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#### HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE KOSZALIN REGION UNTIL 1945

Shipments and postage stamps from 1756-1945

I have been a native of Koszalin since I was born, and I have been interested in philately since 1957. I created exhibits on various topics, but for several years I have been interested in the history of the post. In 2015, I started the construction of this exhibit, starting with reading the literature on the post office of the Koszalin District - the list of literature is at the end of the exhibit plan. It seemed to me that the exhibit would be created very quickly with quite a lot of philatelic material. Unfortunately, it took several years, because while reading the literature, I constantly changed the descriptions and supplemented the exhibition cards with better and more interesting values. The most interesting values in the exhibit can be seen on the following pages:

Screen No. 1:

Card no. 5 - The wax seal of the Post Office Stolp - the only one

Card no. 7, 8 and 9 - Handwritten inscriptions of the place of sending the parcel.

Screen No. 2:

Card no. 24, 25 and 26 - Letters accompanying parcels with type I or II stickers

Screen No. 3:

Card no. 35 and 37 - Letters accompanying parcels. The stamps were canceled

Screen No. 4:

Card no. 51 - Stamps of railway ambulances

Card no. 56 - Transmitting stamps.

Screen No. 5:

Card no. 71 and 72 - Postal brokerage.

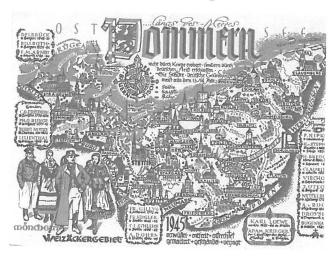
Card no. 73 and 74 - Franking machines metrics.

Card no. 80 - Numeric- alphabetic postal code.

The exhibit is constantly being expanded due to the acquisition of more and more interesting philatelic materials.

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**Koszalin Region** (German Regierungsbezirk Köslin, Cöslin until around 1920) - a Prussian-German unit of territorial division in the years 1816–1945, covering today's Central Pomerania. The capital was Köslin, today's Koszalin. The region was part of the Pomeranian Province.

The exhibit shows a wide range of postal items, annotations and stamps from the Region in chronological order:

### 1 - MAIL OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA (until 1867)

In the first period of mail operation, before the introduction of postage stamps, various annotations were made on items, i.e. place and time of dispatch, shipping route, fees, weight, contents and other office annotations. In 1817, postage stamps were put into use.

## 2 - POST NORTH GERMAN POST UNION (1868-1871)

From 1 January 1868, NORD DEUTSCHE POSTBEZIRK postage stamps were introduced, and Prussian postage stamps were still used.

# 3 - MAIL OF THE GERMAN STATE PERIOD (1872-1945)

/ Empire, Weimar Republic, Reich /

Improving postal circulation through the appearance of a number of new information stamps and stickers, eg collection, orders, return of a letter, unknown recipient, exemption from postage, military, etc. The first occasional stamps are beginning to appear. At the end of World War II, the post office - in order to improve the circulation of parcels - introduced postal codes, on parcels from 1941, and on letter items from 1944. The Koszalin Region was assigned the code number 4.

#### Literature:

- 1 Encyclopedia of Philately, Wyd. Scientific PWN, Warsaw 1993
- 2 Feuser P. / Münzberg W., Deutsche Vorphilatelie, Spezialkatalog und Handbuch,
- 3 Michel-Deutschland Catalog
- 4 Prussian and German postal tariffs 1817-1945
- 5 Feuser P., Nachverwendete Altdeutschland-Stempel, Spezialkatalog und Handbuch Stuttgart 1995
- 6 Iwicki W., Toponymy of the former Słupsk poviat, Gdańsk Scientific Society No. 11
- 7 A series of articles published in the PZF Koszalin District Guide

# In memoriam György Endresz (1893-1932) world recorder hero of the Hungarian Aviation

The exhibit shows the postal documents of the life and tragic death of György Endresz. On July 15, 1931, he flew 26 hours and 20 minutes from Harbor Grace (Newfoundland, today Canada) crossing the Atlantic Ocean landing in Bicske (Hungary), setting a world record (5770 km without landing) with his airplane Justice for Hungary (Lockheed Sirius type). The other passenger and navigator of the plane was Sándor Magyar (earlier: Wilczek).

In 1932, György Endresz was invited to participate at the world congress of the ocean flyers with Gyula Bitai radio telegraph. They flew to Rome and near Rome Littorio Airport on 21 May 1922 at 3 p.m. the plane crashed. The machine caught fire and burned with the delivered post. The pilots died at once. Benito Mussolini presented a new plane named (Giustizia per L' Ungheria) to Hungary. This plane fulfiled a Stella Savoia round flight in Hungary in memory of György Endresz. Cindarellas and cancellations were prepared for this occasion. In October 1932, an Aviation Exhibition was organized in his memory.

In 1933 a new air mail set was issued in Hungary. The 10 f and 16 f stamps showed the photo of the late Justice for Hungary airplane, while on the 20, 40 f stamps is written Giustizia per L' Ungheria. These stamps were refused by the Czechoslovakian authorities and the letters with these stamps were returned to Hungary. (stamp war) Later several stamps, postcards were issued. Today a memorial stone is in Bicske at landing point and a school is named after him.

#### Exhibiton plan:

- 1. Endresz as soldier and pilot
- 2. Justice for Hungary flight postcards, special cancellations
- 3. 1932. Ocean-flyers' congress the tragedy
- 4. In memoriam (Stella di Savoia round flights, Endresz György Aviation exhibition)
- 5. Stamp war

