

BULLETIN OF THE **POLONUS** PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every 2nd & 4th Fri. at Jan Beyzym Memorial House, 6965 Belmont, Chicago

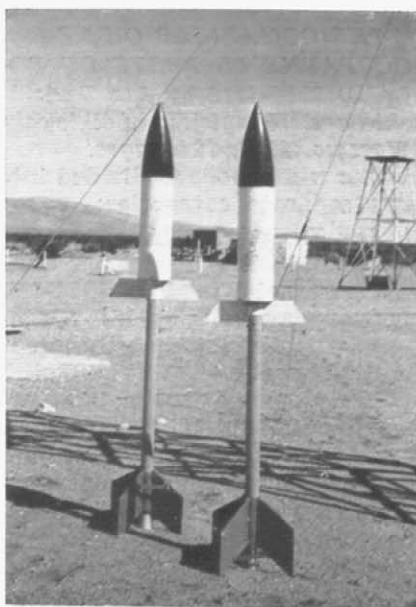
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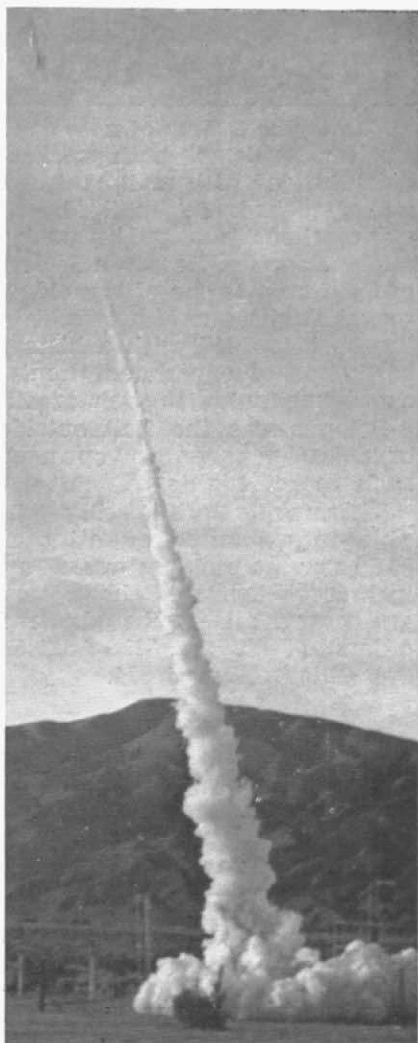
POLONUS' FIRST ROCKET FLIGHT

On February 19, 1973, the 500th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, Polonus in co-operation with Reaction Research Society of California, conducted a



The two rockets "Polonus" and "Copernicus" before blast-off in Mojave Desert.

research rocket flight on the Mojave proving grounds. Two rockets were flown—one named Copernicus, the other Polonus—carrying 400 covers and cards, and a small quantity of souvenir mail.





Due to the failure of nose cone ejection systems, both rockets crash landed with mail canisters still attached. All mail aboard was marked "Damaged by crash."

The Reaction Research Society of California is one of two oldest rocket flight organizations dating back to 1947, with a history of dozens of experimental missile rocket flights to their credit.

Polonus was the first outside organization ever to sponsor such rocket flights.

This unique mail is still available in a limited quantity at \$3.50 per set plus postage. A set includes a souvenir sheet, card and cover, all numbered. Send orders to J. P. Rux, 6136 Addison St., Chicago, Ill. 60634.

POLSKA 73

Alfred Szebel returned from Poland with a report on 'Polska 73'. Upon the arrival of photos from Poland, we will publish his report in our next edition.

On the next four pages of the Bulletin we continue with another installment of the article "Austrian Machines Used On Polish Perforations" by W. Maslowski.

PHILATELIC

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE ORGANIZATION OF OCCUPATIONAL POSTS OF POLAND 1914-1918 by Jan Dudziński and Stanisław Żółkiewski, Warsaw, 1972, 104 pages.

The whole body is divided into two separate categories:

1. Jan Dudziński: "Austrian Occupation Post in former Congressional Kingdom, 1914-18".
2. Stanisław Żółkiewski: "Organization of Posts in the occupied portion of the Polish Kingdom by the German Armies in 1914-18".

Dudziński's article was published in "Ikaros" in 1938-1939. The author is a well known philatelist of Poland who died in the Concentration Camp at Oświęcim.

Both articles are worthwhile monographs of philatelic history and are richly illustrated with maps of the occupied territories and with an alphabetic list of the post offices and dated cancellations, of which there is over 300.

—H.



FIG. 2

It has two types of holes, one large the other small. On Large Eagles found since February, 1922 (large holes) and since December, 1922 — large and small holes.

Regular Perforations.

We have to divide these into three types:

- 1) 11 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ perfs. with two types of holes each (large and small) and with fairly constant gauge;
- 2) 13 and $13\frac{1}{2}$ perfs. with two types of holes (large and small) and with inconstant gauge. They have short irregular segments, the perforations often run out of alignment and overlaps adjacent perforation downwards.
- 3) 9, 14 and $14\frac{1}{2}$ perfs. with one type of hole and inconstant gauge. The perforations overlap

adjacent halves downwards and run out of alignment.

Type 1. perf. 11. has common measurements 10.8 and 10.9 and were used on Large Eagles from June, 1921 until February 1922. Introduced in Austria in 1890.

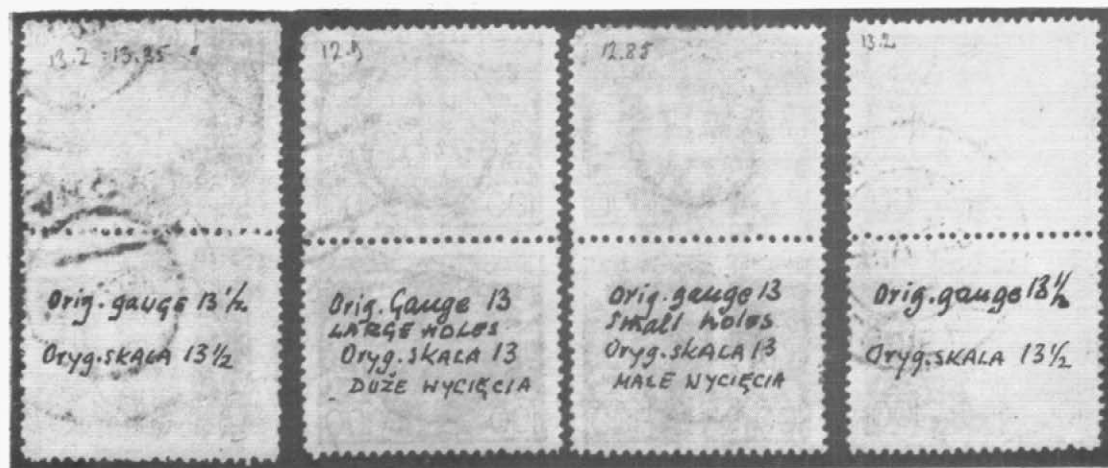
Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ has common measurements 11.4 and 11.5. They are however obscured by irregular perf. 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$. Used on Large Eagles with large holes as well as the small holes from June, 1921, until March, 1922, but with the small holes the date is extended till April, 1923. The perforation is common throughout of the Polish Mark Period. In Austria known from 1883 (see fig. No. 3).

Type 2. Perf. 13 is the most complex perforation and yet the most common. It can be made by two genuine perforators with 13 gauge; by irregular perforators with $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 gauge and 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge; at the same time they can be overlapped by two types of regular perforation with $13\frac{1}{2}$ gauge. Common measurements — 12.8 and 12.9 (see fig. No. 4). Found on Large Eagles from June, 1921 until January 1923. From January, 1923 perf. 13 had large holes only. The perforation is common through the whole of Polish Mark Period. Introduced in Austria — 1874. **Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$** is overlapped by perf.

FIG.

3





GAUGE 13 **FIGURES IN PENCIL - HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS** **fig No 4**

14. Common measurements — 13.3, 13.4 and 13.7. On Large Eagles both types of holes have been since June, 1921, until January, 1923 (inclusively). From January, 1923 perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ has large holes only. The perforation is common throughout the whole of Polish Mark Period. Introduced in Austria — 1890.

Type 3. perf. 9 has common feature measurement — 8.8. It is a scarce perforation and is well known as a compound perf. 13×9 (this should be considered as rare). Perf. 9 have been used twice on Large Eagles (see fig. No. 1). Not used since February 1922. Introduced in Austria — 1874.

Perf. 14 has common measurements — 13.8 and 14.2. It is also a scarce perforation when used vertically. The perforating machine was old, being in use since 1860. As the Polish printing sheets consisted of two sheets of 100 stamps, placed together side by side, in order to perforate the sheet it was necessary to do 11 strokes horizontally but 22 strokes vertically, this anti-

quoted machine was in the main for horizontal perforation only. In our collection are 139 stamps with perf. 14 and only 36 of them are of vertical disposition. Besides perf. 14 overlaps perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, so far as 13.4 and 13.5. Perf. 14 can be found on the following denominations: 25, 50, 100, 300 and 500 mks. Period of usage during Polish Mark Period — from May, 1920, until February, 1923.

Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$ have similar characteristics to perf. 14. Common measurement 14.3. A few stamps are found with 14.5. In the main, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$ overlaps perf. 14 with such measurements as 14.0, 14.1 and 14.2. They more often are found horizontally. This perforating machine was the oldest one in use, being introduced in Austria during 1858. Date of usage during Polish Mark Period — since May, 1920 and not used subsequent to January, 1923. It has been found on 25, 50, 100, 300 and 500 mks. The most common on the 50 mks. — rare on the 500 mks.

(1b) LINE PERFORATION

Compound Perforation.

Col. Larking referred to "innumerable perforation varieties" having in mind the possible number of compound perforation. When Alex S. Penn stated "...used compound with one another in haphazard fashion the number of possible different varieties is legion." We do not agree with them for in our opinion the possibilities of the compound perforations are limited.

We therefore present the four possible variations of compound perforation: 1) Disregarding large and small holes, 'constant' and 'inconstant' gauge, regular and irregular perf., as well as shades, there are 8 different

gauges (in halves) which can be found on Large Eagles between June, 1921, and February, 1922, (see fig. No. 5). These are: 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14 and $14\frac{1}{2}$. If we make a simple multiplication 8 (horizontal) by 8 (vertical), we obtain 64, which represents 8 simple (square) perfs. and 56 possible compound perforations.

2) To this last figure we have to make a correction. In June, 1921, gauge 9 was used on the stamp printed on thin wove paper with relatively normal impression. Thus we arrive at 9 simple and 57 compound perforations which includes the 13×9 . The same figure should be applied to the 25 mks. printed

POSSIBLE : 8 SIMPLE AND
56 COMPOUND PERFS.
25 MKS. WITH NORMAL IMPRESSION ON PARCHMENT &
RIBBED & 50 MKS, 100 MKS ON THIN WOVE.

PERF.	9	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14	$14\frac{1}{2}$
9											
10											
$10\frac{1}{2}$											
11											
$11\frac{1}{2}$											
12											
$12\frac{1}{2}$											
13											
$13\frac{1}{2}$											
14											
$14\frac{1}{2}$											



THUS ARE DENOTED IRREGULAR PERFS.
12 TO $12\frac{1}{2}$ & $12\frac{1}{2}$ TO 13

FIG. 5

DASHES INDICATE THE LIMIT OF POSSIBLE PERFS.

POSSIBLE: 9 SIMPLE AND
57 COMPOUND PERFS.
25 MKS. ON THIN WOVE WITH NORMAL IMPRESSION (GR. I)
AND ON THICK BLuish WOVE

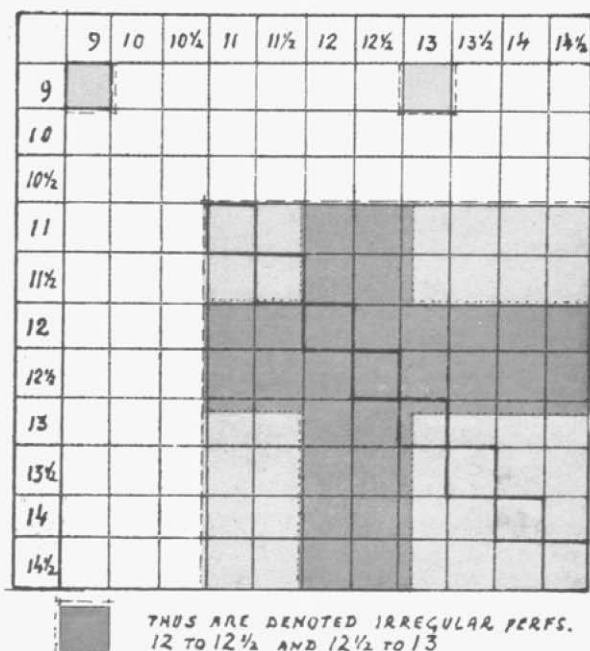


FIG. 6

DASHES INDICATE THE LIMIT OF POSSIBLE PERF.

on thick bluish wove paper in February, 1922 (see fig. No. 6).

3) Since February-March, 1922, irregular perf. 10½ was used. From that time onwards we can find the following halves: 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14 and 14½ — ten different perforations. Multiply 10 (horizontal) by 10 (vertical) and we arrive at 100, which represent 10 simple perforations and 90 possible compound perforations (see fig. No. 7).

4) From this period we exclude the 200, 1000 and 2000 mks. on which perf. 14 and 14½ were not used. These three denominations will have 8 simple and 56 possible compound perforations. (see fig. 8).

Denomination 400 mks. was perforated by rotary machine only.

However, those, who would wish to collect these stamps with differentiation of holes, shades, etc., have to face the increase in the number of possible simple and compound perforations. We would like to emphasize that the above mentioned calculations are in theory only. In reality there is small chance of achieving 56, 57 or 90 compound perforations in any one collection.

Mixed Perforation

Mixed perforation appears when one or two perforating machines are withdrawn during
(To be continued)

PHILATELIC LITERATURE REVIEW

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS IN PHILATELY, by Roman Puchniarski, Warsaw 1973, 56 pages.

The first part of this brochure describes the education and life of Nicholas Kopernik in reference to astronomy. The following are noted stamps, postal cards, envelopes and cancellations. It is well illustrated, until 1972.

* * *

CATALOG OF POLISH COMMEMORATIVE CANCELLATIONS — 1970-71, by Andrzej Myślicki.

In the *Polonus Bulletin* of January, 1973, No. 307, mention was made of the appearance of a catalog of Commemorative Cancellations for 1968-69. With the help of *Ruch*, another pamphlet of the catalog has appeared for the term 1970-71. As in the former catalog, the cancellations are in alphabetical order, for the post offices that used the new cancellations in 1970-71 and each cancellation is illustrated. There were 1625 cancellations in that period.

Ruch will publish more catalogs of cancels prior to 1958.

* * *

WYŚCIG POKOJU 1948-1972, by Jacek Kapkowski and Ryszard Rzepko, 1972, 112 pages.

The catalog is a compilation of 25 years of "Races for Peace".

It separates the various years for special stamps, covers, cards, and postal cancellations. It lists the number of contenders and countries and lists the winners in each category. The whole post-philatelic documentation is profusely illustrated.

* * *

VERY RARE PUBLICATION: "THE FRONT OF ANTI-HITLER WAR" is an album of postage

stamps. Published by "*Ruch*", Warsaw, 1972.

This album is a topical showing of postage stamps appearing during the 2nd World War, by anti-Hitler countries. This has been assisted by the Federation of "Bojowników Ruchu Oporu" (FIR) in Vienna, Austria.

The album appeared in four languages: French, in 1971 — then German, Italian and Polish. The album has 291 pages, and illustrates over 1500 stamps.

All stamps are in their original colors and each has its text lettering in abstract what it illustrates. —H.

NEW ISSUES

Masterpieces of Polish Art

On March 28, 1973 a set of eight stamps was issued showing the most prized objects of Polish arts and crafts.

- 50 gr—"Szczerbiec"—the coronation sword of the Piast dynasty. 8,000,000 issued
- 1.00 zł—Kryżłowa Madonna wood sculpture from 1410. 8,000,000 issued
- 1.00 zł—Hussar's armor of 17th century. 6,000,000 issued
- 1.50 zł—Wawel head wood sculpture of 16th century. 4,000,000 issued
- 1.50 zł—The Cock of the 16th century Rifle Fraternity. 4,000,000 issued
- 2.70 zł—Prayer book of Queen Anna Jagiellonka. Polish eagle embroidered in gold and pearls. 3,000,000 issued
- 4.90 zł—Skarbimierz Madonna - wood sculpture of 1340. 900,000 issued
- 8.50 zł—Portrait of Tenczynski painted before 1634. 900,000 issued

Rotogravure printed on chalky

paper in sheets of 50 at PWPW Warsaw. Designed by St. Małecki.

Lenin Monument in Nowa Huta

A 1 zł. commemorative was issued April 26, 1973 on the occasion of unveiling Lenin's monument in Nowa Huta. Printed by offset on chalky paper in sheets of 30 by PWPW Warsaw. Quantity issued: 8,000,000. Designed by Stefan Małecki.

Wild Beasts

On May 21, 1973 a set of eight stamps were issued for the International Hunting Committee Congress and the 50th anniversary of the Polish Hunting Association.

- 50 gr—Wolf. 6,000,000 issued.
- 1.00 zł—Muflon. 6,000,000 issued.
- 1.50 zł—Elk. 6,000,000 issued.
- 2.70 zł—Wood grouse. 4,000,000 issued.
- 3.00 zł—Deer. 3,000,000 issued.
- 4.50 zł—Lynx. 3,000,000 issued.
- 4.90 zł—European Hart. 900,000 issued.
- 5.00 zł—Wild boar. 900,000 issd.

Multicolor rotogravure printed on chalky paper in sheets of 35 stamps at PWPW Warsaw. Designed by L. Konarski and J. Wysocki.

2nd Polish Science Congress

A 1.50 zł commemorative was issued June 26, 1973 for the 2nd Polish Science Congress in Warsaw June 26-29. Pictured is a book as a symbol of the emblem of the Congress. Offset printed on chalky paper in sheets of 30 by PWPW Warsaw. Designed by R. Dudzicki. Total quantity issued: 10,000,000 stamps.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, October 12, 1973

Business meeting. Myron Steczynski has a proposal to make regarding the compilation of another volume on the Copernicus

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— Annual Dues are \$4.00 —

stamp issues by various countries of the world.

Friday, October 26, 1973 —

Program meeting. Speaker and topic to be announced.

MEMBERS MART

Wanted: Information and material on Polish DP's in Germany 1945-50 and Polish forces serving as occupation forces in Germany. Donald E. Slawson, Rt. 6, Box 173, Winchester, Va. 22601.

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