



BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Unique mixed postage on airmail cover from Gdańsk to Katowice. See Page 7

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The Polonus Society is a non-profit, tax-exempt, 501(c) (3) organization incorporated in 1939 in the state of Illinois. The Society is organized exclusively for educational purposes with the objective of promoting Polish philately through the dissemination of information in the English language. The opinions expressed by the authors of articles appearing in the *Polonus Bulletin* do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Membership: Members participate in all the services and activities offered by the Society, including complete access to the Society website (www.polonus.org) and the option of receiving a quarterly bulletin in print or electronically. The two membership categories are: **Regular and Junior**. Annual dues for Regular Members **opting to receive** Printed Bulletin (via mail) are: **North America - \$30 / Outside N.A. - \$40; Electronic Bulletin (via website) North America - \$25 / Outside N.A. - \$25**. Annual dues for **Junior Members** (under age 16 and electronic bulletin only) are: **\$10**. Annual dues are payable in US funds no later than the end of March of each calendar year, Dues for new members are prorated for the time of the year application is submitted: for period **Jan- Mar 100%** of annual dues; **Apr-Jun 75%**; **Jul-Sep 50%**; **Oct-Dec 125%** (to cover full payment for following year).

Dues and Changes of Address to be sent to: Polonus Philatelic Society, PO Box 489, Rossford OH 43460

Articles for publication to be sent to: Chairman of Publication Committee

Membership queries to be sent to: Membership Chairman

General Society matters and complaints to be sent to: President

Message from the President



by Bob Ogrodnik

The start of my third term as your president has been hectic and exciting. First let me comment on the hectic part. Rather than rationalize the delay in releasing our December *Bulletin* (#557), allow me a “mea culpa” with humble apology for being so tardy. I would also like to renew our pledge to distribute future issues in a timely manner, i.e., by the 15th of the quarter ending month (March, June, September and December).

Now for the exciting part. Effective with this issue we have a new editor, Vickie Canfield Peters. Vickie is a well-experienced veteran of the publishing and philatelic world. Her goals are to increase member interest in the *Bulletin*, improve the readability of the *Bulletin's* contents, provide a balance in the content to cover a wide spectrum of readership and maintain the “Gold Medal” status of our *Bulletin*. For more information on Vickie, be sure to read “From the Editor’s Desk” on page 4.

More excitement can be reported on the volunteer front. John P. Dunn from Valdosta, Georgia volunteered to be the Back Issue Chair. Read about John, a history professor at Valdosta State University, who is very interested in the November Insurrection in 1830-31 Poland. The Dr. Paul F. Eve story in the making is a discovery for Polonia and promises to be a first for the philatelic community.

We are six months away from our Annual Meetings and Exhibition being held at the APS StampShow 2015 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on August 20-23, 2015 at the De Vos Place Convention Center. A “call for exhibitors” will soon be mailed to members who have exhibited in the past. First time, as well as veteran exhibitors, can find a prospectus and entry application on the APS website: www.stamps.org. The Amway Grand Hotel, located next to the De Vos Place, is the official “show hotel” with a special rate for show attendees. Check the above mentioned website for more information.

Reflecting on this issue, you will find a broad range of interesting articles with some changes in the layout. We trust you will find that the contents are informative and enjoyable and that the changes in layout improve the readability. The Kupiec-Węgliński / Kosmala team feature an article covering the start of LOT Airlines in 1929 and their domestic and international routes. This is the first of two installments of Part 8 in a series of “Annals of Polish Aerophi-

lately.” With permission from the APS, we have reprinted Sandler’s article “German Propaganda Against ‘The Polish Corridor’ in 1931,” an interesting reflection on Hitler’s strong interest to recover territory lost after WWI and leading to the start of WWII.

If the study of stamp flaws piques your interest, be sure to read Andrews’ article on “Production Flaws and Defects of the 1924 Arms of Poland ‘Orzeł’ Issue.” This first of three installments covers inking flaws and printing flaws. The next two installments cover plate flaws. This article serves as a “primer” for understanding defects in stamp production and is invaluable as a reference when finding and explaining defects in stamps from your collection.

Dunn and Mydłowski have partnered in an article about “An American Philatelic Connection to the November Insurrection.” The intrigue surrounding this subject is due to a discovery of a label picturing Dr. Paul F. Eve of Georgia. Who was Dr. Eve? Why was there a label issued in his honor? What did Dr. Eve do for Poland? You will just have to read the article and follow the progress in this discovery work.

Our final feature article is the capstone to the “Bardziłowska Letters” by Niebrzydowski. This is the last of 18 articles about the letters received by Mrs. Bardziłowska from Polish troops during WWII and the story they tell about the deployment of forces after September 1939 and the varied campaigns in which they fought as the fourth largest among the allied forces. You will have to go back to *Bulletin* #541 in October 2010 to find the first article on the “Bardziłowska Letters.” Thank you, Jan Niebrzydowski, for sharing your collection of letters and recounting a part of Polish history rarely covered in history books.

Beyond the featured articles, we have Society News, Library Liaison, New Issues and the Polonus Store. We hope you enjoy this issue and look forward to your comments.

Pick Up Those Pens

The Polonus Philatelic Society is participating in the APS *Articles of Distinction* program by hosting an annual “best article” competition. The winning article will be submitted to APS and placed on their website for all to enjoy.

In addition to honoring authors, this allows APS to provide exposure to their groups, encourage philatelic writing and share the articles with APS membership. This is another good way of promoting Polish philately, one of our Society objectives.

The June issue of *Polonus Bulletin* will contain the details of our “best article” competition. In the interim, sharpen your pencils, put on your creative thinking caps and start writing!

From the Editor's Desk



Permit Me to Introduce Myself

My name is Vickie Canfield Peters and as of this issue, I am the editor of your *Polonus Bulletin*. President and editor emeritus Bob Ogrodnik and I have been working closely these last three or four months in an effort to make the transition a smooth one.

You'll see a number of changes in the *Bulletin*. You'll now find reports and news under what we in the newspaper business call "standing heads." These are boxed headers that don't change from issue to issue, so readers can recognize the items by the standing heads. For example, "From the Editor's Desk," is a standing head.

The type style has changed from Arial to Palatino. The illustrations are now running as close to 100 percent as possible within the space limitations. There are a few other subtle changes having to do with punctuation and preferences, but these won't have much affect on the way you read each issue.

As alluded to in the second paragraph, my background is a journalistic one. I was the editor of a small

weekly newspaper in northwestern Pennsylvania for more than 20 years before retiring and moving to Washington State. I now divide my time between there and Florida, depending on the season.

I am currently the editor of the *Airpost Journal*, the monthly magazine of the American Air Mail Society. I'm doing all the prepress work for the Seventh Edition of the *American Air Mail Catalogue*, Volume One of which was released last fall. I produce two newsletters a month on a volunteer basis and did the prepress work on the *German Postal Specialist* for seven years.

I'm very deadline-oriented and intend to keep to the schedule. This is not an option for me. I get a little crazy as deadline day approaches and have been known to lose sleep over missed dates. I think this is one of the qualities that make me a good editor, although not necessarily a good domestic partner.

Please feel free to contact me at any time regarding any aspect of the *Polonus Bulletin*. My email address is vcanfieldp@gmail.com. I'm looking forward to working with many of you and hope we have "a good run."

Polonus Bulletin Procedures and Deadlines

Deadline

Deadline for the receipt of articles, letters, advertising and news is the first of the second month of the quarter. For example, we need everything for the June issue by May 1, everything for the September issue by August 1, everything for the December issue by November 1 and everything for the March issue by February 1.

The preferred method of receiving copy is via an email attachment. Please send as an MS Word document. We also welcome compact disks (CDs). Hard copy is acceptable but it must be rekeyed, so we prefer electronic transmission.

All submissions are subject to editing for length, clarity and content. Every effort will be made to retain the facts without changing the meaning or thrust of the article.

Illustrations

The most effective way to transmit illustrations is electronically. They should be TIF or JPEG, scanned at no less than 150 dpi and attached to an email. They can also be sent on CD. We can also retrieve copy and illustrations from electronic storage if provided with the correct routing.

DO NOT put the illustrations into a Word document before attaching to an email. Word has preset parameters that allows me to copy the image and place it in Photoshop but does not allow me to manipulate the image for color, clarity, sharpness or contrast. It's our goal to produce the best illustrations possible and this cannot be done using Word.

Questions can be directed to editor Vickie Canfield Peters by emailing vcanfieldp@gmail.com.

Your attention to and compliance with these procedures and deadline assures the best quality we can achieve. Thank you for your support of, and contributions to, the *Polonus Bulletin*.

Development of Airmail Services in Poland (1929-1939)

Part 8: LOT Polish Airlines: Domestic and International Routes (1929-1935) Part 1 of 2

by Dr. Jerzy W. Kupiec-Węgliński and Jacek Kosmala

Editor's Note: Two years ago, we launched a regular Polonus Bulletin column "Annals of Polish Aerophilately," based on articles originally published by Dr. Jerzy W. Kupiec-Węgliński (Beverly Hills, CA) and Jacek Kosmala (Warszawa, Poland) in The American Philatelic Congress Book (2011 and 2012 edition). After completing a seven-part series (Polonus Bulletin 551-557) on the pioneer period of airmail services in independent Poland (1918 – 1928), we now continue the "saga" into the next pre-Second World War chapter, (1929 – 1939).

Introduction

On December 28, 1928, a newly created Civil Aviation Office at the Polish Ministry of Transportation dissolved two privately owned airlines, AEROLOT and AERO, and formed a single state-owned entity with a monopoly in passenger and cargo air transport. After the founding deed was signed on December 28, 1928, and the state treasury acquired 90 percent of the shares for 7.2 million złoty, the new corporation became the property of the Polish Government. On January 1, 1929, LOT Airlines Ltd., the third-oldest European airline still in operation, and one of six in the world that have not changed their names, was established.

1929: First Year of Operations

LOT Airlines took over the routes serviced by AEROLOT (Warszawa – Lwów; Warszawa – Gdańsk; Warszawa – Kraków – Vienna; Kraków – Brno – Vienna) and AERO (Warszawa – Poznań). On January 7–8, Katowice, the Silesian regional manufacturing center, was connected to the existing Warszawa – Lwów – Gdańsk line. Consequently, Katowice took over Kraków's place on the Polish air map, becoming only the second international airport (after Warszawa) and linking the country with Brno (Czechoslovakia) and Vienna (Austria). Although the Warszawa – Kraków line was discontinued, a new Kraków – Katowice route of just 79 km, one of the shortest in Polish air transport history, kept communication between Kraków and Warszawa.

In early 1929, LOT Airlines operated a fleet of 21 aircraft (15 Junkers F-13 and 6 Fokker F-VIIA/1M). A stylized flying crane, designed by artist Tadeusz Gronowski, became (and still is) LOT's emblem. In May 1929, the company's name was extended with the adjective "Polish." **Figure 1**

shows a 1929 brochure, with LOT's summer air route system map, timetable and rates.



Figures 1a and 1b
LOT Polish Airlines brochure: outside cover, above; inside route map and timetable, below (summer 1929).



Between January 7–11, 1929, LOT made several first mail flights between Warszawa, Lwów, Katowice, Poznań, Gdańsk and Kraków, as well as to Brno and on to Vienna. There is an interesting philatelic documentation from the very early period of LOT services. Most of these plain-looking covers carry commemorative cachets and are unusual, with between 25 and 210 flown on each route segment.

Warszawa directly to Katowice. A circular cancellation of January 8/12 p.m., and airmail receiving cachet were applied upon arrival in Katowice. Based on these similarities, we can assume with some degree of confidence that both covers were actually carried by the same first flight from Warszawa to Katowice.

Figure 4 depicts one of 65 covers posted on January



Figure 2

One of 55 covers from the inaugural Lwów – Warszawa – Katowice postal flight (January 7, 1929).

A trio of covers shown in Figures 2-4 show some interesting postal details, not apparent at first glance. These are inaugural LOT dispatches of January 7-8, 1929 to Katowice from three different cities: Lwów, Warszawa and Gdańsk. **Figure 2** shows one of 55 covers, posted at Lwów on January 7, flown by LOT to Warszawa where it was transit postmarked (January 7). It continued the next day to Katowice, where it received a circular cancellation dated January 8/12 p.m., and a straight-line special cachet that reads “Nadeszła pocztą lotniczą” (Arrived by airmail).

Figure 3 is one of 210 covers flown on January 8 from



Figure 3

One of 210 covers carried by the first Warszawa – Katowice flight (January 8, 1929).



Figure 4
A cover from the first post-carrying flight (January 8, 1929) between Gdańsk and Katowice via Warszawa.

it was not until May 22, 1929 that mail could be delivered by air in one day from Gdańsk to Katowice via Warszawa or via Bydgoszcz and Poznań (map, Figure 1b).

In addition to Katowice-bound first flight covers (all addressed to Dr. Brzeski), there are known flown items without the "I Lot / Gdańsk – Katowice" marking. Addressed to Kazimierz Gryżewski, these were backstamped in Warszawa. The correct 10 groszy (gr.) franking seen on all



Figure 5
On this card flown from Warszawa, the postage was canceled after arrival in Gdańsk (July 26, 1929).

three covers consists of 5 gr. printed-matter rate plus 5 gr. air surcharge (1x basic rate).

The postage applied at the Polish post office in Gdańsk (Figure 4) requires explanation. Beginning in 1925, regular Polish stamps with "PORT GDAŃSK" overprints were used in one-way traffic to mainland Poland. Here, a mixed postage of 10 gr. met a basic printed-matter rate of 5 gr. paid with a Port Gdańsk adhesive. An airmail surcharge hand-stamp (used in Gdańsk at least since October 20, 1928) confirms 5 gr. paid with a Polish stamp of the first airmail issue of 1925.

Figure 5 shows a very unusual non-philatelic item. Posted in Warszawa on July 26, 1929 by Kazimierz Gryżewski, and addressed to his wife in Gdynia, the card was endorsed "By air mail via Gdańsk." It is lacking departure cancellations and the correct franking of 30 gr. (15 gr. postcard rate plus 15 gr. air surcharge) was canceled at Gdańsk with a "Received by airmail" straight-line cachet. How could this hap-

pen?

During the early period of LOT operations, mail was collected at the Warszawa Main P.O. up to 30 minutes prior to airplane departure. Here, the postal clerk either did not have enough time or simply forgot to perform his duty and the stamps were ultimately canceled after the plane landed in Gdańsk at 8 p.m. The card was then transported to

Gdynia where it arrived at 11 p.m. That's how efficient air mail services were in 1929!

During the National Exhibition in Poznań (May 16–September 30, 1929) commemorating the 10th anniversary of Poland's independence, special flights from the Ławica Airport carried out mail with cachets and multi-lingual labels. Then, on June 1, 1929, the city of Bydgoszcz was rewarded for its investment in LOT's capital and incorporated into the air service network, now encompassing Katowice, Poznań, Gdańsk and Warszawa. The organizers issued preprinted envelopes with private cachets, as illustrated in Figure 6. With 80–150 covers flown at each leg



Figure 6
A special cover flown from Gdańsk via Bydgoszcz to Poznań (June 1, 1929).

of the multi-city air link, collecting all 14 different dispatch/destination combinations became quite a challenge.

During the International Surgical Congress in Warszawa (July 22–25, 1929), an unspecified number of covers with special postmarks and cachets in French “Congres Int. Chirurgien / Post Aérienne” were flown to Lwów. In addition, a mobile postal sub-station was operating during the annual Eastern Fair (*Targi Wschodnie*) in the city of Lwów (September 7–19, 1929). The flown items carry green adhesive labels from the previous year, but with a newly typed date of the 1929 event.

On October 12, 1929, Poland was among 32 nations signing the “Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air.” This historic

agreement, known as the “Warsaw Convention,” has evolved into one of the pillars of aviation legislation regulating liability for international carriers.

By the end of 1929, the LOT Board of Directors, headed by Tadeusz Turbiak, began seeking new opportunities to expand the airline’s routes. The country’s geographical location made it a major hub for east–west and north–south communication in Europe. However, hostile relations with Germany and Soviet Russia effectively closed the east–west direction to Polish aviation for many years. Flights from Warszawa to either Berlin or Moscow were out of the question. LOT’s expansion was only possible to the north and south of the continent.

— To Be Continued —

Your Polonus Lapel Pin . . . Don’t Leave Home Without It!

It’s attractive. It’s unique. It’s a way to show your pride as a member of the Polonus Society.

Visit the Polonus Store on Page 26
for ordering information.





Gems of Polish Philately

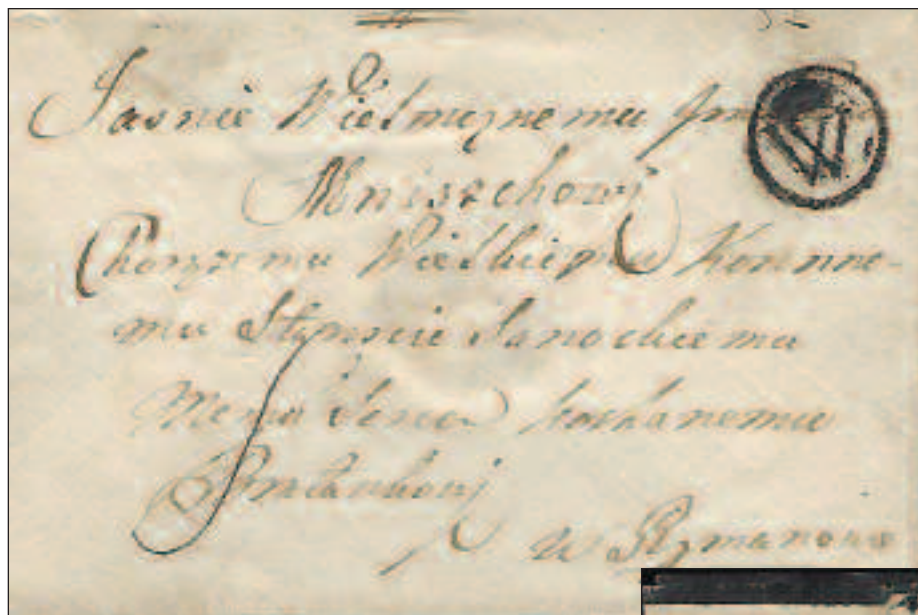


Figure 1

First Postmarks of Warsaw

by Dr. James Mazepa

One of the most difficult yet most rewarding areas of Polish philately is collecting postmarks up to the time Poland disappeared from the map of Europe after the third partition in 1794.

The first marks on Polish letters indicating their origin appeared early in the 1700s. These were handwritten notations, such as "na poczta Lwowska"

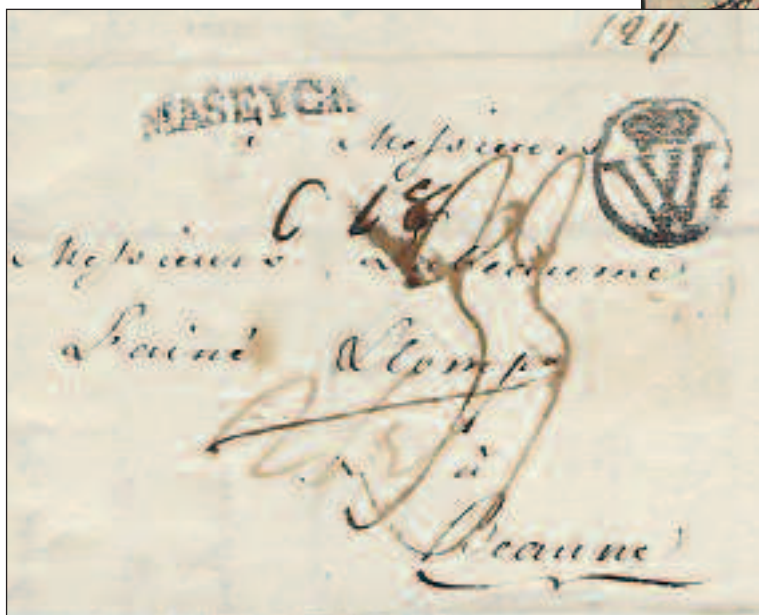


Figure 2

known from 1714 and "na poczta Warszawska," recorded in 1721. The oldest postmarks are wax seals which were introduced about 1760. They usually had the town name in Latin and a crown and posthorn. There are many different varieties and sizes of these seals and they can be found in black and red.

The first inked postmarks were based on the design of the wax seals. The earliest recorded inked postmark is from Zamość in 1768. Warsaw began using inked postmarks in 1778 and had three types in use up to 1794.

Type One is a crown and "W" in a 17mm circle (Figure 1). It is known from 1778 to



Figure 3

1787. Type Two is a crown and "W" in a 19mm circle (Figure 2) and is known from 1783 to 1787. Type Three is a "W" without a circle (Figure 3) and is recorded between 1778 and 1794.

The Type Three letter shown is interesting because it is a "mourning letter." These letters have a black border (seen at the top of this folded letter) and were sent to announce the death of someone. It is one of the earliest recorded "mourning letters."

German Propaganda Against “The Polish Corridor” in 1931

by Dr. Stanley R. Sandler

(Reprinted from the May 2014 American Philatelist)



Germany's propaganda against the Polish presence in Danzig and neighboring Gdynia began before Hitler and the Nazi regime came to power. In 1933 Hitler appointed Joseph Goebbels as the head of the Third Reich's Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. One of its goals was to communicate the unfair establishment of the Free State of Danzig (German: *Freie Stadt Danzig*) by the League of Nations at the conclusion of World War I.¹⁻³

The League's 1920 decision was following the advice of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson to give Poland access to the Baltic Sea,^{4,5} which it needed to carry out its trade with the rest of the world and to import its needed goods. However, in doing so it created a corridor that divided East and West Prussia. Germany felt that it was being punished by this major land interruption, in addition to the heavy burden of reparations levied after World War I. This was a sore point that led to severe conflicts with the Polish authorities at the Port of Danzig from 1920–1939. In order to ease the situation, Poland built a new port at Gdynia which was a short distance from Danzig.

Germany felt that it was essential to wage a propaganda campaign in order to convince the major world powers that the establishment of the Free State of Danzig had been an unfair decision. In addition, Poland's newly built Port of Gdynia was having a great impact on the economic viability of the Port of Danzig.



Shown are photo copies of the front and reverse side of a rare propaganda picture postcard that was postmarked June 1931. It was mailed from Koenigsberg (a major city in East Prussia and a short distance from Danzig) to Heidelberg, Germany and describes the severe economic impact of the Port of Gdynia on the existing Port of Danzig. This postcard was used before the Nazis took control of Germany and it illustrates the bad feelings that Germany had for Poland from the beginning.

The front side of the postcard has a printed message describing the contents and intent of the card: *Danzigs Kampf um Recht und Leben* ("Danzig's Struggle for Jus-

Front and back of a rare propaganda postcard mailed from Koenigsberg to Heidelberg in June 1931.

tice and Survival" or "Danzig's Struggle for its Right to Exist"). It also has the German stamp, Scott 370 which is an 8-pfennig dark green with the picture of President Friedrich Ebert along with a postmark from Koenigsberg of June 1931.

On the reverse side of the postcard (*Bild* or "picture" side), the caption reads: *Polens Korridorhafen Gdingen=der-Würger Danzigs* ("Poland's Corridor Port Gdynia, the Strangler [or destroyer] of Danzig's port"). The picture side also shows six detailed charts that illustrate, by means of shipping data, the severe economic impact that the Port of Gdynia had on the Port of Danzig over the period from 1923–1930 in the case of various imports or exports. It also mentions the unhappy position of Germany as result of the decision of the League of Nations to give Poland what became known as the Polish Corridor and thereby access to the Baltic Sea via the Port of Danzig.

This German propaganda postcard was one of many types of German propaganda that was printed and mailed at that time and later.^{6,7}

The inability of Germany and Poland to reconcile their differences, and Hitler's strong interest in recovering German territory lost after World War I, eventually led to Germany's invasion of Danzig on September 1, 1939 and the start of World War II.^{8,9}

Acknowledgment

I would like to acknowledge the philatelic help of Richard Pyznar, a well-known dealer of German stamps, and an APS stamp expertizer, for proofreading this manuscript and for his useful comments.

Endnotes

1. U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, "Nazi Propaganda," at www.ushmm.org.
2. R. L. Bytwerk, *Bending Spines: The Propaganda of Nazi Germany and the German Democratic Republic* (E. Lansing, MI: Michigan State University Press, 2004).
3. R. L. Bytwerk, *Landmark Speeches of National Socialism* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2008).
4. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1950), Vol. 7, "Danzig," pp. 46–48.
5. J. D. Morrow, *The Peace Settlement in the German Polish Borderlands* (London: Oxford University Press, 1936).
6. W. Bohne, "The American Corridor," *German Postal Specialist*, Vol. 30, No. 6, Whole No. 311 (June 1979): 238–239.
7. A. R. Jordan, "The American Corridor," *German Postal Specialist*, Vol. 34, No. 12, Whole No. 365 (December 1983): 489.
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9. S. R. Sandler, "The Story Behind an 1898 Picture Postcard from Danzig (Gdansk, Poland)," *The American Philatelist*, Vol. 127, No. 7 (July 2013): 652–654.

The Author

Dr. Stanley R. Sandler is the president of the Haver-town Stamp Club with a strong interest in U.S. Early Flight & Air Mail, Poland, Danzig (now Gdansk, Poland), and in Worldwide Fakes & Forgeries. He is a member of the APS and the Polonus Philatelic Society.

It Was 75 Years Ago . . .

The Polonus Philatelic Society held its first POLPEX exhibition on January 24–25–26, 1940 in Chicago and issued the first commemorative souvenir sheets.



This first souvenir sheets measures 3" x 3½" on white gummed paper, one perf 12 and one imperf with a red on white background. The sheet portrays a winged Polish Hussar on a charging horse in full battle attire.

The Hussars were famous in the history of Poland for their exploits, notably during 1683 when under King Jan Sobieski they stopped the Turks at the gates to Vienna, a feat that changed the course of European history.

This set was the only one of the annual POLPEX souvenir sheets that followed not to have a Poland stamp in the design. There were 2,000 sets issued and the Polonus Store (see page 26) has a limited supply for sale. This is a very scarce collectible and available on a "first come – first served" basis.

Production Flaws and Defects of the 1924 Arms of Poland ‘Orzeł’ Issue

Inking and Printing Flaws (Part 1 of 3)

by Dr. Edwin J. Andrews

Following World War I, Poland experienced increasing inflation and the government intended to introduce a new currency based on the value of gold. Planning for an issue of stamps based on the envisioned new currency began in 1918 with a contest for the best design. Edmund Bartłomiejczyk (1885-1950), a well-known Polish poster artist and faculty member at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute, won first- and second-level prizes for five of his designs [1,2]. However, these designs were never adopted, as the Ministry of Finance failed in its efforts to stabilize the economy so a new currency could be introduced.

By February 1924, Prime Minister Władysław Grabski led the necessary reforms to stabilize the economy and the release of a new currency could proceed. New designs were again solicited for the proposed stamp issue but the designer chosen has never been positively identified. Many believe it was Edward Trojanowski, then a professor at the School of Fine Arts in Kraków. His earlier eagle design was chosen for the 1922 issue and he also was the designer of the 1924 postage due issue. Proofs of the new currency issue were produced in various colors for review and approval of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Proof of accepted design for the 1924 issue. Proofs were printed in a variety of ways [4] one of which is shown. Imperforate vertical pair of 30 groszy and 2 grosze designs divided by a large empty field, without gum [certified].



The stamps were to be released on May 1, 1924 coincident with new postal rates reflecting the new złoty (gold) currency. The stamps remained in production from 1924 to 1933 when the design was withdrawn. Over the nine years of production, many of the zinc plates used experienced varying degrees of wear or damage. These, in turn, resulted in a number of printing and plate flaws, many of which have been reported [2,3,4].

In my pursuit of preparing a specialized exhibit on the 1924 gold currency issue I was fortunate to have ob-

tained collections and material from previous students of this issue including a portion of Colonel R. N. W. Larking's collection. In the process of studying these stamps I found more and more flaws that had not been reported. Accordingly, this article will provide details of new findings regarding the production faults of this issue. Three separate categories will cover inking flaws, printing flaws and plate flaws, terms I have assigned for these defects.

Inking Flaws

Following are examples of various inking flaws created either from overzealous application of ink, faulty wiping of the plate or inadequate cleaning of plates between production runs.

Excess Inking of Letters and Eagle's Crown

The crown of the left-facing eagle was quite distinct in the proofs and early printings but plate wear and excess inking often caused partial or complete obliteration of this design element. **Figure 2** shows the normal appearance of the crown on a 30 groszy stamp. **Figures 3 and 4** show near obliteration of the crown resulting from overinking, along with closed loops on letters and the joining of



Figure 2
Normal appearance of the crown element of the design



Figure 3
Near obliteration of the crown image from overinking. Note also the closed letters "CZ" of POCZTA and the filled space between the upper frame lines, all from excess ink.

frame lines. **Figure 5** shows several other stamps of different denominations with crown obliterations.

Excess inking can also cause fusion of letters when they are proximate. This might be a simple case of overinking but also is influenced by surface tension, where letters close to-



Figure 4
Bottom of the stamp in Figure 3 showing additional letters with closed loops resulting from excess ink.

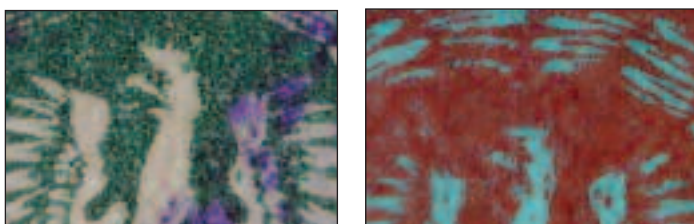


Figure 5
Obliteration of the crown on 5 groszy (left) and 15 groszy (right) stamps.

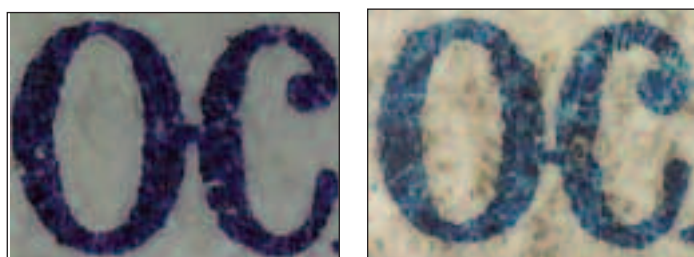


Figure 6
Cohesion of the "OC" letters of POCZTA.



Figure 7
Similar cohesion of the "OC" letters of POCZTA. Notice also the smudged appearance of the "Z."

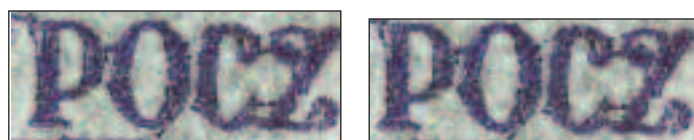


Figure 8
Smudged appearance connecting several letters in POCZTA. This effect could be the result of over-inking combined with inadequate wiping of the plate between printing runs.

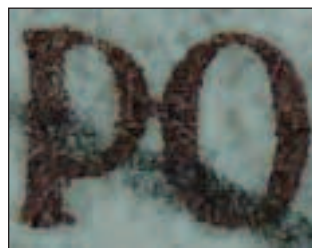


Figure 9
Cohesion of the "PO" of POLSKA.

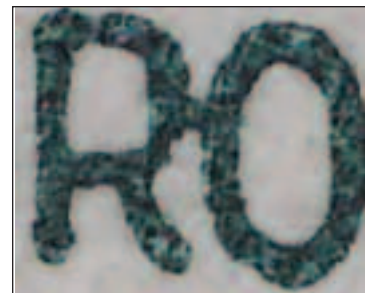


Figure 10
A commonly seen cohesion of letters in GROSZY.

gether provide enough of a charge effect that cohesion of the ink occurs. This is most commonly seen in the "OC" of POCZTA and the "PO" of POLSKA. **Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9** show examples of these cohered letters.

A fairly common cohesion occurs in the letters of GROSZY as shown in **Figure 10**; I have seen this on several different stamp denominations.

Connected Frame Lines

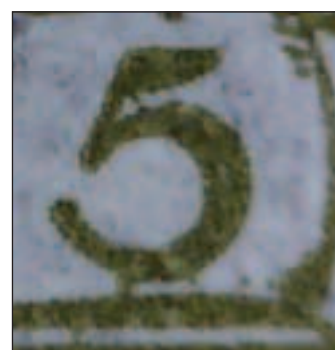
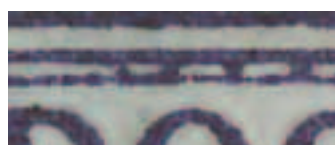


Figure 11
Ink spur joining the numeral "5" to the adjacent frame line.

Excess inking can also cause cohesion of the space between frame lines as shown earlier in **Figure 3**. This can create "spurs" between elements of the design and the adjacent frame lines (**Figure 11**) or a stippling effect where frame lines are joined by broken lines of ink (**Figure 12**).

Figure 12 (below)
Ink lines creating a stippled appearance between frame lines.



Ink Dots and Blobs

Ink dots and blobs are fragments of congealed ink that adhere to some elements of the design. **Figures 13 and 14** show examples.

Things are always more fun when they're shared.

Invite a friend to join Polonus.

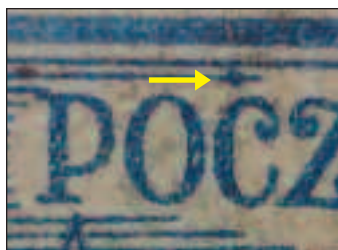


Figure 13
Ink dots in shading lines.

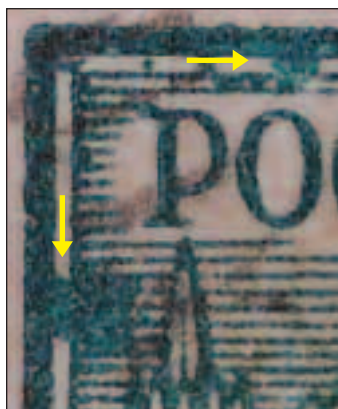


Figure 14
Ink blobs in shading and frame lines.

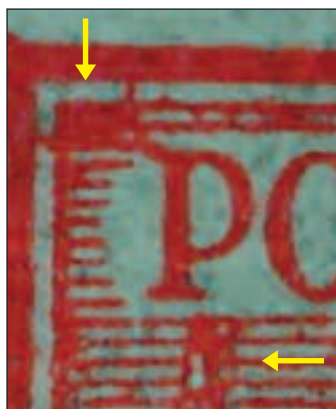


Figure 15
Slight double transfer up of POCTZA POLSKA on a 15 groszy stamp.



Figure 16 (left)
Slight double transfer left of the left outer frame line on a 15 groszy stamp.



Figure 17
Overall DT to left and up clearly showing the double image in the right margin of a 15 groszy stamp.



Figure 18
Double transfer of the bottom outer frame line on a 40 groszy stamp.

Printing Flaws

Double Transfers

Double transfers (DT) have not been previously reported for stamps of this issue. **Figure 15** shows a slight upward DT of POCTZA POLSKA on a 15 groszy stamp. A black and white image has been provided to better see this slight shift in design. **Figure 16** shows a slight DT to the left of the left outer frame line, again on a 15 groszy stamp. **Figure 17** is a dramatic overall DT to the right and up, clearly showing the reproduced image in the right margin of a 15 groszy stamp. **Figure 18** is a 40 groszy stamp with a clear DT of the bottom outer frame line.

Set-Off Transfers

Set-off transfers occur when wet sheets are stacked together and the wet ink from a bottom sheet transfers to the ungummed side of the sheet stacked over it. The transferred image is then evident on the back (gummed) side of the stamp.

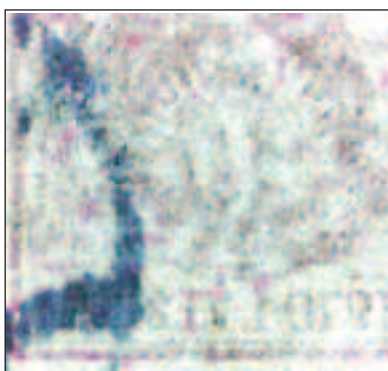


Figure 19
Back side of a 50 groszy stamp showing a typical set-off transfer of ink from a wet sheet. These are generally only partial transfers as opposed to full reverse images.



Figure 20
Fingerprint impression across the GROSZY tablet on a 50 groszy stamp.

Dues are due! Have you sent yours?

Fingerprints

Various types of smudges also occur from mishandling of wet sheets. Occasionally a fingerprint impression can be found such as shown in **Figure 20**.

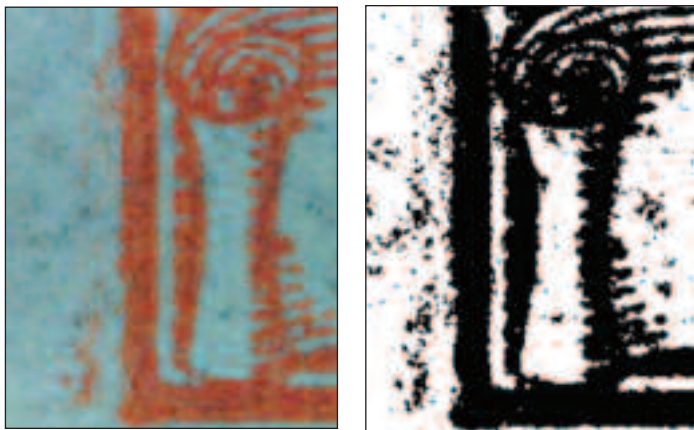


Figure 21

Kiss impression of the left scroll on a 1 grosz stamp. The black and white image more clearly shows the scroll transfer in the left margin.

Kiss Impression

A kiss impression is a rare finding and results from wet ink being transferred to another part of the stamp generally by an object or finger. **Figure 21** shows a kiss impression of the left scroll on a 1 grosz stamp.

Debris on the Plate

Debris on the plate is a fairly common finding in all denominations. These are generally the result of hair or threads from the wiping cloth being left on the plate. The debris is often wet and not miscible with the ink, resulting in a

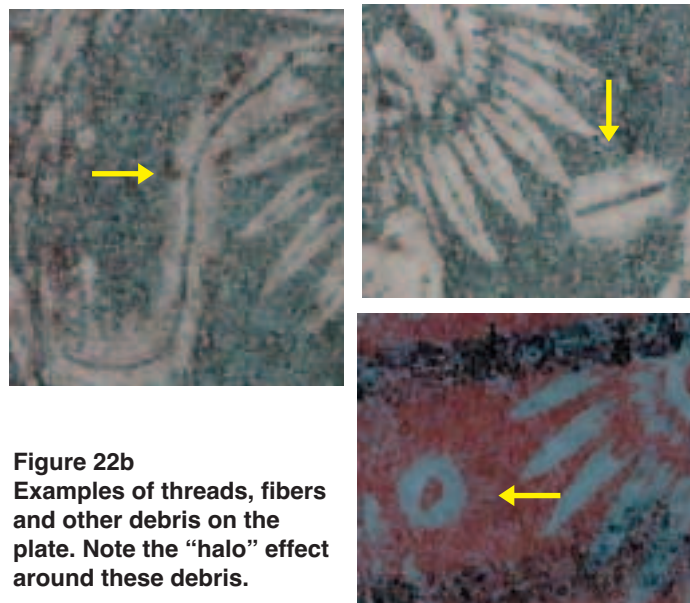


Figure 22b
Examples of threads, fibers and other debris on the plate. Note the "halo" effect around these debris.

halo effect where the water in the debris has repelled the oils in the ink surrounding it. In other reports these fibers have been referred to erroneously as plate scratches or simply "spots" [2]; examples are shown in **Figures 22a and 22b**.

— To Be Continued —

Part 2: Plate Flaws on the 1 - 5 Grosz Stamps

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- [1] Larking, R.N.W., Poland. *The Postal Issues During and after the Great War. XV. New Currency Issues 1924-29*. *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, Feb. 1931, pp. 92-93.
- [2] Laskiewicz, A. and Mikułski, Z., *Polskie Znaki Pocztowe, Biuro Wydawniczo-Propagandowe "Ruch," Warsaw, 1960, Tom I*, pp. 220-225.
- [3] Negus, R., *Polish Definitive Issues 1920-1925*, *European Philatelic Library*, Kwiatkowski & Crimlisk, Edinburgh & Finley, Great Britain, 1959, pp. 7-20.
- [4] Fischer, Andrzej, *Katalog Polskich Znaków Pocztowych*, 2009, Tom 1, p. 66.

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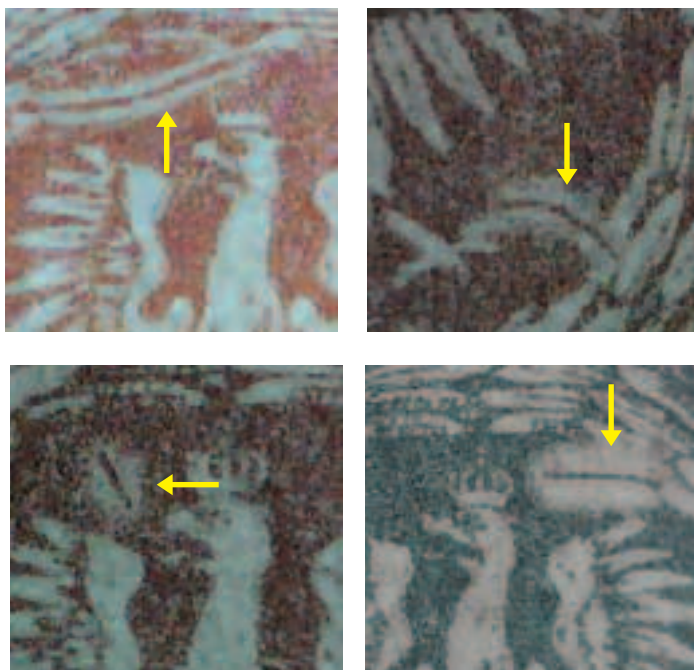


Figure 22a

An American Philatelic Connection to the November Insurrection

by John P. Dunn and Michał Mydłowski

"Poles! The hour of payback has come! Today we must win or die!"¹ These words from Warsaw on the evening of November 29, 1830, brought thousands of soldiers, college students and workers to fight Russian troops supporting a 15-year forced marriage between the Congress Kingdom of Poland and House Romanov. This was the "November Evening."

The Russian garrison went home in a week. What next? Neither side would compromise and the city revolt morphed into a full-scale war known as the November Insurrection.

For nearly a year, Polish and Russian armies fought the largest European land battles between the Napoleonic and Crimean wars. The struggle concluded with the Russian capture of Warsaw on September 8, 1831.²

The November Insurrection [Powstanie listopadowe] ended in military defeat, but simultaneously enshrined another generation of patriots fighting for the rebirth of Poland. These men and women picked up the 1794 banners of Tadeusz Kościuszko and, by their stalwart actions, passed them along to a new generation. Independence finally came in 1918, along with powerful memories of ancestors who struggled against the odds and provided inspiration to continue a century-plus struggle.

Philatelists are familiar with the story of 1830-1831. This is one of the few historical themes that continue from issues of the Second Republic through the Communist regime of 1944-1989 and into the current Third Republic.³

Stamps issued by the Second Republic were going through a transitional stage during the mid-1920s. As the state recovered from the nine years of war between 1914-1922, revenue was available to purchase better printing machinery and paper.⁴ An example of this upgrade



Figure 1



Figure 2

is the three-stamp set honoring General Dr. Karol Kaczkowski, chief physician to the revolutionary army in 1831 (Fisher 230-32)⁵ (Figure 1). A year later Józef Bem, rocketeer and revolutionary, was honored with a stamp (Figure 2). Bem was the most internationally famous mid-nineteenth century Polish rebel leader. Respected across western Europe and America, he was also an im-

portant player in the 1848 Hungarian uprising. He was so important that when another generation of Magyars embraced revolution in 1956, they started under the Bem statue in Budapest.

To commemorate the centennial of the November Insurrection in 1930-1931, Poland produced numerous mementos, ranging from coins and medals to plates, posters and telegraph forms. The Polish Post Office released four stamps depicting soldiers guarding an eagle, inscribed "Iganie" plus "Olszyńska Grochowska." These honored major Polish victories over larger Russian armies (Fisher 246-249) (Figure 3). More soldiers show up in 1938, on Fisher 320, marching towards the enemy while taking casualties (Figure 4).



Figure 3



Figure 4

Far too many Polish casualties occurred from 1939-1945. Stamps then focused on current heroes. Despite their herculean efforts, Poland came under Stalin's rule. His Lublin Poles, who morphed into the so-called "People's Republic," worked long and hard to redirect Polish history into



Figure 5

appropriate channels." Fighting Russians did not play as well after 1944, but since the heroes of 1830-1831 were revolutionary, and struggling against Tsardom, they fit where a Piłsudski did not. As a result, collectors can enjoy Fisher 387, which recreated the start of the uprising, as soldiers and a nattily dressed civilian prepare for the November Evening (Figure 5).

Three years later, Henryk Dembiński and Józef Bem come together to commemorate Polish participation in the 1848 "Spring of Nations" (Figure 6). Both got their revolutionary start fighting Russians in 1831 and were doing the same with the Hungarians in 1848. Bem reappears on Fisher 491 for the 100th anniversary of his death (Figure 7) while Fisher



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

2080 depicts an ułan, uniformed like the dashing cavalymen who won the battle of Stoczek (February 14, 1831) (Figure 8). Even more dramatic, Fisher 2572 reproduces Wojciech Kossak's famous painting of the Fourth Infantry, the "Czwartacy,"

holding the Alder Woods at Olszówka Grochowska (February 25) (Figure 9).

The Third Republic issued a 1994 stamp to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Bem's birthday (Figure 10). So far, he is the 1831 hero with the largest total stamp count. The writers, however, are certain, that as we get closer to the bicentennial, more stamps will connect us to the November Insurrection. Is it possible there will be some commemoration by the American post office? This might seem unlikely, yet there is a mysterious label from 1930 that argues to the contrary.



Figure 10

America featured a burst of "Polishness" in the early 1930s. Father John Suchas started the Wilson Mound in Blossburg, Pennsylvania and veterans merged to form the Polish Legion, while the United States and Poland elevated their diplomatic status to the ambassadorial level. The U.S. post office acknowledged this period with commemoratives depicting the "heroes of two nations:" Casimir Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko.⁷

A lesser known hero of two nations appears on a 1930 label (Figure 11). Dr. Paul F. Eve (1806-1877), born in Georgia, an early graduate of the Medical College of Augusta and promi-



Figure 11

nent 19th century surgeon, was the only native-born American to serve with Polish forces during the Insurrection. Eve was an American-type: proud, adventurous and an unabashed proponent of republicanism. Like many ambitious surgeons, he traveled to Europe for advanced medical training in 1829 and was in Paris when news of the November Insurrection spread westward. Eve later noted that as a Georgian, he was very familiar with the death of Casimir Pulaski at Savannah. When Lafayette formed a medical detachment to join the rebel army, Eve was one of the first volunteers. He served in Warsaw and on the front lines, until defeat led to internment in Prussia.

Eve returned to America in 1832, meeting President Jackson to present a long report on Poland. He later served with American forces during the Mexican War, became Surgeon-General for the Confederate Army of Tennessee and president of the American Medical Association. Eve's interesting career needs more research, such as details on his service in Poland, along with identification of the "golden cross" he claimed was awarded for service with the rebel army (Virtuti Militari?). And what about that label? Who produced it? Why was it issued? Does it connect to the 1931 unveiling of the Eve Monument in Augusta, Georgia?



Figure 12

Polonus member Dr. Ronald Wolosewicz, who inherited an Eve label from his father's extensive collection, argues it was produced in Poland. A 1930 photo in Warsaw's *Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe* shows U.S. Ambassador John Willys attending the unveiling of a bronze plaque honoring Eve in Warsaw. The plaque did not survive the 1944 Ger-



Figure 13

man destruction of Warsaw, but this photo clearly shows a portrait similar to the Eve label (Figures 12 and 13). In addition, Wiktor Podoski, First Secretary for the Polish Embassy, who attended an unveiling of the Eve Monument in Augusta, displayed an exhibit of the labels and told reporters they were made in Poland. Wolosewicz thinks more details for our mysterious label might be found with the records of the Polish Medical and Dental Association, in Orchard Lake, Michigan. The P.M.D.A. financed the Eve Memorial. Who paid to print the labels, which Podoski said were to be used "like Christmas seals."⁸

The authors intend to dig deeper into the origins of the Eve label, but what about the bigger picture? In 15 years, Poland celebrates the bicentennial of the November Insurrection. How about working to obtain a U.S. postage stamp commemorating both the uprising and our only American participant? Can Polonus members spearhead an effort to connect like-minded folks to support a philatelic tribute to the November Insurrection and Dr. Eve?

If anyone can contribute to solving the mystery surrounding the Eve label or are interested in contributing to an effort to obtain an U.S. postage stamp (and possibly a joint issue with Poland) commemorating American support during the November 1830 Insurrection, please contact John Dunn at jdunn@valdosta.edu.

[Special thanks to Dr. Ronald Wolosewicz, Polonus President Robert Ogrodnik and Ms. Ann Sherman, who provided advice, editorial assistance and data.]

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¹Piotr Wysocki: *Pamiętnik Piotra Wysockiego*. ed. Danuta Hanna Grasiiewicz (Warszawa: Redakcja Wydawnictw Wojskowej Akademii Technicznej, 2006), pp. 35-36.

²While a vast bibliography of works exist in Polish, R. F. Leslie, *Polish Politics and the Revolution of 1830* (1956) is still the standard English language account.

³Along with a hard copy of Fisher, good Polish stamp data is on the electronic site, katalogznaczkow.net
<<http://katalogznaczkow.net/index.php?pokaz=znaczkiznaczkiz>>, and searchable by topic.

⁴Useful article on upgrading printing and paper quality of Polish stamps, see Andrzej Ambroziewicz, "Zabezpieczenia polskich znaczków,"
<http://www.pwpw.pl/kwartalnik_archiwum.html?id=15&mag-Cid=106>

⁵The official legislation for these stamps is online, see
<http://g.ekspert.infor.pl/pl_dane/akty_pdf/DZU/1927/43/385.pdf>.

⁶Some neat Solidarity labels are described and depicted on "Powstanie Listopadowe na znaczkach Solidarności,"
<<http://wielka-solidarnosc.pl/?p=4470>>.

⁷For an interesting article on Polish efforts to get Pulaski and Kosciuszko honored on U.S. stamps, visit the website: <http://www.stampingamericanmemory.org/shaping-national-identity-with-commemoratives-in-1920s-1930s/revolutionary-heroes-from-poland/>.

⁸"Plans Made to Honor Polish Patriot Here," The Augusta Chronicle, 8 March 1931: 3.

It Was 50 Years Ago . . .

The 25th Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Polonus Philatelic Society (POLPEX 1965) was held March 5, 6 and 7 at the Polish Museum of America, 984 Milwaukee Avenue, in Chicago.

The theme of the event was Nicolaus Copernicus, honored as the Father of Modern Astronomy.

A pair of souvenir sheets were issued—March 5, the opening day of the show. The sheet's design is a reproduction of Poland stamp Sc #672 / Fi #765 with a background of the solar system as perceived by Copernicus. The sheets have the same design but differ by color.



Included in the set is a descriptive folder providing a brief biographical sketch and record of accomplishments.

There were 2,000 sets issued and the Polonus Store has approximately 100 left for sale (see page 26). It is recommended that sets be purchased now as the topical demand is expected to deplete the inventory.

It's Free!

Members have the opportunity to post member-to-member ads **free of charge**. Limit of 500 characters, defined as a letter, space, number of punctuation mark. Member name and address is not included in the count.

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Letters to Mrs. Bardziłowska

by Jan Niebrzydowski



Figure 1

I know many people who collect Polish Field Post Offices from World War II and they all have cards and letters written to Mrs. Stefania Bardziłowska. All the letters I am aware of were written out of genuine need and not for philatelic purposes.

For 15 years after the war Mrs. Bardziłowska continued to provide support to displaced Poles in civilian refugee camps in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. She also sent aid packages to Poland with articles of clothing and hygiene and even essentials for sewing, such as needles and thread. She personally sponsored or found sponsors for many Poles who were unable to return to their

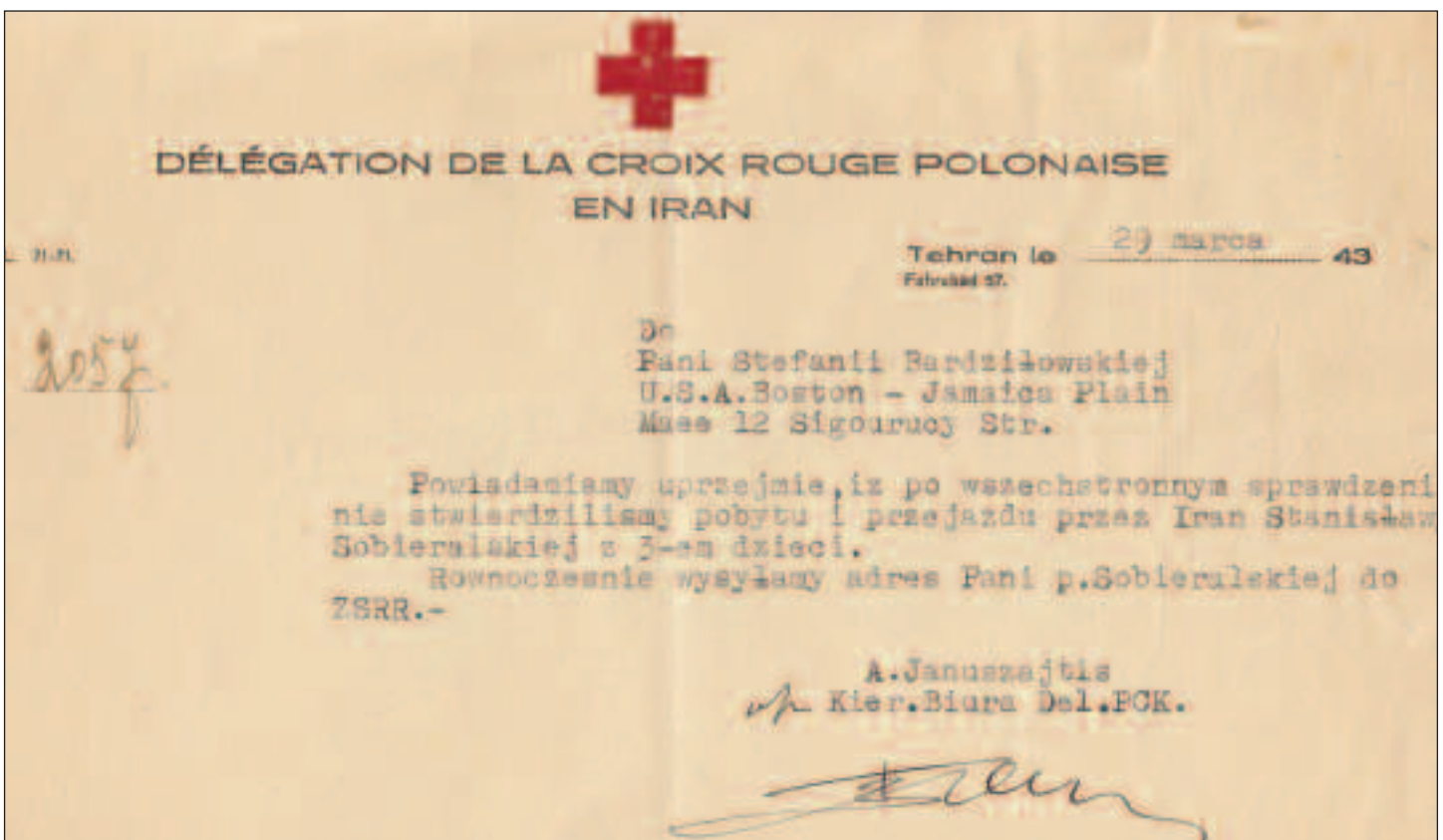


Figure 2

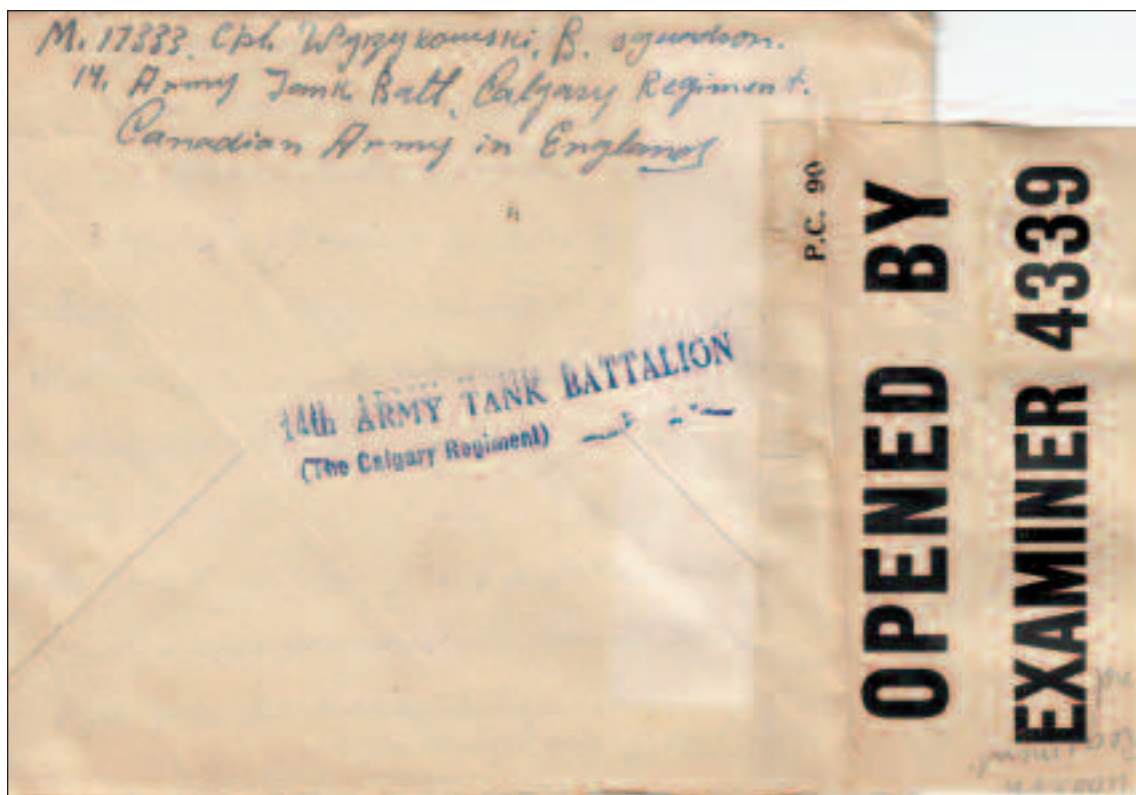


Figure 3

home country from temporary residence in West Germany or Great Britain. She helped them find work and worked tirelessly to help them settle in the United States. She was supported in this work by her two daughters, Marysia and Zosia, but exhaustion took its toll and she suffered two car accidents.

Several thousand letters of thanks, comprising 26 volumes archived at the Józef Piłsudski Institute in New York, bear witness to her generosity. I am sure scholars will, some day, write a doctoral theses or a book about her work. These letters provide a unique insight into the real history of Poles in World War II. They teach us the real history of Poland for that period, a history which has all too often been the subject of misrepresentation or outright falsification in publications and the international media. It has been a source of great personal satisfaction, that over the past four years, I

have been able to publish Mrs. Bardziłowska's correspondence in the *Polonus Bulletin*.

Most of the letters written to her begin with the words "Dear Mother" and so I would also like, on my own behalf and in the name of my fellow collectors, to thank you "Dear Mother" for all those letters which are the pride of our collections. This article brings to an end this wonderful and unique story. My next articles will be concerned with Polish history and philately over the last 250 years. Below are descriptions of eight letters written to Mrs.

Bardziłowska:

Figure 1 shows a registered postcard from a Polish woman deported to Jaszkar Ola in Marijska region (oblast) in the USSR dated November 25, 1941. The sender, who



Figure 4



Figure 5
finds herself destitute, requests financial assistance from Mrs. Bardzilowska.

Figure 2 is a letter from the Polish Red Cross office in Teheran dated March 29, 1943 informing Mrs. Bardzilowska that a Polish woman, S. Sobierajska, who had been deported to the USSR with three of her children, was not among the civilians evacuated to Iran with the Polish Army under the command of General Władysław Anders.

Figure 3 is a letter dated March 3, 1943 from a Polish serviceman with the 14th Army Tank Battalion of the Calgary Regiment stationed in Britain asking Mrs. Bardzilowska for Polish newspapers. It was opened and then resealed with Censor's tape (Opened by Examiner 4339).

Figure 4 is a registered letter from a Polish internee in Camp Buren in Switzerland written on December 12, 1940 and paid for with 60c postage. It bears a trilingual censor's label (*Ouvert Censure Militaire*). The sender, W. Szymczyk, writes that this was his second internment following his escape from a camp in Hungary in 1939. He crossed the Hungarian-Yugoslav border and made his way to France where he joined the Pol-

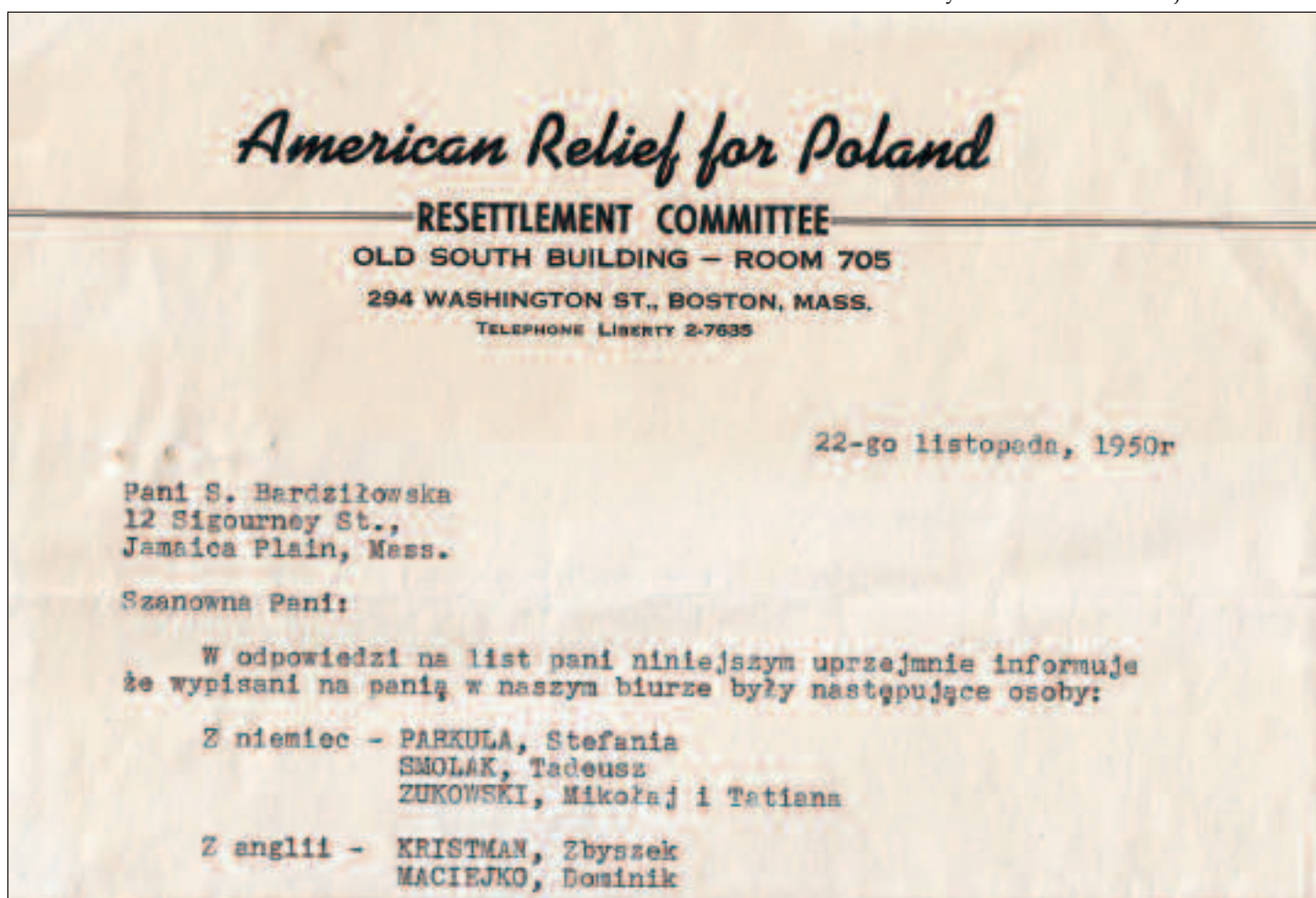


Figure 6



Figure 7

ish Army. After the fall of France he crossed the French-Swiss border and was interned in Camp Buren.

Figure 5, sent November 5, 1948, from Irambo in Tanganyika, is a letter from Marian Konieczkowski, a Polish missionary priest in Africa. He writes that the letters addressed to him take many months, sometimes an entire year, to reach him and that living and working conditions in Africa are very hard.

Figure 6 is a letter sent by the American Relief in Poland Committee in Boston, dated November 22,



Figure 8

1950. It concerns four Poles from Germany and two from Britain who requested help with immigration to the United States.

Figure 7 is a registered letter from Zielonka near Warsaw dated May 18, 1948. The sender writes of her desperate situation and pleads for parcels containing clothing, soap and washing powder since these basic articles were in very short supply. This letter was received in New York on May 21, 1948, less than four days after it was sent.

Figure 8 is a letter from a Polish soldier, who had served under General Anders, sent from Brisbane on July 28, 1949. He had immigrated to Australia in order to escape Communist rule in Poland. In spite of working very hard in a steel plant he was glad to be free at last but was worried about a strike which started only a month after he had begun work and hoped that the labor dispute might soon be resolved.



2015 Dues Reminder

Notices were mailed on December 11, 2014 with a request to pay the 2015 dues prior March 31. If you have already remitted your payment, thank you for your prompt response. If not, please do so immediately as this will save us time and follow-up expense.

Remember there are two ways to pay your dues:

1. Mail to: Polonus, P.O. Box 60438, Rossford, OH 43460 OR
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The Key to Polonus I.P.

by Bob Ogrodnik

The most valuable benefit Polonus offers its members is access to its I.P. or Intellectual Property, a legal term meaning a product of the human intellect that the law protects from unauthorized use by others. In our case, the product of human intellect is the philatelic knowledge shared in the countless number of Bulletin articles over the past 75 years.

In the Sept.-Oct. 1984 issue of the *Bulletin*, the following appeared on the front page: **BULLETIN INDEX PUBLISHED!** *A major event in Polish philately has occurred – the publication of “The Index of the Bulletin of the Polish Philatelic Society and Polonus Magazine.” For the first time in the 45 year history of the Polonus Society, members have a complete index to the first 401 issues (1940-83) of the Bulletin. Until now the back issues of the Bulletin have been like a treasure room without a key. Now members have the key to unlock over 40 years of cumulative wisdom.*

This index (cover pictured below) was the result of the tireless efforts of Marion Dudek of California, who spent more than a year reading each and every issue of the *Bul-*

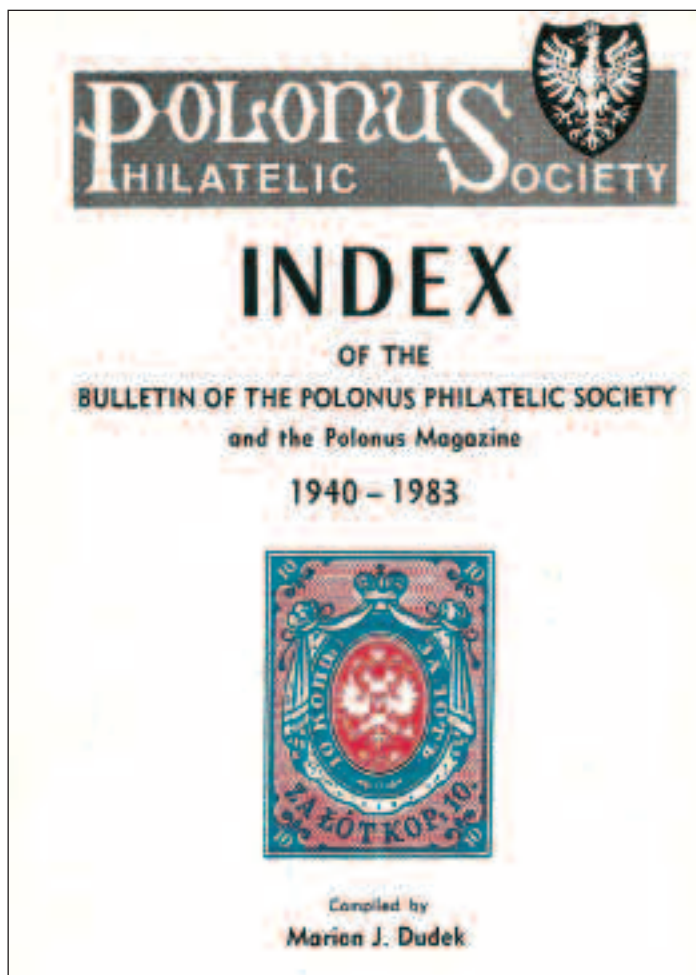
letin. Working at times up to 12 hours a day on this book, constant writing and rewriting, making trips to Chicago to consult with other Polonus members, making numerous telephone calls and continuously working with the printers, Dudek has produced one of the finest reference indexes available to all philatelists and the most comprehensive index available to Polish philatelists. Mr. Dudek received the highest commendation and praise from the Polonus Philatelic Society for this accomplishment.

The index has 192 pages and is bound in an attractive card cover, featuring a beautiful Poland #1, the premier stamp of Polish philately. The work comprises eight chapters. Chapter 1 contains some general information, lists the editors of the *Bulletin* and offers a table of issues by number, month and year.

The heart of the Index is contained in chapters 2, 3 and 4. Chapter 2 is the “Subject Index,” which begins with an explanation of the layout and how to use the Index, absolutely necessary reading for the user. Chapter 3 indexes all the *Bulletins* by authors of the articles and Chapter 4 indexes all articles by Scott catalog numbers of the stamps discussed. The remaining four chapters tie together topics not directly discussed in the previous chapters, such as a list of all covers pictured in the *Bulletin*, a list of POLPEX exhibitions and the winners, etc.

The good news today is we discovered 50 copies from the original printing and we are offering them to members for \$10 plus \$2.69 for shipping to any destination in the USA (\$4 for Canada and \$6 for the rest of world). Price to non-members is \$15 plus \$2.69 for shipping to any destination in the USA (\$4 for Canada and \$6 for rest of world).

I have a complete set of *Bulletins* and the “hunt and peck” approach to research is literally “for the birds.” The Index is the key to unlock the tremendous potential in I.P. stored in the *Polonus Bulletins*. Every Polonus member should have an Index and become skilled at using it. Don’t delay . . . send in your order to: John P. Dunn, History – VSU, 1500 N. Patterson Street, Valdosta, GA 31698, with payment to: Polonus Philatelic Society.



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From the Library Liaison

by Robin Gates Elliott

In my first column as the Polonus Library Liaison (*Polonus Bulletin* #553), I explained how to access the holdings of the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL) by using the on-line Philatelic Union Catalog (PUC). In my most recent column (*Polonus Bulletin* # 557), I described the APRL's holdings and how they relate to Polish philately. In this column I am going to build on the information from those two columns and explain specifically how to search the APRL's holdings on Polish philately by going online and using the PUC.

Getting Started: To access the PUC

1. Go to the APRL website: www.stamplib.org. This will take you to the Home Page.

2. The left-hand side of the Home Page has a column entitled "Services." Look under "Library" and click on the entry "Online Catalog." This takes you to the PUC.

Filling in the blanks (in reverse order):

1. **All Libraries and Indexes:** The bottom entry is a drop-down box which lists the library codes for all of the libraries whose holdings are included in the PUC.

To search the holdings of a specific library, click on the code for that library. For example, to search the holdings of the APRL, select the code "APRL." To search the holdings of all of the libraries simultaneously, click on the entry "All Libraries and Indexes." A key to the codes is located in the column on the right-hand side of the page.

2. **Record Type:** The middle blank specifies "Record Type." "Record Type" is library terminology for type of publication, such as book, journal, auction catalog or exhibit. For a complete list of the record types recognized by the PUC, click on the entry "about record types," located in the parentheses after the heading "Record Type." Please note:

a. Not all libraries use all of the record types listed. Check the list for the record types used by the APRL.

b. Be careful to spell the record type exactly as it is listed: e.g., "catalog," not "catalogue."

c. Any Word(s): For the purposes here, "Any Word" can be a subject heading (broad or narrow), a Library of Congress classification number or an author's name. For additional information, click on the entry "search help," located in parentheses after the heading "Any Word(s)."

Entries: Entries in the PUC contain the following information:

1. Basic bibliographical information
2. Record type: in parentheses in italics following the bibliographical information
3. Call number (if there is one), plus additional information about location in the library if necessary (Reference, Vertical File, Maps, etc.)
4. For additional information, click on the phrase "full display" located under the entry

Searching by Subject: To assess the breadth and depth of the APRL's holdings on Polish philately, start by searching several subject headings, two broad ("Poland" and "Polish") and one narrow ("Polonus Philatelic Society")

1. For "library Code," select "APRL"
2. Leave "Record Type" blank
3. In the space labeled "Any Word(s)," type in "Poland"
4. Hit the "Submit Query" entry
5. To conduct another search, return to the PUC's Home Page and hit the "Reset" button

6. Follow the instructions given above and search the subject headings "Polish," and "Polonus Philatelic Society" one by one

Searching by Library of Congress classification number:

In the APRL books are shelved by subject rather than by author. Books about specific countries or regions are shelved according to the Library of Congress classification for geography: by continent, subdivided by country. The classification numbers for Poland in the geography section start with G6520. For a list of books on Poland shelved in the geography section of the library, truncation is used; and the "magic number" is G652.* Truncation – the use of an asterisk – makes it possible to obtain a list of all of the books on a given subject (in this case, Poland) by using one abbreviated (or truncated) classification number, rather than conducting separate searches for each of the classification numbers for books on Poland.

1. For "Library Code," select "APRL"
2. Leave "Record Type" blank
3. In the space labeled "Any Word(s)," type in "G652*"
4. Hit the "Submit Query" button

Searching by Author's Name: To search for works in the APRL by author, enter the author's name (either last name first or first name first – the PUC will recognize either form) in the "Any Word(s)" blank. Be sure to spell the author's name correctly because the PUC does not recognize misspellings. The search will automatically include works about, as well as by, the author. Try searching for works by (and about) the following authors, using the procedure described above for conducting searches.

1. Stanisław Mikstein, who has been described as "the Nestor of Polish Philately"
2. Aleksander Snieszko, the author who described Mikstein as "the Nestor of Polish Philately." Note that Snieszko's

biography of Mikstein (subtitled *The Nestor of Polish Philately*) is listed under "Mikstein" as well as "Sniezko."

3. See whether the APRL has a copy of the postal history of Poland by Norman Davies, *To and From*, which was reviewed in *Polonus Bulletin* #535 (Summer 2009). (Note: the "Any Word(s)" blank does not work for search by title.) To see whether other philatelic libraries have copies of it, conduct a second search by changing the Library Code from "APRL" to "All Libraries and Indexes."

To become familiar with the PUC, I suggest readers work through the instructions in this column at their computers. In future columns I will explain how to use the PUC to narrow and customize searches for material in the APRL.



Society News

Back Issues Chair Filled

by Bob Ogrodnik

Do you have any idea what it takes to store 75 years worth of *Polonus Bulletins*? Furthermore, what do you do with them when you have them stored and sorted? Well, I am pleased to introduce John Dunn from Valdosta, Georgia.



He's our new Back Issues Chairperson and has the task of storing, promoting, answering inquiries and filling orders for back issues of our *Bulletins* and Index books.

John is a history professor at Valdosta State University and a recent member of *Polonus*. Volunteering for this job has been a big help as we now have an accurate inventory of the back issues and, more important, we have them well organized and stored in a suitable location.

Since John decided to volunteer for this position, we have sold two (2) complete sets of *Bulletins* and a few Index books. Our *Bulletins* have a wealth of information not readily found elsewhere. See my article in this issue on "Intellectual Property" and the price listing below.

Price List for Bulletin Back Issues and Index Books

Effective 14 January 2015

A. Back Issues

- Complete set (#1-557)\$ 300.00 (30.42)
- Individual issues (#1-525) 2.00

- Individual issues (#526-557) 5.00
- Individual pages (per photocopied page)..... 0.75

B. Index Books

- 1940 – 1983 (#1-401) 10.00 (2.69)

Note: Shipping charges () are indicated for domestic shipments. Items without () shipping charges are shipped free. Request quote for shipments outside USA. Send inquiries and orders to: **John Dunn, History – VSU, 1500 N. Patterson St., Valdosta, GA 31698** or via email: jdunn@valdosta.edu

In addition to Back Issues, John has been concentrating his research on the November 29th Uprising in the 1830 Congress Kingdom of Poland. As evidenced by his article about the *American Connection to the November Insurrection*, you will clearly understand the special interest that John has with fellow Georgian, Dr. Paul F. Eve. We congratulate John on this appointment and for his literary contributions to our *Bulletin*.

Menge Strikes Gold in Sarasota

Polonus member Gerard Menge carried gold home from Florida! He was awarded a Gold Medal for his exhibit, *Generalgouvernement Protectorate: Regularly Printed Definitive Issues 1940-1944.* The Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition was held February 5-7.

In addition to the show medal, Gerard won the APS 1940-1980 Medal. Congratulations to Gerard for this philatelic achievement.

Polonus Welcomes New Members

Congratulations to the eight newest members of our society. Please welcome them warmly if you see them.

Roger Nowakowski (#1774)	Thomas Bieniosek (#1777)
3523 Emerald Street	8020 Spieth Road
Philadelphia, PA	Litchfield, OH 44253

Roger Wozniak (#1775)	Robert Kotanchik (#1778)
303 Forest Hill Drive	
Warner Robins, GA 31088	Henry Knizeski (#1779)

Frank Zmorzenski (#1776)	Andrew Katz (#1780)
2954 NE Loquat Lane	1647 Buckingham Rd 995
Jensen Beach, FL 34957	Teaneck, NJ 07666

Stanley Bartnikowski (#1781)
1413 Elizabeth Drive
Carrollton, TX 75007

Polonus Store

The Polonus Store is open and sales have been good. We have sold out of the "limited print mini-sheet" but we still have ample inventory of souvenir items from CHICAGOPEX 2014. We have added a couple new items to the menu below, however, if you do not find the item you are searching for, let us know. We have a wide variety of POLPEX souvenir sheets, covers, showcards, et al.

Item 1 – Commemorative Catalogue 2.00

A 52-page souvenir of the 75th Anniversary celebration at CHICAGOPEX 2014 in Itasca, Illinois. This publication contains proclamations, congratulatory letters, listing of Polish exhibits and exhibitors, history of Polonus, timely articles, etc.

Item 2 – Show Covers \$5.00 ea. / set of 3 for \$12.00

Cachet covers featuring Anniversary logo, Westerplatte, and Jan Karski with special personalized stamp issue and special show cancellation for each day of the show.

Item 3 – Cachet Envelopes \$1.00 ea. / 6 for \$5.00

Your choice of the three cachets available.

Item 4 – Personalized U.S. Postage (\$0.49) \$1.00 ea.

Limited printing in two styles featuring the Polonus Anniversary Logo. Available as single stamps or in strips of five stamps.

Item 5 – Polonus Lapel Pin \$5.00

Attractive red, white and black cloisonné lapel pin (¾" size).

Item 6 – Polonus Anniversary Shot Glass \$10.00

Perfect for toasting with Żubrówka. Supply limited and available on "first come – first served" basis.

Item 7 – POLPEX 1940 Souvenir Sheets (2) \$15.00

The first POLPEX souvenir sheet to be issued and it is scarce. One perf (12) and one imperf. See article on pg 11.

Item 8 – POLPEX 1965 Souvenir Sheets (2) \$3.00

Two imperf sheets with descriptive folder honoring Nicolaus Copernicus. See article on pg 18.

Item 9 – 'O Canada' Centenary Sheets of 16 (4) \$15.00

Souvenir envelope with music and words to the Canadian National Anthem. Each envelope contains 4 sheets of 16 stamps (Sc 857-858) printed checker-wise and forming all four corner blocks. All sheets are MNH and in pristine condition. Issue released on Canada Day 1980.

Prices for the items listed include shipping and handling to any destination in the USA. For shipments outside the US, incurred costs will be added.

Inquiries and orders are to be sent to: **Bob Ogrodnik** via snail mail to **P.O. Box 240428, Ballwin, MO 63024-0428** or via email to krpsl@earthlink.net

Payments are to be made to: Polonus Philatelic Society via personal check or via PayPal (info@polonus.org). If paying by check, include payment with order, mailed to the above address.



New Issues



Street Art

This numbered 4.20 zł souvenir sheet is based on a photo of a realistic large mural painted on the side of a building showing a young girl watering a tree. The mural was painted by Natalia Rak.

Date	September 26, 2014
Sheet Format	Single in Souvenir Sheet
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Robert Duczkowski
Size	Stamp: 43 x 62 mm Sheet: 90 x 82 mm



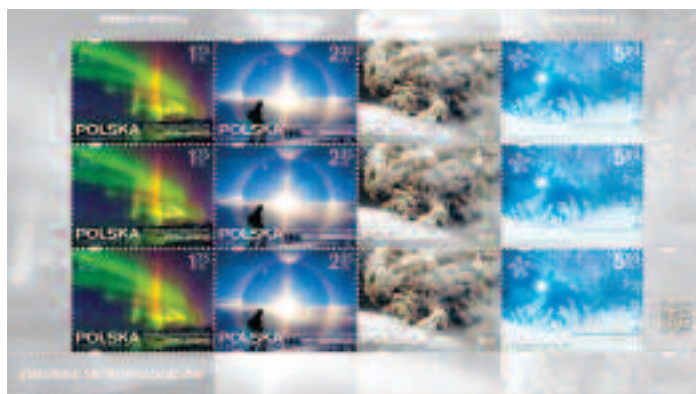
Alternative Energy Sources

These four stamps, denominated 1.75 zł, 2.35 zł, 3.75 zł, and 4.20 zł, portray a spherical-type earth with a collage

of urban and forested landscapes showing electric transmission lines and alternative energy sources, including hydroelectric (water), geothermal, wind and solar.

The background is sky-blue with white clouds.

Date	September 29, 2014
Sheet Format	Four different stamps in a pane of eight tête-bêche
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designer	Agata Tobolczyk
Size	Stamp: 31.25 x 43 mm



Meteorological Phenomena

This pane of four different stamps includes a 1.75 zł stamp showing the aurora borealis or Northern Lights (zorzę polarna); a 2.35 zł stamp portraying the sun's halo (halo słoneczne); a 4.20 zł stamp showing a volcanic eruption (dymy); and a 5.50 zł stamp showing white frost or hoarfrost (szron).

Date	September 30, 2014
Sheet Format	Four stamps in a pane of 12
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Marzanna Dąbrowska
Size	Stamp: 43 x 31.25 mm

100th Birthday of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański

This 4.20 zł stamp celebrates the birth anniversary of Jan Nowak Jeziorański (1914-2005) who was nicknamed the "Courier from Warsaw" in World War II, when he served as an emissary between the Polish Home Army and the Polish Government in Exile in Lon-



New Issues

don. While serving as a resistance fighter in the Home Army, he participated in the Warsaw Uprising. Later, after the war, he worked as the head of the Polish Section of Radio Free Europe (RFE). The stamp shows a black and white photograph of him and an RFE microphone.

Date	October 2, 2014
Sheet Format	Single in a pane of 12
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designer	Karol Tabaka
Size	31.25 x 39.5 mm

150th Birthday of Stefan Żeromski

This 4.20 zł stamp honors the birth anniversary of Polish novelist and dramatist Stefan Żeromski (1864-1925). Most of his work was intensely nationalistic and he has been called the “conscience of Polish literature.” The stamp shows a photograph of him on two adjacent book bindings amidst other books on the shelf. Some of his most notable works are shelved nearby, including *Róża* (Rose), *Walka z Szatanem* (Struggles with Satan), *Wierna Rzeka* (Faithful River), *Wiatr od Morza* (Wind from the Sea), and *Przedwiośnie* (Seed Time). Two other Polish stamps have honored him: one in 1947 and another in 1964.



Date	October 14, 2014
Sheet Format	Single in a pane of 9
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designer	Agata Tobolczyk
Size	n/a

Gold Medalists in FIVB Men’s Volleyball Competition

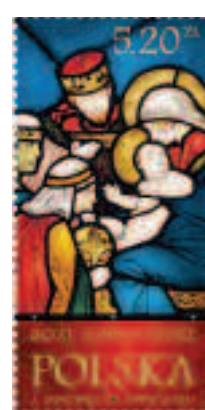
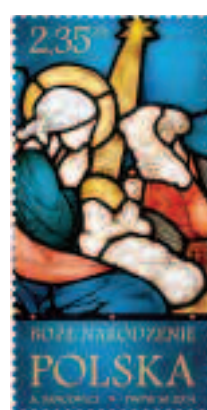
This pane of 1 zł stamps portrays 16 men associated with Poland’s gold-medal-winning volleyball team at the recent FIVB Men’s Championship Competition: Stéphane Antiga, Michał Kubiak, Piotr Nowakowski, Mariusz Wlazłego, Rafał Buszek, Fabian Drzyzga, Karol Kłos, Paweł Zagumny, Andrzej Wrona, Dawid Konarski, Philippe Blain, Michał Winiarski, Krzysztof Ignaczak, Mateusz Mika, Marcin Możdżanek and Paweł Zatorski. Antiga served as coach and Blain was a reserve player; Winiarski served as captain of the team, and Wlazłego won the most valuable player award in the tournament.

Poland hosted the FIVB competition for the first time, with venues in seven different cities from August 30 to



September 21, 2014. A total of 24 teams from around the world competed. Attendance at the games was more than 563,000, breaking all previous records. Poland beat Brazil in the final championship match in Katowice; Brazil won the three previous worldwide tournaments. The USA tied for seventh place.

Date	October 18, 2014
Sheet Format	16 stamps and four tabs in a pane of 9
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Jacek Konarzewski
Size	43 x 31.25 mm



Christmas

(Boże Narodzenie)

These 2 stamps, denominated 2.35 zł and 5.20 zł, show colorful stained glass windows created by Stanisław Wyspiański and Józef Mehoffer portraying the “Holy Family” and “Homage of the Magi.”

Date	November 14, 2014
Sheet Format	Two stamps in sheets of 50
Printing Method	Photogravure
Designer	Agnieszka Sancewicz
Size	27 54 mm