



Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP
Devoted to the Study
of the Postal History
of Germany 1933-1945

VOL. XXXVII No. 4 (Whole No. 149) 2003

DIRECTOR: Myron Fox, P.O. Box 283, Needham Heights, MA 02194

BULLETIN STAFF:

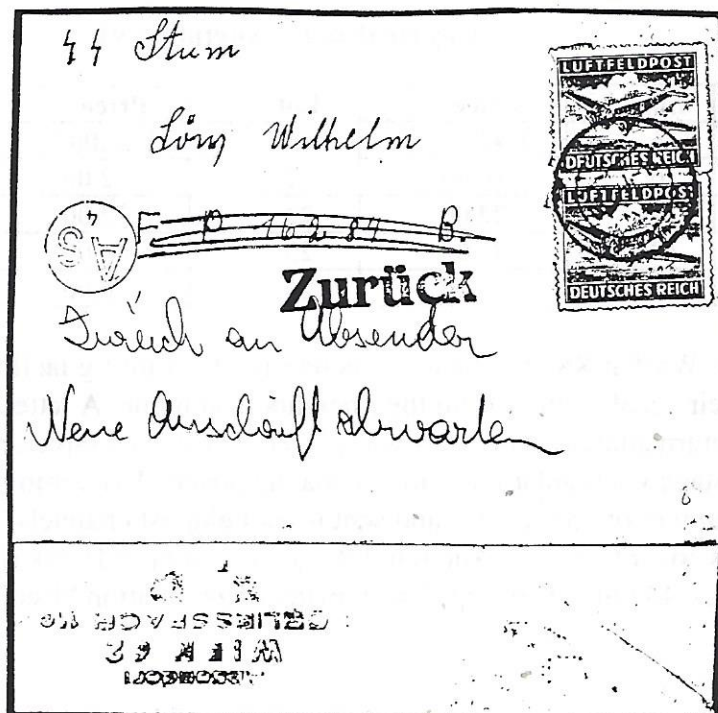
EDITOR/AUCTION MGR.: James E. Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070.

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Robert Dunn, 3318 Running Cedar Way, Williamsburg, VA 23188

BACK ISSUES MGR.: Robert Dunn

Contents:

- Page 3 Combat Division Profile: 338th Infantry Division - J. Lewis
- Page 4 Story Behind the Stamp: Tannhäuser - K. Stefanacci
- Page 5 Lufthansa Service to and from Spain, 1944-45 - B. Beede
- Page 6 Stamps of the 1936 Olympic Games - A. Harper
- Page 8 Postcard Links woman Reichspost Worker with Eastern Front - B. Beede
- Page 9 Special Cancels for Bohemia-Moravia - B. Ferguson
- Page 10 Postal Rates: Foreign Triple-Weight Printed Matter (Druck) - B. Ferguson
- Page 11 Behind the Wire: V-2 Rocket Camp Mail - L. Nelson
- Page 13 Feldpost Fundamentals Part 14: Luftwaffe Ground Units - J. Painter
- Page 20 Rejected by Censor: Forwarding No Longer Possible - M. Fox
- Page 21 Navy Log: Torpedo Boat T-8 - R. Dunn
- Page 22 Combat Division Profile: 100th Jäger Division - J. Lewis
- Page 23 TRSG Auction No. 92



STUDY GROUP NOTES

Membership Renewal – this completes yet another year of TRSG activities and, as dues are now due, a renewal form is included in this mailing. **Please take a moment to complete this form and send it with payment to Secretary-Treasurer Bob Dunn.** While we did not increase dues for next year, any member whose dues are not received by January 1, 2004 will be considered as having resigned. Should they wish to renew membership thereafter, they must pay the \$10.00 new member fee in addition to the annual dues.

Behind the Wire Feature – during the TRSG meeting at NOJEX 2003, members rated current features such as “Navy Log”, “Combat Division Profile”, “Story Behind the Stamp”, “Postal Rates”, “Rejected by Censor” “Special Cancels” and “Waffen-SS Mail” as being very beneficial to their appreciation of these topics. There were also requests for additional features on topics such as **Deutsche Dienstpost, POW & KLZ Camp Mail, Propaganda & Forgery Stamps/Cards**, etc. Being an Editor, I immediately responded, “Great, who will volunteer to provide illustrations and write-ups for one of these new features?” I’m pleased to report that Larry Nelson took the bait, agreeing to provide info on POW & KLZ mail. Larry’s first contribution to the new “**Behind the Wire**” feature appears on page 11. To continue this feature, members are asked to send clear photocopies & brief write ups of any interesting camp cards or covers to Ye Olde Ed for future “**Behind the Wire**” features. We are supposed to be a **STUDY GROUP**; meaning all members should contribute to this bulletin, particularly because it will make my life easier. What better motivation would you need? Seriously, gang; let’s hear from some previously unpublished members.

Damaged Swiss Cover – Ben Beede’s response to Charles LaBlonde’s comments in Bulletin # 148: “While I thank you for highly informative comments, I believe that your statement ‘Lufthansa service on the Berlin-Spain line ...ended for good in October 1944’ is incorrect. Lufthansa service continued until April 19, 1945, when Spain ended German landing rights in that country. The Reichspost officially canceled surface mail to Spain in early September 1944 but that had nothing to do with airmail service. In 1944-45, Lufthansa service between Germany and Spain was on a weekly basis, but increased to three times a week in late March 1945. I have several covers between Germany and Spain in April 1945, including one mailed in Spain on April 19 but returned by the Spanish post office because of the end of Lufthansa service”. See additional info on Page 5.

Prices Realized – Auction # 91

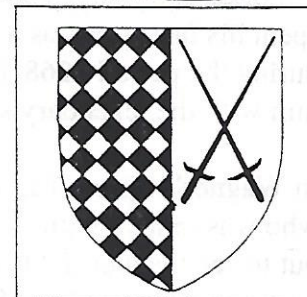
Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
2	\$ 50.00	8	\$ 42.00	21	\$ 12.00	28	\$ 36.00
3	42.00	16	10.00	22	12.00	30	64.00
4	50.00	17	22.00	23	22.00		
5	147.00	18	77.00	25	44.00		
7	60.00	19	56.00	26	38.00		

Cover Illustration – the Waffen-SS established a secret mail forwarding facility in Vienna to enable foreign volunteers to conceal their SS affiliation from their neighbors at home. A letter to a volunteer would look like this cover but have no return address. The letter was placed in a second envelope and mailed to Box 116 Wien P.O. 62 with normal postage via regular mail. In Vienna the postal clerk removed it from the outer envelope, stamped the P.O. Box number on the reverse and sent it via Feldpost channels. This process was reversed on mail from the front. This cover (lot 16 in Auction 92) was sent to Fp.# 16284 (HQ of 5th SS Division ‘Wiking’) via this scheme in August ‘44 but was returned with manuscript notation “Return to Sender. Await new address”.

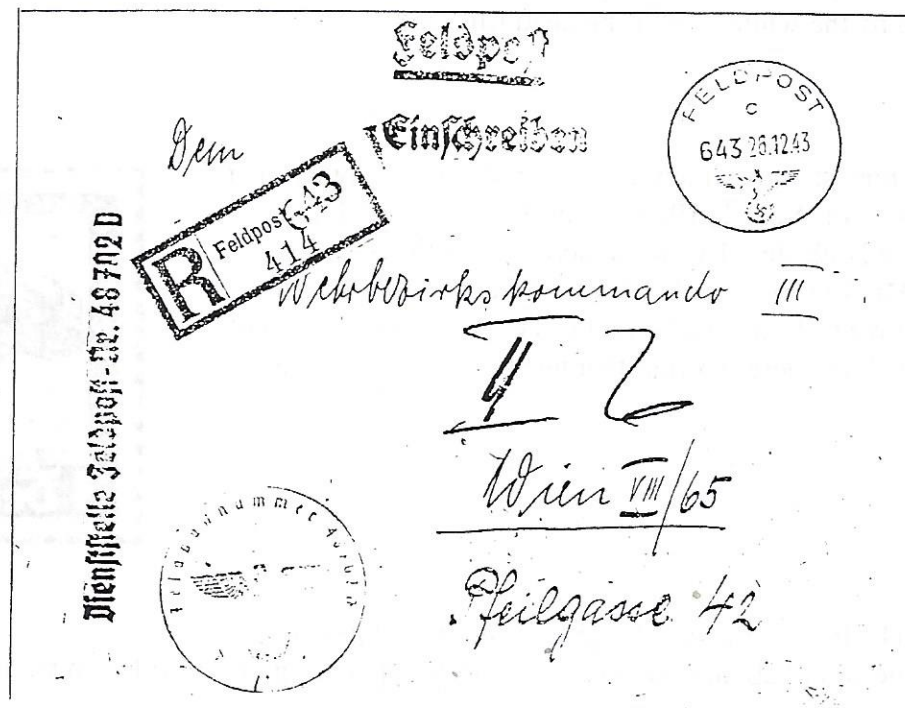
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 338th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
338	643	757	758	759	338	338

This division was formed in France (18th Wave) in 1942 as a Wehrkreis II affiliate. The "Feldpostamt" (post office unit) was assigned Fp. # 48385 as a return address and Kenn 643 for use on registered mail. The divisional emblem was a shield divided into two halves, the left showed a blue & white diamond pattern and the right showed two black swords on a white background.



The 338th Infantry Division garrisoned a sector of the French Mediterranean coast west of Marseilles until the Allies landed in August 1944. The division lacked enough transport to evacuate all its members and suffered considerable losses in the retreat to the German frontier, mostly in terms of men captured. In September it was essentially rebuilt from miscellaneous troops and sent into action in southern Alsace. The division sustained heavy losses in the Battle of Belfort Gap in November, where the division commander, Lt. Gen. Folftmann, was killed. It also took heavy losses at Mulhouse but remained in action and was even sent to the Roer sector, where it fought in the Battle of Linnich Bridgehead and other Rhineland battles. The remnants of the 338th Infantry Division were forced into the Roer Pocket in April 1945 and were destroyed there.



Cover sent to Military District Command in December 1943 from Fp. # 48702 (HQ Battalion II/Grenadier Regiment 759) via P.O. 338 (K-643).

Story Behind the Stamp: Wagner's "Tannhäuser"

by Kelly Stefanacci

Richard Wagner's opera "Tannhäuser" was based on the life of Tannhäuser the Minnesinger, who was born in Salzburg in the year 1205. Nothing is known of his early life until 1228 when he went on a crusade to the Holy Land. It is known from his poems that later he lived at the courts of Freidrich II, Duke of Austria (1230-1246), at Leopoldsdorf and at Hinberg in Lower Austria. Upon the death of Freidrich II he stayed some time with Otto II, Duke of Bavaria but after a time he fell from favor and spent his later years as a wanderer around the minor German courts. It is believed that Tannhäuser died during the period 1268-1270 in Bavaria but his wandering life caused popular mythology to confuse him with the legendary knight whom Wagner later took as the hero of his opera: "Tannhäuser" (1845).

In Wagner's opera, Tannhäuser was a knight and a minstrel at the court of Duke Heinrich of Thuringia who was in love with the duke's niece Elisabeth. However, he was restless with life at court and set out to see the world. On his journey he was enticed into the Hørselberg Mountain near Eisenach to live in the company of Frau Hulda, the German Venus. A year passed quickly and the powers of Venus' spell began to wane so he returned to the living world to find himself near the duke's castle of Wartburg. Invited to return to court by the duke and his old friend Wolfram von Eschenbach, he entered the yearly song contest at which Lady Elisabeth presided. Wolfram sang the praise of Elisabeth but Tannhäuser sang of Venus and of the life he had led in the grotto inside the Hørselberg. The other knights wanted to slay him for his impiety but Elisabeth begged for his life. He was allowed to go on a pilgrimage to Rome to seek absolution from Pope Urban III and to do penance. The absolution was refused unless the Pope's staff should burst into flower. He returned in despair, prepared to re-enter the Hørselberg, only to learn that Elisabeth had offered her life in reparation for his evil deeds. When he saw her body upon the funeral bier, Tannhäuser prayed for forgiveness and the Pope's staff brought forth green leaves. With this sign of pardon from heaven, Tannhäuser died happily with his head pillowed by the white arm of the dead Elisabeth.

A set of nine stamps which depict scenes from Wagner operas were issued on Nov. 1, 1933 for the Winter Relief Fund (Deutsche Nothilfe). The scene depicted on the 3+2 Pfg. stamp (Mi. 499) is from Act I, where Tannhäuser plays his song of love to Venus and then begs to be allowed to depart from the Hørselberg in order that he may see the outside world.



ED NOTE: If you enjoyed this article and would like to know "the story" about other people or places appearing on Third Reich stamps, please send requests to Ye Olde Ed.

Lufthansa Service to and from Spain, 1944-1945

by Ben Beede

Charles J. LaBlonde's remarks in Bulletin 148 about a cover of mine with a Swiss marking referring to the fact that it had been damaged in Germany and two letters to me on the same subject were extremely enlightening and very much appreciated. We also exchanged views about the assumption of several authors that Lufthansa service to and from Spain ended in October 1944. What ended at that time was only Swiss use of the airline to communicate with Spain, not all Lufthansa service.

The Reichspost noted the end of surface mail between German-held territory and Spain in September 1944 (1), but airmail service continued on a limited basis until the second half of April 1945. My purpose here is simply to correct any misunderstanding and to illustrate a late example of airmail service from Spain to Germany. The subject will be discussed at somewhat more length in my forthcoming book "From the Reichspost to Allied Occupation: The Processing of Third Reich Mail After the German Capitulation in 1945".

Reference (1): Nr. 293/1944, Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums; 8 September 1944, p. 374.

The cover shown below was mailed from Spain to Germany on March 17, 1945 and was examined by Spanish, German and United States censorship offices before reaching Berlin in December 1945. This cover is an example of "impounded mail", that is, mail found in Germany at the end of the World War II and detained for censorship.



Stamps of the 1936 Olympic Games

by Alf Harper

I thought it would be interesting to know about some of the sports depicted on the 1936 stamps.

Winter Olympics: Opening ceremony held at Garmisch-Partikirchen on February 6, 1936

The star of the Winter Olympics was the woman skating champion Sonja Henie of Norway. In 1927 she won the World's Championship which she held for ten consecutive years. She won the gold medal at the 1932 Olympics at Lake Placid, NY and also won the gold at these Olympics.

Speed skating Ivor Ballangrud, a Norwegian, won the 500 meters, the 5000 meters, the 10,000 meters and came in second in the 1500 meters only one second behind a fellow Norwegian.



Four man bobsled. The Swiss team won this event. An American pair from the Keene Valley Athletic Club won the 2-man bobsled.

ED NOTE: The author does not provide information on the ski jumping events shown on the 12+6 value stamp.



Summer Olympics: Opening ceremony held at Berlin on August 1, 1936

Torchbearer. Fifteen Greek maidens clad in classical white marched into the ancient Olympic arena in Greece at noon on July 20, 1936. The high priestess lit a wand at a reflector that concentrated the sun's rays. She then transferred the flame to a brazier on the altar of the Altis. A Greek youth ignited his Olympic torch from the altar and then ran the first lap of a twelve day relay of runners bearing the Olympic flame to Berlin. The last runner was Otto Schilgen of Berlin who ignited the Olympic flame in a colossal brazier at the top of the stadium on August 1st. This flame was kept burning until the end of the Games.



Gymnastics. The gymnastics competitions were held at the Dietrich Eckhart Stadium. For the 1936 Olympics only team medals were awarded, not individual medals like today. The result was Germany first, Czechoslovakia second and Hungary third. The parallel bars depicted on the stamp was won by Aleksanteri Saarvala of Finland.



Javelin. Gerhard Stock of Germany won this event with a throw of 238 ft. 7 INS. Two Finns, Yrjo Nikkanen and Kaarlo Toivnen were second and third. This was the only field event that did not set a new Olympic record.



Soccer. Austria played Italy in the final match on August 15th before a packed main stadium,. The score was 1-1 at regular time but Italy scored in overtime to give them the gold medal for a 2-1 score.



Diving. Women's high platform diving event was between Majorie Gestring, a 13 year old American who carried a doll around as her mascot and wore a functional black swim suit, and her British opponent, Mrs. Dorothy Ponton Hill, who wore a gold lame swim suit. With her bright blonde hair, plucked eyebrows and waterproof lipstick, all innovations at that time, she departed herself more like a film star than an Olympic competitor. Mrs. Hill won the gold medal from little Marjorie by a narrow margin. Marshall Wayne, an American, won the men's high diving.



Fencing. Medals were awarded for individual events in foil, epee and saber for men plus a team medal for all three. The only event for women was the individual foil. The stamp depicts the foil and Giulio Gaudini of Italy won the gold medal. Franco Riccardi of Italy won the epee and Endre Kobos of Hungary won the saber.



Double sculls. The rowing events were held over a 1-1/4 mile course at Grunau. The British pair, Leslie Southwood and Jack Beresford, won the gold medal for the double sculls. Apart from this event and the eight oared shell race won by the Americans, Germans won the remainder of the events.



Show jumping. The three equestrian events in the 1936 Olympic Games were dressage, a three-day event and a timed jumping competition called the "Prix des Nations" held in the main arena. Both individual and team medals were awarded in each of these three events. Most of the competitors were Army officers, so patriotic ardor was keen. The stamp depicts the "Prix des Nations" where German cavalry officers won both the individual and team medals. In addition they won all the remaining individual and team medals.



Thirty-two nations competed. At the end of the 1936 Olympics, the top of the table of medals ran thus

		Gold	Silver	Bronze
1	Germany	33	26	30
2	United States	24	20	12
3	Italy	8	9	5
10	Great Britain	4	7	3

ED NOTE: This article, first published in the June 1976 Newsletter of the German Collectors Group, has been revised slightly to fit this page format.

Postcard Links Woman Reichspost Worker with the Eastern Front by Ben Beede

Shown below is one of what seems to be a very small number of Third Reich propaganda post cards depicting postal themes. Printed sepia on light yellow card stock, it seems to emphasize the unity of the battlefield and the home front, presumably a common motif in many countries during World War II. Certainly, women played an ever more important role in postal services in wartime Germany as additional German men were drafted into the armed forces (1). The illustration is somewhat like Mi. 888, issued in May 1944, but the background is much more dramatic than the one depicted on the stamp. Another theme of the card seems to be Germany's alleged mission in Eastern Europe or *Drang nach Osten*. (2). Overall, it is an intriguing item. This example was sent as printed matter for 3 Rpf. in 1942 and was obviously used with philatelic intent. Can any TRSG member provide more information?

References:

- 1) Ursula D. Nienhaus, Vater Staat und seine Gehilfinnen: die Politik mit der Frauenarbeit bei der deutschen Post, 1864-1945 (Frankfurt am Main: Campus 1995). A detailed study of German woman postal workers and governmental policies with respect to them.
- 2) A recent discussion in Henry Cord Meyer, Drang nach Osten: Fortunes of a Slogan-Concept in German-Slavic Relations, 1849-1990. (Bern: Peter Lang, 1996.)

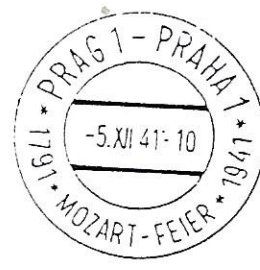
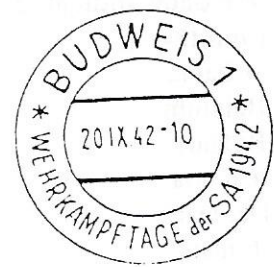


Special Cancels for Bohemia & Moravia

by Bob Ferguson

There were a total of 117 hand struck special cancels used in the Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia (for a complete listing I recommend the specialized "Filatelie Trojan" catalog on the Protectorate). Most of these cancels are for local events but some commemorate events for which there are parallel German cancels. The following is a list of cancels in this second category which may be useful for those seeking to complete a collection of Hitler birthday cancels, Tag der Briefmarke, Hitler Youth, etc. The cancel numbering scheme is that of **Filatelie Trojan** catalog.

Prag # 3	Brunn # 4	Führers Geburtstag 1939	20 April 1939
Prag # 17	Brunn # 10	Führers Geburtstag 1940	20 April 1940
Prag # 49	Brunn # 50	Führers Geburtstag 1941	20 April 1941
Prag # 96	Brunn # 97	Führers Geburtstag 1942	20 April 1942
Marisch-Ostrau # 55		Sportwettkämpfe der Hitlerjugend	4-6 July 1941
Zlin # 73		Sommerlager Burgberg Untergau 490	4 Aug 16 Sept. 1941
Prag # 85		Deutsche Jugendmeisterschaften in Eishockey und Eiskunstlauf der Hitler-Jugend	1-2 March 1942
Olmütz # 102		Gebietssportfest 1942/HJ Bohmen und Mahren	16-19 July 1942
Prag # 81		Tag der Briefmarke 1942	1942
Brunn # 113		Tag der Briefmarke 1943	1943
Iglau # 114		Tag der Briefmarke 1943	1943
Marisch-Ostrau # 115		Tag der Briefmarke 1943	1943
Budweis # 107		Wehrkampftage der SA 1942	1942
Marisch-Ostrau # 108		Wehrkampftage der SA 1942	1942
Brunn # 83		Tag der Deutschen Polizei	1942
Iglau # 84		Tag der Deutschen Polizei	1942
Bohmisch Budweis # 6		Kreistag der NSDAP	3-4 June 1939
Prag # 80		Mozart Feier 1791-1941	5 December 1941



THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

Foreign Triple-Weight Printed Matter (Druck)

by Bob Ferguson

30 January 1933 – 8 May 1945

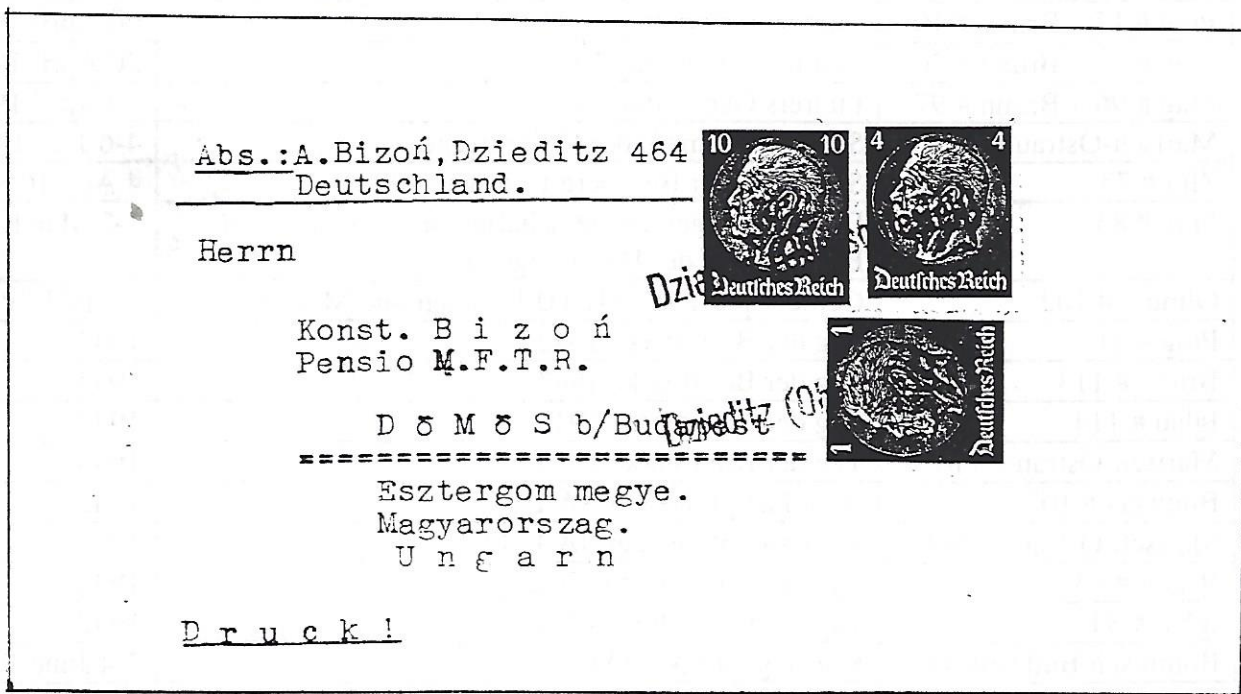
Rate: up to 50 grams weight = 5 Pfg.

Each additional 50 grams = 5 Pfg.

Printed Matter Wrapper

Posted: Dzieditz (Upper Silesia) to Budapest, Hungary

Franking (15 Pfg.): printed matter rate for weight: 100-150 grams



Note: some rates for mail to the occupied and allied countries were reduced to German internal rate on the dates indicated. Not all postal services were available to all of these countries

Country	From	To
Albania	1 April- 10 Sept. '43, then 1 April '44	29 December 1944
Belgium	1 January 1943	26 September 1944
Bulgaria	1 September 1942	15 September 1944
Croatia	1 July 1943	
Denmark	1 June 1942	
Finland	1 April 1942	29 September 1944
France	25 August 1944	12 September 1944
Hungary	1 July 1942	
Italy	1 January 1942	
Luxembourg	10 May 1940	
Holland	1 January 1942	
Norway	1 September 1942	
Romania	15 July 1942	12 September 1944
San Marino	1 April 1943	
Slovakia	1 September 1942	

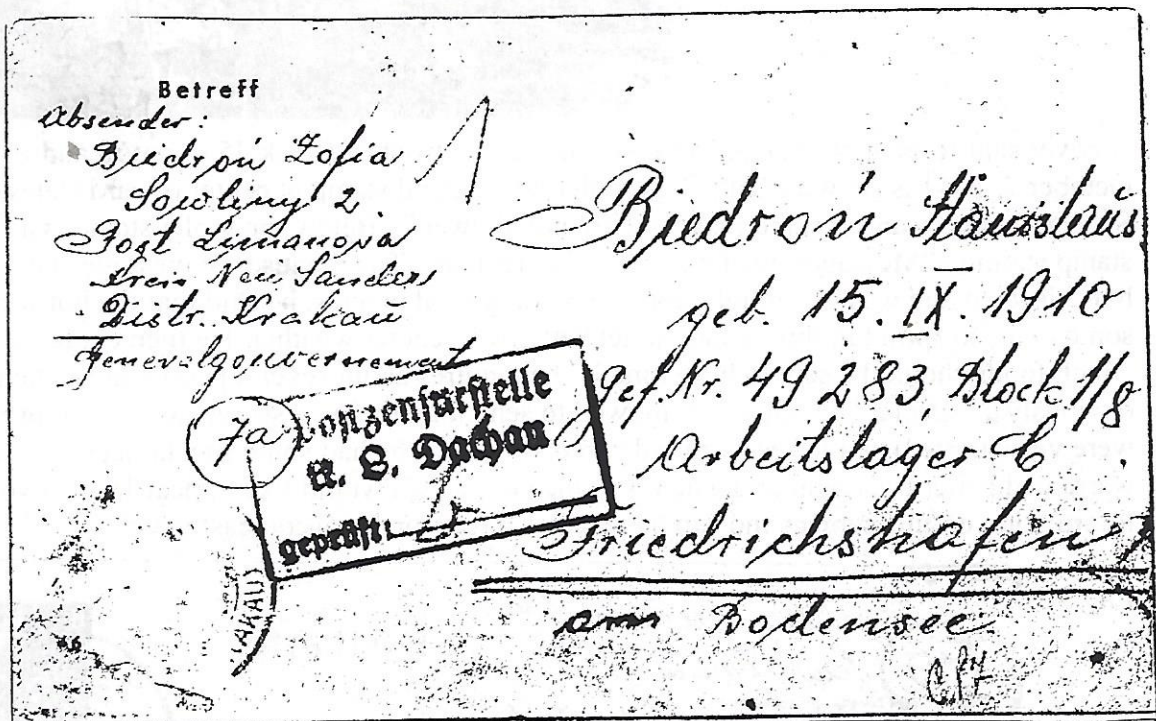
Behind the Wire: Concentration Camp Mail

V-2 Rocket Camp Mail

by Larry Nelson

While mail from inmates in concentration camps is quite common, mail sent to inmates is seldom seen. The main reason for this scarcity is that most camps did not permit inmates to keep their mail. Fig. 1 shows a cover dated August 29, 1944 (probably from a wife to her husband) sent from the Krakau area of occupied Poland to an Arbeitslager Friedrichshafer, a sub-camp of Dachau that produced parts for the V-2 rockets. Friedrichshafer is located near the Bodensee about 180 kilometers S.W. of Dachau.

Fig 1



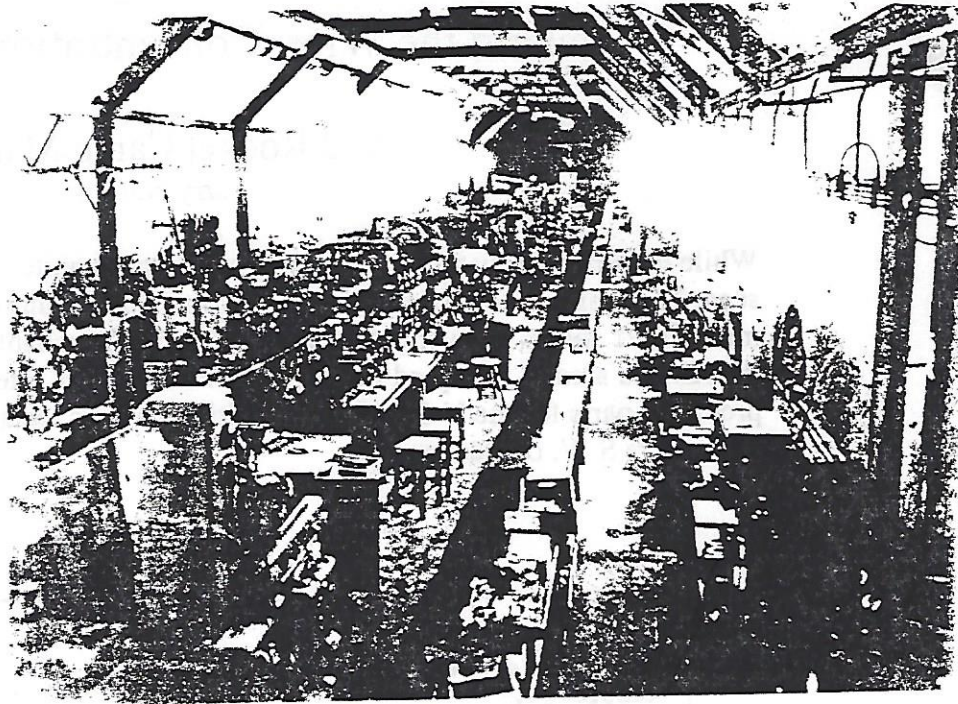
It was a fairly common practice for the Camp censor to remove postage stamps from incoming mail in order to check for any hidden writing under the stamp. This could explain why the stamp was removed. The censor mark is denoted Type C6a in Lordahl's "German Concentration Camps 1933-1945". It is unclear to me if this censor mark was applied at Friedrichshafer or at Dachau.

The Allies learned that V-2 rocket parts were being manufactured at Friedrichshafer, so this facility was bombed six times between April 27 and July 20, 1944. There were over 150 inmates killed during these raids.

The 762 inmates at Friedrichshafer were transferred to Dora-Mittelbau, a sub-camp of Buchenwald, on September 26, 1944. Mail from Dora carried a Songerhausen cancellation. Arriving on September 30, the inmates began to work in the bombproof tunnels (see Fig. 2) where the V-2s were assembled.

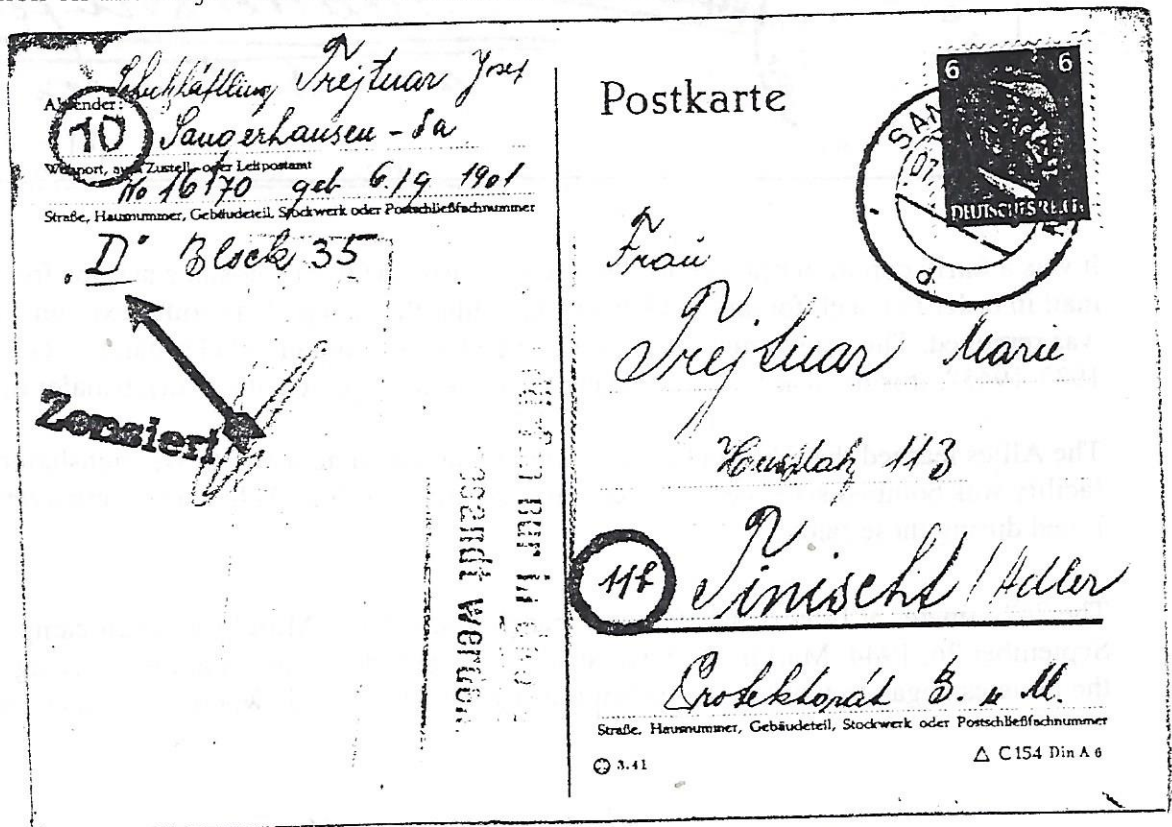
Fig. 2

One of the underground tunnels used to manufacture V-2 rockets in the Dora-Mittelbau concentration camp.



A cover sent from an inmate at Dora (see the "D" in front of Block 35 in return address) to his wife on October 7, 1944 is shown in Fig. 3. A violet-boxed hand stamp at center of card states "Registered, Special Delivery and Insured packages are not allowed". Below the violet stamp is a red-boxed hand stamp stating, "Messages must be written in German". The manuscript message states that the sender hurt his hand and was given light duty. Regarding food parcels, he said that the hot weather had caused some items to spoil but things should get better with cooler weather. He then explains in some detail which foods should be sent to him. Finally, he inquires about several people in Buchenwald. He was obviously a "special" inmate to be allowed to send mail (being a secret camp, mail privileges at Dora were very limited) and to receive food parcels. Perhaps he had some special technical skill that warranted better treatment at the hands of the Germans. I would like to hear from anyone with more information on this subject and can be reached at: [censorship@comcast.net](mailto: censorship@comcast.net).

Fig. 3



Fundamentals of Feldpost Collecting

Part 14: Ground Forces of the Luftwaffe:

a.) Luftwaffe Field Divisions

by John Painter

One of the oddest divisional formations of the Wehrmacht was the 1942 creation of twenty-one Luftwaffe ground combat units. Because the Russian campaign had caused Germany over one million casualties in dead and wounded, the military began looking for replacements and found large Luftwaffe staff and support personnel with little or nothing to do. The General Staff proposed that these troops be drafted into the Army but Göring objected, telling Hitler that he didn't want his National Socialist Luftwaffe mixed up with the Army, whom he considered lukewarm toward the N.S.D.A.P. Hitler agreed and so began the formation of the Luftwaffe Feld (Air Force Field) Divisions.

General Meintl, who organized this effort, had earlier been successful in creating Luftwaffe combat units out of various Flak and airdrome defense units. These earlier units had proved to be very useful in containing Soviet breakthroughs on the Eastern Front.

These numbered divisions were allocated among the various armies groups and region commands as follows:

Army Group North	Army Group Center	Army Group South	Balkans
1, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 21	2, 3 and 4	5, 6, 7 and 8	11
Norway	Italy	France	Netherlands
14	15	16, 17 and 18	19 and 20

Needless to say, these new formations were deficient in just about everything a combat division needed. Very few members had any training in ground combat. In addition, with the exception of machine guns and Flak guns, they had very few heavy weapons. Supply elements were often borrowed from adjoining army units. While their organization tables called for 12,000 men, few ever reached that number except for a couple in the West who were not in combat. They were organized in November 1942 and sent to training areas behind the front lines. Shortly after they were sent into combat, many of these units suffered heavy losses during Soviet attacks. The violence of war on the Russian Front caused many units to throw down their weapons and run to the rear, even during minor Soviet attacks. In order to stiffen these Luftwaffe divisions, local commanders gave them the third battalion from an army infantry division in exchange for one of their battalions.

Initially slightly more than 200,000 men were transferred to these Luftwaffe Field divisions but heavy losses quickly reduced that number. Within a few months several units were merged into others to make up for losses while others were simply disbanded. The situation became so bad that in late 1943 that the Army had to take over the training and replacement function.

Feldpost offices had been assigned to each division from the regular Feldpost training depots in Greater Germany and Maierhofen in Bohemia-Moravia. Numbers assigned were in the 900 series starting with 901 and continuing on a regular basis until 921 was reached. However, that number had previously been assigned to another Luftwaffe ground unit, the Hermann Göring Fallschirm Jäger Division, so Luftwaffe Field Division 21 received number 22.

By 1945 only three of these Luftwaffe Field Divisions remained, the 11th in Yugoslavia, the 14th in Norway and the 21st in Kurland with the remnants of Army Group North. III prepared and with no regimental history or other traditions to sustain them, these units fell by the wayside. In contrast to their poor performance, the Parachute troops of the Luftwaffe performed much better. They considered themselves an elite force and all were volunteers. The difference was that their tradition went back to 1936 and they had performed with great valor in Belgium and Holland and later in Crete. Their expansion was also slower and a large buildup was not begun until 1943.

Luftwaffe Field Divisions							
Division	FpA	Kenn	Service Dates	Division	FpA	Kenn	Service Dates
1	901	K-337	11.42 - 2.44	12	912	K-592	11.42 - 4.45
"	"	K-290	2.44 - 5.44	13	913	K-628	11.42 - 2.44
2	902	K-372	11.42 - 1.44	14	914	K-545	11.42 - 12.44
3	903	K-552	11.42 - 10.44	15	915	K-864	12.42 - 10.43
4	904	K-528	11.42 - 6.44	"	"	K-304	11.43 - 5.44
5	905	K-532	11.42 - 4.44	"	"	K-811	5.44 - 3.45
6	906	K-588	11.42 - 6.44	16	916	K-302	12.42 - 7.44
7	907	K-619	10.42 - 3.44	17	917	K-389	12.42 - 9.44
8	908	K-732	11.42 - 12.42	18	918	K-918	12.42 - 9.44
9	909	K-814	11.42 - 2.44	19	919	K-506	1.43 - 8.44
"	"	K-460	2.44 - 6.44	20	920	K-783	1.43 - 11.44
10	910	K-904	11.42 - 2.44	21	922	K-463	1.43 - 5.45
11	911	K-561	11.42 - 5.45	22	Never Formed		

Shown below is an official Feldpost cover sent in April 1943 to the Military District Command in Vienna from Fp. # 37271 (Brücken Kolonne B-667) via FpA 905 (K-532) of 5th Luftwaffe Field Division.



Ground Forces of the Luftwaffe: b.) Fallschirmjäger Divisions

The birthday of the German Parachute formations is generally believed to be January 29, 1936 when Göring issued orders to raise a parachute (*Fallschirmjäger*) unit. The Army was also interested in the potential of airborne operations and formed a demonstration parachute infantry company at Stendal. This unit was quickly expanded to battalion size and a demonstration for Hitler and senior officers was held in 1937.

The expansion of the Luftwaffe program created management problems. Accordingly, General Kurt Student was appointed as commander of all parachute units on July 1, 1938. His forces consisted of two parachute battalions, Battalion IV of the Herman Göring Regiment and twelve gliders with a fleet of 250 Ju-52 transport aircraft. Expansion continued and by September 1938 General Student formally established the 7th Air Division. He also had the use of the 16th Infantry Regiment of the Army's 22nd Air Landing Division.

Command of all parachutists had been transferred to the Luftwaffe by the end of 1938. The Army troops became Battalion II of the 1st Parachute Regiment. While two additional parachute regiments (the 2nd and 3rd) were formed to complete the 7th Air Division, it was kept in reserve in September 1939 because the speed of the German attack quickly overwhelmed the Polish Army.

When Denmark and Norway were invaded in April 1940, airborne troops were used to secure bridges and airfields. The campaigns in France and the Low Countries tested the 7th Air Division for the first time. Almost 4,500 parachutists and 12,000 troops of the 22nd Air Landing Division were deployed to capture key objectives. The most famous incident of this campaign was the capture of the Belgian Fort Eben-Emael by a force of 55 glider-borne troopers who landed on the roof of the fort and quickly caused the surrender of the 1,000 defenders. Other units captured key bridges and occupied strategic towns and cities in Holland, including the capital.

The next operation took place in the Balkans the following year. The 2nd Parachute Regiment was ordered to seize the Corinth Canal Bridge and prevent the Allies from crossing into Greece. Although a stray shell destroyed the bridge, this action did require British forces to leave Greece. While most British troops went to Egypt, 27,000 were landed on Crete, creating a strategic problem for the Germans. A plan was quickly drawn to seize Crete by airborne assaults. The British, alerted by code breakers in England, learned of the plan and put up a very stiff defense. Although the Germans captured the island, losses among airborne troops were so heavy that it was considered a Pyrrhic victory.

Of the 22,000 German troops committed to the operation, over 6,000 were killed including 3,764 dead from the 7th Air Division. In addition, 250 Ju-52 transport aircraft were lost. These heavy losses caused the German General Staff and Hitler to conclude that airborne assaults were just too costly in terms of men and materials. There were no further airborne assaults except for certain small actions such as the rescue of Mussolini or the dropping of troops behind Allied lines during the Ardennes counter offensive. Thus, parachute troops functioned as infantry for the rest of the war but in the process became an elite force with great élan. Eventually 10 parachute divisions would be formed and most of these would be used on the Western Front against the British and Americans.

Expansion began in earnest just as the invasion of Russia got underway. After the start of the Soviet winter offensive of 1941-42, the 7th Air Division had to be rushed by aircraft to northern Russia to plug holes in German lines around Leningrad. To the south in the AOK 16 sector near Staraya Russa, several companies of paratroop infantry were used to stop the Soviet advance that had already surrounded II Army Corps in the Demyansk area. Further south in the area along the Mius River near Taganrog, other parachute units were used to prevent Russians from river crossings. In less than six months, the airborne forces had sustained 3,000 casualties on the Eastern Front.

In March 1942 these paratroops units were withdrawn for rest and refitting in southern France. By June the 5th Parachute Regiment was sent to support Rommel in his drive across North Africa. In the spring the German high command was planning an airborne assault on Malta but gasoline and shipping shortages caused this operation to be cancelled. By November the British had defeated the Africa Corps and were pursuing the retreating Germans toward Tunisia. A few days later American forces landed in North Africa and disarmed the Vichy French forces. To counter these threats, the Germans began airlifting troops into Tunisia including whatever Luftwaffe units were available. They were able to land over 12,000 troops into Tunisia and prevented the Allied forces from linking up and cutting off the Axis troops.

Tactical, Feldpost & Kenn Numbers of Fallschirmjäger (Parachute) Division Post Offices							
Unit	FpA	Kenn	FpA Fp. #	Parachute Infantry Regt.			Para. Arty. Regt.
1st Parachute Division	927	K-818	28494	1	3	4	1

Formed March '43 from 7th Air Division, sent to Sicily in June to delay Allied advance, then withdrew to Italy where it remained until end of war. Fought at Cassino, north of Rome on Caesar Line and then on Gothic Line near Florence & Bologna. Surrendered to U.S. Army in 1945 after German front in Italy collapsed.

2nd Parachute Division	822	K-257	58711	2	6	7	2
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	---	---	---	---

Formed in spring '43 from Rgt. 2 of disbanded 7th Air Division. Sent to Rome to control city while Italian troops were disarmed. After providing troops for capture of Leros in Aegean Sea, sent to Eastern Front at Zhitomir leaving cadre for a new 4th Parachute Division. After the entire 6th Regiment was lost in Russia, the remains of the division returned to Germany for reformation.

2nd Para. Div. (neu)	952	K-651	67992	2	6	7	2
----------------------	-----	-------	-------	---	---	---	---

Reformed in Germany with a rebuilt 6th Regiment, then sent to Brittany in France. Regiments 2 and 7 were stationed in Brest and destroyed in August 1944. The 6th Regiment stationed near St. Lo fought American paratroop landings and later lost most of its personnel in the Falaise Pocket. Remnants of the division were reformed in Holland in September, fought in Arnhem area and surrendered in April 1945.

3rd Parachute Division	943	K-901	59850	5	8	9	3
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	---	---	---	---

Formed in Rheims area of France from new recruits, experienced personnel and Btl. II of F.J. Rgt. 1. Posted to Brittany then to St. Lo to counter American advance. Lost heavily at St. Lo and in the Falaise Pocket. Reformed in Germany from personnel from Flieger Rgts. 22, 51 & 53. Fought in Ardennes, then defended Rhine River crossing by Americans at Remagen. Captured in Ruhr encirclement.

4th Parachute Division	944	K-756	58617	10	11	12	4
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	---

Formed in Perugia, Italy from new recruits and personnel of 2nd F.J. Division. Fought at Anzio bridgehead in January 1944, then retreated through Italy. Suffered heavy losses in Florence, Bologna and Rimini. Capitulated in the Bozen area of Alpenvorland after the German front in Italy collapsed.

Unit	FpA	Kenn	FpA Fp. #	Parachute Infantry Regt.			Para. Arty. Rgt.
5th Parachute Division	945	K-668	59527	13	14	15	5

Formed in Rheims, France with Lehr Btl. of XI Air Corps plus III Btlns. of 3rd & 4th Regiments of 1st F.J. Division. Posted in Brittany and then to Normandy after D-Day invasion. Fought with 3rd F.J. Division against Allies and was then virtually destroyed in the Falaise Pocket. Partially reformed in Germany but never reached combat capability.

6th Parachute Division	946	K-312	47280	16	17	18	6
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	---

Formed June '44 in Rheims, France and fought against Allied forces in August. During this time F.J. Rgt. 16 was flown to East Prussia and re-named Rgt. 3 of Herman Göring Pz. F. J. Division. Remaining elements were reformed in Holland and later fought in Arnhem and Reichswald battles.

7th Parachute Division	947	K-826	67782	19	20	21	7
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	---

Formed in Venlo area of Holland from Lw. Unit Div. Erdmann then sent to the Alsace. In Sept. '44 was enlarged with troops from Lw. Fallschirm Waffen Schule. In Feb. '45 the FpA was assigned K-682 when division was sent north to fight in Reichswald battles. Surrendered in the Oldenburg area in April 1945.

8th Parachute Division	948	K-925	64224	22	23	24	8
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	---

Formed December '44 from training school and surplus Luftwaffe personnel. Only 22nd & 24th Regiments formed due to personnel and equipment shortages. Fought in Reichswald Forest to delay British advance, and then withdrew to northwest Germany. Surrendered south of Bremen.

9th Parachute Division	949	K-966	66058	25	26	27	9
------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	---

Formed December '44 in Berlin area from mixed units of Luftwaffe personnel and training school cadre. Only 26th & 27th Regiments were formed with two battalions sent to Breslau defense. In March FpA 949 was assigned K-816 when division was sent to Seelow Heights east of Berlin with LVI Panzer Corps. After most of division broke and ran during Soviet offensive on April 16, 1945, Hitler cashiered division commander. Most of division personnel went into Soviet captivity after German surrender.

10th Parachute Division	950	K-627	67785	28	29	30	10
-------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	----

Formed in the Krems area of Austria from replacement (Ersatz) personnel of 1st and 4th F. J. Divisions. First fought in Stiermark and then in south of Prag in Moravia. Surrendered to Soviets at end of war.

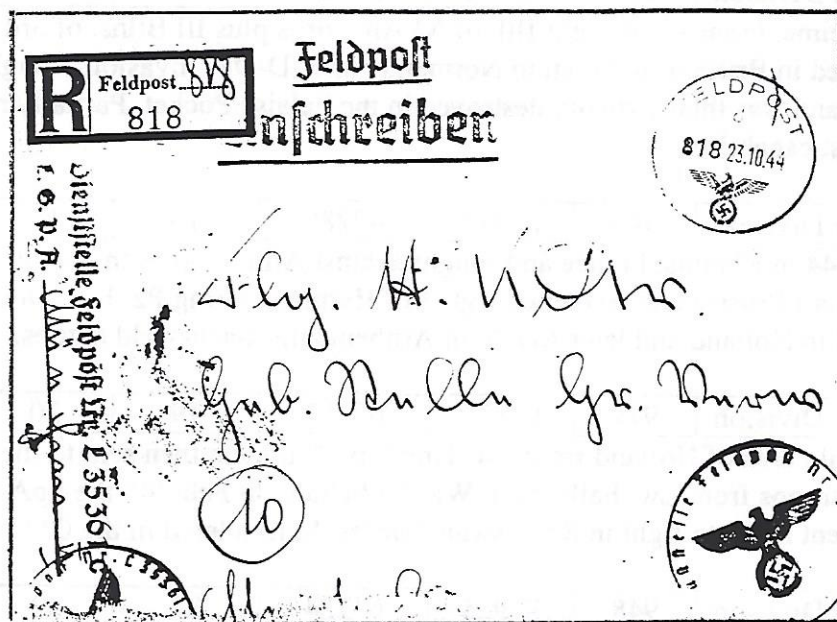
11th Parachute Division	951	K-595	67550	31	32	33	11
-------------------------	-----	-------	-------	----	----	----	----

According to German records this unit was formed from guard detachment at Karin hall, Goring's palatial estate north of Berlin, but never completed formation. It would have numbered about 1,000 men and, lacking heavy weapons and other support, would have been no match for any Soviet units in the area. It was reported to have fought in Pomerania and Berlin and then went into Soviet captivity at war's end.

Note: I have never seen covers from Fallschirmjäger Divisions 7 thru 11 and suspect that there are very few since little mail was delivered after February 1945. For example, Günther Fuchs told me that while serving in the 9th Army area he sent a letter home every day from March 1 to April 30, 1945, when he was taken prisoner by British troops. Only one letter out of the sixty he sent ever reached home.

NOTE: For TRSG newcomers, Herr Fuchs was the long time director of the German Feldpost ARGE and had been a Feldpost collector even during the war years. His death in 1968 was a great loss for Feldpost enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic.

Shown below is an official Feldpost cover sent October 1944 to the Air Base in Worms from Fp. # 35361 (Battalion I of Fallschirm Jäger Regiment 1) via FpA 927 (K-818) of 1st Fallschirm Jäger Division.



Ground Forces of the Luftwaffe:

c.) Herman Göring Parachute Panzer Division

Tactical, Feldpost & Kenn Numbers of Herman Göring Parachute Panzer Division Post Office				
Unit	FpA	Kenn	Fp. No.	Period of Use
"H.G." F.J.Pz. Division	921	K-822	48571	1943-1945

This unit was formed in 1933 as "Polizei Gruppe z.b.V. Wecke" as part of the Prussian State police force. Goring had become Interior Minister after the Nazi assumption of power and wanted a guard unit for his personal use and protection. Initially quartered in the old Haupt Kadett Anstalt Caserne in Berlin-Lichterfeld, it soon moved to three different casernes (barracks) in Spandau, Charlottenburg and Reinickendorf. The group was detached from the police and made independent to Göring personally. They provided guards for Luftwaffe offices in Berlin and at Karinhall, Göring's estate just north of Berlin. With the rearmament program in place, the first recruits arrived at the Charlottenburg barracks and the unit soon reached regimental size with three battalions, a cavalry detachment and three heavy weapons companies.

In 1936 Battalion II was converted into a light infantry (Jäger) unit and Battalion III into an anti-aircraft (Flak) Abteilung. A separate Watch Company was formed but was expanded to battalion size. The first parachute unit was formed in January 1938 and became Battalion IV located in Stendahl. On January 1939 this unit became Battalion II of Parachute (Fallschirm Jäger) Regiment 1 and was separated from the "H.G." regiment. Parachute units were now exclusively part of the 7th Air division. The regiment was renamed "Regiment General Göring" and consisted mostly of heavy and light Flak units. Replacement and Training (Ersatz und Abteilung) units were housed in the Berlin-Reinickendorf barracks. When war began the "R.G.G." consisted of four flak abteilungen, one watch btl., a searchlight company and the Ersatz und Abteilung units for a total regimental strength of 5,298 men. For security purposes the "R.G.G." was called Flak Regiment 103 and as such participated in the Polish and French campaigns.

During the Russian campaign it served in northern Russia in support of Army troops as its high velocity 88 mm guns could be used for both Flak and anti-tank support. After suffering heavy losses during 1942, the regiment was withdrawn and sent to southern France. After adding several battalions of infantry and various support elements such as engineering, signals, etc., the unit was renamed 'Division Herman Göring' in January 1943. Because it was considered an elite unit, the new division received the best and newest equipment as well as the cream of replacements. After re-fitting and training, the division T & O strength exceeded 21,000 men and almost 75 tanks. Finally, the division was given Feldpost office (FpA) 921.

About 2/3 of the division went to Tunisia to help repel the British and American pincers closing on Armeegruppe Afrika. Prior to collapse of the Tunisian front, only 1,000 of the division's troops could be evacuated while approximately 10,000 went into Allied captivity. The rest of the division was in Sicily and was brought up to strength with replacements in anticipation of an Allied invasion. After the Allied invasion in July 1943, the "H.G." division fought a delaying action and the bulk of the troops managed to reach the Italian mainland. The division was located in Rome when the Italians surrendered and was able to secure the city. It then fought up to the fall of Rome in June 1944. During the last two months of combat in Italy the "H.G." division suffered 6,184 casualties including 696 killed in action and 1,959 missing in action.

As the Soviet summer offensive of 1944 on the Eastern Front had destroyed nearly 38 German divisions of Army Group Center, in August '44 the renamed Fallschirm Jäger Panzer Division 'Herman Göring' was sent east to help stabilize the situation. On their way they detoured in Warsaw to help put down the Polish Home Army revolt. In October they were moved north to East Prussia to resist the Russian advance. In January '45, after heavy fighting, the division was expanded to a Panzer Korps controlling 'Herman Göring' Divisions 1 and 2. The 6,000 'H.G.' survivors were withdrawn to Germany in March '45 and refitted at Reinickendorf. They then fought along the Nizzi River at Görlitz and were captured on route to Moravia.

Tactical, Feldpost & Kenn Numbers of 'Herman Göring' Post Offices				
Unit	FpA	Kenn	Fp. No.	Period of Use
"H.G." F.J.Pz. Korps	921	K-822	48571	2.'43 - 4.'45
"H.G." F.J.Pz. Div. 1	192	K-913	58759	2.'45 - 4.'45
"H.G." F.J.Pz. Gren. Div. 2	---	K-797	---	2.'45 - 4.'45

Shown below is an official Feldpost cover sent November 1943 to Military District Command in Vienna from Fp. # 54230 (Battalion III of Fallschirm Jäger Artillery Regiment 'H.G.') via FpA 921 (K-822) of Fallschirm Jäger Panzer Division 'H.G.'



Rejected by Censor - Inadmissible Mail

by Myron Fox

Forwarding No Longer Possible

Section 3. Supplementary order of May 13, 1940: "The sender is expressly advised that the Reichspost has no authority for determining admissibility of mail according to regulations. The intelligence officers of the military districts are responsible for such decisions. Return of fees for returned mail does not occur in any case."

Special enclosure slip of the Berlin Office summarizes requirements for sending foreign mail and indicates the reasons that a letter might be returned. The Censor would check off the one that applied. This particular printed note has an added typed notation that the slip is to inform the sender that the letter can no longer be forwarded.

**Zur Benachrichtigung des Absenders,
Da Briefe sonst nicht mehr befördert
werden!**

**Postverkehr nach dem nichtfeindlichen
Ausland.**

(Post durch Absender mit Personalausweis auf dem Postamt ausliefern. Absender auf dem Briefumschlag vermerken. Briefmarken klebt der Postbeamte.)

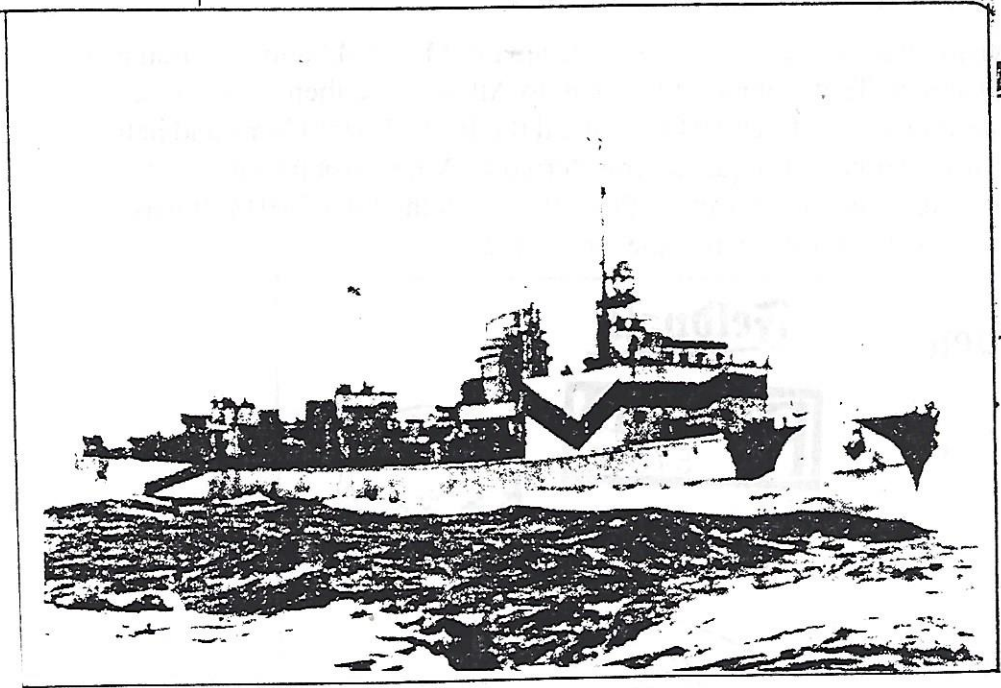
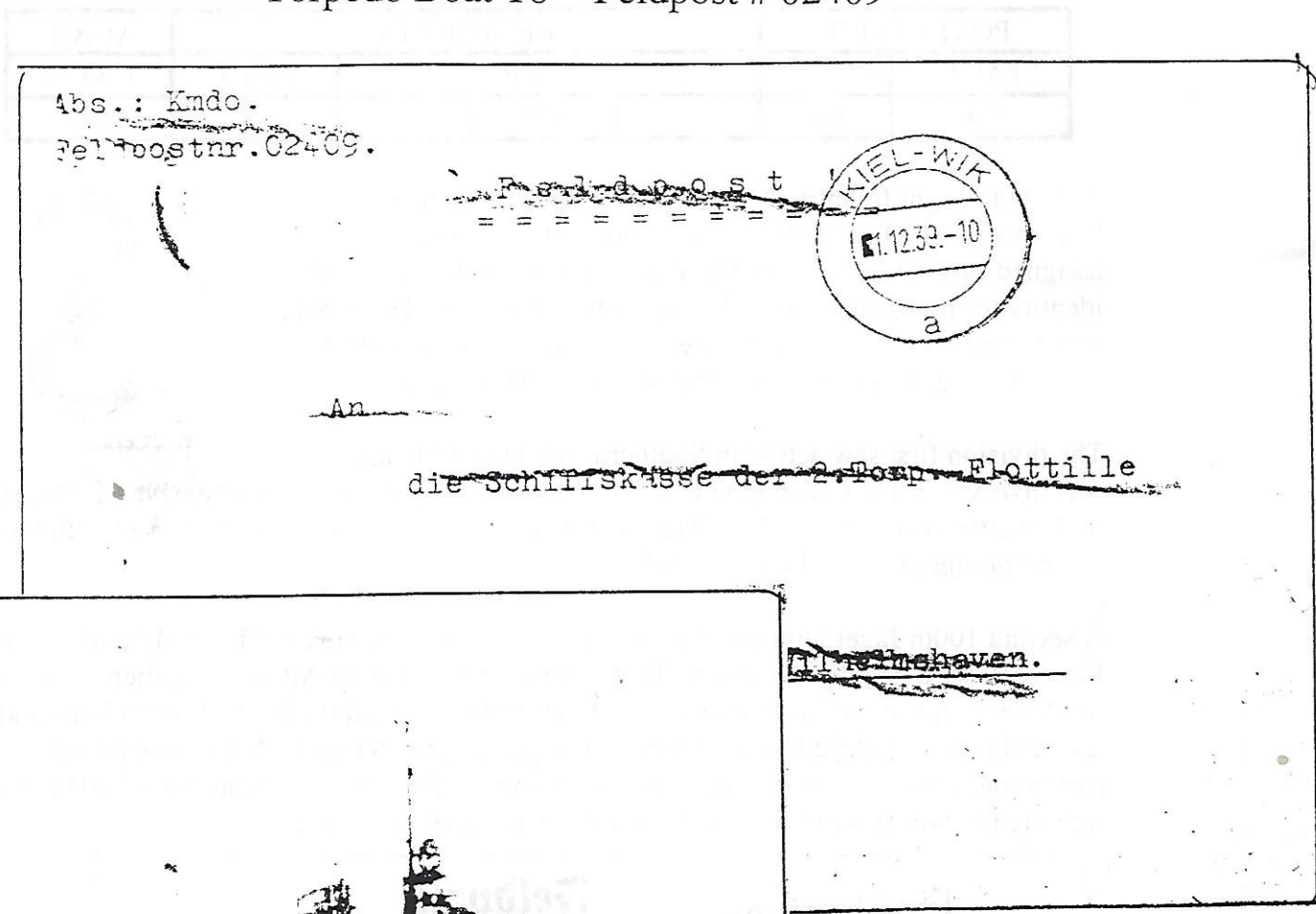
Folgende Postsendungen sind verboten:

1. schwer oder nicht deutlich lesbare,
2. in Geheims- oder Kunstsprachen, in Kurzschrift, mit Geheimtinte, in Hebräisch und in jiddischer Sprache,
3. gefütterte Briefumschläge,
4. Ansichtskarten, aufgeklebte Photographien, Blindenschrift, Schachaufgaben, Kreuzwort- und andere Rätsel,
5. Drucksachen, Geschäftspapiere, Warenproben, Mischsendungen im nichtgeschäftlichen Verkehr,
6. Briefe nichtgeschäftlichen Inhalts, die 4 Seiten Umfang und das höchstzulässige Format 210 × 297 mm (= DIN A 4) überschreiten.

Auslandsbriefprüfstelle
Berlin.

NAVY LOG

Torpedo Boat T8 - Feldpost # 02409



Built by A.G. Weser (Bremen) and launched August 10, 1938. Displacement: 844 tons; speed: max. 34.5 knots; armament: one 105mm, eight 20mm AA guns; six 21" torpedo tubes and thirty mines; crew: 119.

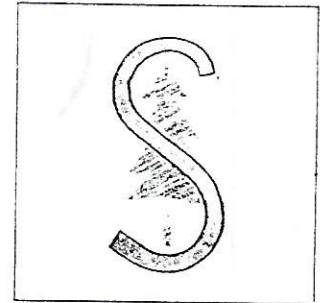
Fate: scuttled in Strander Bight (Kiel) on May 3, 1945.

This cover was re-used by crossing out the addresses and using the backside.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 100th Jäger Division by Jim Lewis

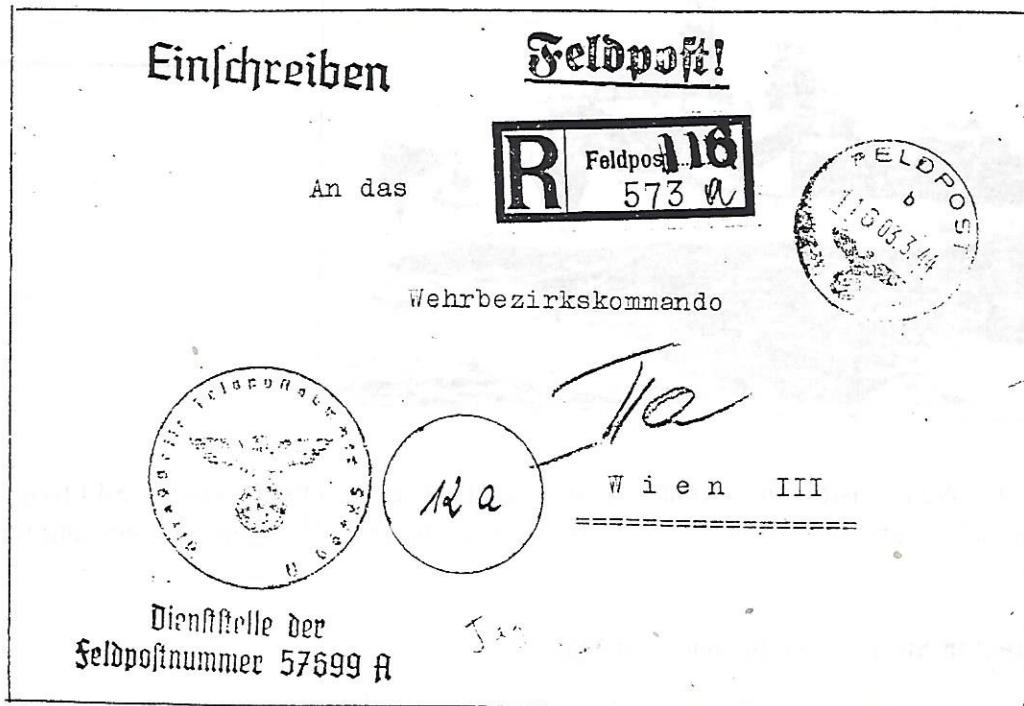
POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	JÄGER		ARTY	UNITS
100	116	54	227	83	100

The 100th Light Infantry Division was formed in Vienna in December 1940. The "Feldpostamt" (post office unit) was assigned Fp # 01230 as a return address and Kenn 468 as a coded identity for registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 100. The 369th Reinforced (Croatian) Infantry Regiment was attached in 1941 and remained with it until it was destroyed at Stalingrad.



The division first saw action in Southern Russia in 1941 and was involved in the sweep to Odessa. It opposed the Russian winter offensive of 1941-42, fought in the battle of Kharkov (May 1942), the drive to the Volga and was destroyed with the 6th Army when Stalingrad fell in January 1943.

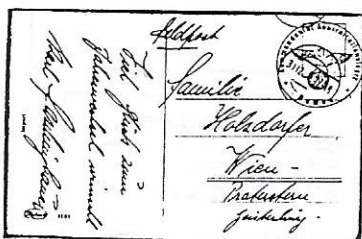
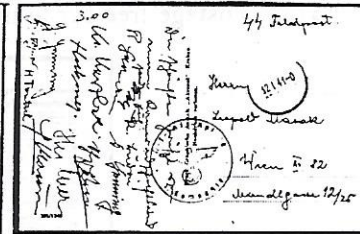
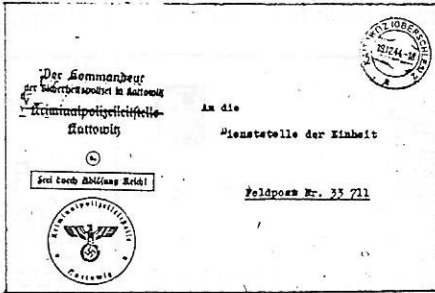
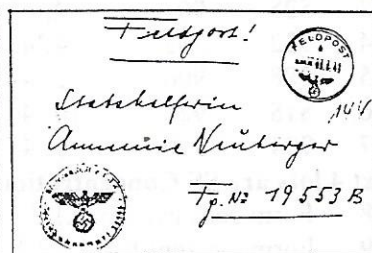
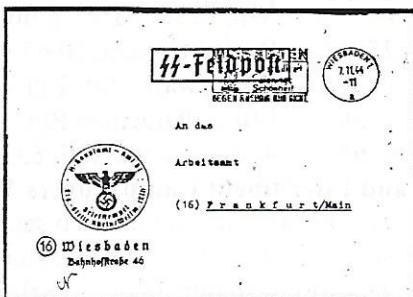
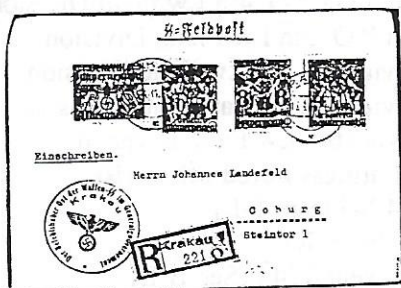
A second 100th Jäger Division was formed in the Belgrade area in May 1943 and was assigned Kenn 116 for a new Feldpost unit. That summer it was sent to Albania and then rushed to the southern sector of the Eastern Front in March 1944. It joined the II SS Panzer Corps and helped rescue the encircled 1st Panzer Army. Subsequently transferred to Army Group Center, it took part in the withdrawal from Russia and battles in southern Poland in the fall of 1944. It was fighting the Soviet Army in Czechoslovakia when the war ended.



Cover sent to Military District Command in Vienna in November 1944 from Fp. # 57699 (II/Jäger Rgt. 54) via Field Post Office 100 (K-116).

TRSG Auction No. 92

Lot	Description	Min.
First 17 lots are SS covers illus. by Row/Position i.e. Top/Center =TC, etc. VF unless noted otherwise		
1.	R-Fp cvr sent 3.'41 frm Befehlshaber Ost of Waffen-SS in Krakau (See TL)	\$20.00
2.	Cover sent 11.44 frm SS Hauptamt field office in Wiesbaden (See TC)	35.00
3.	P'card sent 3.'39 from member SS-VT has Feldpost cancel. F	12.00
4.	Fp. cover sent 8.43 to Fp.79553 (SS Polizei Rgt. 25 'Todt' in Norway) (See TR)	18.00
5.	Fp. cover sent 11.42 from Security Police HQ in Krakau w/mute cancel.	16.00
6.	Fp. cover sent 5.'43 frm Fp.#04539 (II/Art. Rgt. 1 of I.SS Div. LSSAH). No D'siegel F	10.00
7.	Fp cvr sent 10.'42 frm Vehicle Depot of SSFHA in Prag via DDP. F	10.00
8.	R-cvr sent 7.'43 frm SS Recruiting Office in Dresden. (See ML)	30.00
9.	Cvr sent 12.'44 frm Security police in Kattowitz, Upper Silesia (MC)	30.00
10.	P'card sent 1.'41 from SS police Rgt. 10 signed by 14 members of unit (See MR)	18.00
11.	New Years p'cd sent 12.'39 frm SS-Totenkopf Training Facility in KLZ Dachau (See BL)	30.00
12.	LuftFp cvr to SS foreign volunteer via P.O. Box 116 Vienna mailing scheme (See cover illustration)	35.00
13.	LuftFp cvr sent 5.'42 from Stab III/SS Polizei Rgt. 22	12.00
14.	LuftFp cvr sent 5.'43 from Fp.# 29245 (Medical Kp.'2. SS Division 'Das Reich')	12.00
15.	Cvr frm Pole in Lemberg to slave laborer in SS-run Bavarian Cotton Factory (See BR)	25.00
16.	P'cd sent 5.'42 frm Romanian to son, an SS-TK guard in Buchenwald KZL (See BC)	20.00
17.	Cvr sent to Meran, Alpenvorland in 10.'44 frm Fp.# 28109 (II/PGR 10 of 5. SS Division 'Wiking')	20.00



18.	Cens. Fp cvr w/enclosure sent to Denmark 3.'44 frm Danish volunteer in Eisenach hospital. F-VF	15.00
19.	Official R-cvr w/Dienst Mi. 172 & 175 stamps sent late 1944 frm Munich Regierungspräsident. VF	10.00
20.	Official cvr w/pair Dienst Mi. 132 stamps sent 5.'35 from Der Gaujägermeister Braunschweig VF	10.00
21.	Official stmpless cvr sent 2.'41 from Polizeipräsident Hamburg w/"Nachgebur" & manus. "8". VF	12.00
22.	Official R-cvr w/Dienst Mi. 170 & 175 sent 5.'44 frm Der Landrat des Kreises Sonthofen. VF	12.00
23.	Stampless official cvr w/enclosure sent 7.'41 frm NSDAP Ortsgruppe Munich. F-VF	10.00
24.	Ueberroller Official R-cvr w/pairs Dienst Mi. 155 & 158 sent 3.'45 frm NSDAP Leipzig to Linz, Ostmark intercepted by Allied military who added censor hand stamp. <u>Cover front only but VF</u>	15.00

Next 16 lots incl. R-Fp covers frm Waffen-SS & zbV (zur bei Verwendung = for special purpose) P.O. s

	Kenn	FpA	Date	Fp #	Description	
25.	135	82	5.'44	04717	I Kp/Panzer Abtl. 301 via 2nd Panzer Division P.O	\$12.00
26.	184	40	6.-43	41176	2. Sanitats Kp. 40 via 24th Panzer Division P.O	12.00
27.	242	44	10.'42	10603	III/Artillery Rgt. 96 via 44th Infantry Division P.O	9.00
28.	254	573 zbV	4.'40	11354	HQ of FpA zbV (special P.O.s) for AOK 7 in France	9.00
29.	489	20	12.'41	30545	2. Sanitats Kp. 20 via 20th Pz. Grenadier Division P.O.	9.00
30.	558	SS-5	12.'43	41487	2.Kp/Aufkl. Abtl. 5 via 5.SS Wiking Division P.O.	22.00
31.	567	750 zbV	1.'43	49060	Stab IV/Fleiger Rgt. 90 via P.O. Le Havre, France	9.00
32.	617	770 zbV	4.'42	17407	3.Kp/Bau Btl. 18 via P.O. for AOK 9 in Central Russia	9.00
33.	640	788 zbV	1.'44	07576	Bakery Kp. 541 via Quartermaster Black Sea P.O.	9.00
34.	644	SS-4	10.'42	28274	Stab II/Nachr. Abtl. via 4. SS Polizei Division P.O.	20.00
35.	678	395 zbV	4.'43	51720	Flughafen Bereich via P.O. Chartres, France	9.00
36.	702	608 zbV	3.'42	07638	Stab Infantry Ersatz Btl. 484 via P.O. Namur, Belgium	9.00
37.	745	317 zbV	2.'43	02458	Festung Pionier Stab 21 via P.O. Rouen, France	9.00
38.	842	506 zbV	10.'42	18705	II/Gren. Rgt. 47 on Crete via FpA on Greek mainland	12.00
39.	853	SS-6	6.'42	16178	Stab/Pz. Jaeger Abtl. 99 via 6. SS Gebirgs Division P.O.	22.00
40.	912	190	8.'43	58716	Feldlazart Sardinia via 90th Panzer-Gren. Division P.O.	9.00

Next 7 lots are R-Feldpost covers frm PO s of short-lived Luftwaffe Divisions (See Page 13 for histories)

41.	302	916	7.'43	---	Cvr sent from P.O. of 16th Luftwaffe Field Div. in Holland	9.00
42.	463	922	11.'44	40815	Rgts. Stab/Jaeger Rgt. 43 via P.O. 21st Lw Field Division	12.00
43.	528	904	4.'43	---	Sent to Military Command via P.O. 4th Lw Field Division	9.00
44.	532	905	4.'43	37271	Bridge Column B667 via P.O. 5th Lw Field Division	12.00
45.	588	906	2.'44	49288	II/Luftwaffe Art. Rgt. 6 via P.O. 6th Lw Field Division	12.00
46.	818	921	10.'44	35361	I Btl./Parachute Rgt. 1 via P.O. 1st Parachute Division	18.00
47.	904	910	5.'43	07686	4. Battr./Flak Abtl. 833 via 10th Lw Field Division	12.00

Next 4 lots are SS Concentration and Internment Camp Covers VF unless noted otherwise

48.	Form cns cvr frm KLZ Gusen sub-camp of Mauthausen sent 4.'44 (See T-L)	30.00
49.	Form cvr sent frm KLZ Flossenbürg 2.'43 w/"A" camp censor (See T-R)	30.00
50.	Parcel cd from Pole in Stiermark to Polish inmate at Flossenbürg sent 4.'44 (See B-L)	25.00
51.	Postage free cvr to inmate SS Internment Camp Liebenau sent 8.'41 w/Gestapo censor. (See B-R)	30.00



PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 92 is November 15, 2003. SEND ALL BIDS TO: Jim Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070