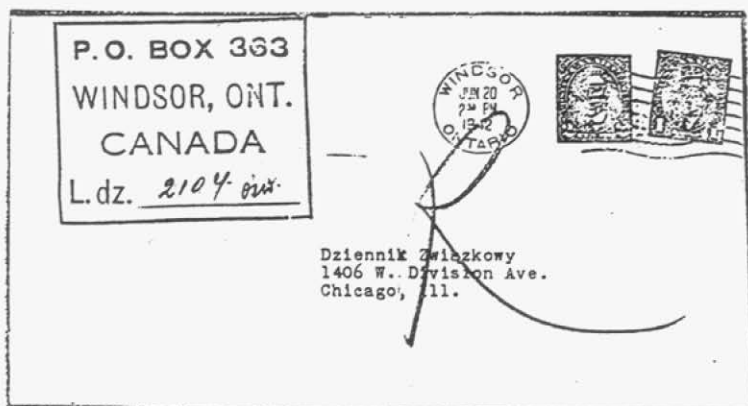


Figure 4. Address hand stamp on official cover to Chicago posted around the time of the H.Q.'s closing down. Note the registration number and abbreviation "ośw." (most probably means "oświata"—as the originating department).

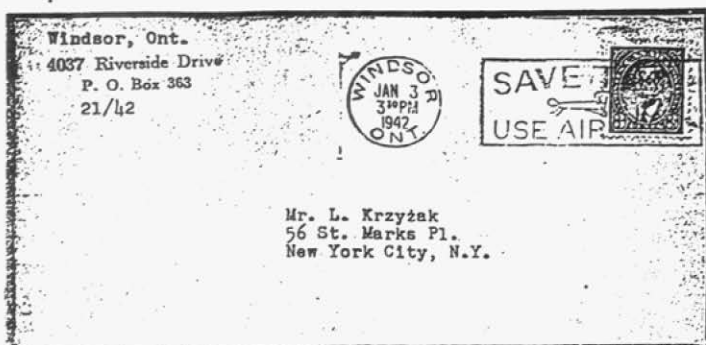


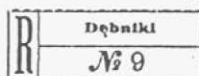
Figure 5. Combination typewritten/stamped address of the H.Q. Polish Forces in Canada used on official correspondence, with the registration number of the document as entered in the official registry.

(Continued on Page 475-9)

POSTAL HISTORY OF KRAKÓW 1846-1918

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE)

REGISTRATION LABELS



Label occurs perforated and imperforate

GRZEGÓRZKI - KRAKÓW 12

In 1388, Kraków bought the village of Grzegórzki from the heirs of the steward from Sandomierz, Jan Burek. The development of Grzegórzki started at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century by numerous craftsmen opening their shops there. This industrialized suburb of Kraków had to have an assured postal service which materialized on August 18, 1893, by the opening of the post office in Grzegórzki at Chodkiewicz Street.

The post office in Grzegórzki had a non-areal status. Its first chief was the postmistress Maria Domanus whom the postmistress Anna Lucas replaced in 1908. In 1910, Grzegórzki together with other villages were incorporated into Kraków and its post office received the serial number 12, and its official name became Kraków 12.

During its existence, the post office Grzegórzki - Kraków 12 used the following known postmarks until the present time:



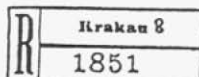
KROWODRZA - KRAKÓW 8

The earliest mention of Krowodrza is from 1257, which states that Kraków received as a dowry from the king the village of Krowodrza. This farming settlement, adjacent to Kleparz was a part of the Bishop's estate. Its population did farming and gardening, selling its products in the nearby Kleparz.

The post office in Krowodrza, which was opened on August 20, 1897, had a non-areal status and its first chief became the postmistress Emeryka Jasielska. After the annexation of Krowodrza to Kraków in 1910 and as a result of numbering all post offices in Kraków, the Krowodrza post office received the serial number 8 and its official name became Kraków 8. The post office Krowodrza - Kraków 8, used the following postmarks, which are known thus far.

This type postmarks have the identifiers: a and b.

REGISTRATION LABELS



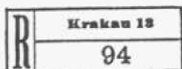
POST OFFICES IN PLACES ANNEXED TO KRAKOW after 1910

Post offices in this chapter are shown in sequence of time when they and their post offices were annexed to Kraków.

KRAKOW 13 (DĄBIE)

The name of the village of Dąbie is derived from the oak forests which grew there centuries ago. The first mention of wood cutting and the sale of lumber is from 1649. Due to the large supply of raw materials in the Dąbie area, numerous brick factories, lumber mills and also a town brewery, were located there. The steady population rise and urbanization of Dąbie, decided its inclusion into Kraków on April 1, 1911. One year later, in 1912, (exact date is unknown) the post office, which had the official name Kraków 13 was opened there.

The post office Kraków 13 in Dąbie was non-areal and its first chief was the expeditor Mikołaj Wójcik, who in 1916 was promoted to the position of postmaster. The post office in Dąbie, Kraków 13, used the following postal markings known so far:



PODGORZE – KRAKOW 14

The discussion here and the order of the discussion of the oldest post office outside of Kraków in Podgórze result from the fact that Podgórze, while closely connected to Kraków, for a long time persistently defended its separation from Kraków and only in 1915 was finally annexed to Kraków. Since the liquidation of the Free City of Kraków, the importance of Podgórze declined significantly because, according to Austrian intentions, it was supposed to represent a competition to the "independent" City of Kraków. The momentum and pace of the development of Podgórze during the second half of the 19th century declined and this caused the reduction of building property values, which became much lower than in Kraków. This situation was exploited by entrepreneurs who started the construction of factories and larger industrial sites in Podgórze (and in particular in a part called Zabłocie). In this economic situation, Podgórze became an industrial town, inhabited by workers who came from Kraków and surrounding towns and villages.

At the time of the inclusion of the Free City of Kraków to Austria in 1846, there was in Podgórze a Postal Inspectorate. The post office at that time was directed by the inspector Józef Gromadzki and by the postmaster Jan Koy. In 1847, the postal inspectorate was started in Kraków and the post office of the same rank in Podgórze became obsolete. In this situation the rights and responsibilities of the post in Podgórze were gradually shifted to the post office in Kraków. During 1848, inspector J. Gromadzki became transferred to the Kraków inspectorate and some time later, probably in 1850, after the postal station in Kraków was installed, also transferred was the postmaster Jan Koy. Together with the change in activities, the change in the official status of the post in Podgórze took place, where since 1850 only a Postal Exposition was installed instead of the inspectorate.

After the departure of the inspector J. Gromadzki and the postmaster, Jan Koy from Podgórze, Christ Espenhau was called to the position of expeditor, who in the following years was replaced by: Georg Hochleitner (1854), Ferdynand Lipiński (1857), Józef Zubrzycki (1864), Roman Klein (1868), and Andrzej Dowidowski (1893).

When Podgórze was annexed into Kraków, the post and telegraph office there had the status of an areal office and was located at the Mickiewicz Street (currently Zamoyski Street) and its senior postal administrator was Andrzej Dawidowski. The assignment to the post and telegraph office in Podgórze of the high number 14, was caused – as was stated in the introduction – as the consequence of a later incorporation of Podgórze into Kraków.

The post in Podgórze, which was active already in the 18th century, just like the main post office in Kraków, introduced during the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, different varieties of postmarks, seals and registration labels. During the period of 1850 to 1918, the post office in Podgórze used the following so far known postal markings:



Occurs almost exclusively on registered mail receipts.

REGISTRATION POSTMARKS

This type postmarks had the following identifiers: 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a.



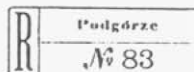
Recomandirt RECOM: R^{Nr}

Postmarks from the pre-stamp period.

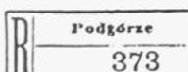
PODGÓRZE PODGÓRZE *Podgorze*

Occurs almost exclusively on registered mail receipts.

REGISTRATION LABELS



Label occurs perforated and imperforate.



Label with removed "No." Number is on the right side.



PODGÓRZE – PŁASZOW – KRAKOW 15

The development of railroads in Kraków and in particular the opening of several new railroad lines to the east and south of Galicia, in view of the crowding in Kraków, required a new railroad junction outside of the city center. Selected was the eastern part of Podgórze, the still little Płaszów which bordered on the nearby Prokocim.

The construction of a large locomotive shop, for a station to maneuver the railroad cars and other service facilities necessary for an effi-

cient functioning of railroads, required the employment of a large number of workers and railroad personnel. As a result, the construction of homes became necessary and this contributed to the urbanization of Płaszów. In this developing city, a post office: Podgórze-Płaszów was opened on August 25, 1895.

This non-areal post office in Płaszów was a branch office of the post office in Podgórze, as its name indicates. Its first manager became the manager Stanisław Rutkowski. After him, the administrators who occupied this position were: Helena April (1897) and Karol Karpiński (1898). For unknown reasons (apparently low postal business), the post office Podgórze-Płaszów was suspended and then in 1912, it was reopened but as the post office Kraków 15 in Płaszów. After its reopening the chiefs were: postmistress Zofia Szczepkowska (1912), postmaster Józef Veltze (1913), and postmaster Tadeusz Majka.

During its functioning, the post office Podgórze-Płaszów-Kraków 1^c used the following known to date postal markings:



Postmarks of this type had the identifiers: a, b.

Post Offices Active until 1918 in Places Outside of Kraków which were later Annexed to Kraków

BIEŻANÓW

The village Bieżanów was developed thanks to the fact that through its territory ran the railroad line from Kraków to Bochnia, which was completed in 1856. In 1857, from the main line Kraków-Dębica, a branch was built from Bieżanów to Wieliczka. Among other factors, this decided the establishment in Bieżanów of the first stop on the route which started in Kraków and required the building of a railroad station there.

The non-areal post office opened in Bieżanów on August 20, 1870. Its first chief was the postmaster Józef Orzechowski, and later this position was filled by: Jan Harba (1890), Franciszek Szoda (1902), Wincenty Gorowski (1904), and Emma Fedowicz (1914). In 1941 Bieżanów was annexed to Kraków.

Until the end of 1918 the post office in Bieżanów used the following postal markings known so far:



(TO BE CONTINUED)

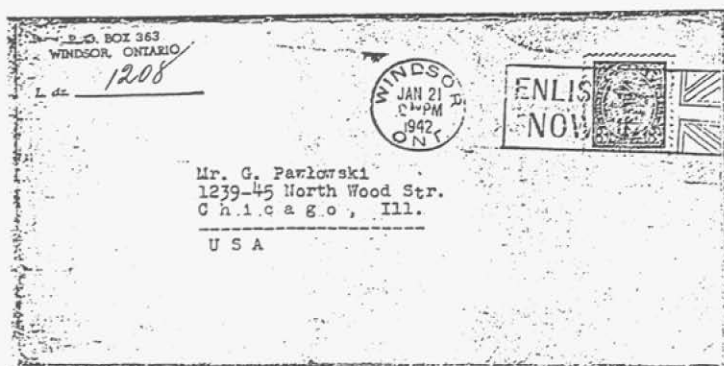


Figure 6. Another type of hand stamp for use on official correspondence from the H.Q. of the Polish forces. The initials "L.dz." stand for "liczba dziennika" that is registration number.

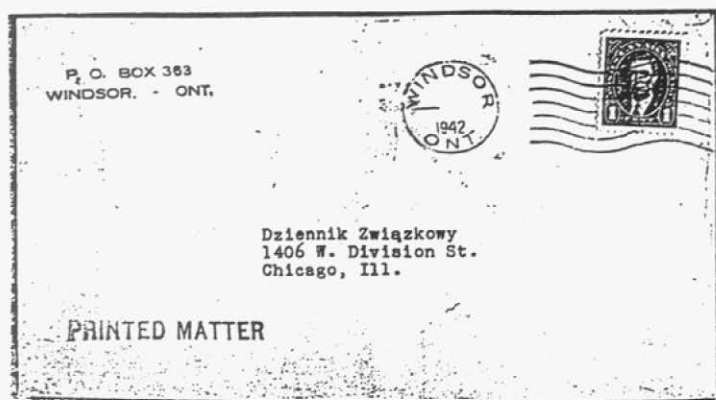


Figure 7. P.O. Box 363, Windsor, Ont. (H.Q. Polish Forces) stamp on a printed rated cover to Chicago.

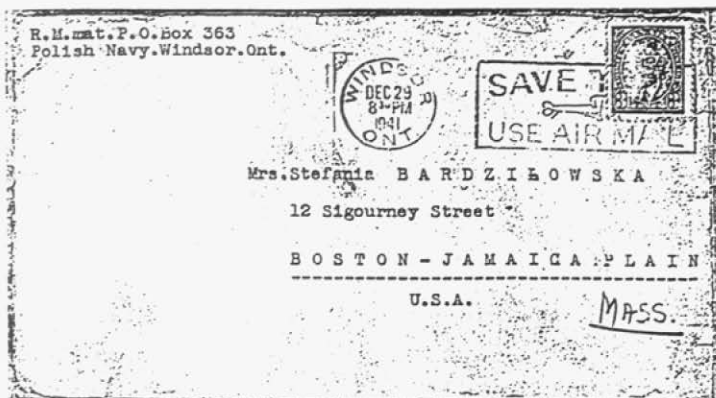


Figure 8. Private correspondence, showing sender's initials only. Mrs. Bardzilowska corresponded with many servicemen in Polish units throughout the world, providing moral support for those who could not correspond with their families in occupied Poland.

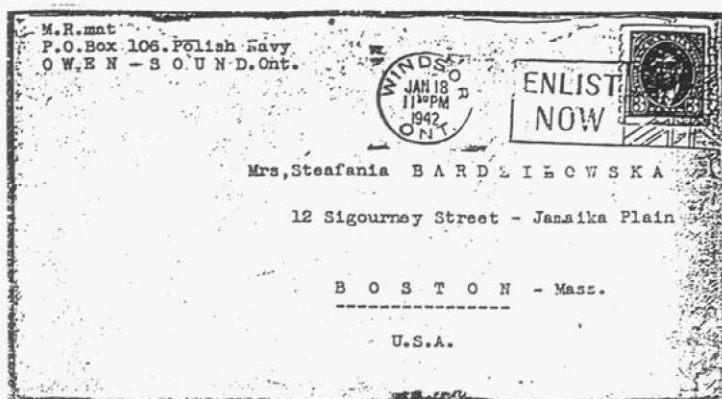


Figure 9. Private correspondence, with sender's initials only, confirming existence of P.O. Box 106 used by the Polish Training Camp in Owen Sound.

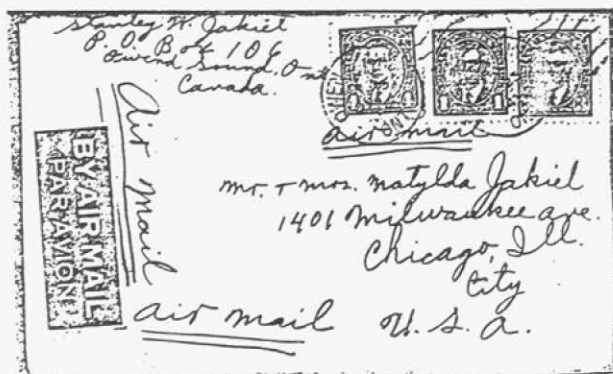


Figure 10. Airmail cover sent to Chicago on Oct. 23, 1941. Note the full name of sender and the Owen Sound P.O. Box Number. Compare with fig. 9.

WARSAW GHETTO MAIL, 1941

By STANLEY KRONENBERG and NOE HEITLINGER

In November, 1940, the Warsaw Ghetto became a closed area. Until December, 1941, it was possible for the people in the Ghetto to receive mail from the U.S.A.

This postal card was sent on April 23, 1941 from the Bronx, New York to an address in the Warsaw Ghetto. It is the message part of a double postal card with prepaid answer. Additional postage stamps were affixed for the airmail postage. This card was censored by the Supreme Command of the German Army as is evident from the red censorship mark. It was then delivered on May 20, 1941 to the Ghetto. It has the black Ghetto arrival postmark imprinted: "R.Z.wW./20 V 41/S.P.D.Z." (Rada Żydowska w Warszawie — the Council of Jews in Warsaw, Składnica Poczтовая Dzielnicy Żydowskiej — Postal Depot of the Jewish District).



Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto organized their own mail delivery system which was financed by collecting delivery charges. The violet delivery fee rubber stamp: "30 gr. / S.P.D.Z." in a circle was imprinted; 30 groszy was the charge for delivery of mail which arrived from abroad.

POLPEX PATRONS

JANUSZ KUBICKI

HENRY BIENIECKI

JERRY A. PRETTI-PAVLETA

PAUL BUCHSBAYERW

KAZIMIERZ SKUCHA

BERNARD A. HENING

FRANK A. WIATR

JERZY HAUPTMANN

FRANK D. WIERZBOWSKI

STANLEY KING

ROMAN W. WOJCICK

WIESŁAW KOSTKA

RYSZARD ZAK

WELL WISHERS

Adam Bielak

Jerome Biranowski

Edward Blicharski

Zbigniew A. Chojczak

Stanley Dobrzycki

Eugene Dreger

Marian Getler

William F. Gorkiewicz

Antoni Gronek

Edmund Hénlet, M.D.

William Ignarski

John Jasinski

Miet Kamiński, D.D.S.

Gerald T. Kaminski

Elizabeth Kemp

Joseph F. Klekota

Tadeusz Z. Korsak

Henry Kowalski

John Kradin

Józef Kuderewicz, M.D.

Edward Lancello

Robert Ogródnik

Irene Orzechowski

Raymond Orzechowski

John Pawelski

Raymond Pietruszka

Ronald Small

Richard Sredzinski

Anthony Szafranski

Yamamoto Tsutoma

Bogdan Wezio

Jeanette Zilke



Photo taken by my mother when I was about nine years old. I started to collect stamps when I was four years old and concentrated early on stamps of Poland. I claim that my specialty is NOT to be specialized in any particular area of Poland philately.

—Stanley Kronenberg, Ph.D.

Editor's Note:

In the time of my tenure as editor, no one has contributed as much as Dr. Stanley Kronenberg has to our Bulletin. His articles or translations appear in almost every issue of our society organ.

We are grateful to his mother that she started him off in the direction of Polish philately.

STAMP SHOW: The Plewacki Stamp Society presents its annual Stamp Exhibition and Browse, AMPLEX '96, at the Fraternal Order of the Eagles Hall, Depew, New York, on March 30, 1996. The theme of this year's show is the 200th anniversary of the British turnover of Fort Niagara.

NEW MEMBERS

- #1477 Stephen Zarko
1603 E. Central Rd.
Apt. 216
Arlington Hts., IL 60005
- #1476 Terry Kurzynski
P.O. Box 5845
Rockford, IL 61125
- #1475 Lewoniec I. Litka
223 Fairmount Ave.
Blackwood, NJ 08012-3720

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A.P.S. Affiliate #119

ROMAN STRZELECKI, President
P.O. Box 458
Berwyn, IL 60402

ARKADIUSZ WALINSKI, Vice-Pres.
7353 W. Estes Ave.
Chicago, IL 60631

CHESTER SCHAFER, Secretary
864 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622

STEFAN CZARNIECKI, Treasurer
P.O. Box 458
Berwyn, IL 60402

Board of Directors:
STANLEY DOBRZYCKI
FRED SZEBEL
TED SOKOLOWSKI

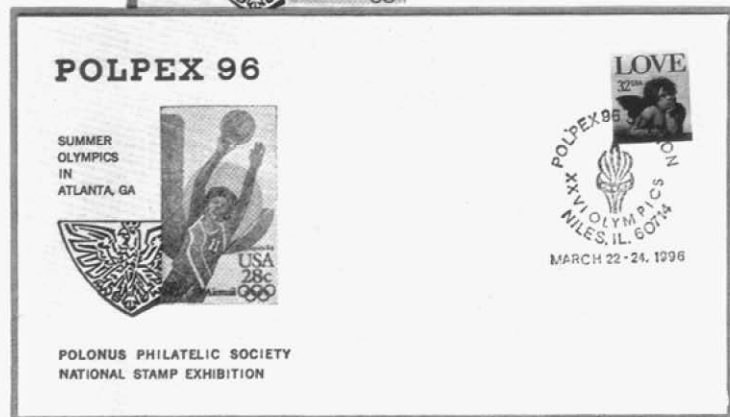
Bulletin Editor:
CHESTER SCHAFER

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization incorporated in the State of Illinois (1939). The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing therein, do not necessarily reflect the views of Polonus Philatelic Society.

Annual Dues which include a subscription to the Bulletin are \$16.00 (U.S. currency only) and should be sent to Polonus Treasurer, Stefan Czarniecki, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402. Membership Dues are payable by December 31st, for the next calendar year. New members will receive all the 'Bulletins' for the year in which they join. Changes of address, problems with receiving the Bulletin, should be addressed to: Polonus Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402. General matters pertaining to the Society, contribution of articles for the Bulletin, complaints or other matters should be directed to the President.

POLPEX '96 SOUVENIRS



Set of 3 Covers with above cancellations — \$3.00

Set of 2 Souvenir Sheets with descriptive folder — \$2.00

Program Catalogue — \$1.00

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Post Office Box 458 - Berwyn, Illinois 60402-2944
