

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Secretary Edward Derwinski To Attend Our October Polish American Heritage Exhibition

The Polonus Philatelic Society and the Polish American Numismatic Association will present a Polish American Heritage Stamp and Coin Exhibition, October 9th thru October 21st at the Polish Museum of America. The exhibition is being held in conjunction with the National Celebration of October as "Polish American Heritage Month" in cooperation with the Polish American Congress and Polonia across U.S.A.

Featured will be a display of stamps, covers, coins and medals issued to commemorate Revolutionary War heroes Casimir Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and the "Champion of Liberty", Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the statesman, pianist and composer. All three notables have had postage stamps, coins and medals issued in their honor by both U.S. and Poland.



The showing will be in the Great Hall of the Museum, 984 North Milwaukee Ave., at the Kennedy Expressway in Chicago. Open to the public seven days a week from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm. Admission is free. Plenty of parking available in the lot adjoining the PRCUA building.

An opening ceremony with a short program is planned for Friday, October 9th at 7:30 p.m. Our honored guest will be the Hon. Edward J. Derwinski, Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the President's Cabinet, the highest ranking Polish-American in the U.S. government. He directs programs of medical and benefits services for some 27 million U.S. Veterans and their dependents. Other notables attending will be Michal A. Grocholski, Polish Consul in Chicago and Edward J. Dykla, President of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America and Chairman of the Museum Board. A reception will follow in the PRCUA Social Hall. Hors d'oeuvres and liquid refreshments will be served.

—Chester Schafer, Exhibition Coordinator

Slania to engrave Polska 93 souvenir sheet

The Polska 93 international philatelic exhibition will be held May 7-16 in Poznan, Poland, under the patronage of the International Federation of Philately.

The exhibition will include a bourse of more than 100 dealers and postal administrations. It will be Poland's first international show with a bourse since the collapse of the Soviet Eastern European bloc. Inquiries about the bourse may be made to Profilex, Box 524, PL-50-950 Wroclaw 2, Poland.

The Polish Airline LOT has the only direct flight to Poland and this is the route for the safe delivery of collections to the exhibition. As the official travel agency, the commissioners have appointed Falcon Travel, 9018 Milwaukee Ave., Niles, IL 60648, phone: (708) 298-0550, Fax: (708) 298-0553.

The exhibition will take place at the Poznan International Fair Grounds at the city center in 11 pavilions of various sizes.

Commemorative stamps and souvenir sheets are expected to be issued for Polska 93, including a souvenir sheet depicting the origin of the white eagle, the Polish national emblem. The show organizing committee reports that this sheet is already in production. Its design is by Andrzej Jeziorkowski, with engraving by Czeslaw Slania. It will be printed in the Netherlands.

The emblem for Polska 93 is a blue circle representing a globe. It includes a stamp-like label in white and red, the Polish national colors. The logo was designed by Kazimierz Slawinski, who also designed the Polska 73 logo. The exhibition medals will be a design of sculptor Ewa Olszewska-Borys of Warsaw. Logo and medal designs were chosen in competitions.

The commissioner general for Polska 93 is Ludwik K. Malendowicz. The U.S. commissioner for Polska 93 is Seymour Banchik, Box 8, Rockaway Park, New York 11694.

AMPOLPEX 92 AT BUFFALO

The American Polish Philatelic Exposition, Ampolpex 92, was held September 26-27 at the St. Stanislaus Center, 389 Peckham St., in Buffalo, New York. The show also included coins.

This year's show theme paid tribute to the bicentennial of the founding of the Virtuti Militari, a Polish military decoration medal for courage under fire.

The USPS had a substation offering stamps and a show pictorial cancellation. Included in the exhibit was a Ben Franklin Club junior exhibit, a 500th anniversary of Columbus' landing display and a Boy Scout exhibit.

For show covers, write to the Polish Philatelic Society, 612 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14212.



AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION of GALICIA 1772-1850

By ALAN B. BERRISFORD

Notes prepared for a display given at the Polish White Eagle Club,
London SW17 on October 20, 1991

In 1772 the Austrian Postal Authorities took over some 22 former Polish establishments. The existing Polish postal routes continued to serve their purpose and were gradually improved by setting up additional postal stations and letter-stations. On April 1, 1773 a new route was added to this system — so called "the Hungarian highway" connecting Lwów (Lemberg in German) through Dukla with Hungary. Another new route between Lwów and the Empire's Capital, Vienna ran via Bielsko (Bielitz) in Silesia and through Moravia — was opened on June 1, 1773 and is known to postal historians as "the Viennese highway." By 1850 the number of postal establishments in Austrian occupied Galicia had grown to about 160.

Regional Type of Markings with the Austrian double headed eagle and posthorn

The office markings introduced in the late 1700's were mostly a regional design consisting of a circular frame featuring the Austrian double headed eagle, name of the dispatching office and a posthorn. (Figs. 1 & 2)



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

(For details see the explanatory notes)

Later the dispatching office markings were changed and the name of the office appeared in a straight line with the prefix V or Von meaning from Lemberg, Gdow, Lisko, etc.

Territories gained by Austria as a result of the third partition of Poland in 1795 but lost in 1809 in favor of the Warsaw Grand Duchy coincided with the 1790-1816 period when the Austrian post office did not use office markings. Thus, there are not available to collectors any postal items marked with the names of postal establishments on Polish territories formerly occupied by Austria from 1795-1809.

Markings from 1816 to the late 1830's.

The years 1816 to the late 1830's yielded the greatest variety of markings as most of these were acquired locally by the postmaster. Two more regional designs appeared:

1. The oval shaped - dateless with matching decoration above and below the name of postal station (Figs. 3, 4 and 5).
2. The curved office name with day and month of posting, sometimes with the year indicated below, appeared from the mid-1830's. (Figs. 6, 7 and 8).

1. OVAL MARKINGS



FIG. 3



FIG. 4



FIG. 5

2. CURVED MARKINGS

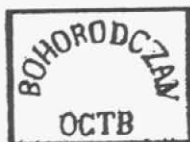


FIG. 6



FIG. 7



FIG. 8

Three examples of non-standard designs are shown in figs. 9, 10, 11, 12.



FIG. 9



FIG. 10



FIG. 11



FIG. 12

From the late 1830's most markings were supplied by the central postal authorities, comprised of two straight line inscriptions of the location and the date indicator - in either Roman, Italic or Script lettering.

A double circle decorative type canceller appeared from 1846 and which remained in use after issue of the first Austrian postage stamp on June 1, 1850.

Mail also could be sent registered and some postal offices used a combined Registered/Dispatching Office name markings (Figs. 13 & 14.)



FIG. 13



FIG. 14

The Brody postal station (some 80 km. east of Lwów) handled a large amount of mail from the Black Sea port of Odessa and other areas of Southern Russia. The Austrian health authorities set up Sanitation Stations on its borders with countries where outbreaks of plague, cholera etc. occurred - to fumigate mail from these areas (Figs. 15 and 16).



FIG. 15



FIG. 16

Most of the covers etc. of that period (1772-1850) available to the collector are of an official nature between Government agencies, which were free of postal charges — only the weight indicated. Private and business mail being much more difficult to find.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Fig. 1: LEMBERG (Lwów). Four types of marking incorporating this design of the eagle are recorded in use at Lemberg during the 1773-80 period. (Enlargement).
- Fig. 2: LEMBERG. Two subtypes of this design are recorded (Enlargement)
- Fig. 3: GDOW. Recorded in use in 1825. The illustrated example is from a pre-paid letter to Lemberg, April, 1835.
- Fig. 4: LEMBERG. Recorded in use from 1818. Postal rate for a letter travelling more than 18 postal stations amounted to 14 kron.
- Fig. 5: LISKO. Office opened in May, 1833. The illustrated example is from a letter to Vienna, May, 1835.
- Fig. 6: BOHORODCZAN (Bohorodczany). Office marking used in the 1840's and early 1850's. The illustrated example is from an official letter to Lemberg, October 26, 1847.
- Fig. 7: CHYROW. Curved regional style marking in use in the 1840's.
- Fig. 8: HALICZ. First use of its modern name. Previous markings used the spelling HALITS. In use from around 1840. The illustrated example is from an official letter to Lemberg, April 23, 1846.
- Fig. 9: KAŁUSZ. Oval part negative marking, the first type recorded from this office. Kałusz had an office for a while in the late 1700's but was closed. In May, 1833 the New Bukowina Highway, connecting Bielitz (Bielsko) via Jasło and Sambór to Stanisławów, was opened for postal traffic and Kałusz old office re-opened again. The illustrated example is from an official letter to Lemberg, July, 1835.
- Fig. 10: BELZ. Decorative oval framed marking with posthorn from an official cover to Lemberg, November, 1837.
- Fig. 11: KUTTY. Oval negative marking. The first type of marking recorded from this office, which was usually found in parts of Hungary and Transylvania. The illustrated example is from an official letter to Lemberg, October, 1836.
- Fig. 12: BRZESKO. Oval marking with posthorn, known in use in 1828.
- Fig. 13: JASŁO. Combined registration and town marking, using the spelling JASLO, recorded in use in 1840.
- Fig. 14: LEMBERG. Combined registration and town marking recorded in use in the early 1830's. The illustrated example is from a registered cover to Vienna, January 3, 1831. Registration fee amounted to 4 kronen.
- Figs. 15 & 16: BRODY. Disinfection marking of the Sanitation Station and of the postal station. The illustrated examples are from a letter from Brody to Blumau via Vienna and Linz, July, 1831.

(All illustrations were drawn by the author and are based on actual items in his collection).

Reprinted from: Polish Philatelic Review of January, 1992.

ARCHACKI and PODBIELSKI HONORED

Member Henry Archacki and Colonel Anthony Podbielski, chairman and co-chairman of the Paderewski Memorial Committee received the Gold and Silver Orders of Merit from President Lech Walesa of the Republic of Poland. The awards were given for their work in securing the enshrinement of the heart of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in the national shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown, PA in 1986; and laying the groundwork for the final return on June 29, 1992 of Paderewski's remains from Arlington National Cemetery to Poland.



(Left to right): Polish Consul General Jerzy Surdykowski, historians Henry Archacki and Colonel Anthony Podbielski with a portrait of Ignacy Jan Paderewski by artist Henry Doren-Dutkiewicz.

Konopnicka's poem, "Praca dla braci" constitutes a creed that Mr. Archacki tries to live up to.

WORK FOR THE BRETHREN

He who works for himself, he loses strength,
Of his hands, his shoulders meager is the work,
And the wind of time, roaming wide over the world,
Will carry this spidery yarn — and sweep it away
He who works for brethren, has the power of millions,
Grows in strength like a giant thrown to the ground;
Time hands him bricks, consolidates the edifice
And lays on its peak the seal of eternity.

... Translation by Jerzy Koss



Marja Konopnicka

Polish Internee Mail

CENSORSHIP OF MIRANDA DE EBRO CAMP

By EDWARD D. WOLSKI

The Miranda de Ebro Camp was always known as one of the worst internee camps in Europe during WW-II. Even today, Spaniards are reluctant to talk about it. An excellent handbook of Spanish censorship Town Marks, 1936-1945 by E. Heller shows nothing for camp Miranda during WW-II, although censors there handled a large volume of mail.

Unfortunately, much of the mail both incoming and outgoing was destroyed by the camp authorities. In one instance, a censor of Polish-language mail, who was transferred to other duties, left a huge backlog of mail. All of that mail was dumped on the trash heap. Some of it was saved by internees who "screened" the dump for possible useful items. Postcards and letters from internees often include comments such as: "... I have not heard from you for a long time. Did something happen? Please answer!" What happened was that the mail failed to be delivered to the internees. Such treatment of internee mail explains the relative scarcity of Miranda items on the philatelic market.

Most of the censoring of the outgoing mail from Camp Miranda had been done by censors at San Sebastian and in Madrid. Lack of literature about Miranda censorship practices makes it difficult to establish a listing of censor numbers and markings. The following illustrations of Miranda items from my collection show examples of no censorship marking, to double markings, and seal tapes. At the end of this article you will find reproductions of the markings numbered according to Heller.

Censorship markings found on Miranda internee's mail classified by E. Heller:



FIG. 1: An example of a postcard with no censor marking, dated Sept. 6, 1941.



FIG. 2: A censor's marking from Camp Miranda (not mentioned by Heller) on a postcard dated January 14, 1942 with a Miranda (Burgos) cds of Jan. 15, '42.

FIG. 3: The reconstructed Camp Miranda censor markings.

Not registered in Heller's handbook.

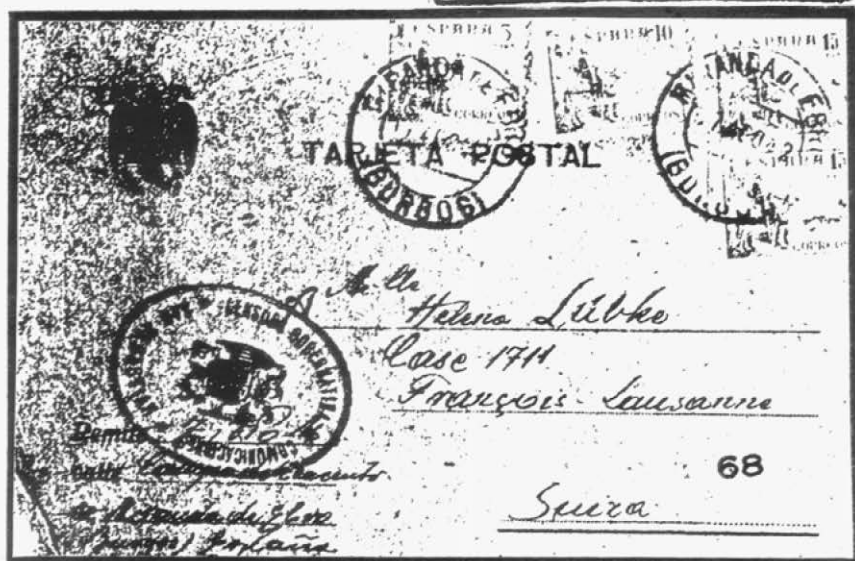


FIG. 4: A postcard written on Aug. 15, 1942 with a Miranda cds of Aug. 17, 1942 censored at San Sebastian (oval marking and censor #68).

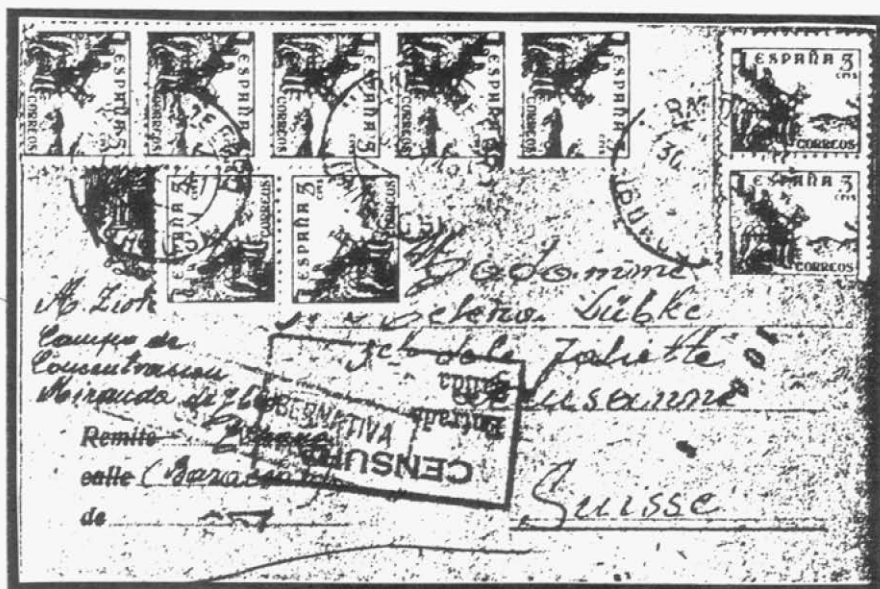


FIG. 5: This postcard has an "in-and-out" box and a rectangular San Sebastian censor's Marking and the censor #357. The additional number (106...5) is for the Madrid censor. The Madrid censorship marking was applied to the reverse of the card (see M 1.9)



FIG. 6: A card with two censor's markings: one from San Sebastian with #357 and one from Madrid with #106 .25.



FIG. 7: This card has a very clear San Sebastian marking but the censor number 106 19 is for the Madrid censor. His marking is on reverse of card (M 1.9).

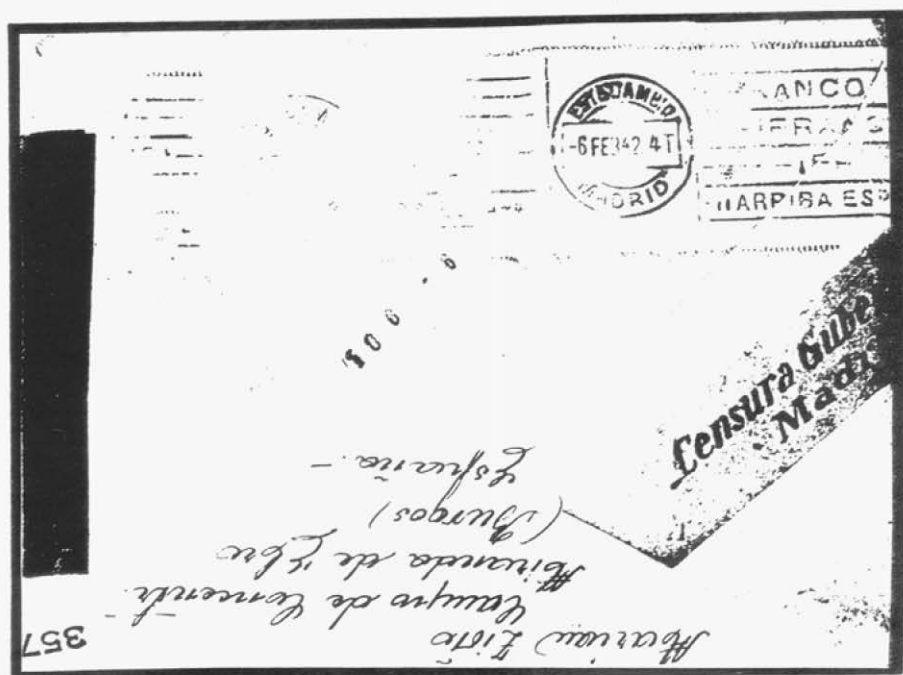


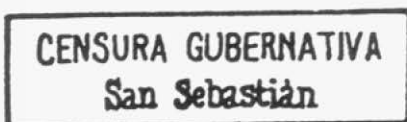
FIG. 8: A cover with two different censor's sealing tapes. On the left of face is the San Sebastian tape with the regular rectangular marking (S42.50) stamped on it. On the right is the printed Madrid tape (M 1. 12 D). Censor numbers are on the reverse of the cover: 357 for San Sebastian and 106 6 for Madrid.

CENSORSHIP MARKINGS ON CAMP MIRANDA INTERNEE'S MAIL

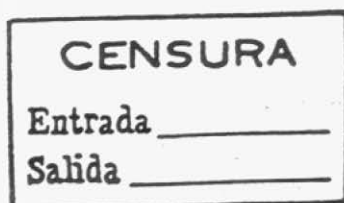
Numbered according to E. Heller



S 42.47



S 42.50



S 42.53



M 1.9



M 115c



M 1.12 d

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POLPEX 93

The Board has booked Przybylo's White Eagle for our coming exhibition on March 19, 20 & 21, 1993. Instead of a chairman this year the Polpex will be run by the Board of Directors. Theme: Poland and Her New Democratic Neighbors.

NEW MEMBERS

Prof. Terence Heinz #1443

ul. Bagatela 14

Warsaw, Poland

Dr. Richard D. Mallow #1444

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Blissfield, MI 49228-1238

DONATION TO**POLONUS BULLETIN****HENRY ARCHACKI - \$18.00****THE LANGUAGE OF STAMPS**

Berlin women reached an extreme of folly when they invented this "postage stamp language": The stamp in the usual place, that is, on the top right hand corner of the envelope—means, when upright, "I desire your friendship;" across: "Do you love me?" upside down: "Don't write me again;" crooked: "Write at once." When the stamp is at the bottom corner on the right hand, it means, if upright: "Your love makes me happy." When it is on the left top corner, it means, if upright: "I love you;" across: "My heart is another;" upside down: "Good day, my darling." When it is on the bottom left hand corner, it means, upright: "Fidelity will be rewarded;" across: "Do not leave me alone in my sorrow;" upside down: "You have withstood all trials." When the stamp is on the same line as the surname of the address, it means, if upright: "Accept my love;" across: "I long to see you;" upside down: "I am engaged."

—A clipping from a newspaper printed in 1898. Submitted by Henry A. Scheafer.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Annual Dues which include a subscription to the Bulletin are \$16.00 (U.S. funds only) and should be sent to Polonus Treasurer, P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171. Membership Dues are payable by December 31st. for the next calendar year. New members will receive all the 'Bulletins' for the year in which they join. Changes of address, problems with receiving the Bulletin, should be addressed to: Polonus Philatelic So-

ciety, P. O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171. General matters pertaining to the Society, contribution of articles for the Bulletin, complaints, or general matters should be directed to the President.

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