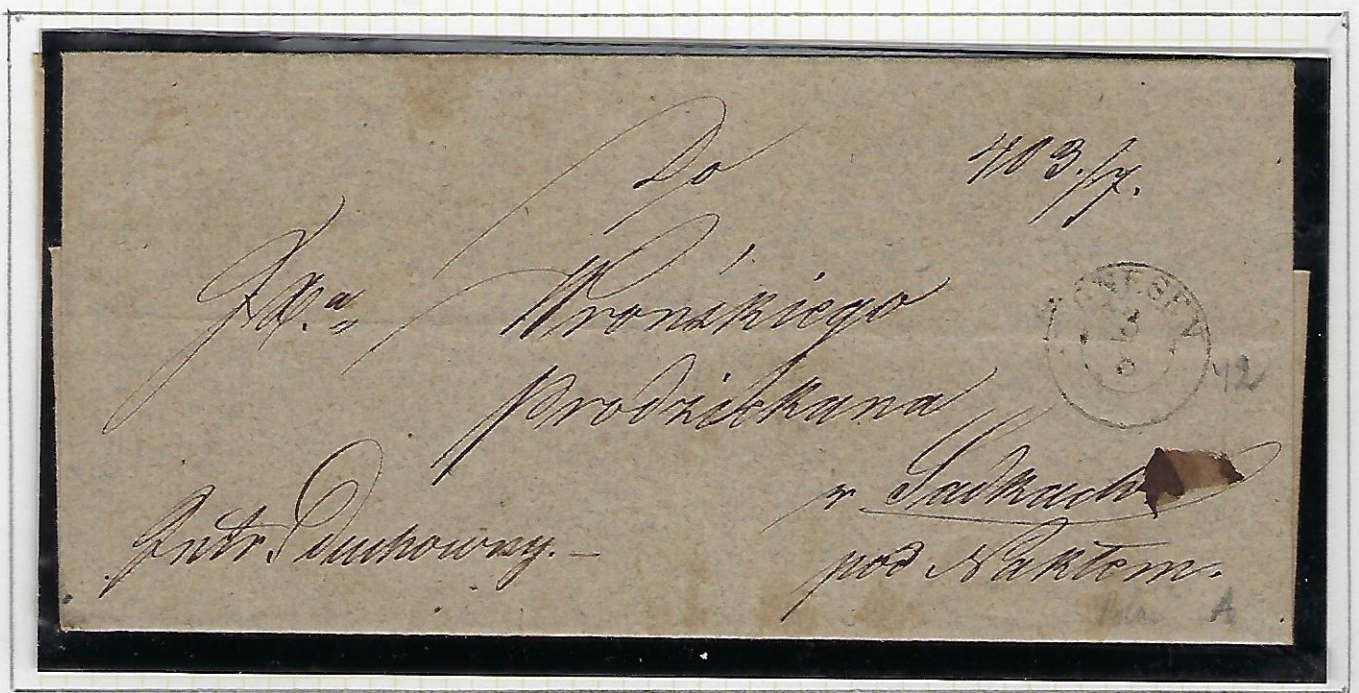


**POLAND**  
**1795 – 1916**

**BOOK 2**

MAIL IN OCCUPIED POLAND AFTER THE PARTITIONS:  
UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.



(Date not yet established): Self-folded letter (cover) sent from Gniezno (called "Gnesen" in German) to Sadki near Naklo.

A very early letter, possibly from between the 2nd and 3rd Partitions (1793 - 1795): Sadki and Naklo had been annexed by Prussia in the 1st Partition (1772) but Gniezno only in the 2nd (1793), Gniezno is already called "Gnesen", therefore the date of this cover is 1793 or later; however the language used in addressing the letter is still Polish. After the disappearance of the last remnants of Poland from the map in the 3rd partition of 1795 the Prussians soon forbade the use of Polish, and all official correspondence had to be conducted in German. My guess is that this letter dates from about this time.

# REVERSE



MAIL IN OCCUPIED POLAND AFTER THE PARTITIONS:  
UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.

18 June (1834): Letter with half circular date stamp "Bromberg 18.6" ("Bromberg" is German for Bydgoszcz).



Written on this self-folding letter sheet are two letters in different handwriting and both dated 18 June 1834, which establishes the year. The folding joint on the reverse is covered by the elaborate official Prussian circular seal-stamp showing the black Eagle of Prussia and the words "Royal Prussian Regency, Bydgoszcz" in both German and Polish.

Sent from Bydgoszcz to Wodzek near Gniewkowo, 40km S.E. of Bydgoszcz.

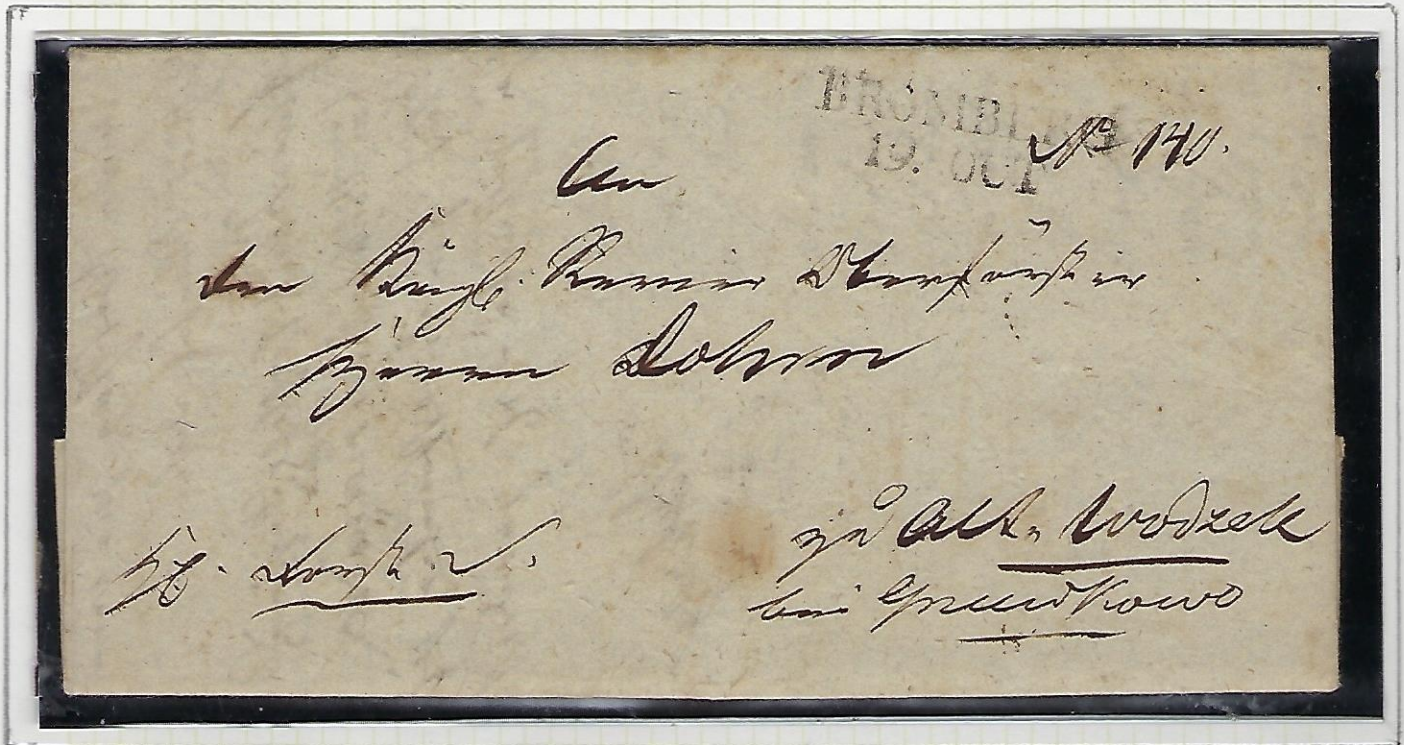
# REVERSE



150

MAIL IN OCCUPIED POLAND AFTER THE PARTITIONS:  
UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.

14 Oct.(1819): Letter handstamped "BROMBERG / 19 OCT". "Bromberg" = Bydgoszcz.



The letter written in German on the inside of this self-folding cover is dated 4th October 1819, which establishes the year. The self-folded joints on the reverse are covered with the elaborate official Prussian circular seal-stamp showing Black Eagle of Prussia and the words "Royal Prussian Regency, Bydgoszcz", in German and in Polish.

Sent from Bydgoszcz to Wodzek near Gniezkowo, 40km S.E. of Bydgoszcz.

# REVERSE

AS

9





1836 - 1848: Self-folded letter (cover) sent from Bydgoszcz (German name Bromberg) on 21st April 18?? to Wagrowiec (German spelling Wongrowiec) where it arrived on April 22nd.



Actual size 48 mm  
(see back of cover).



# REVERSE





MAIL IN OCCUPIED POLAND AFTER THE PARTITIONS:  
UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.



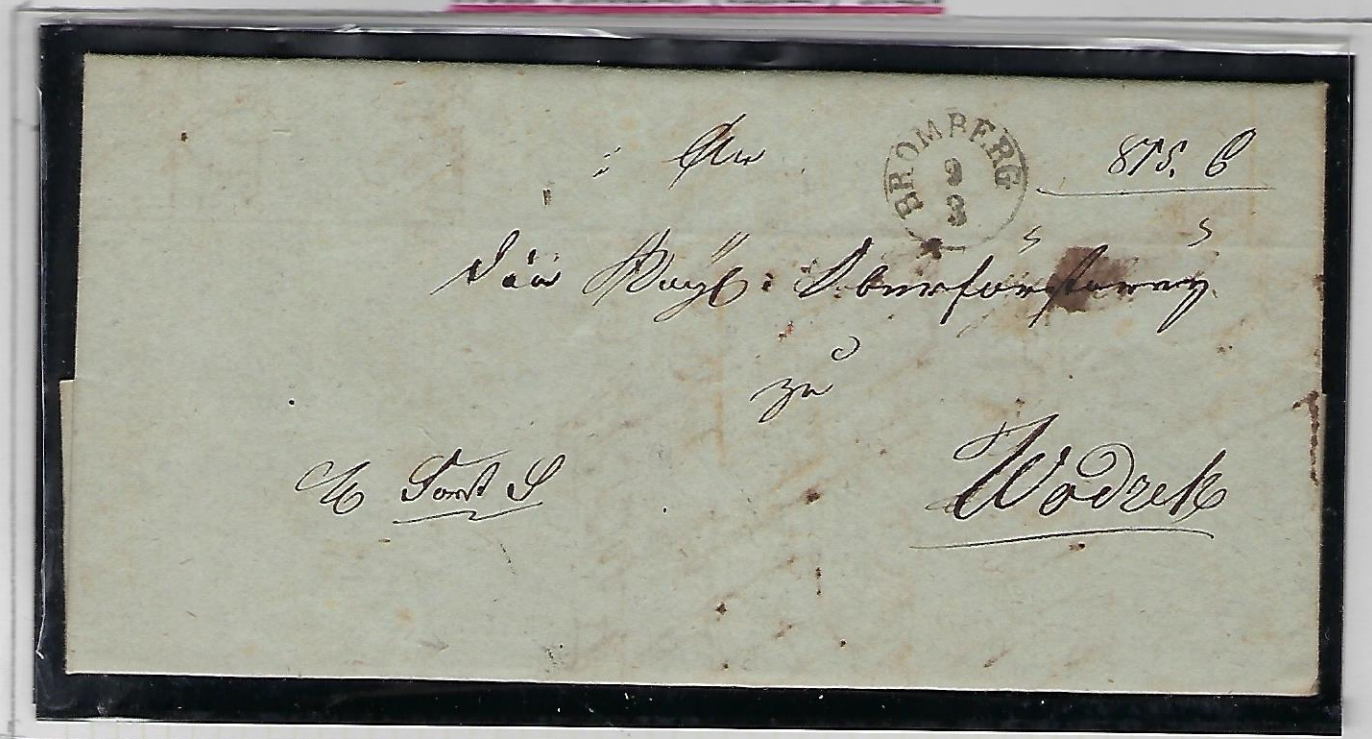
1838 - 1853: Letter from Wrocław (Breslau in German) to Warszawa (Warschau in German). Note: Silesian Wrocław had already been usurped by Prussian Germans before the 1st Partition, not as a result of it. Warsaw, of course, was in the Russian sector of Poland.



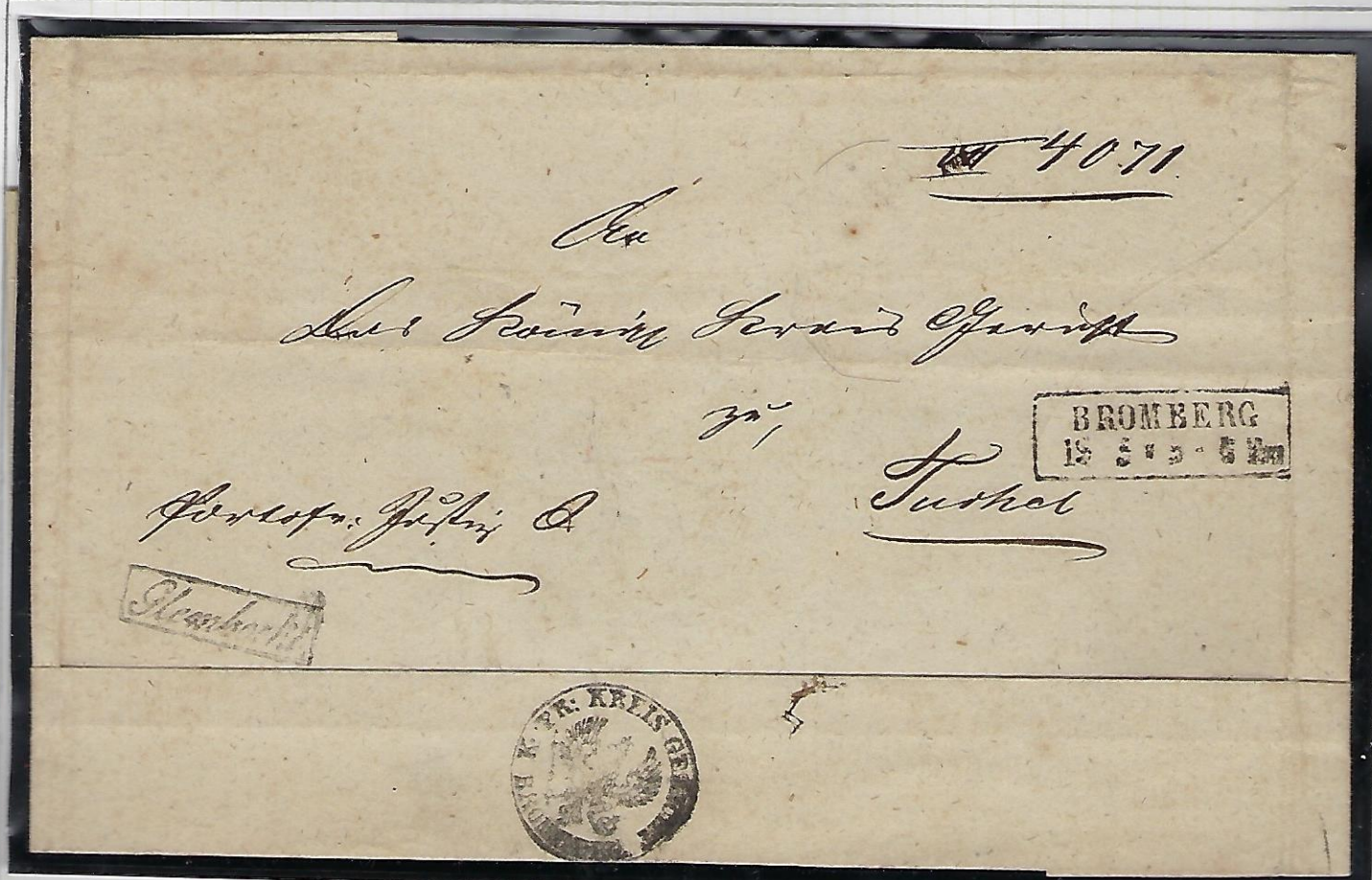
1840 - 1845: Letter (cover) sent from Bydgoszcz (called Bromberg" by the Prussian Germans) on 9.7.1840 (?) to "Hoppengarten" (now known as Hoppegarten) in Germany. Głęboczi is the name of the sender.

# REVERSE





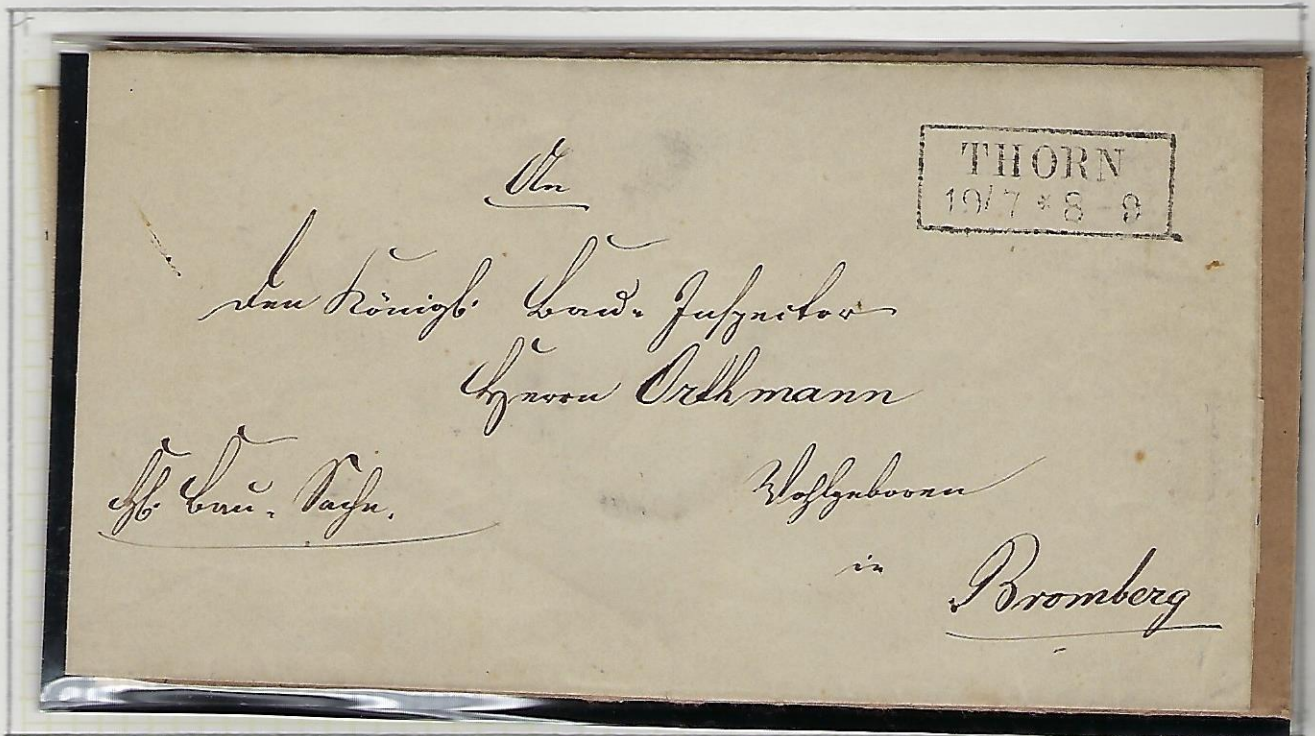
1839: Self-sealed letter sent from Bydgoszcz ("Bromberg" in German) on 9/3 (letter inside signed 26 Febr. 1839), to Wodzek (a tiny village near Gniewkowo (a small town some 40km S.E. from Bydgoszcz, and the Germans don't seem to have invented a Germanised version of its name)). No arrival or delivery postmark of either Wodzek or even Gniewkowo has been used. On the reverse there is a large circular handstamp in both German and Polish which reads "Royal Prus. Regency of Bydgoszcz". Letter in German.



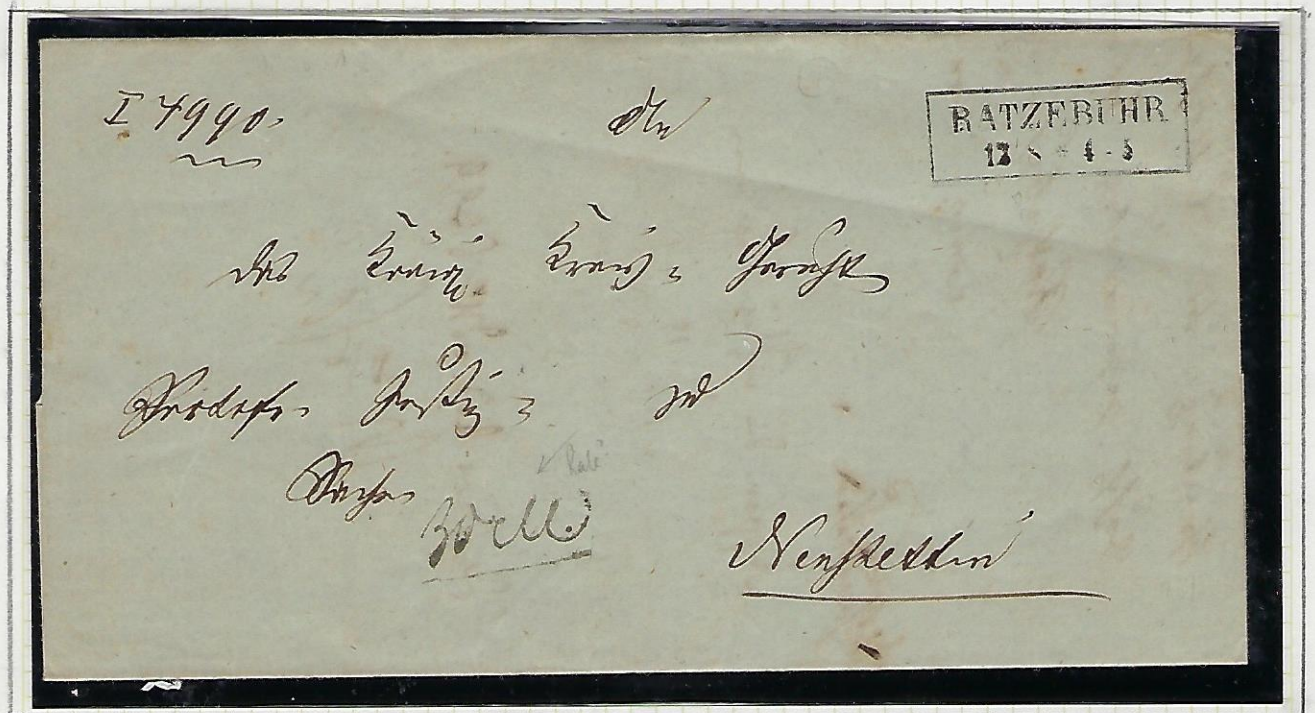
19 May, 1840: Self-sealed cover sent from Bydgoszcz ("Bromberg") to Tuchola ("Tuchel") a small town some 55km further north. Censor's handstamp (a Mr Glembocki) with handstamp of the Royal Prussian Court of Justice in Bydgoszcz District which still shows the Polish-White Eagle; although the lettering is already in German.

# REVERSE





1850 (?): A letter sent from Toruń (Thorn in German) to Bydgoszcz (Bromberg in the then obligatory German language).



1853: A letter sent from the City Chambers of the tiny town of Okonek (called "Ratzebuhr" by the Germans!) to Szczecinek ("Neustettin" in German) on 1.3. 1853. Both Okonek and Szczecinek were recovered by Poland at the end of the Second World War.

# REVERSE

