

7. Circular postmarks with single edge, and with date.

1834 - Warsaw /1815: Court Post Office of 1<sup>st</sup> class/

A foreign letter with the Prussian transit stamp of Strzalkowo (Prussia). A sending stamp of Warsaw - uncatalogued type:

- diameter of 18,5 mm, letters "S" and "Z" very close to one another;
- wide letters: the second "W" as well as the first and the second "A".

Charges in the Kingdom of Poland, in accordance with the letter tariff (1.1.18 - 31.12.41):

- foreign letter weighing 1¼ loth cost 67½ grp, which rounded up gave "68" grp = "11 1/3 Sgr";
- "68 grp recalculated into Prussian Sgr: 1 thaler = 6 zip = 180 grp; 5 Sgr - 1zip = 30 grp;
- posting the letter for 12,4 miles (Prussian tariff 10 - 15 miles) with its weight of 1 ¼ loth (tariff 1 ½ loth) - cost with the progression - 3 Sgr x 2 = 6 Sgr;
- total charges - 22 Sgr.
  - 6 Sgr - sending the letter;
  - 2 Sgr - border porto;
  - 2 2/3 Sgr - agio;
  - 11 1/3 Sgr - sending the letter to the Kingdom of Poland, in calculation over to 1 Sgr;
- additionally, the rural porto was charged in accordance with the below mentioned tariffs:
  - for the distance under 2 miles = 1 Sgr;
  - for the weight of the letter under ¾ loth - single charge = 1 Sgr (1x1 Sgr);
  - handling charge for the postman, for the weight under 16 loth = ½ Sgr.

in total: 2 ½ Sgr

Total amount: 22 Sgr + 2 ½ Sgr = 24 ½ Sgr





18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER PRE STAMP COVER FROM WARSAW ADDRESSED TO CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR  
WŁOCKAWEK. CANCELLED ON THE FRONT AND BACK BY SINGLE RING 20.M.M POSTMARK IN  
RED. INTRODUCED IN 1838 AND IN USE UNTIL 1853.



HANDSTAMP IN BLACK "INTERES AZADOWY" GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.



1862 (28<sup>TH</sup> AUG.) COVER FROM WARSAW (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS. 35X13 M.M.  
 HANDSTAMP "PAID TO DESTINATION EX RUSSIA". RUSSIAN ACCOUNTANCY CHARGE OF 3 SILVER GROSCHENS  
 OUT OF 7. CARD WAS SENT ON 28<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1862, JULIAN CALENDAR AND ARRIVED DOVER 31<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST  
 AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS 1<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER 1862, BOTH DATES FROM GREGORIAN CALENDAR.



COVER WOULD HAVE TRAVELLED BY TRAIN ON VIENNA ROUTE THEN JOINED GERMAN NETWORK VIA  
 BRESLAU THEN TO DOVER.



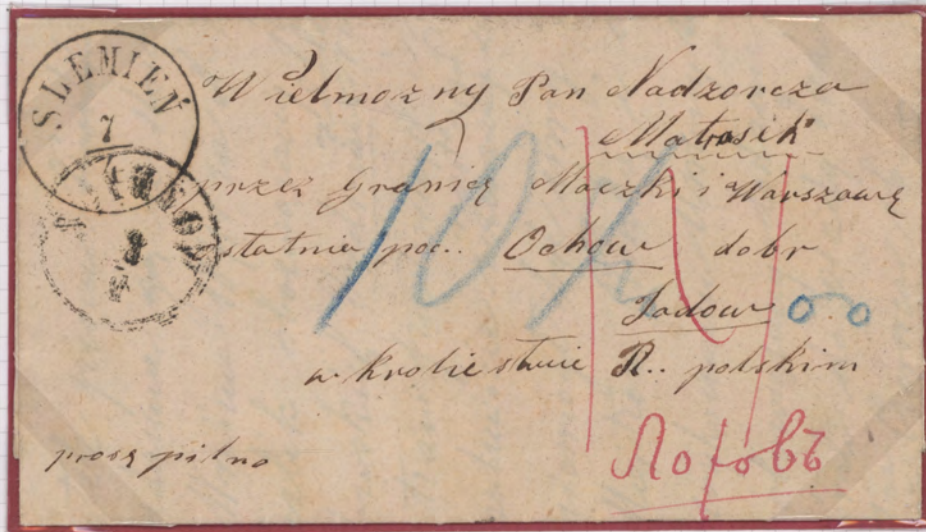
1868 (21<sup>ST</sup> JAN) GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL COVER FROM WARSAW TO LUKOW REGARDING POLICE MATTERS. 22 M.M. WARSAW POSTMARK IN RED. ONLY IN USE IN 1868.



SEAL :- "KROLESTWO POLSKIE" - KINGDOM OF POLAND · COMMISSION INTERNAL POLICE.



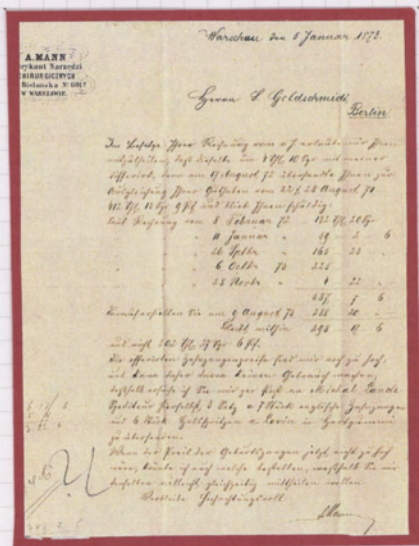
1872 (7<sup>TH</sup> APRIL) ENTIRE FROM SLEMIEŃ (AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) TO JADÓW, IN THE KINGDOM OF POLAND, (RUSSIAN OCCUPIED POLAND), ADDRESSED TO HONOURABLE MR. SUPERVISOR MATRASICH, VIA FRONTIER AT MUCZKI AND WARSAW, TO POST OFFICE AT OAMÓW AND DELIVER TO JADÓW, EXTRA URGENT.



TRANSIT POSTMARKS WARSAW 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1872, WOYNICZ 8<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1872 AND KRAKÓW RAILWAY STATION 4<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1872 (REPLY TO ORIGINAL LETTER) AT THIS TIME RUSSIAN OCCUPIED POLAND USED THE JULIAN CALENDAR, WHILST IN THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR WAS IN USE.



1873 (5<sup>TH</sup> JAN.) COMMERCIAL ENTIRE FROM WARSAW (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) ADDRESSED TO HERRN GOLDSCHMIDT, WHO WAS A ROYAL AND IMPERIALY QUALIFIED MECHANIC IN BERLIN. CORRECT POSTAL RATE 10 KOPEKS.



LETTER FROM MANUFACTURER OF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT AT WARSAW LISTING DATES OF SENDING EQUIPMENT AND COSTS LESS THE CASH RECEIVED IN AUGUST.



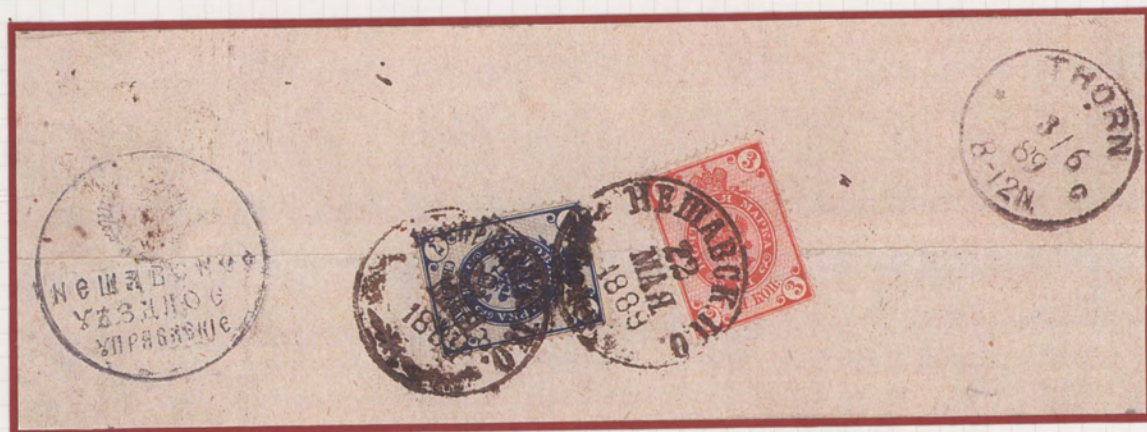
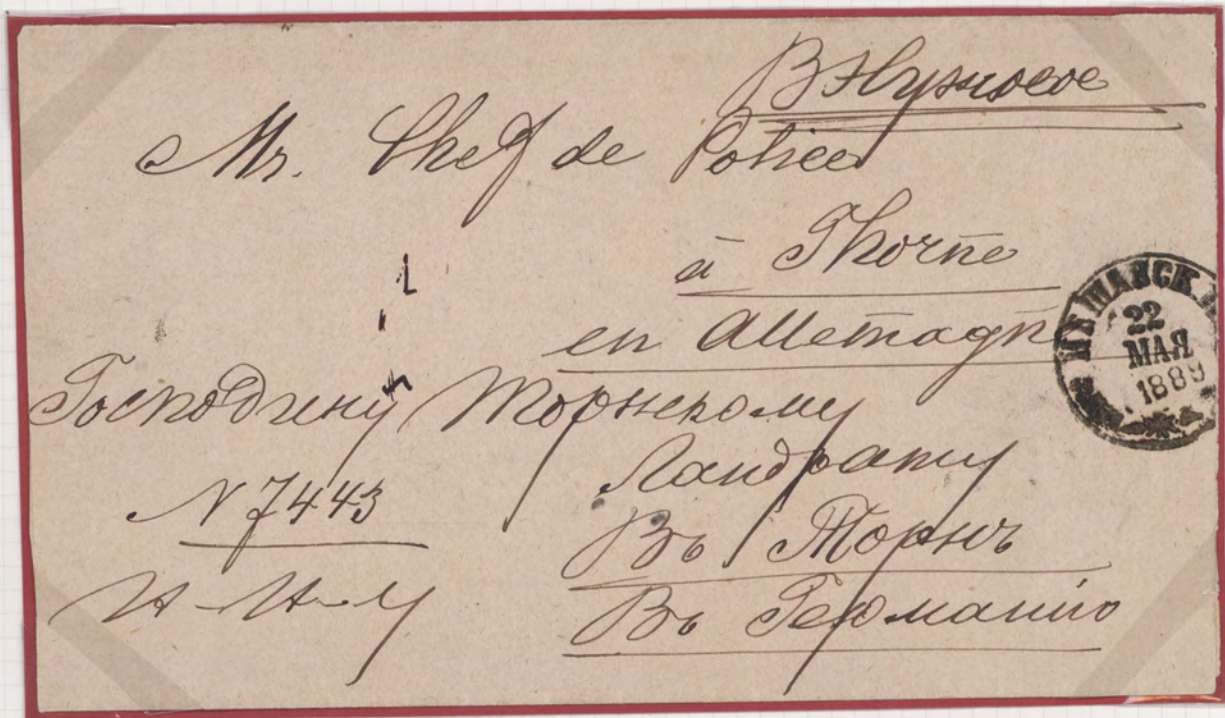
1873 (30<sup>TH</sup> NOV.) T.P.O. COVER FROM WARSAW (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) TO BERTPOBCK, A REMOTE VILLAGE NEAR WELGROWSK. 10 KOPEK RUSSIAN STAMP TIED WITH 27/14 M.M. DOUBLE RING WARSAW CANCELLATION. OVAL GREEN CACHET OF SENDER J. LILJESTERN OF WARSAW.



ARRIVAL POSTMARK BERTPOBCK 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER 1873.



1889 - COVER FROM NIESZAWA (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN THORN (PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION). COVER ADDRESSED IN FRENCH AND RUSSIAN, POSTED 22<sup>ND</sup> MAY (JULIAN CALENDER) ACTUAL DATE (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) 2<sup>ND</sup> JUNE 1889.



RUSSIAN STAMPS TIED NIESZAWA POSTMARK. THORN (GERMAN) ARRIVAL 3<sup>RD</sup> JUNE 1889.



1896 (20<sup>TH</sup> JULY) REGISTERED COVER FROM WARSAW (RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND) TO TORQUAY.  
CANCELLATION OF THE WARSAW 6<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT OFFICE. RUSSIAN REGISTRATION HANDSTAMP - LONDON MOODED  
REGISTRATION TRANSIT POSTMARK 3<sup>RD</sup> AUGUST 1896.



RUSSIAN 20 KOPEK STAMP AND ARRIVAL REGISTRATION POSTMARK TORQUAY 4<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1896.





*Dear Sir*

*Nicholas  
Moritz Seidel  
Som  
franco to Warszawa*

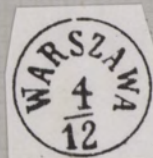
*Koscielnik 138 Radom.*

*Wrocław 1866*

*1866  
Za Lublin  
Radomskobrow  
Za Lublin*

*RAD  
670  
WO*





The letter is addressed in German "Herrn C. Petzet in Breslau, franco" written in Grochow near Warsaw on December 1st, 1865. It bears the Warsaw one ring red town-Mark "WARSAWA 2-12", a black three-lined German transit rectangular mark "AUS RUSSLAND EISENB. POST. BÜRO X 2.12" and a black arrival mark double-circle "BRESLAU 2/12 65 8-12N" (The usual "Franco" mark is omitted). The cover bears four stamps: 10kop(SG15), 2x3kop(SG13) and 1 kop(SG12) obliterated with the numerical octogon "1" town-mark of Warsaw.

1866.

**GOMBIN**



The letter is addressed in German "Herrn Adolph Efülich, Berlin, Linden 27, franco". The two stamps (a third one was removed) 1&3k(SG12,13) are obliterated with the 4rings numerical "234" of Gombin. On the cover there is a framed black "GOMBIN" town-mark and a red Prussian transit mark "AUS RUSSLAND über EISENB. POST-BÜRO XI FRANCO 26.2.II 66". Blue one ring arrival mark "27/2 7-9Vm" on the cover-back.



Thi



This particular Warsaw town-mark was introduced after April 1865 only. Its use on the earlier issues is therefore relatively rare.

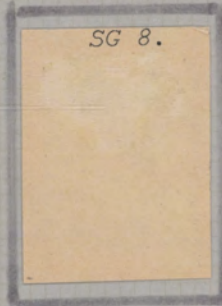
SG 6.



SG 7.



SG 8.



SG 9.



SG 12.



SG 13.



SG 14.



SG 15.



SG 16.





THE WARSAW RAILWAY STATION.



The meaning of the initials "BW" is subject to some controversy, not unlike the one concerning the railway cancellation "DP". The majority of experts is inclined to regard "BW" as standing for "Droga Bydgosko-Warszawska" (The Bydgoszcz-Warsaw Railway-Line). Yet, this is not at all convincing. All railway lines cancellations in the Kingdom of Poland had as first initial the letter "D" standing for "droga" (line) and followed by an initial depicting the particular line: "P" for "Petersburska", "T" for "Terespolska", "W" for "Wiedenska". Indeed, in perfect accordance with that scheme there are also the well known cancellations of the Warsaw-Bydgoszcz line "DB" and also "DB" and "DB". There is no reason whatsoever to adopt for that particular line yet another type of a cancellation. "BW" had to have quite another meaning: as it came into use in 1864 only, it could be safely assumed that it is one more example of the steadily progressing Russification. "B" is nothing else but the Cyrillic "W" and stands for "Warsaw" in Russian, followed by the Latin "W" for "Warsaw" in Polish. All that in accordance with the well known contemporary instructions to replace through the Kingdom all cancellations and indeed all kind of inscriptions in Polish only by bilingual ones with the Russian coming first and followed by the Polish. The bilingual character of the "BW" cancellation explains convincingly its relatively late introduction and continuous use up to 1875, long after the Polish only cancellations like "DP", "DB", "DT" and "DW" were superseded.



SG 14



SG 19



SG 21



SG 9, 13 & 15.



*Handwritten text on a purple envelope flap, including the word "Director" and a signature.*



350  
Warsaw P.



*W. Hr. August Zamoycki  
W domu J. O. Kiernej Sapiechiny  
Lwow  
Galicia*



*Mielownia Hrabina  
Elzbieta Zamoycka*



*Mica Kiej  
w Warszawie*

*Wasiem Wilmoinej Hrabinie Augusty  
Zamoyckiej  
Jai i Dobrodziejce  
we Lwowie  
Dom Lcia Sapiechy, Mica preroka*





Avoiding Russian some trade tries to replace Polish with German...



An Die Administration der Zuckerfabrick  
Ruda Labianicka.

per Adresse von  
Herrn Gebrüder Löwenberg

Warschau.



Madame la Comtesse  
Luitgarde Stawicka

Graniczka à Krysovice  
Cracovie  
morska / En Galicie

1872 - 1874: FURTHER RUSSIAN TYPE CANCELLATIONS:

...and stocracy French...



Double circle cancellations inscribed: Ordinary mail and parcel expedition"

187  
Herrn A. M. Pollak

per



Kien







At that time the Russian occupied part of central Poland had been since long renamed "Privislansky Kray" ("Vistula County") and the use there of the Polish language forbidden even in addressing mail.





LÖDZ

WA 6-4  
3132  
II



WILHELM GINSBERG  
LODZ.

*Junius F. W. Trause & Co*

*Bankgeschäft*

*Berlin*

*Co*

FRANCO



LODZ  
9  
12



## THE "MUTE" CANCELLATIONS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

Shortly after the start of the First World War in 1914 the use of the habitual dated and named cancellations was forbidden by an order of the Military Censor in all the territory of the Kingdom of Poland; all cancellations were replaced by so called "mute" ones. These were of a grand variety of forms: circles, crosses, triangles, dots, points etc. Their declared purpose was to camouflage when and from which locality the letters were actually posted. Strangely enough, by a rather characteristic oversight the use of stationery with the sender's address printed on it was not forbidden. Thus, the identification of the vast majority of these "mute" cancellations was and is rather easy.

КОММЕРЧЕСКІЙ БАНКЪ ВЪ ВАРШАВЪ.



ЛИБАВСКІЙ

Биржевой Банкъ

ВЪ ЛИБАВЪ.

According to thy Cyrilic inscriptions this envelope was sent from the Warsaw Bank of Commerce in Warsaw to the Libau Exchange Bank in Libau. "Mute" seven-rings cancellation. After one century of occupation the Russian armies left Warsaw on August 5th, 1915. The "mute" Warsaw cancellation can be therefore considered as one closing the hundred years of postal history of the Kingdom of Poland under the Russian domination.



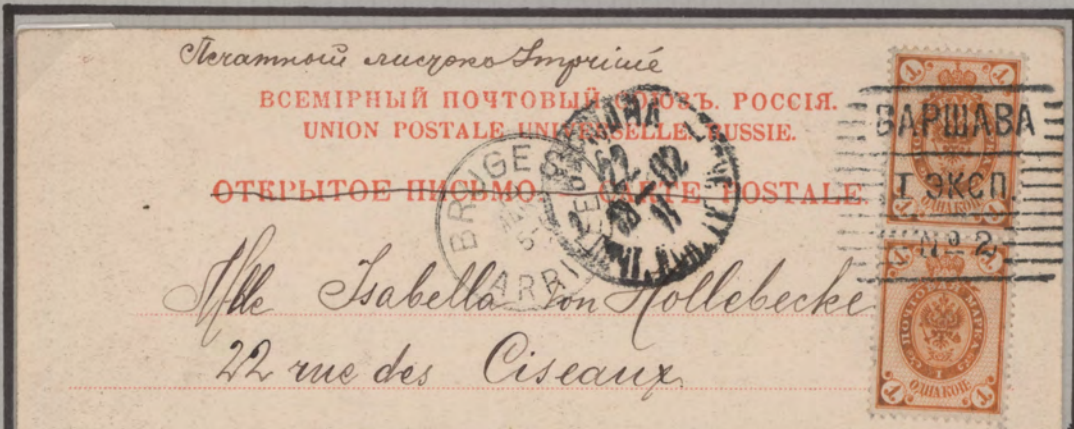
The total suppression of Polish markings on the mail led to the withdrawal of the Warsaw railway terminals four rings cancellations with the letters "BW", "DB", "DP", "DT" & "DW" in the centre. For some reason certain of these markers continued to be used with the Polish letters removed from the centre. Thus they are sometimes confused with the "mute" cancellations of the First World War period. Below are some examples. At least one of them - the 1 kop. stamp - shows traces of the letters removed from the centre. As all stamps are of the horizontally striped 1889 issue only, it could be assumed that these cancellations had been in use in 1889-1901.





RUSSIAN RECTANGULAR CANCELLATIONS USED IN WARSAW AFTER 1900.

TYPE A: without the date









In the course of progressing suppression of the Polish autonomy the bilingual Polish-Russian town-marks were replaced by exclusively Russian ones. It seems that whenever out of one reason or another no new Russian markers were at hand, the rather primitive old Russian two-liners were used. Below, alongside with the names of the localities the numbers of the Polish four rings numerical cancellations allotted previously to the respective post-offices are indicated in brackets.



Cover (75x132mm) addressed in Russian to Mr. Tchernitsky in the town of FILIPOVO, gouvernement of Suwalki; stamp SG37 obliterated with a double circled St. Petersburg Town Postoffice 8 cancellation dated 4 Febr. 1876. Grodno transit one-circled mark dated 3(2) Febr. 1876; two-line (arrival) FILIPOV (36) 8 February 1876 mark in Russian. On the back of the cover St. Petersburg I Exped. mark dated 4 Febr. 1876 and a part of a Railway post-car cancellation.









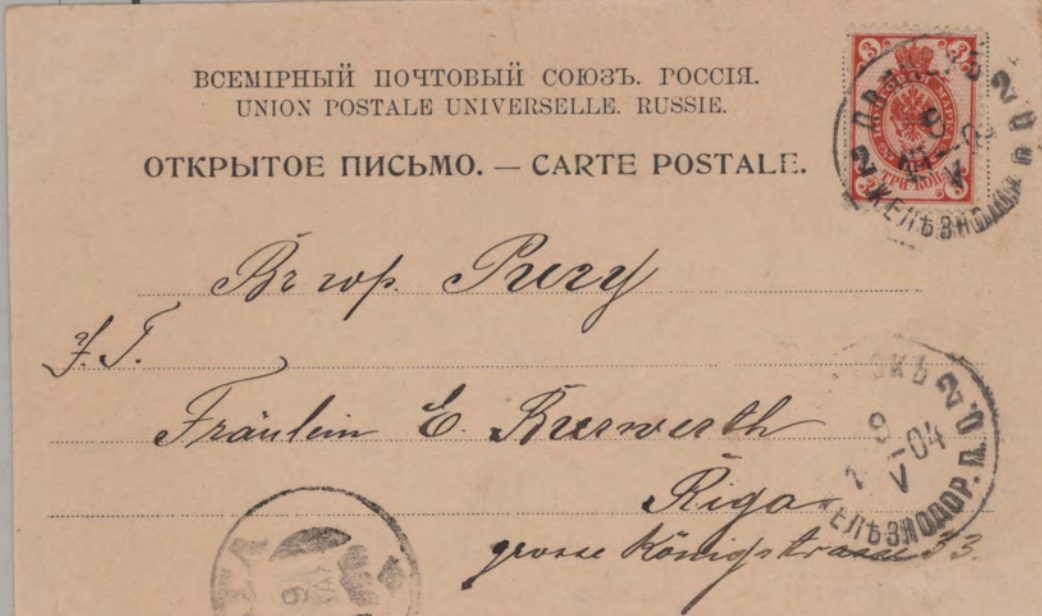
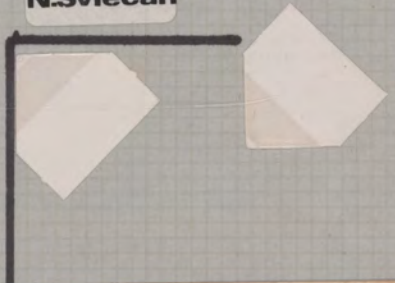
Pskov



Dinaburg



N.Sviecan

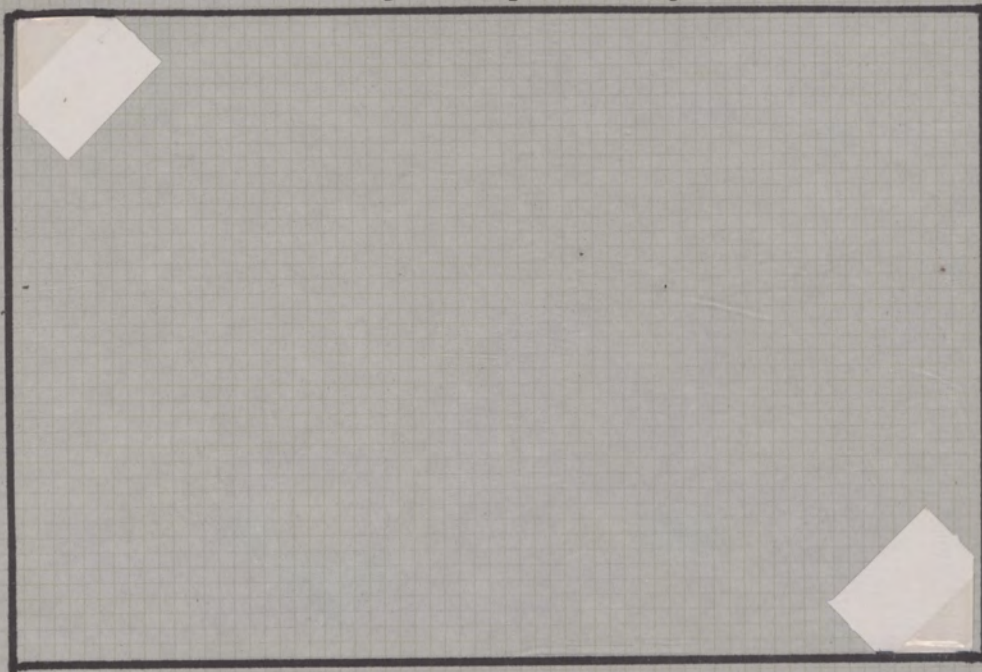








This cancellation showing the date and the hour of posting (her 5 p.m.) had been in use in Warsaw for a relatively short period only.



WARSAW



10. VIII. 1896



18. 12. 1913



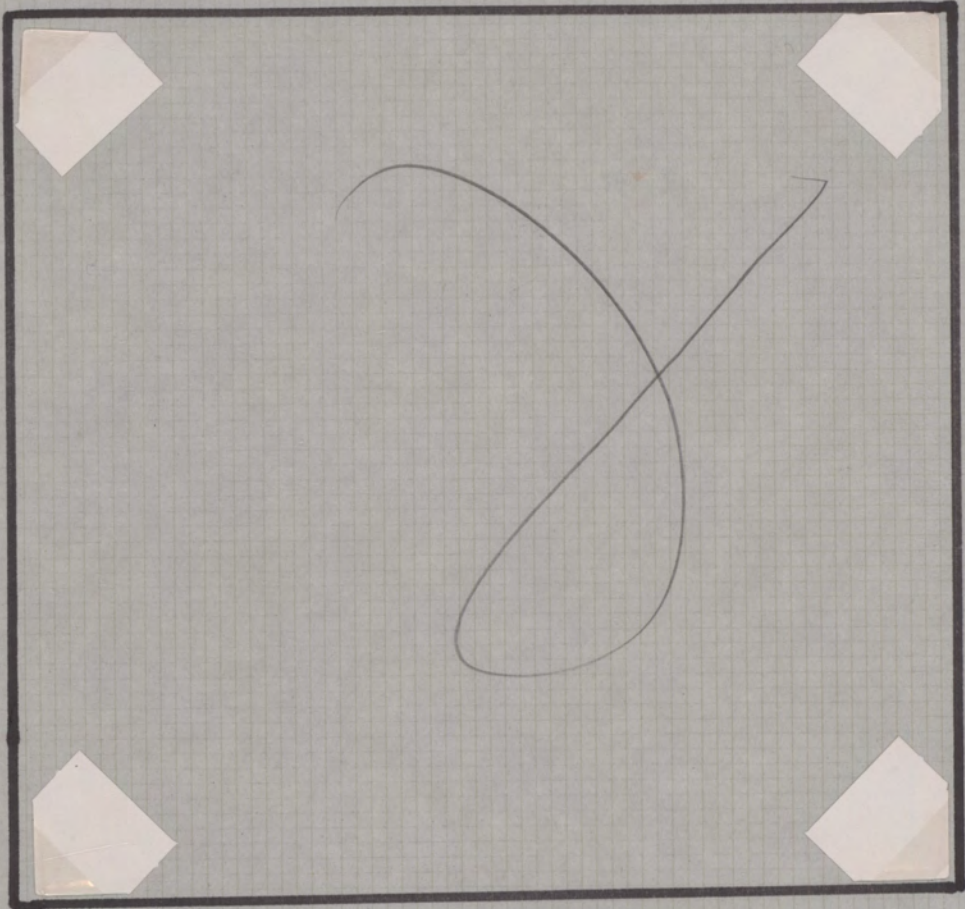
1. 12. 1913

Blue (for "WARSAW 4th Town Post Office) and violet (for "WARSAW 8, IVth Distrib.") cancellations





**КРАСНЫСТАВ**  
**KRASNYSTAW**



**ШИДЛОВЕЦЬ**  
**SZYDŁOWIEC**



The two-numbered cancellations were replaced in the eighties by single-numbered ones... These, with only some variations, remained in use till at least 1903.



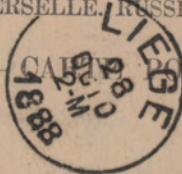
SG 7.

The cipher "3" reversed!



ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗЪ. РОССИЯ.  
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE.

ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО. — САМЫЕ ПОСТАБЕ.



*Monsieur*  
*Emile Cabbagnan*  
*Liege*  
*Belgique*

На этой стороне пишется только адрес. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.



SG 46.



Когда за пересылку причитается больше 2 коп., то взамен штемпеля наклеиваются дополнительные почтовые марки.

*Davos-Platz*  
*Schweiz*  
*Herrn M. Epstein*  
*Furhaus*  
*Br Westgaphin*



*2/20*