

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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

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March-April, 1994

POLPEX 94

In spite of the fact that we were late in getting exhibitors, POLPEX 94 somehow turned out to be one of our better shows. The exhibition committee expected more exhibits from out-of-town members; some cancelled out at the last minute. However, an outstanding collection of Kosciuszko material arrived from Poland, so fortunately our exhibition included the philately of our three themes: 50th Anniversaries of the Warsaw Uprising and Battle For Monte Cassino, and 200th Anniversary of Kosciuszko's Victory at the Battle of Racławice.

Among the exhibitors we had former soldiers who saw action in the two World War II campaigns. Polonus members: Stanley Dobrzycki, a Monte Cassino veteran, exhibited his Monte Cassino collection; Ted Sokolowski, a Home Army veteran, exhibited his Warsaw Uprising collection.



The Polpex Opening Ribbon Cutting Ceremony included (left to right): Stanley Dobrzycki of the 3rd Carpathian Division; Stefan Czarniecki of the Pilots Association; Ted Sokolowski of the Home Army Ass'n; Henryk Scigala of Polish Lancers #12; Marian Czerniecki of Polish Air Force; Fred Szebel, Polpex Chairman; Roman Skalacki of the 5th Kresowa Division and Roman Strzelecki, Polonus President.

Thanks to mild March weather, attendance was up this year. The hall was filled with collectors Friday and Saturday, and Sunday seemed to be Family Day where grandpa brought his grandkids to show them some of Poland's glorious history thru philately.

We even had some dealers cancel out at the last minute but thanks to our extensive brochure mailing, the bourse was most successful. Many dealers are looking forward to attending next year's show. The Polish American Numismatic Ass'n participated with exhibits of Home Army Badges and Medals and Poland's History on Medals.

The previously mentioned anniversaries were honored at POLPEX 94 with three special beautiful postmarks, that were designed by our member from California, the prominent artist Leon Kawecki.

In this Bulletin we added our illustrated price list of our traditional souvenirs of Polpex 94 and would like to encourage our members to buy and collect these interesting and unusual items.

—Roman Strzelecki



U.S. Postal Station at Polpex 94 was capably managed by Sharron Thompson

MILWAUKEE POLISH FEST

The 13th Annual Polish Fest on Milwaukee's waterfront is celebrating old world traditions with some new ideas for 1994. Throughout the three days, June 24th to the 26th, patrons can participate in several events which exemplifies the heart of Polish Heritage.

This year the Fest is extending a hand of friendship to its Slovak neighbors in honor of their newly gotten independence. Although they came from different countries, the Slovak and Polish Communities share similar traditions. This is the same theme that Polpex 93 commemorated.

The Polish American Stamp Club of Milwaukee will have a booth at the Fest. They are sponsoring a set of three souvenir postal cards for all three days of the Fest with three different cachets honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Battle For Monte

Cassino. A set of three costs \$2.00. Send check or cash with stamped self-addressed envelope to: Polish American Stamp Club, Box 1920, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

—Roman Strzelecki



Przybylo's White Eagle
6839 Milwaukee Avenue
Niles, Illinois U.S.A.

F. CHOPIN, Op. 40, No. 1

[illegible]

MARCH 18-20 NILES, IL



1944-1969



POLPEX 94 SOUVENIRS



SET of 3 COVERS with 3 DIFFERENT CANCELLATIONS \$3.00

SET of 3 SOUVENIR SHEETS with descriptive folder \$2.00

PROGRAM CATALOG \$1.00

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 458 — BERWYN, ILLINOIS 60402-2944

Krakow Postal History Before 1918

By JANUSZ ADAMCZYK

(Translated from Polish by Stanley Kronenberg)

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE)



The onset of the 20th century brought further innovations. Among others envelopes came out with imprinted stamps as prepayment of postage, made to order by institutions and companies in Kraków.



In 1918, Kraków was honored by being one of the first towns in the world to have official civilian airmail service. On March 31, 1918, Kraków became connected by an air line with Vienna and Lwów and later with Budapest through Vienna.

Letters forwarded and mailed in Kraków and franked with the Austrian airmail stamps, received a special postmark with the text: "Airmail" in Polish and German (photograph No. 27).

The connection with the besieged Fortress of Przemyśl was by air. The first flight on November 23, 1914, the third and fourth on December 26th, 1914, and the eighth on February 7th, 1915, ended in Kraków (photo 28).

Fliegerpost Przemyśl
1915



During World War I, the partitioners of Poland, who found themselves in opposing military blocks, gave our country the chance to win its independence.

On August 6th, 1914, the First Company of Riflemen of the Polish Legion departed Kraków on orders from Commander Józef Piłsudski and crossed the partition border at Michałowice. On the same day, the Rifleman Supply Command in Kraków opened the first fieldpost whose purpose was the exchange of correspondence of the riflemen with their families.

SIRZ LECKA KOMENDA ETAPOWA
poczta polowa

The need for this was caused by success on the front lines: on August 7, Miechów was taken and already on August 12th, Kielce.

The organizer and first commander of the field Post was rifleman Dzwonkowski (pseudonym: "Skierka".) The post was located in a store at 6 Dunajewskiego St. (currently the 1st of May St.) and then moved to a place in a house on the corner of Jagiellońska and Saint Anne Streets. The main depository of the riflemen's field post was manned by six postal workers in addition to their commander and by two carriers. The depository in Kraków collected letters for the soldiers on the front and dispatched them via their carriers to auxiliary field post depositories in Miechów and Jędrzejów. The mail of the Legion field post was imprinted with a rubber stamp which gave it a military character and relieved the military from paying postage. (There were two rubber stamps with the same wording and basic shape which differed from each other by the shape of the lettering). Beside Kraków, the rubber stamps of this fieldpost were used in Jędrzejów and in

Kielce. The main depository in Kraków distributed also postal cards and other forms of the fieldpost and also stamps and labels for charity (photograph No. 29).

During World I, Kraków was the main base for the Austrian Wisła River Fleet which had an organized field post on its ships. Postmarks of this post are exceptionally rare philatelic objects (photo No. 30).

The above discussed postmarks do not exhaust the postal documentation from the World War I period but they represent items of the highest philatelic as well as historic value.

On November 11, 1918, Poland regained her independence. The post which functioned in Kraków after this date was forced by necessity to keep Austrian stamps in circulation. To counteract this and simultaneously to issue quickly Polish stamps considering the lack of (technical) possibilities, it was decided to overprint Austrian stamps in Kraków: "Poczta Polska." These stamps destined for the previously Austrian partition are called according to their place of issue: "The Kraków Issue."



Issued on January 10, 1919, these stamps were used until their supply became exhausted. (photograph No. 31).

With this ends this concise sketch of the postal history in Kraków until the beginning of 1919. The other purpose of this work is to inventory the postal markings known (and discovered) so far, which were used by the posts in Kraków. The pioneering character of this work thus consists,



to some extent, in connecting the history of our town with the history of its post and its philately.

Being emotionally connected with Kraków as its native and a philatelist at the same time, I would like to thank the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków for its inspiration to create this work and for finding it worthy of being published.

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3. "Postal Regulations for the Duchy of Warsaw", Warsaw 1809.

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12. Ludwik Steinbach, "Podręcznik przed-filatelistycznych pieczętek pocztowych Galicji i Bukowiny w latach 1772-1850", Wrocław, 1962.
13. Rudger Würth, "Der Sonderpoststempel österreich", Wien, 1867.

WORKS BY JANUSZ ADAMCZYK:

1. "Die preussische Post in Freistadt Krakau", Sammler Express, No. 5/1973.
2. "Stemple pruskiej poczty w Wolnym Mieście Krakowie", Filatelista, No. 19/1974, p. 432-435.
3. "Znaki pocztowe stosowane w Krakowie w latach 1850-1919", Filatelista, No. 3/1981, p. 59-61.
4. "Pocztą Piesza Wolnego Miasta Krakowa", Filatelista, No. 18/1984, p. 427-428.
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6. Essential examinations and determinations based on postal material accumulated in own philatelic collection.

Translated from Polish by STANLEY KRONENGERG.

The original work appeared in the book: "NR. 16 - KRZYSZTOFORY — Zeszyty Naukowe Muzeum Historycznego Miasta Krakowa", Kraków, 1989.

POLISH ZIP CODE NUMBERS

The "Postal Communiques" (Pocztowe Komunikaty) published by the Polish Scout Posts (Poczta Harcerska Z.H.P.) gave a map and list of Polish postal Zip Code numbers in the November issue, #11, 1993, p. 7. The code was introduced in Poland in 1973.

The Zip Code numbers are the standard 2 + 3 digits, where the first two stand for district and zone, and the next three give the local designations, following the UPU practice.

P.S. There are over a hundred scout postal units in Poland sponsored by scout councils.



0. Warszawa	00-001 to 00-999
1. Olsztyn	10-001 to 10-999
2. Lublin	20-001 to 20-999
2. Kielce	25-001 to 25-999
3. Kraków	30-001 to 31-999
3. Rzeszów	35-001 to 35-999
4. Katowice	40-001 to 40-999
4. Opole	45-001 to 45-999
5. Wrocław	50-001 to 54-999
6. Poznań	60-001 to 61-999
6. Zielona Góra	65-001 to 65-999
7. Szczecin	70-001 to 71-999
7. Koszalin	75-001 to 75-999
8. Gdańsk	80-001 to 80-999
8. Bydgoszcz	85-001 to 85-999
9. Łódź	90-001 to 90-999
1. Białystok	15-001 to 15-999

—Submitted by EDWARD D. WOLSKI

ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS
A
POLISH AMERICAN HERITAGE EXHIBITION

CO-SPONSORED BY
POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY
AND
POLISH AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD
Friday, OCTOBER 7th, thru Monday, OCTOBER 31st, 1994

POLISH MUSEUM of AMERICA
984 North Milwaukee Avenue - Chicago, Illinois



ポーランド郵趣

第12号

発行：年6回（予定）

年会費：2,000円 会員資格は1月から12月の暦年単位、会費の返金は不可

発行人：〒655 神戸市垂水区狩口台4丁目38番105号 山本 勉

電話：078--(783)-3669：郵便振替 神戸 1-76070

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- 5.(p.4) ポーランドの歴史(第3回)
- 6.(p.8) オーストリア占領下南部ポーランドの消印とその改造印(1914~39).
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- 11.(p.16) 編集後記

1. 新切手ニュース

国際郵便の日

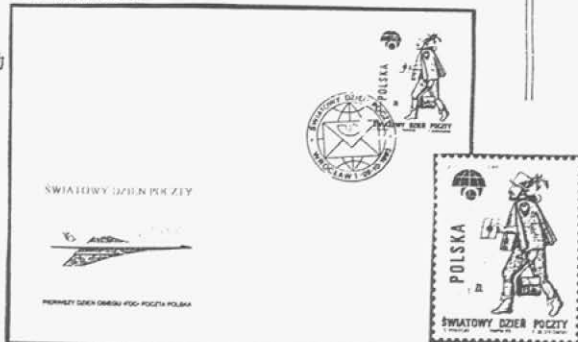
発行日：93年10月9日

額面：2500zł(150万枚)

版式：凹版とグラビア

(シート構成は5×6=30枚)

図案：切手は、手紙を持つ昔の郵便配達夫と郵便のマーク。FDCの図は地球に飛行機。



聖ヤドヴィガ死去750年記念

発行日：93年10月14日

額面：2500zł(150万枚)

版式：オフセット/蛍光紙

(シート構成は10×5=50枚)

図案：ドイツとの共同発行であり、バルリン連邦印刷局で製造。切手は、1353年の古書、聖ヤドヴィガ伝説の挿絵で、修道士や神父などの客をもてなすヤドヴィガ。彼女はピヤスト王朝、シレジアのヘンリク1世の妻。七人の子を持ち、その一人ヘンリク2世はレグニツァの会戦(1241年)でチングスカン軍と戦って戦死[※№10-9(145)]。FDCの図は、聖ヤドヴィガの墓所へ巡礼する人々。



法王ヨハネ・パウロ2世即位15周年記念

発行日：93年10月16日

額面：20,000zł(90万枚)

版式：オフセット/小型シート

図案：サンピエトロ寺院を背景にした同法王。FDCの図は、同法王の紋章及びバチカンの国旗(黄と白)と聖マリアの旗(青と白)を組み合わせたもの。



Submitted by Polonus member
Yamamoto Tsutomu
of Japan, who is leading a
Study Group of Poland.

7. 他誌に掲載されたポーランド関連記事

①「Filatelista」(ポーランド発行の民衆郵便一般誌)

93年特集号第1号(通巻第44号)

・切手の最新評価一覧……………(63p)

93年第12号(通巻第45号)

・1000zł(矢車菊)のニセ物にシュド違い…(2p)

・オーストリア・ガチアの郵便取扱所の郵便印…(5p)

・POLSKA'93関連の外国切手・消印……………(4p)

・ポロニカ<第4回>……………(1p)

・ヨハネ・パウロ2世の国外巡礼……………(2p)

※93年第10～11号は未着

②「Filatelista」(ポーランド発行の郵便一般誌)

93年第10号(通巻第852号)

・ポーランド海軍75年<第1回>……………(5p)

・1951年郵趣の日/s/Sc.539)に6タイプ(4p)

・ポーランドの王侯貴族<第4回>……………(2p)

・Łódź(Litzmannstadt)ゲット<第1回>…(2p)

・ヨハネ・パウロ2世巡礼の記録<第3回>……………(2p)

・ポーランドにおけるカトリック教会の聖堂<第4回>…(2p)

・郵趣に見るヨハネ・パウロ2世<第30回>……………(1p)

93年第11号(通巻第853号)

・総督府切手をめぐる疑問<第1回>……………(3p)

・ポーランド海軍75年<第2回>……………(2p)

・Łódź(Litzmannstadt)ゲット<第2回>…(2p)

・現行通信事務郵便<第1回>……………(2p)

・ポーランドの王侯貴族<第5回>……………(2p)

・ヨハネ・パウロ2世巡礼の記録<第4回>……………(2p)

・ポーランドにおけるカトリック教会の聖堂<最終回>…(2p)

・郵趣に見るヨハネ・パウロ2世<第31回>……………(1p)

93年第12号(通巻第854号)

・1947年の航空加刷切手

(Sc.C19～20)にニセ加刷印……………(2p)

・総督府切手をめぐる疑問<第2回>……………(4p)

・ポーランド海軍75年<第3回>……………(5p)

・現行通信事務郵便<第2回>……………(2p)

・ヨハネ・パウロ2世巡礼の記録<最終回>……………(2p)

・ポーランドの王侯貴族<第6回>……………(1p)

③「ArGe Polen」(ドイツ発行のポーランド切手研究会報)

第24号(93年12月)

・都市郵便(1915～18年)に新発見、

Otwock, Pruszków, Pabianice,

Zdunska Wola, Łódź……………(6p)

・スカウト郵便印(1915～44年)に新発見…(7p)

・プロシア東部における試行印……………(11p)

④「Polonus」(アメリカ発行のポーランド切手研究会報)

第462号(93年11月・12月)

・クラクワ郵便史(1918年まで)<第4回>…(4p)

・イタリアのポーランド野戦郵便(1943～46年)……………(4p)

⑤「ArGe Ostgebiete」(ドイツ発行)

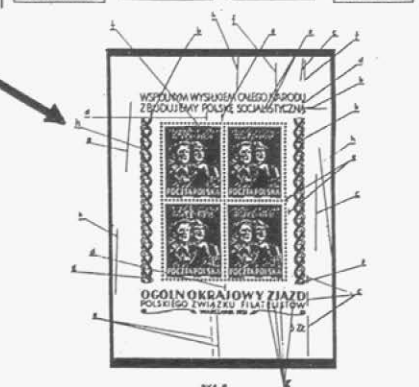
・Lyck(ボ=Ezk)地域の郵便局データ……………(14p)

・Oppeln(ボ=Opole)管内の暫定印

(1939～41年)<補遺第2>……………(7p)

・ポメラニアの郵便局長印(1810～20年代)(3p)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STAROBRZESKIE - RZESZÓW	30x7	36,5	4	f	miX.18		
STRASZCIN	30x7	36,5	4	f	miX.05		
TARNOPOL (RZESZÓW 1)	33,5x8	38	4	f	miX.12		
TLUMAK	30x7	30	5	c	miX.04		
TYNAROWA	33x7	27	4	c	miX.06		
TYRA	30x7	36,5	4	f	miX.14		
WIDZIM	33x7	24	4,5	f	miX.05		
WILCZNA (ZAWŁA)	41x8	31	4	f	miX.047		
WILCZNA (ZAWŁA)	30x8	30	3,5	f	miX.11		
WILCZNA (ZAWŁA) (RZESZÓW 1)	41x10	38	4,5	f	miX.12		
WOLCZYCE	33x7	24	3,5	f	miX.16		
WOLCZYCE	25,5x8	15	3,5	f	miX.107		
WYBOK	25x8	14	4	f	miX.12		
ZABIERÓW (RZESZÓW)	41x8,5	37,5	4	f	miX.10		



Stempel auf Brief von Dirschau vom 12.2.1929 nach Stargard mit der Type 1 (mit Punkt), hier Stempel unten offen

Stempel auf Brief von Dirschau vom 12.7.77 nach Danzig mit der Type 1 (ohne Punkt)

Stempel auf Brief von Königsberg vom 16.8.77 nach Marienwerder

St.-Nr.	Stempel	Gebrauchzeiten laut Schulz 1935	Wittich 1942	Einfl.-Jahr lt. Fausser/Mönch.	Bem. 1)
1a	ARNSWALDE	11.1811	14.11.1811	1811	
1b	ARNSWALDE	06.20.07.22		1817	rot
1c	Bahn	03.23.05.25	01.23.05.25	1817	schwarz
2		01.23.03.24		1823	
3	BELGARD	06.20.01.25		1823	
4a	BERGEN.	1819	-	1819	
4b	BERG	-	-	1822	
5	Bubitz	07.23.12.24		1823	
6a	BUETOW	-	-	1822	2)

STAMP MARKET TIPS

By JOHN G. ROSS

Reprinted from LINN'S STAMP NEWS with permission

For a short while after the end of World War II, Poland again became an independent republic. The people tried hard to rebuild their country, but in a few years Poland became part of the communist bloc.

In October 1946, Poland issued a set of semipostal stamps and a souvenir sheet with a hefty surtax to raise money for educational work and the International Bureau of Education. These stamps were printed by Courvoisier, the Swiss printing house. The souvenir sheet, Scott no. B49Bc, had a printing of only 27,000.



Poland's 1946 semipostal souvenir sheet issued to benefit education includes three stamps of this design. The souvenir sheet had a printing of only 27,000.

For many years, Scott catalog editors did not list this set because at the time of issue most of the printing was sold to dealers in the United States. But quite a few souvenir sheets must have been sold at the post office in Warsaw. Over the years, I have acquired quite a few souvenir sheets used on registered covers from Poland to the United States.

Scott lists the souvenir sheet and prices it at \$315 in unused, hinged condition. Dealers in Europe looking for the sheet are paying close to \$170 for it.

Poland's economy has been improving slowly since its independence. Once the country is back on its feet, I am certain demand for the sheet is going to be strong. There just aren't that many over there.

Most sheets are in the United States, and I think dealers in Europe soon will start buying them up. Prices should rise considerably. This is a good time to buy the Education sheet.

Mieszkańcy Kamiennej, małego przystanku na trasie kolejowej z Dąbrowy Białostockiej do Augustowa, znajdowali od pewnego czasu leżące wzdłuż torów kawałki kopert, zdjęć oraz listów nadsyłanych z Ameryki.

Za przesyłki odpowiada Urząd Przewozu Poczty. Właśnie trzech pracowników firmy aresztowała w Suwałkach policja pod zarzutem niszczenia listów. W trakcie aresztowania byli mocno pijani. Do wyjaśnienia sprawy przyczynił się sokista obserwujący na trasie Białystok-Suwałki, z wagonu osobowego, pocztowy ambulans. Zauważył owego dnia, że na przestrzeni ok. 20 km, od stacji Sidra do stacji w Jastrzębnej, ktoś wyrzuca listy z ambulansu. Zawiadomił policję i doprowadził do aresztowania trzech pijanych warszawiaków konwojujących tego dnia ambulans. Listy przyszedł właśnie z Ameryki.

Ile dolarów kradną z listów osoby, które mają je nam dostarczyć, nie dowiemy się nigdy, tak jak nie dowiemy się, ile prawdy jest w umieszczonych na kopertach napisach — **"list uszkodzony za granicą."**

—Jacek Adamski

SOLIDARITY STAMPS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will have copies of the "Canadian Philatelist" containing the article on Solidarity stamps. Issue #259, Nov.-Dec., 1993. The cost is \$5.00 each (Canadian).

Order from: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
P.O. Box 929, Station "Q"
Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P1
Canada

—Joshua Hodgson

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BULLETIN PRICES

We have received inquiries on the cost of back issues of the Polonus Bulletin. At a recent Board Meeting it was stated that the cost per Bulletin is \$2. An order for 25 or more: \$1.00 each plus shipping. A complete set #1-460 costs \$295 plus shipping. Write Polonus, P.O. Box 458, Berwyn, IL 60402.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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POLAND'S NEW PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

A new Polish language Philatelic magazine was issued in early 1994 - "Filatelista Polski", with the cooperation of "Wielkopolski Klub Filatelistów". It is well presented with many illustrations in color. Featured is an article showing all foreign stamps issued during POLSKA 93.

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POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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