

80

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

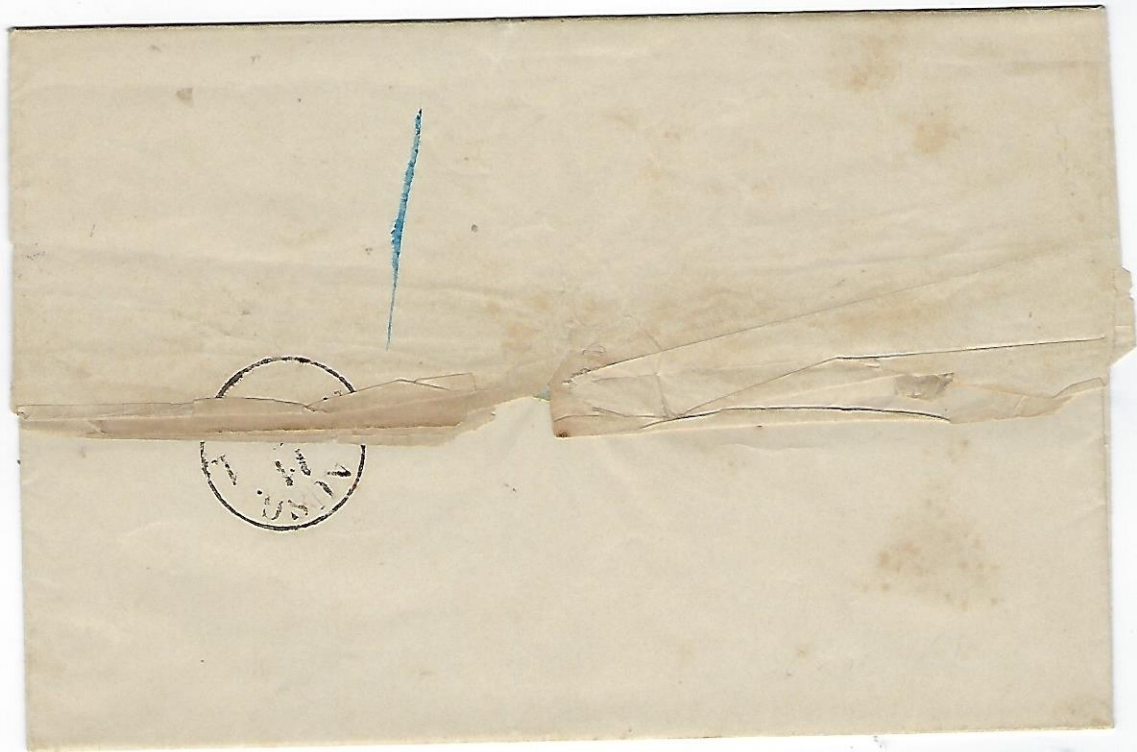
GDAŃSK.

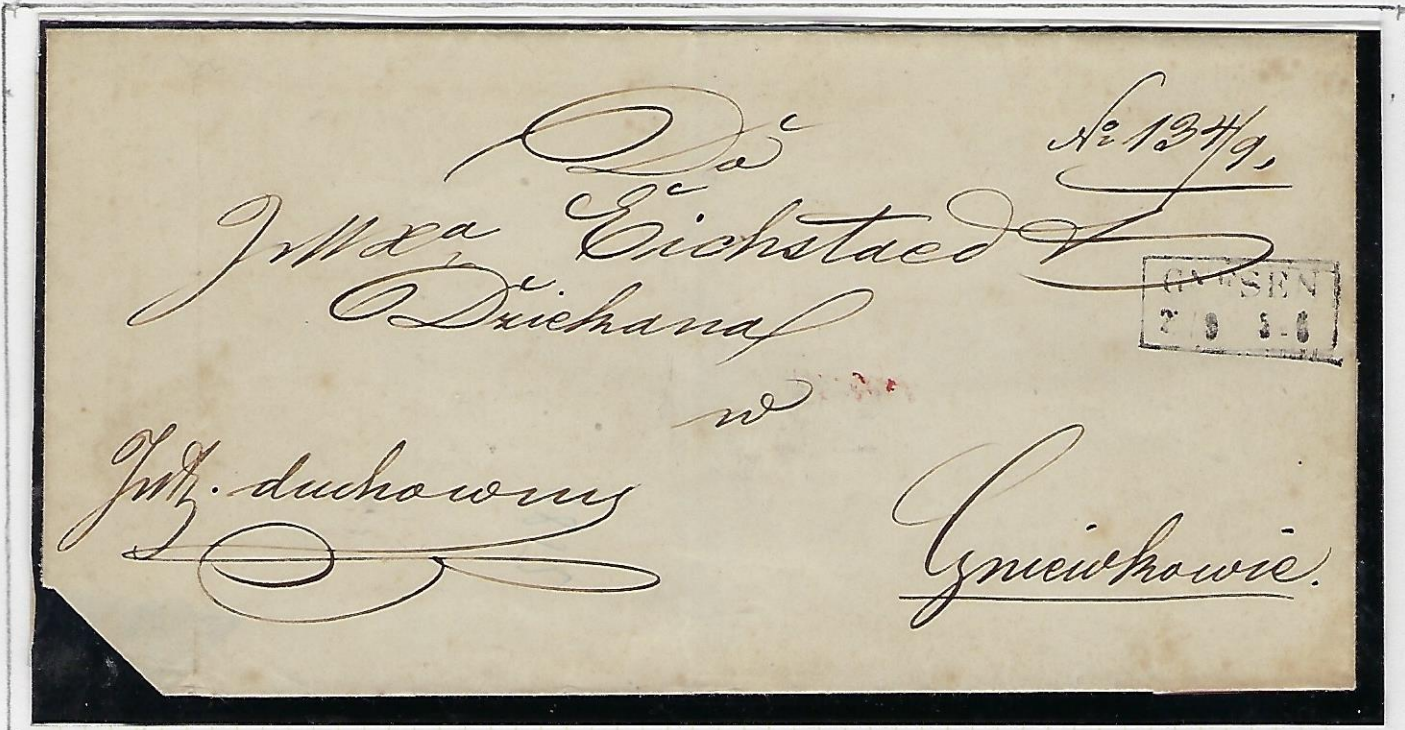


1855, Gdańsk: Self-sealed letter sent from Gdańsk 8-9 (14-2) to Pszczółki (called "Hohenstein" by the Germans), a small town abt. 20 km to the south from the city of Gdańsk on the main road to the south towards Tczew on the River Vistula. On the reverse the circular "Ausg. 14-2" postmark, and on the centre of the front a blue pencil line crossing out the address (drawn by the Post Office (indicating something like "job done").

"Hohenstein" was not recovered by Poland after the end of World War I, because it was part of the territory of the "Free City of Gdańsk" ("Danzig"), then annexed by Nazi Germany in 1939, and finally recovered by Poland after the defeat of the Nazis and Hitler's suicide at the end of World War II. Only then were the Polish Western and Northern Territories recovered by Poland, most of the German settlers having fled to Germany proper, and the majority of the remainder having been expelled.

REVERSE



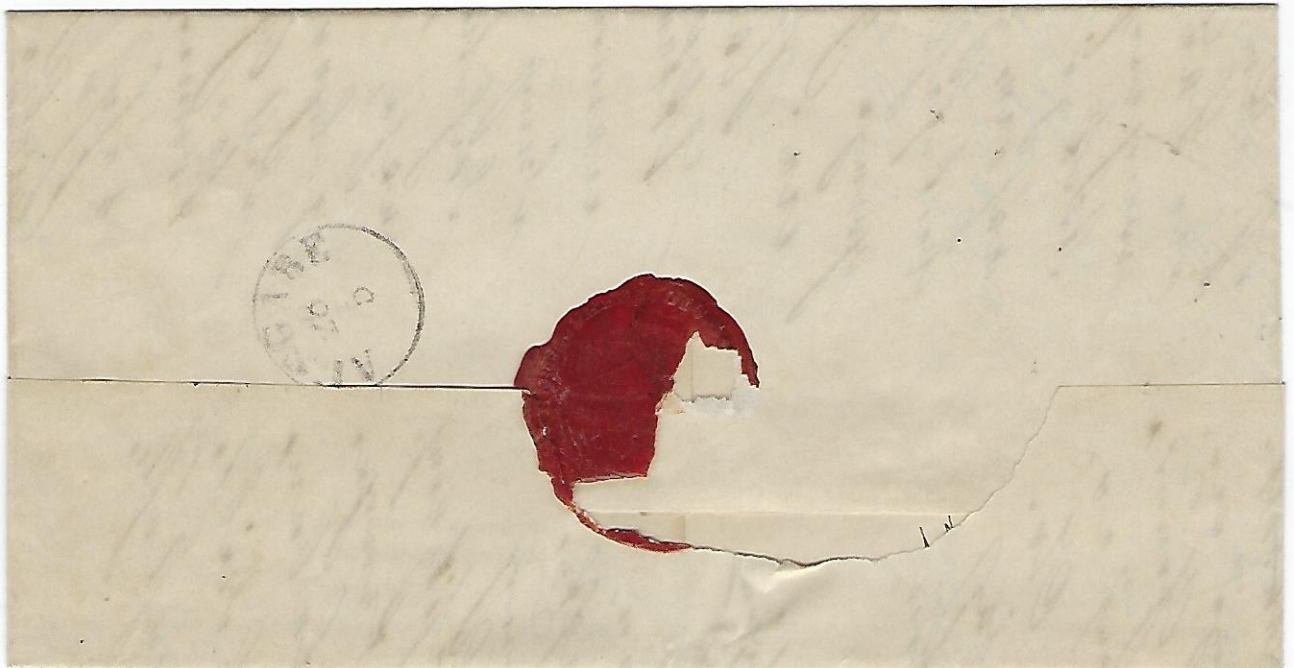


1852 (?), 1857 (?): Self-sealed cover sent from Gniezno (German "Gnesen") to Gniewkowo (between Toruń and Inowrocław, no German name). No part of the message on the inside of the cover, the only suggestion about this item's date appears an inked date "1852" on the inside of the cover, but on the reverse "1857" is written. The cover's address is written in Polish, which seems unusual. *at that time.*



1857: Self-sealed letter with elongated frame handstamp "Bromberg 27/5" and small circular delivery postmark "Ausgabe 28/5". The letter on the inside is dated 20/6/1857, which establishes the mailing of this letter from Bydgoszcz ("Bromberg") to Wodzek near Gniezkowo as having taken place in the year 1857.

REVERSE



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



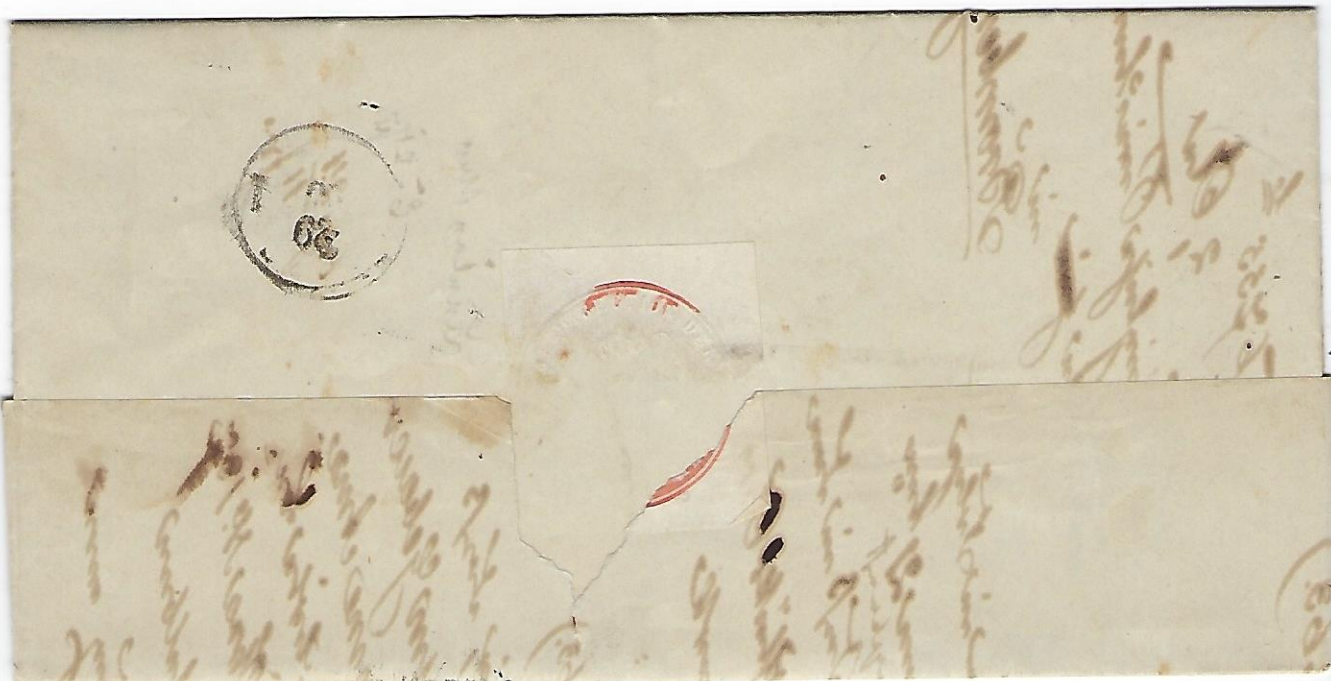
1859: Self-folded letter with contents written in German, sent 16/7/1859 from Kaczorów ("Kaczkowerdorf" in German) to Bydgoszcz ("Bromberg"), with delivery postmark AUSG 16/7 (AUSG = "AUSGABE", or "Delivery"). "Kaczkowerdorf" is shown in the then usual elongated frame handstamp, top right, and the arrival or delivery circular postmark on the reverse partly covering the paper seal.

Kaczorów is in what is now (1997) a small town in Poland's Jelenia Góra province, on the main road 14km to the east of Jelenia Góra town.



1863: Self-folded cover with letter written in German, and elongated frame handstamp "Bromberg Bahnhof" (= Bydgoszcz Railway Station) 28/11, sent on 28/11/1863 to Leipzig in Germany. The delivery circular postmark on the reverse shows arrival 29/11/1863.

REVERSE



UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.

Self-folded letter cover with Prussian postage stamp.



1864: Letter using Prussian stamp Mi.16 valued 1 Sgr. (Silbergroschen) rose-carmine, sent from Racibórz ("Ratibor" in German) and cancelled by a frame-postmark "RATIBOR / 17.5 * 4-5". Destiny: Cieszyn ("Teschen" in German). Arrival postmark "Teschen 18 Mai". The year 1864 is determined by the sender's hand-writing in black ink "17 May 864 / Doms Josef / Ratibor"; the omission of the millenium in writing dates was common usage in German in those days.

1874: Postcard from Szczecin, then still being called "Stettin" in German-occupied "Prussian Poland".



This Card was sent from Szczecin to a Mr Levy in "Krotoschin", and franked Germany Mi.16 x 2, cat.DM 1100+ (rare!). If a Jewish trader like Mr Levy had still been alive under Hitler's Nazi Germans he would no doubt have been murdered by them (including his wife and all his descendantd, for no better reason than that his family were Jewish). Alas, the port city of Szczecin was not recovered by Poland until 1945

Letter with Postage Stamps ^{German}
1877: Western Poland under Prussian Rule. Self-folded letter cover, posted from Chełmża (called Culmsee by the Germans) to Toruń ("Thorn" in German), with a 20 Pfessinge stamp of the German Reich, cancelled by a rectangular "Culmsee" handstamp. Arrival at Toruń is marked by a circular date stamp.



Note that the Polish Eagle is no longer to be seen, and has been replaced by a Teutonic Knight on horseback (bottom backflap). Stamp is Mi. 34, 20 Pf blue (issued 1 Jan. 1875).

MAIL IN OCCUPIED POLAND AFTER THE PARTITIONS:

UNDER PRUSSIAN (GERMAN) RULE.

Letters with Postage Stamps:

Postamtliche Dienstsache.
I. 5048.

Ch



Dem Herrn Amtshauptmann von Rietow bei
dem Königl. Amtsgericht

Juni.

zu

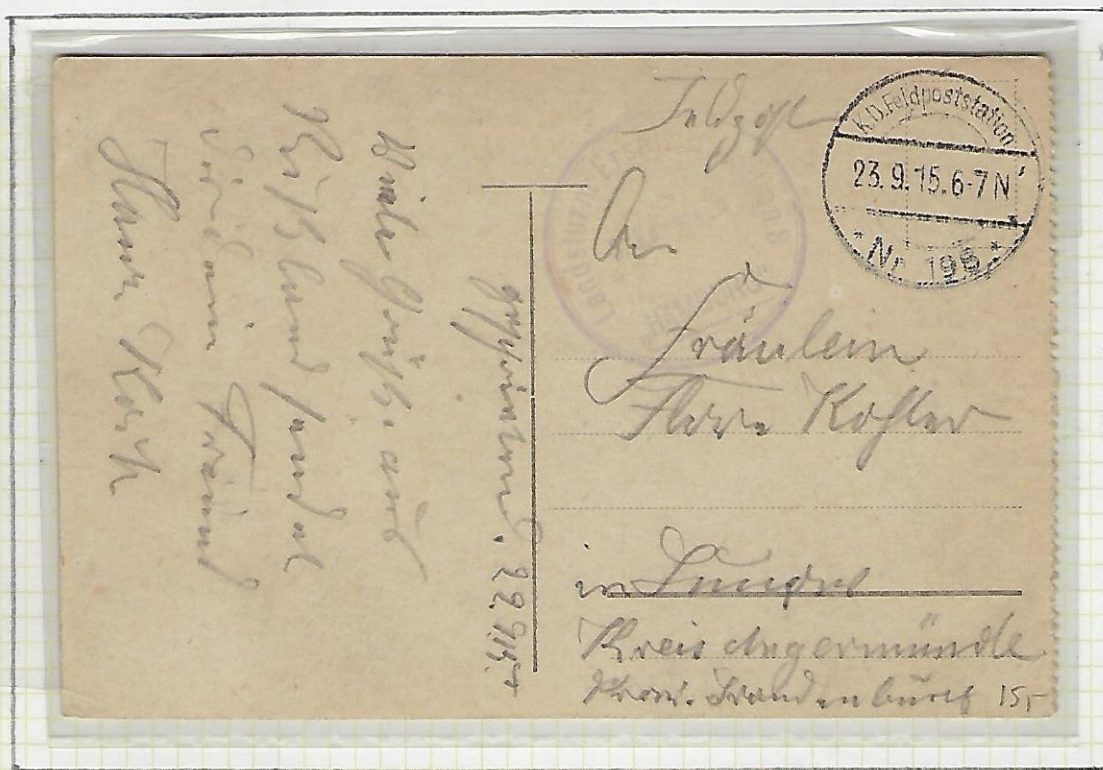
Nakel.

1892, 23 July: Official letter sent from Poznań (German "Posen") to Nakło nad Notecią (German "Nakel an der Netze") with official handstamp of the City of Poznań and receiving date stamp of the town of Nakło.

REVERSE



GERMAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND'S RUSSIAN SECTOR.



1915 Picture Postcard (Warszawa - Bank Państwa) with K.D.Feldpoststation Nr. 198 (Imperial German Fieldpost Station No. 198) mailed on 23rd September, 1915 to Angermünde District in Germany, and violet "Landsturm Ersatz Bataillon 8 / 3.Kompagnie Hamburg" ("Reserve Land Attack Battalion No.8 / 3rd Company Hamburg").

A Postcard from a German Army unit which was driving the Russians out of Poland and occupying central and eastern Poland during World War I.



1915 Picture Postcard (Łódź) with "K.D. Feld-Postexp. / I Garde-Reserve-Div. / 25/I." Postcard from the Imperial German Field Post Despatch Office of the No.1 Reserve Guard Division / 25/1.

From a German Army unit in occupied Łódź in former Russian Poland.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND'S RUSSIAN SECTOR.

Military Mail:



9 May 1917: Fieldpost Card sent by a member of the 37th Field Artillery Regiment to Lauban.



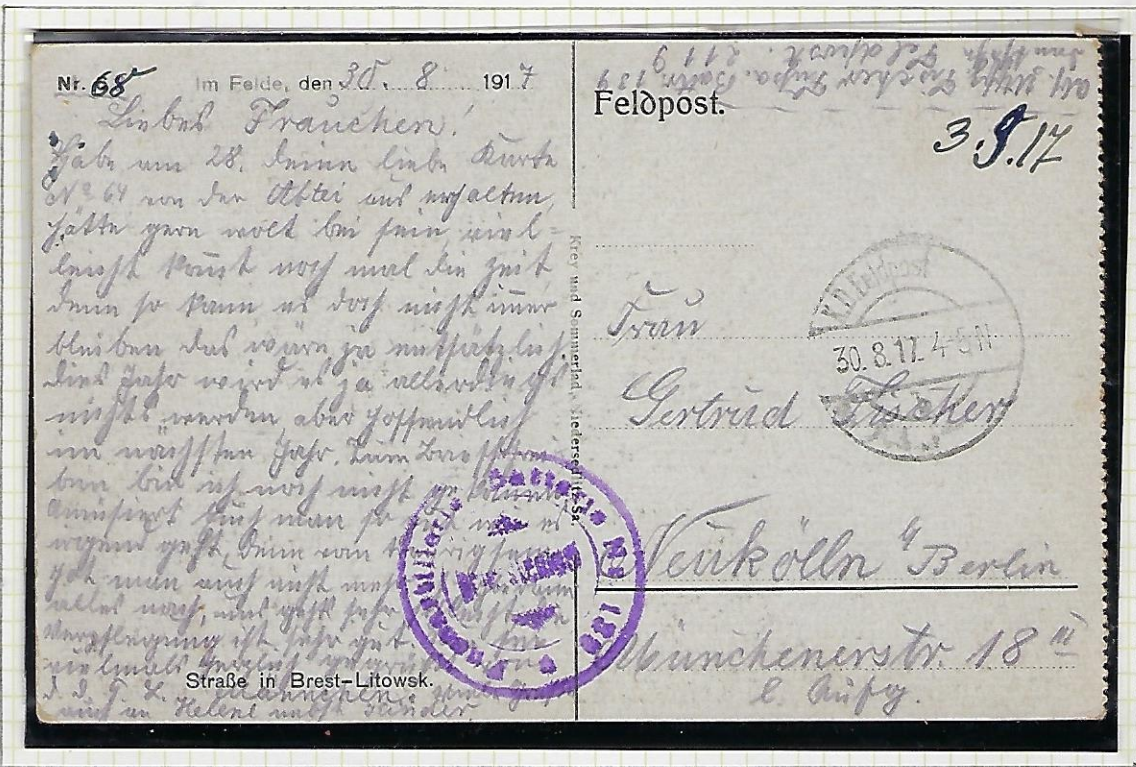
28 May, 1917: German soldier's Fieldpost folding letter with Military Circular Postmark and Regimental Hand Stamp.

CHANGES IN OCCUPIED POLAND DURING WORLD WAR I.

15

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND'S RUSSIAN SECTOR.

Military Mail:



2850
Brest-Litovsk

30 Aug. 1917: German Fieldpost Picture Post Card sent to Neukölln, a suburb of Berlin, with Military Circular Postmark and Regimental Hand Stamp.

On reverse: Picture of German Military Camp with Flag.

REVERSE

