



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

**THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP**

Devoted to the Study  
of the Postal History  
of Germany 1933-1945

**VOL. XXII NO. 2 (WHOLE NO. 87) 1988**

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## Study Group Notes

### WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS!

DAVIDSON, Mrs. Jeanette H., 37 Allun St., St. Heliers, Auckland 5 New Zealand.

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NOJEX '88 - TRSG Meetings will be held during this May 28-30 exhibition at Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, 2 Harmon Plaza, Secaucus NJ. The GPS Convention will be held at NOJEX this year so we hope that many of you will have an opportunity to attend. The TRSG Meeting dates are not confirmed as yet, but drop me a line in April if you want to know the dates and times. I can also tell you how to find the place amidst our charming urban sprawl.

GPS Chapter 6 has changed its meeting place to the Franklin State Bank on Morris Ave. in Union, NJ @ 7:00 P.M. on the second thursday of each month. All TRSGers are cordially welcome to attend our NJ 'Gau' get-togethers.



### RECOMMENDED READING

I reviewed Vol. I of G. Mattiello & W. Vogt's Camps for POWs and Internees in Germany 1939 - 1945 in Bulletin 84. The companion Vol. II is now available to complete this very thorough study of censor markings on camp mail. Where the earlier book covered Stalag markings, Vol. II covers Oflags, Dulags, Heilags, Ilags, Frontstammlagern and the various types of KrGefBau-u-ArbBtl. (work battalions). The different mute cancels ("stummen poststempel") used at civil P.O.s processing camp mail are also detailed. This 346 page book is available from TRSGer Theo Van Dam, P.O. Box 8809, Anaheim, CA 92802 @ \$34.45 incl. postage. This book is a must for any serious collector of POW mail.

Hultschiner Ländchen - many thanks to J. Grasela, J. Manchester, J. Mattler and J. Miskevich for responding to my request for info on this 'lost land'. An article on this subject will be in the next Bulletin.

GO AHEAD, MAKE MY DAY! - one thing that is sure to brighten my day is the arrival of a thick parcel containing an original article for the Bulletin. Another is to receive an inquiry on some aspect of 3rd Reich Philately which sets into motion a search of our files of articles from other postal history journals.

This issue reflects both of these circumstances. The first is the very well researched 'Feldpost at Stalingrad' by G. Soldati which appears on page 12. The latter is the article on Bohemia-Moravia stamp sheet compositions on page 4 which was prompted by an inquiry from Mrs. J. Davidson, a new TRSG member and our first 'Kiwi'. The information was finally located in an article first published in the U.K. nearly 20 years ago.

The point, of course, is that you need not have a flair for research or writing in order to contribute to our group. You should participate in some fashion, however, because we are dependent upon information from all members to further the goals of this study group.

YE OLDE ED.



## S.O.E. FORGERY OF MI. 519 HINDENBURG DEFINITIVE

by Benjamin R. Beede

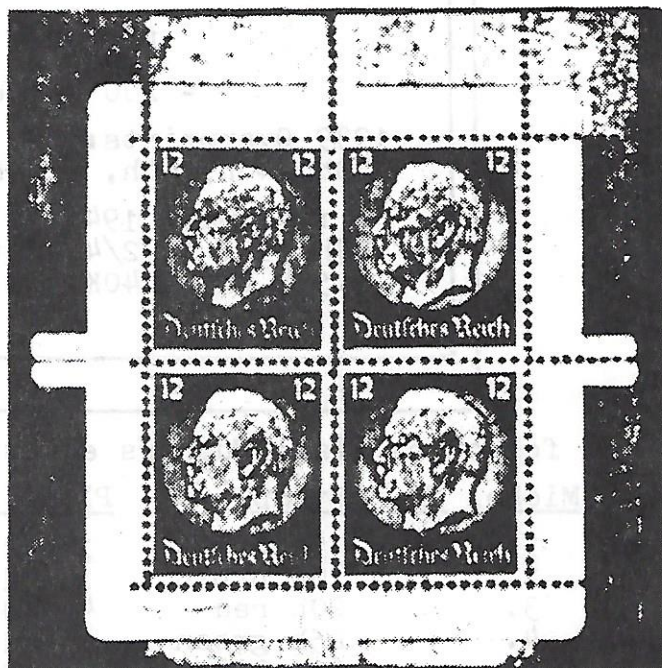
Charles Cruickshank's S.O.E. in Scandinavia (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), pp. 47-48, discusses propaganda operations of Section D of the Secret Intelligence Service (S.I.S.), a British governmental agency, in Sweden during 1939 and 1940. Propaganda leaflets were actually printed in Sweden and then smuggled into Germany. They were taken to Denmark before the invasion of that country in April, 1940 and brought into Germany by a cooperative ship captain. It is said that he "took 10,000 letters a week with fake German stamps, so they would seem to be posted within the Reich." (page 48). The effort to make German recipients believe that the leaflets were produced in Germany by the underground failed because the Gestapo did acquire some copies and realized that a secret publishing house would be unlikely to produce such well printed items.

The "fake German stamps" were almost certainly the 12 Rpf. Hindenburgs listed by Michel. Certainly, they could not have been Hitler heads because the operation referred to was undertaken well before the issuance of Hitler stamps in August, 1941. It is also evident that the stamps were used for propaganda purposes, but that the stamps themselves were not intended to convey a propaganda message. On the contrary, they were to look like ordinary stamps. This appears to be highly important information. S.O.E. in Scandinavia is part of an official history of S.O.E. (Special Operations Executive, the British agency upon which the American O.S.S. was patterned); therefore, it is a highly authentic source.

There is one puzzling comment. Something is said about "they would seem to be posted within the Reich." Evidently, the letters must have been mailed in Germany; otherwise, how would they have reached their destinations? There is a good deal of additional information in the book which merits the attention of postal historians. Pages 12 and 13 state that the postal service was used "extensively" by resistance forces in Denmark, but not in Norway for reasons that are given. Cruickshank mentions internal censorship in Norway by the State Police. His reference suggests that some sort of censorship markings were used. This is new to me. Does anyone have examples of such censorship? The State Police mentioned was clearly Norwegian, not the German Sicherheitspolizei.

Shown at right is the Hindenburg forgery which was printed in panes of four. These panes have a band of color in the margin which varies from 3 to 12 millimeters in width. The color and perforation (14) is identical to the genuine stamps. However, the forgeries are on un-watermarked paper, whereas the genuine are watermarked either with Mesh or Swastikas.

L.N. & M. Williams' Forged Stamps of Two World Wars (New York: H.Lindquist Publications, 1954) details small discrepancies in the design, notably the shading on the first lock of hair on the forehead and on the throat.





# Bohemia - Moravia

## Stamp Sheet Composition

by Peter Perfect

When the Germans marched into Czechoslovakia on March 15, 1939, there was no thought of absorbing these regions into the Reich. Hitler hated the Slav Czechs and considered them as inferior racial stock (Untermenschen) to be clearly distinguished from the German Volk. This affected their philately greatly, because it meant that its distinctiveness was not to be replaced by that of Germany as in the cases of Austria and the Sudetenland. On the contrary, it was to actually desirable that such subtle distinctions, while being carefully policed, were upheld and even exaggerated.

The transition from free republic to colony of a foreign dictatorship was to be smooth and unobtrusive in philately as in all else. Thus, as far as production was concerned, Bohemia-Moravia issues inherited the practices of the former Czechoslovak State. They were produced by the same Prague State Printing Works with the same materials, methods and by the same engravers (and designers, in some cases) in a similar range of formats and styles. Some early Protectorate definitives even bore designs identical to stamps of the Republic (40h Zvikov, 60h Kutna Hora, etc.).

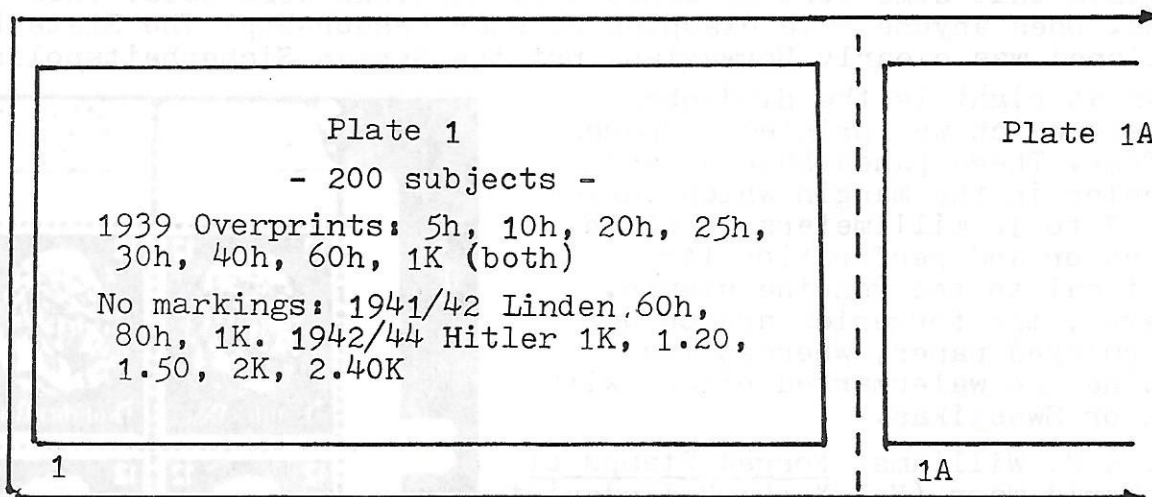
Until Dec. 15, 1939, most Republican stamps were still valid for postal use as were the 19 overprinted Republican definitive issues. By July 29th, the Protectorate had issued the first of its own stamps.

In this outline survey of sheet types, I propose to deal with them on the basis of stamp format rather than cronology.

### 1. The Engraved Stamps

A) Small size (See Fig. I). Each full sheet of 400 subjects consists of a plate and an A-plate, each of 200 subjects, and separated by a gutter which was split to produce the counter sheets. These each had wide margins at top & bottom and narrow ones at both sides. Only the Republican issues (with and without overprints) had plate markings in the form of numbers (and letters) in the wide margin below the bottom left hand corner stamp on each plate. (See markings in Fig. VI-A).

Fig. I)



The following Plate Numbers exist on overprinted Republican stamps:

Michel Nr.	Stamp	Plate Nr.	Michel Nr.	Stamp	Plate Nr.
1.	5h blue	1 - 1A	6.	40h blue	1 - 1A
2.	10h brown	1 - 1A	8.	60h violet	1 - 1A
3.	20h red	4 - 4A	9.	1K red	3 - 3A
4.	25h green	1 - 1A		(w/hyphen)	
5.	30h lilac	2 - 2A	10.	1K red	1 - 1A
				(w/o hyphen)	



B) Medium size (See Fig. II). Each full sheet of 300 subjects consists of a plate and an A-plate separated by a gutter which was split prior to issue. Each such plate was made up of two sub-sheets, one of 50 subjects and another of 100 subjects, these being separated by a stamp size gutter which was also split before issue. There are a few exceptions to this pattern. Of the overprints, three of this size - 50h, 1.20 & 2.00 - exist only in sheets of 100 subjects. The sole exception in Bohemia-Moravia issues is the commemorative Dvorak pair of August 1941, which also came in sheets of 100 - 50 stamps alternating checkerboard style with 50 decorated coupons.

Republican and some Protectorate stamp issues have plate numbers on the wide margin to the left of the bottom left stamp on each plate:

<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Nr.</u>	<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Nr.</u>
11.	1.20 claret		25.	40h blue '39	1 - 1A
12.	1.50 red		26.	50h green '39	1-1A, 2-2A, 3- 3A,
13.	1.60 olive				4-4A, 5-5A, 6-6A
14.	2.00 green	1 - 1A	27.	60h purple '39	1-1A, 2-2A, 3-3A,
15.	2.50 blue	(All)			4-4A
16.	3.00 brown		28.	1K lilac '39	1-1A, 2-2A, 3-3A
			39.	50h green '40	1-1A

Other Protectorate issues bore stars (\*) on wide margins to the left and right sides of each plate, adjacent to each marginal stamp (Fig. VI-B):

<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Stars</u>	<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Stars</u>
40.	80h blue '40	*	69.	1.50 carmine '41/2	*
41.	1.20 brown '40	*, **, ***	70.	2.00 turquoise '41/2	*, **
56.	2.00 green '40	*	71.	2.50 blue '41/2	*
68.	1.50 scarlet '41/2	*, **, ***	72.	3.00 olive '41/2	*

All exist with stars of both types. I presume that one corresponds to the plate and the other to the A-plate numbers. Two of the 1942/3 values were overprinted for the 3rd Anniversary of Nazi rule and are marked:

<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Stars</u>	<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Plate Stars</u>
83.	1.20 red (Nr. 68)	**	84.	2.50 blue (Nr. 71)	*

No others have plate markings. This includes the 50h green (Pilsen) overprinted; a horizontal stamp originally printed with a decorated gutter of stamp size between the plates. I assume overprinted sheets also had this gutter intact, although I have never seen one.

C. Large size (See Figs. III, IV & V). When considering Bohemia-Moravia issues of this size, one confronts that much disputed Czechoslovak philatelic institution, the stamp-sized coupon. Engraved stamps of this size had been issued since 1935 in sheets in which some of the subjects were left blank. Some of these coupons were subsequently decorated with relevant design and stamps with coupons se-tenant became much sought after by specialists.

This practice was continued during the German occupation and after the war. The last issues to have these were the 1949 Communist Party Congress stamps (Mi. 575-7), after which the practice was discontinued owing to complaints that favoritism and speculation made the coupons prejudicial.

During the Protectorate period, the coupons with engraved stamps of this size were not decorated. Stamps of this format were printed in full sheets consisting of a plate and an A-plate, each containing 100 stamps and 12 coupons. The plates were divided by a gutter which was split prior to issuance.



This arrangement produced narrow margins to the right & left; wide margins to the top & bottom of horizontal, and vice versa of vertical stamps. As if this was not sufficiently complicated, there are three different arrangements of the coupons (See Figs. III, IV and V).

Only three stamps of this period have plate markings in the form of numbers and letters, and these are Republican values overprinted:

<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Plate Nr.</u>
17, 19	4K, 10K Vertical	1 - 1A
18	5K Horizontal	1 - 1A

Some of the Protectorate issues have the stars (\*) type plate numbers:

<u>Mi. Nr.</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Plate Stars</u>
29 - 32	1.20, 1.50, 2K, 2.50 ('39)	Vertical	*
33	3K ('39)	Horizontal	*, **
34	4K ('39)	"	*, **, ***
35 - 37	5K, 10K, 20K ('39)	"	*
57	5K ('40)	"	*, **
58 - 60	6K, 8K, 10K ('40)	"	*
61	20K ('40)	"	**

All other issues of this size have no plate markings as this system was abandoned in 1942.

A very interesting collection can be formed from these engraved Bohemia-Moravia stamps as many variations arise out of the sheet arrangements. Because these are deliberate and constant, they are comparatively inexpensive yet not so common as to be unworthy of the effort.

Moreover, the various coupon arrangements and often the plate markings as well comprise a rather formidable task for the collector. As an example, the 4K grey Moravska-Ostrava (Mi. 34) stamp issued in 1939 was in the sheet format shown as Fig. III. The first plate stamps are found:

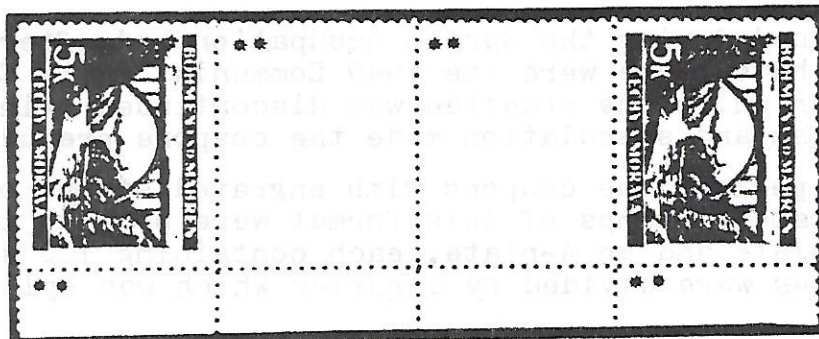
- Singles with coupons to top, bottom, left, right and both sides.
- With narrow margins to top, bottom.
- With wide margin bearing plate marking (\*) to left, right.
- Strips or blocks with coupon se-tenant in various positions.

Plates one and three were like Fig. IV, thus:

- Strips/blocks with pairs of coupons bearing two stars (from sides).
- Same, with three stars.
- Same, without stars (top and bottom of sheet).
- Wide margin with two stars (to left and right).
- Same, with three stars.

and so it goes. Of course, the above varieties arise only from the sheet and do not take into account shade varieties, of which there are several.

The composition of non-engraved stamps is much more straight forward because there were fewer stamps so printed and no coupon arrangements.





2. The Photogravure Stamps - none of these stamps have any plate markings.

A) Small size definitives produced in two subsheets of 100 subjects each divided by a gutter:

Linden Twigs 5h, 10h, 20h, 30h ('39); 40h orange ('40); 30h brown ('41)  
Hitler heads (1942): 10h, 30h, 40h, 50h, 60h and 80h.

Hitler head sheet gutters were split prior to issue but Linden Twig sheet gutters were not split.

B) Large size commemorative or charity stamps were produced in simple sheets of 100 subjects: '41 Prague Fair (4), '42 Red Cross (2), '43 Stamp Day, '43 Winter Relief (3), '43 Wagner (4), '43 Heydrich, '43 Red Cross, '44 5th Anniversary (3) and '44 Hitler Birthday (2).

Fig. II)

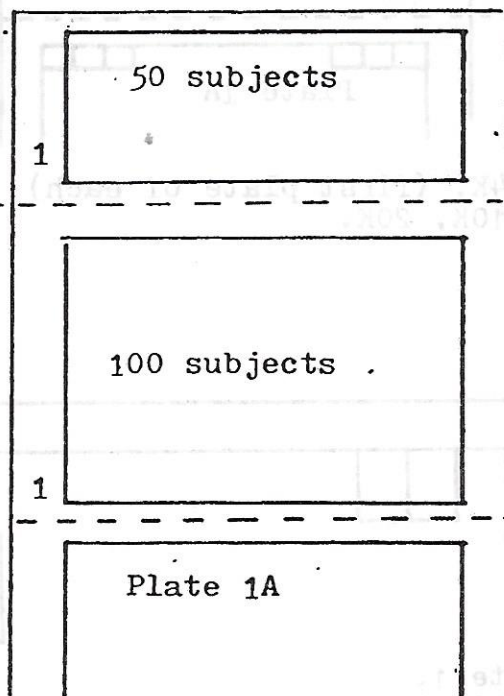
Plate 1

Narrow margin at top

Stamp sized gutter yielding wide margins when split.

Wide margins on left and right.

Gutter yielding narrow margins when split.

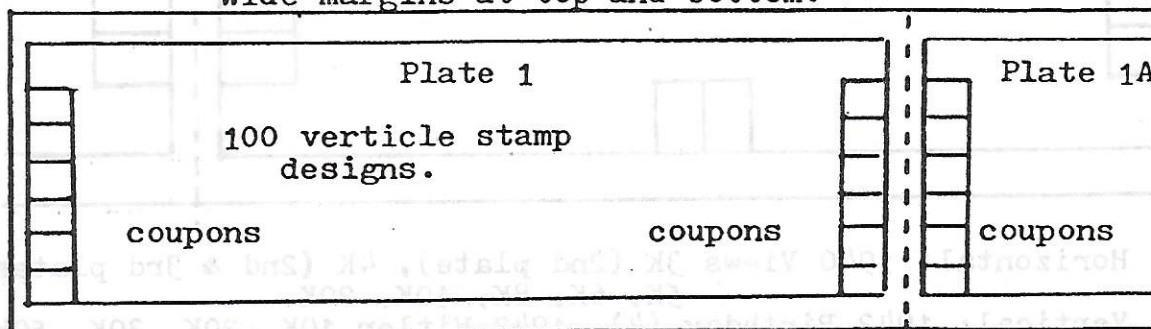


1939 Views 40h, 50h  
60h, 1K  
1940 Views 50h, 80h,  
1.20, 2K  
1941/2 Views 1.20, 1.50,  
2K, 2.50, 3K.  
1942 3rd Ann. o'prints  
1.20 & 2.50.  
1942/44 Hitler 2.50,  
3K, 4K, 4.20, 5K, 6K  
8K.

Fig. III)

Wide margins at top and bottom.

Narrow margin



Verticle: 1939 Overprint 5K  
1939 Views 1.20, 1.50  
2K, 2.50.

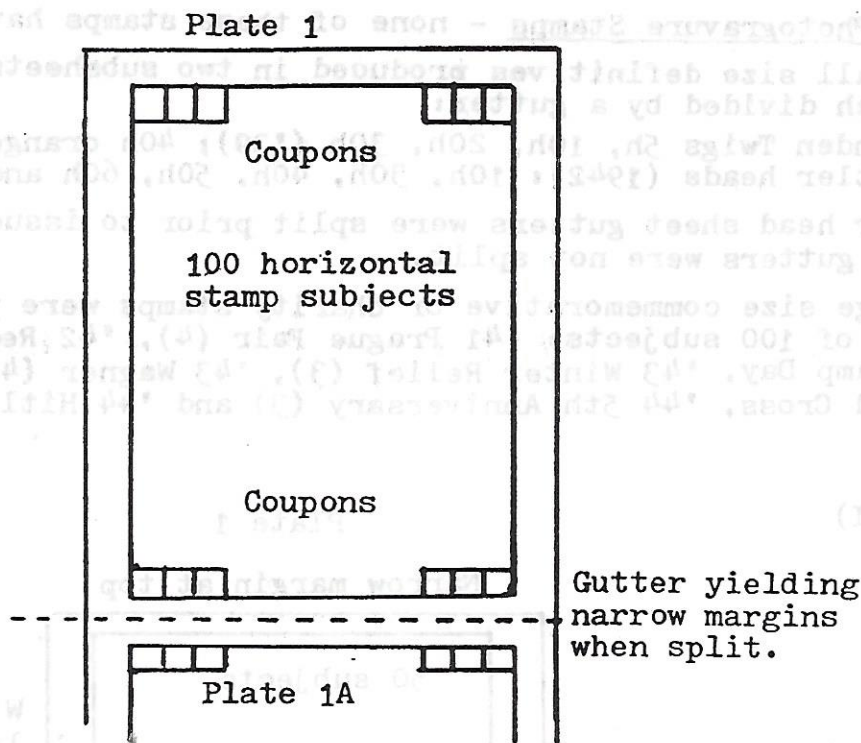
Gutter yielding narrow margins when split.

Horizontal: 1939 O'print 4K, 10K.



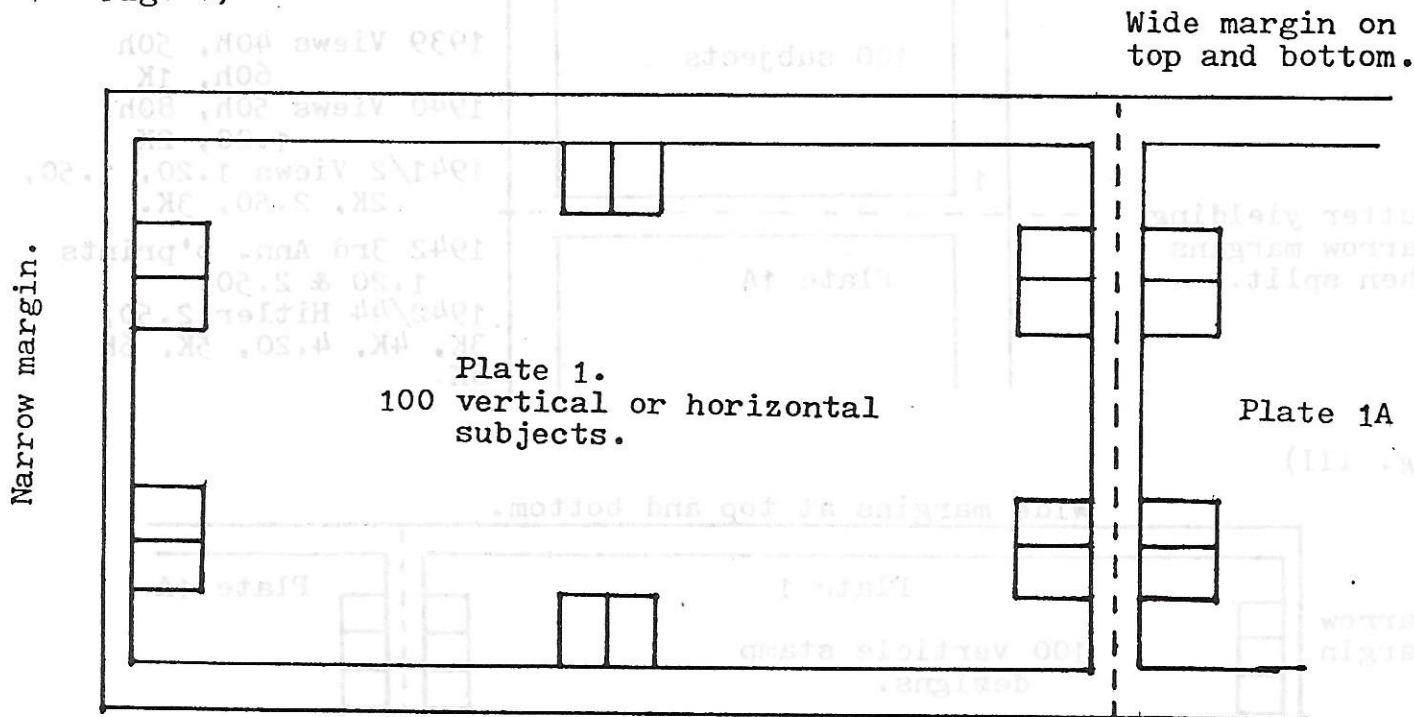
Fig. IV)

Narrow margin at top, wide margin at left & right.



1939 Views: 3K, 4K, (first plate of each)  
5K, 10K, 20K.

Fig. V)



Horizontal: 1940 Views 3K (2nd plate), 4K (2nd & 3rd plates),  
5K, 6K, 8K, 10K, 20K.





Vertical: 1942 Birthday (4) 1942 Hitler 10K, 20K, 30K, 50K.

1943 Birthday (2) 1944 Smetana (2), Cathedral (2).

Of these, the 1942 Red Cross stamps have the year "1942" printed in the stamp color on the lower margin of each sheet. The Heydrich issue has the designer's name similarly inscribed.



Fig. VI) Plate Markings

<u>Engraved</u>		<u>Typographed</u>
	 Star	
VI-A Numbers/letters	 Crossed Star VI-B Stars	VI-C Number-Year

The following were also issued in sheets of 100 subjects, but consisting of 50 stamps and 50 decorated coupons arranged like a checkerboard:

1940 Red Cross (2)      1941 Red Cross (2)      1941 Mozart (4)

C) Triangular Format - the personal delivery stamps (Mi. 52) were issued in sheets of 100 subjects.

### 3. The Typographed Stamps

The official, newspaper, printed matter and postage due sets were all printed by typography as they were purely functional issues with visual appeal a very minor consideration. In each case the sheets had plate markings consisting of the plate number and the last two numerals of the year of printing. These appear white within a block of color (See Fig. IV-C) and certain values had many such markings. As the complete listings are given in Michel, there is little point in listing listing them here. All stamps were small size in these formats:

A) Verticle in sheets of 100 subjects: issued imperforate:

1939, 1943 Newspaper stamps (Mi. 42-50 & 117-125) 18 stamps.

1940 Printed Matter stamp (10h Newspaper overprint) Mi. 51.

The stamps listed above were issued imperforate.

1941, 1943 Officials (Mi. Dienstmarken 1-24)

B) Horizontal in sheets consisting of two subsheets of 100 subjects each divided by a gutter. Some gutters were not split prior to issue, so gutter strips do exist:

1939, 1940 Postage Due stamps (Mi. Portomarken 1-14).

While many non-German stamp catalogs list the stamps of Bohemia-Moravia on one or two pages, this probably reflects the publisher's view that they are the product of a despised, ephemeral five year regime. They are common, inexpensive and, thus, of little interest to dealers. At best, their inclusion in most catalogs is a formality.

It is only when one comes to study these issues that the many variations become apparent. While one could stop with a 'complete' collection of the Protectorate issues in perfect condition, the true philatelist will delve further and discover that the philately and postal history of this brief era offers an immense, largely unexplored field.

#### References:

Michel Deutschland-Spezial-Katalog; Schwaneberger Verlag GMBH München  
Bohemia Moravia Slovakia; Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America, 1958.

ED NOTE: This article was originally published in Vol. 4, Issue 7 of Germania, the magazine of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society.



## GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES, UPDATE #5

by John Ziegelhofer

One of the most beautiful sets of color postcards with the lost colonies theme was published by the Reichs Colonies League ("Reichskolonialbund"). The message side on these cards includes a note reminding the German people and German schools of the mandated territories in Africa and the South Seas which had been German colonies.

Fig. 50) Upper left corner on message side has text: "Our Colonies" flanked by RKB emblem (right) and coat-of-arms of the colony depicted on the view side. This card has coat-of-arms of Togo.

The following six cards (designated 50a thru 50f) were designed by R. Tuorhe, whose signature appears in the lower left or right corner of the view sides.

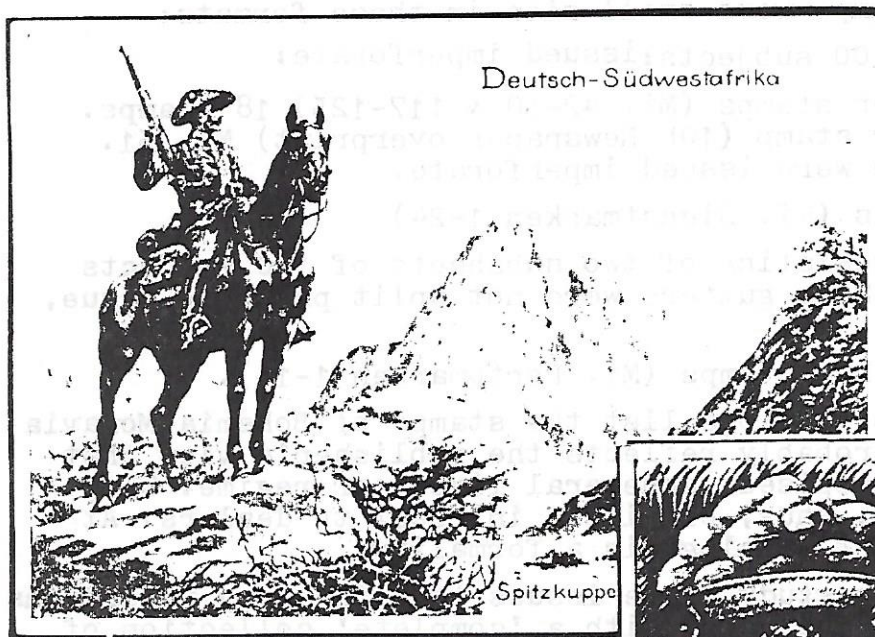
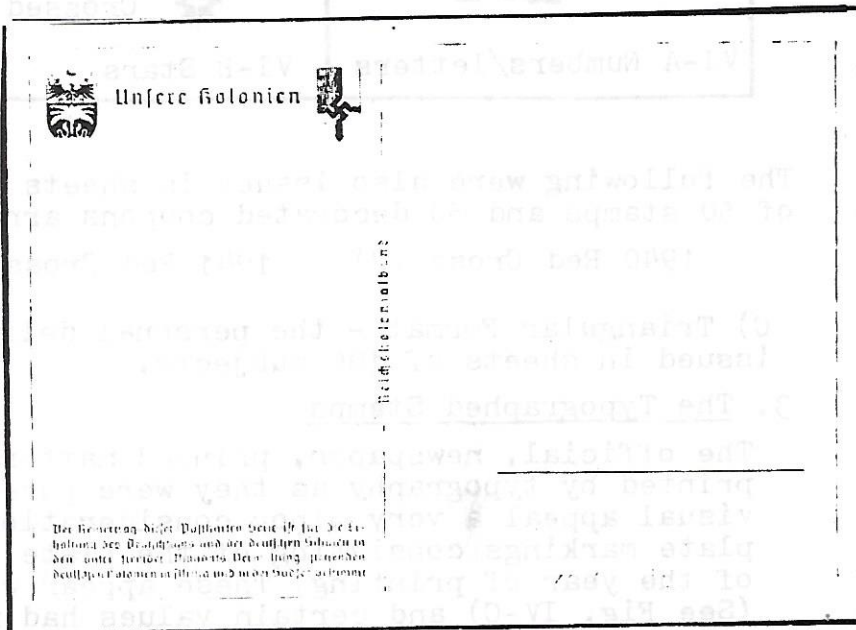


Fig. 50a) German Southwest Africa has mounted rider (see "Der Reiter von Südwest" statue on 1939 card shown as Fig. 16 in original article in TRSG Bulletin #46) in the mountainous countryside.



Fig. 50b) Togo - native woman with basket of coconuts and view of the lagoon at Anecho.



Fig. 50c) German East Africa  
Mt. Kilimanjaro looms in  
background. Foreground is  
plains of Masaei tribe. A  
Masaei warrior in battle  
dress stands at right.

Deutsch-Ostafrika

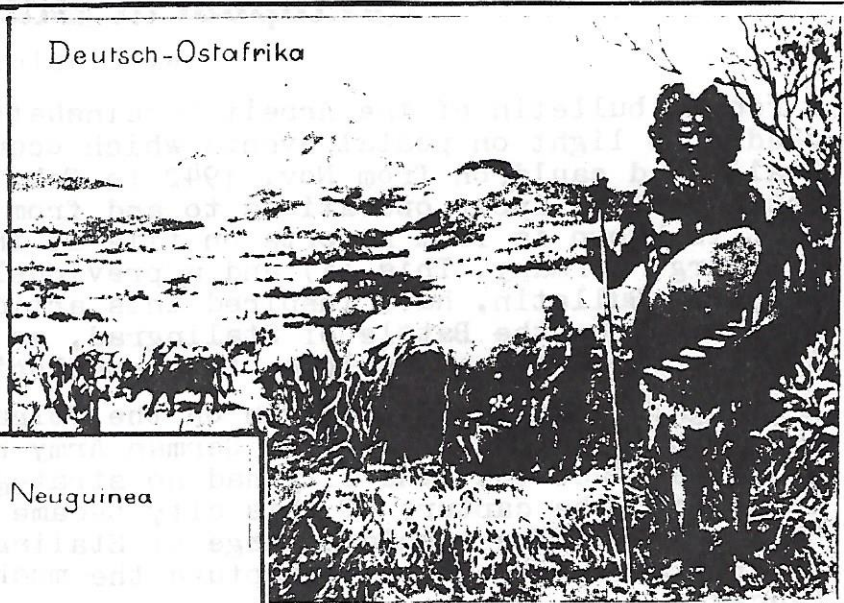


Fig. 50d) German New Guinea  
Papua native in battle dress  
in village on the Gazelle  
peninsula near Rabaul.

Deutsch-Neuguinea

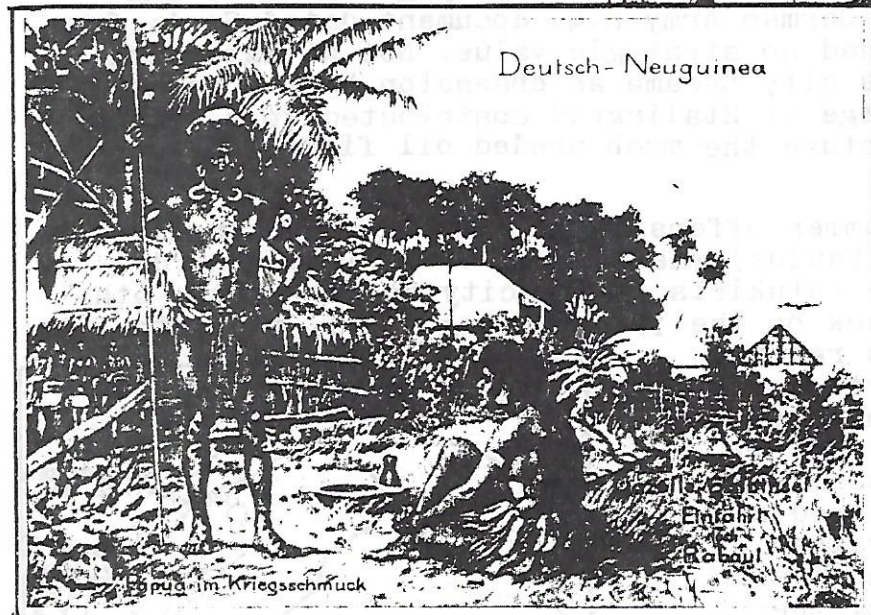


Fig. 50e) Cameroons  
Mt. Victoria in background  
of native village. At the  
right a native woman and  
child gather bananas.

Kamerun



Samoa

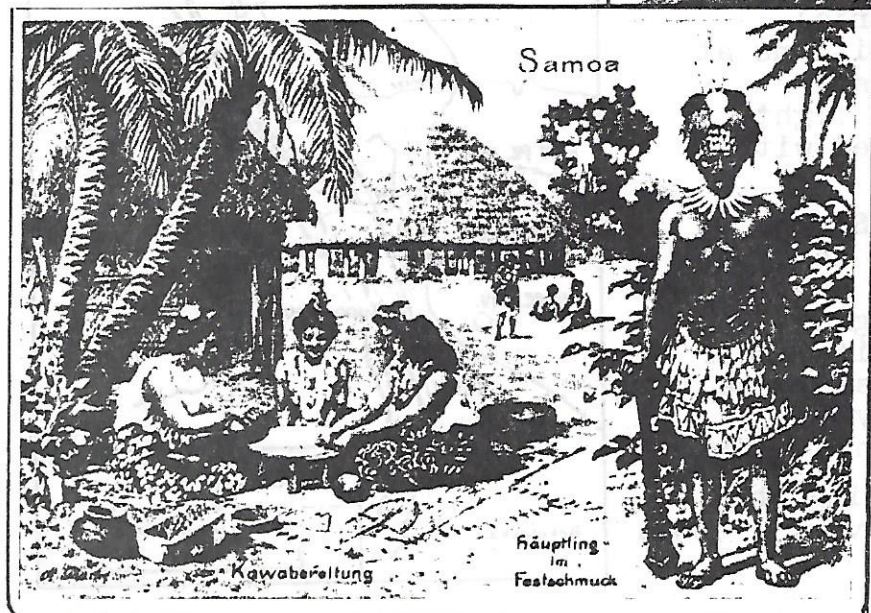


Fig. 50f) Samoa  
Village leader in festive  
costume in native setting.



# Feldpost at Stalingrad

by Gianluigi Soldati

A recent bulletin of the Arbeit Gemeinschaft Deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945 shed some light on postal events which occurred in and around the Stalingrad cauldron from Nov. 1942 to Feb. 1943. Not much was known to date about Feldpost operations to and from the surrounded 6th Army. What is known is from reports on file at the Bundes Militar Arkivs in Freiburg, Germany. This (1) and a previously published short article in the ArGe Bulletin, have inspired this article. I have always been fascinated by the Battle of Stalingrad, so the military and postal events are reported, where possible, in chronological order.

Although Stalingrad's location on the Volga had propaganda value and economic importance, a secret German Army H.Q. document dated Sept. 5, 1942 disclosed that the city had no strategic value. Notwithstanding this fact, the capture of this city became an obsession by the German High Command. The resulant siege of Stalingrad contributed to a weakening of Army Group B's drive to capture the much needed oil fields in the Caucasus.

Shortly after launching the summer offensive of Army Group South in June 1942, the elite 6th Army (von Paulus) was ordered to advance toward Stalingrad. After reaching the outskirts of the city on Aug. 10th, 6th Army mounted a full scale attack on the 19th. By Aug. 23rd, the 14th, 16th and 24th Panzer Divisions reached the near bank of the Volga north and south of the city. The Red Army put up a stubborn defense at Stalingrad and at the Chervelenanya River. Paulus miscalculated enemy strength and ordered a "final attack" on Sept. 13th rather than attempting to close the northern and southern pinchers. Further, the Luftwaffe was ordered to attack the city instead of concentrating their efforts toward the east bank of the Volga, where Russian artillery kept 6th Army under fire and from which a steady supply of fresh troops and supplies were fed into the established pockets of resistance which were wearing down the German forces. On Oct. 4th the German attack was directed toward the industrial sector to overcome Russian positions at the Tractor, Barricady and Krasny Octyabr factories. The ensuing fight lasted three weeks and coincided with the onset of winter.

By Oct. 14th, when Army Group South was taking defensive positions in other areas, 6th Army was ordered to continue the assault and capture Stalingrad. As the Russians continued to fortify their positions and intensify the resistance west of the Volga, the 6th Army had committed all their reserves into action.

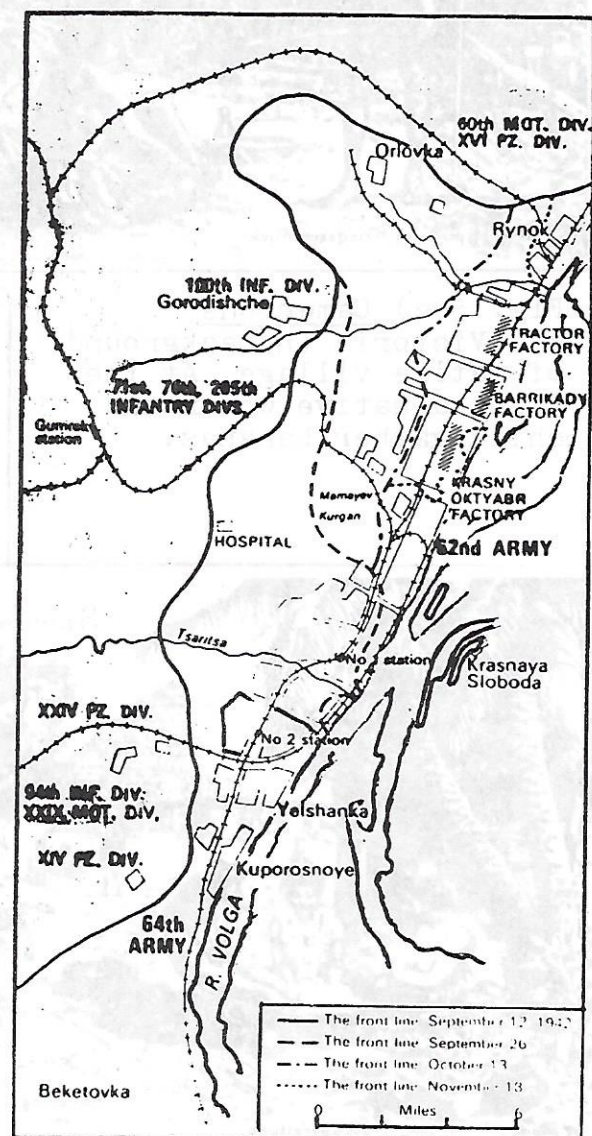
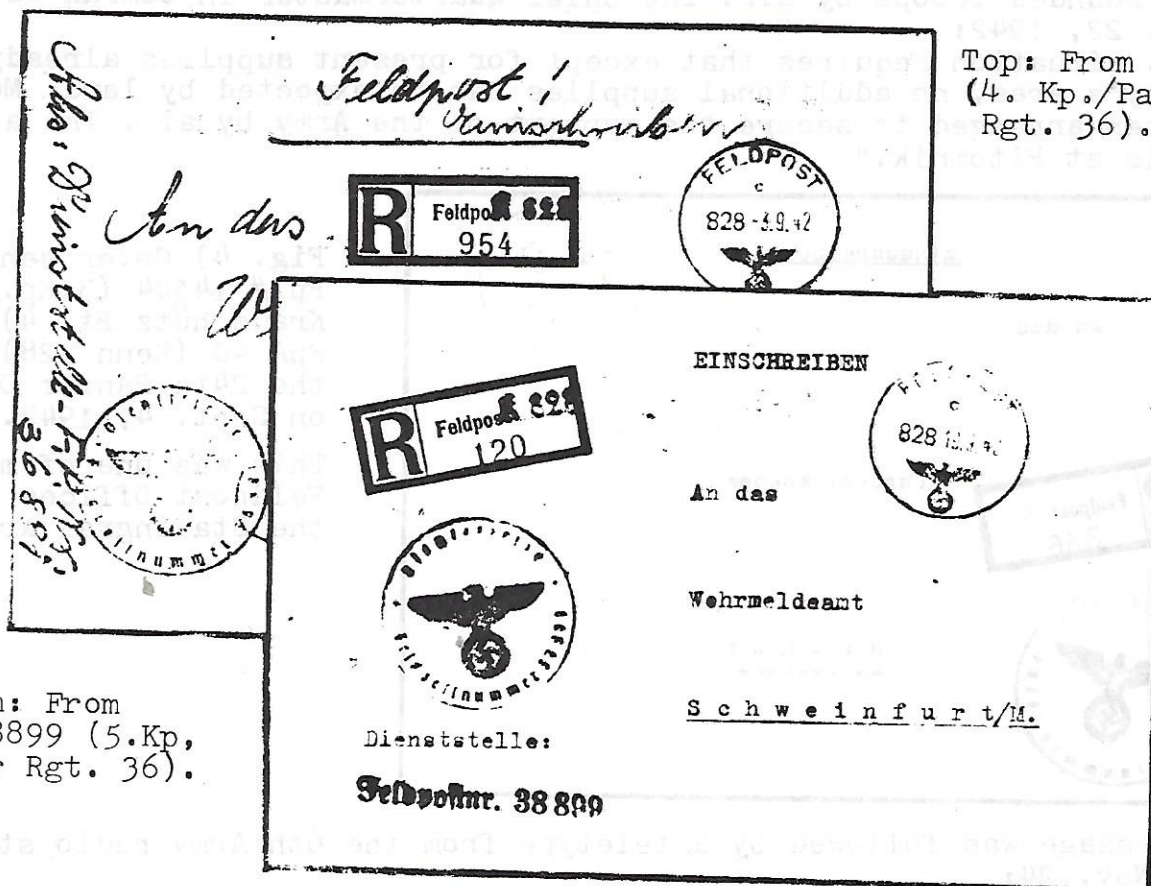


Fig. 1) Map of Stalingrad showing the front line from Sept. 12 to Nov. 13, 1942.

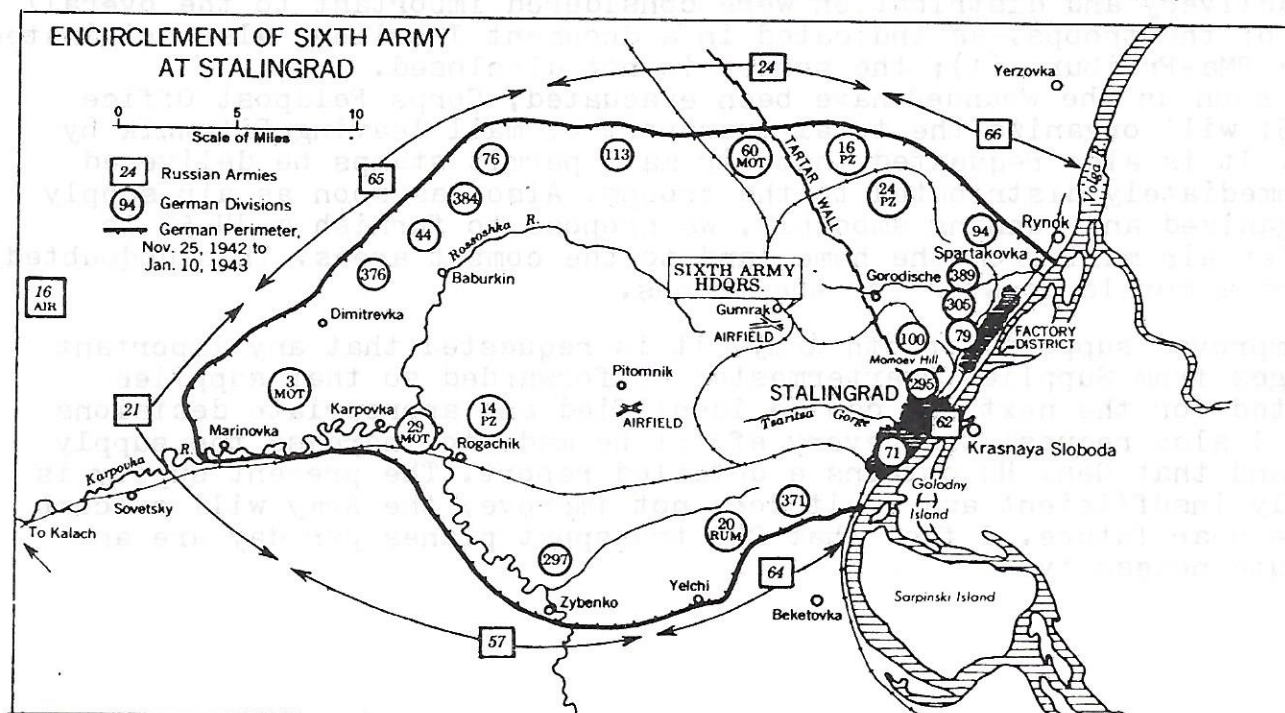


Top: From Fp#36881  
(4. Kp./Panzer  
Rgt. 36).



Bottom: From  
Fp.#38899 (5.Kp,  
Panzer Rgt. 36).

On Nov. 19th, the Soviet South West and Don Fronts launched a counter-offensive against the Romanian 3rd Army north of Stalingrad. Two days later the Soviet Stalingrad Front attacked the Romanian VI Corps and German 4th Panzer Army south of Stalingrad. These actions culminated on Nov. 23rd with a Soviet link-up at Sovetsky. The German 6th Army and part of the 4th Panzer Army with 22 divisions were encircled.





The following reports indicate that immediate steps were taken to supply the surrounded troops by air. The Chief Quartermaster in Gumrak advised on Nov. 22, 1942:

"...situation requires that except for present supplies already in the Army's area, no additional supplies can be expected by land. Means have been arranged to secure the support of the Army by air. The air field is at Pitomnik."

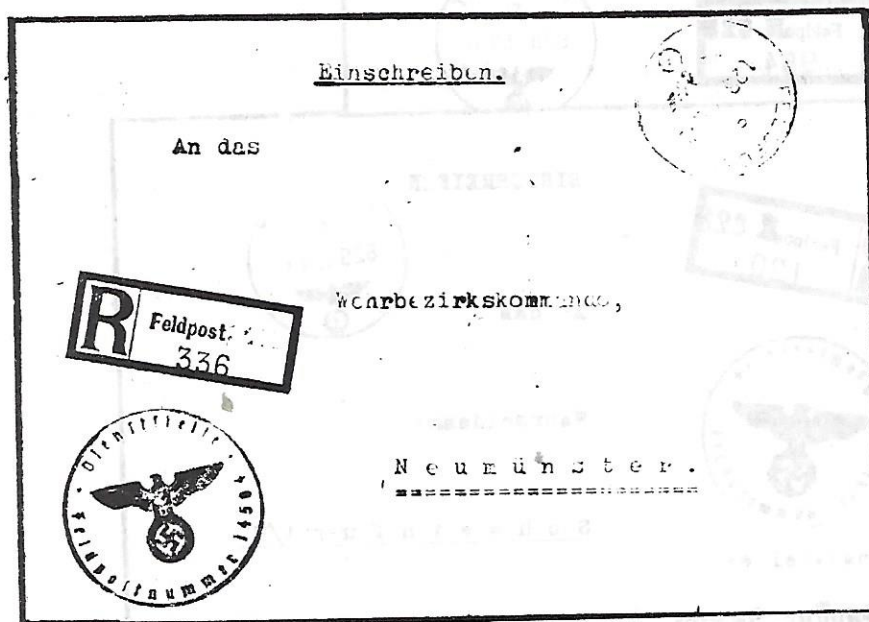


Fig. 4) Cover sent from Fp.# 14504 (3.Kp./Kradschutz Btl 4) via FpA 40 (Kenn 128) of the 24th Panzer Div. on Sept. 4, 1942.

This was one of many Feldpost Offices in the Stalingrad area.

This message was followed by a teletype from the 6th Army radio station dated Nov. 24:

"To: IV, VIII, XI, LI Army Corps, XIV Panzer Corps.

- 1) Effective Nov. 24, 1942, Major Gen. Pickert, Commander of 9th A.A. Div. will be in charge of air transport of supplies at Pitomnik.
- 2) The 9th A.A., by order of Army HQ, will be regulating all issuing of supplies. All Army and Air Force personnel at Pitomnik are under the command of Maj. Gen. Pickert."

Mail delivery and distribution were considered important to the overall moral of the troops, as indicated in a document I believe also originated at the BMA-Freiburg (1); the sender is not disclosed.

"As soon as the wounded have been evacuated, Corps Feldpost Office FpA 451 will organize the total transport of mail leaving Pitomnik by plane. It is also requested that air mail permit stamps be delivered and immediately distributed to the troops. Also, as soon as air supply is organized and running smoothly, we propose to furnish a JU-52 to transfer air mail from the home land to the combat areas. This undoubtedly will be a morale booster for the troops.

For improved support for 6th Army, it is requested that any important messages from Supplies Quartermaster be forwarded so that supplies expected for the next day can be identified and appropriate decisions made. I also request that every effort be made to increase the supply load and that Gen. HQ obtains a detailed report. The present supply is totally insufficient and if it does not improve, the Army will succumb in the near future. I feel that 250 transport planes per day are an absolute necessity.



The delivery of supplies and mail was completely dependent upon the ability of the Luftwaffe to maintain an aerial bridge to the airfields in the Stalingrad perimeter. In undertaking this task, several decisive factors were seriously underestimated:

a) the quantity of food, ammunition and other materials required daily by an army: a minimum of 250-300 tons; b) adverse climatic conditions as well as the poor landing facilities in Stalingrad and their proximity to the front lines; c) the distances to supply depots, some of which were not capable of handling air transport. Supplies were flown in from Svereno, Novocersk, Vorochilovgrad and as far away as Stalino, Makeivka and Taganrov.

In this regard I have found an interesting graphic reference (3) which depicts the tonnage of supplies delivered during the different phases of the Stalingrad battle. The supply effort undertaken by the IV Air Fleet proved costly in terms of losses in men and equipment. During the 70 days of encirclement from Nov. 25, 1942 to Feb. 2, 1943, a daily average of only 94 tons reached 6th Army. Only in a few instances was the tonnage delivered close to the minimum required.

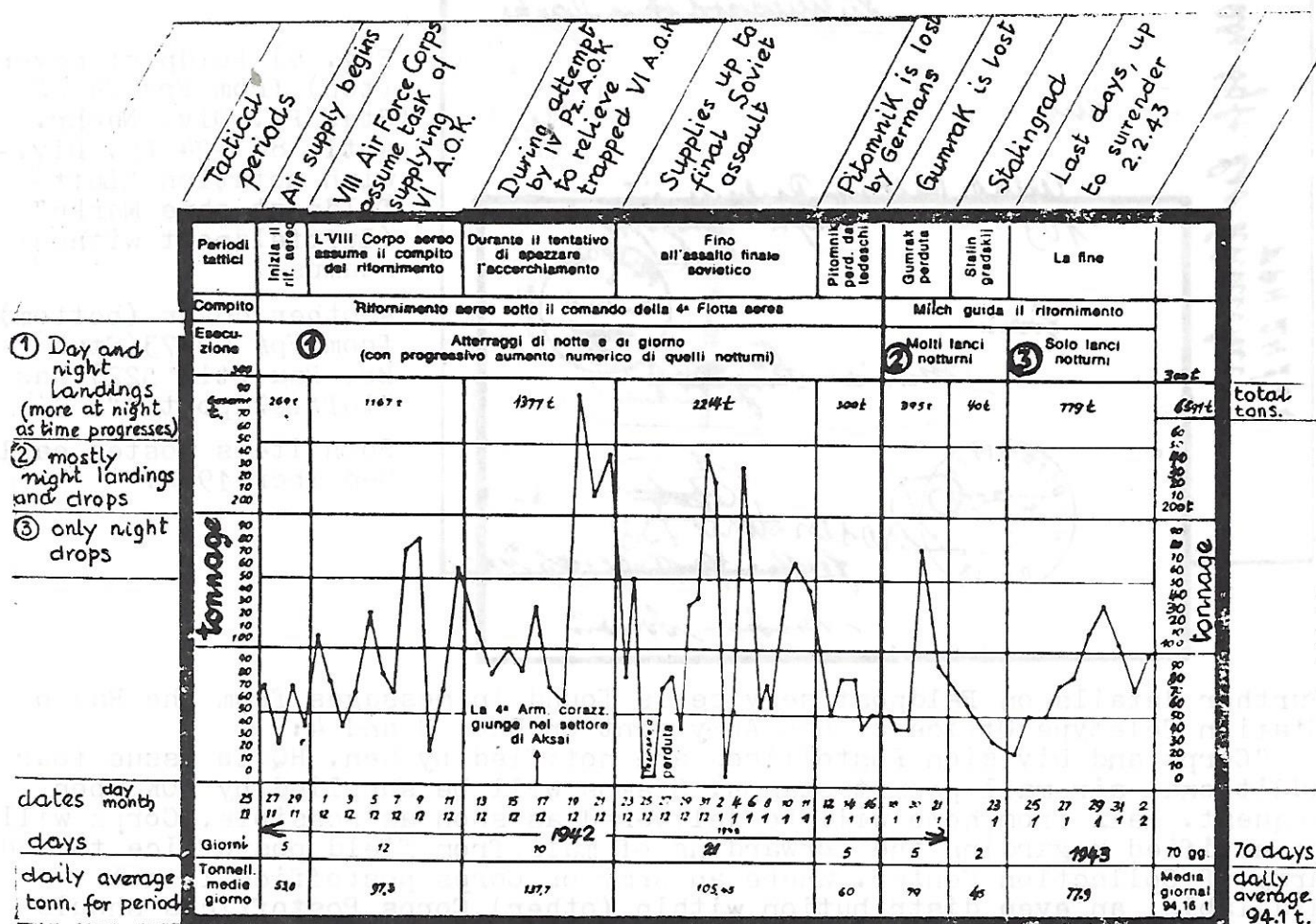


Fig. 5) Chart depicting the quantities of supplies to Stalingrad.

A more detailed account is found in a report of Dec. 12th from the 9th A.A. Division HQ in Pitomnik:

"Summary of air supplies and evacuation of wounded from Nov. 25 and Dec. 5, 1942, 1700 hours: 1) Airplanes: 321 JU-52, 119 He-111; 2) Delivered 38.6 cubic meters gasoline, 6.6 cbm Diesel, 6.4 cbm lube oil, 0.15 cbm aviation fuel B-4, 326.8 tons ammunition, 32 tons of food. Radio sets, medical supplies, maps and tank tracks. 3) 5080 wounded were evacuated."



The first air mail delivery from the homeland reached Stalingrad on Nov. 23rd. A Feldpost office was established at Pitomnik airfield on about Dec. 1st and was operational by Dec. 5th. Incoming mail was from Morosowskaja (Morozovak, 50 miles east of Stalingrad). An airfield at Bassargino was also contemplated.

Handling of the mail is documented in a teletype from 6th Army HQ to the Command posts of IV, VIII, XI, LI, XIV Panzer Corps and 9th A.A. Division.

"Dec. 1, 1942. Subject: Feldpost delivery.

1) Homebound mail service must be planned after evacuation of wounded personnel. 2) the Feldpost collection center, operational by Dec. 5th, is at Postoffice 451 in Pitomnik. 3) Only letters are permitted, packages are forbidden. 4) Times for delivery of mail to Potemnik will be advised by Army HQ. 5) Possibility of Luftfeldpost from home to Potemnik is under consideration."

Shortages of air mail permit stamps is evidenced by the following examples of letters carried by the Luftfeldpost system and allowed, without permit stamps, only from the Stalingrad area.

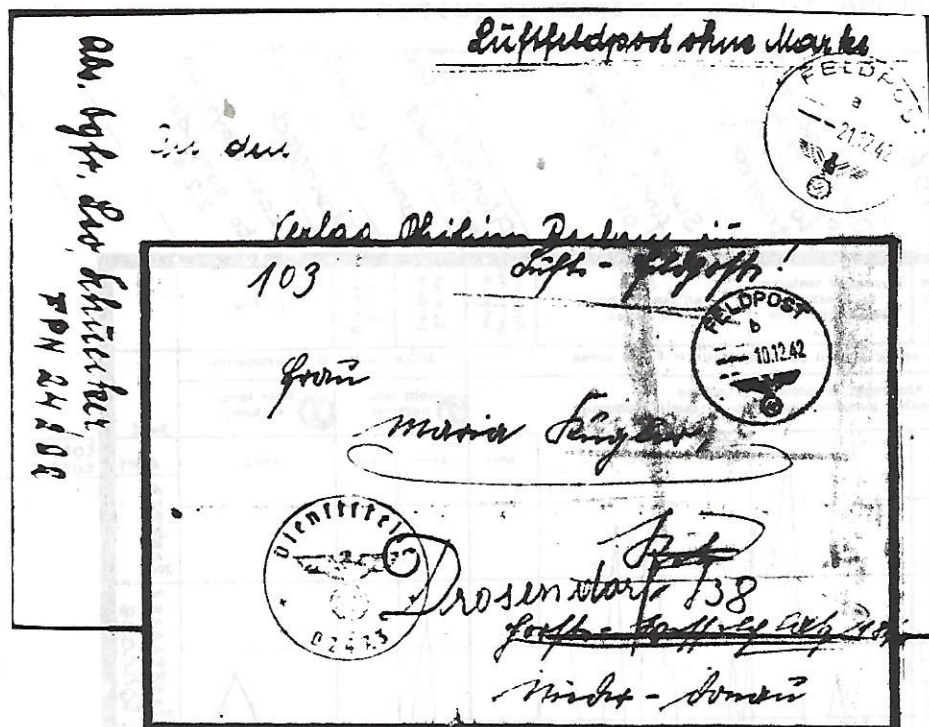


Fig. 6) Feldpost cover (top) from Fp# 24202 (Stab Pz. Div. Nachr. Abtl. 86)-24 Pz. Div.--with notation "Luftfeldpost ohne Marks". (Luftfeldpost without stamps).

Another cover (bottom) from Fp# 02473 (Stab Br. Bau-Btl. 522) has "Luftfeldpost !".

Both items posted early December 1942.

Further details on Feldpost service is found in messages from the Radio Station Teletype Office of 6th Army sent on Dec. 3 and 4:

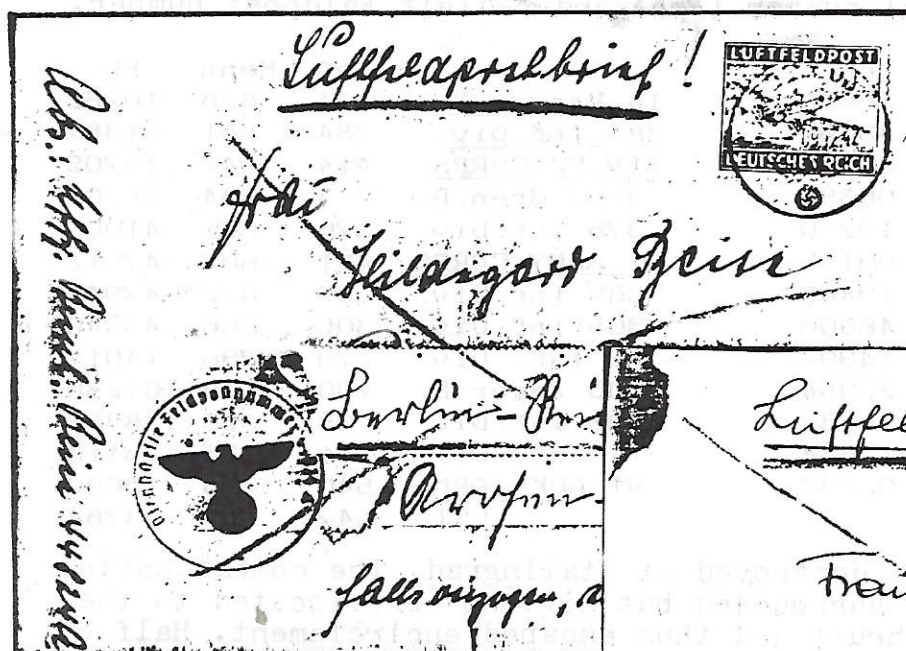
"Corps and Division Postoffices are notified by Gen. HQ to issue four additional air mail permit stamps. Stamps will be supplied by AOK upon request. Mail from home will be delivered as soon as possible. Corps will be notified regarding the forwarding of mail from field postoffice to the Army FP Collection Center. Where an Army or Corps postoffice is not available, an even distribution within (other) Corps Postoffices should take place."

"An Army Feldpost Collection point will be ready by the 6th. It is Corps FpA 408, 2 Km southeast of Bol. Rossoschka. Mail bags must be delivered to FpA 408 by truck; FpA 408 in turn will deliver them to the airfield at Pitomnik. Mail must not be taken directly to the airfield. Packages and letters over 20g are not permitted. All Feldpost Offices must provide AOK-6 HQ with a current list of valid feldpost numbers."

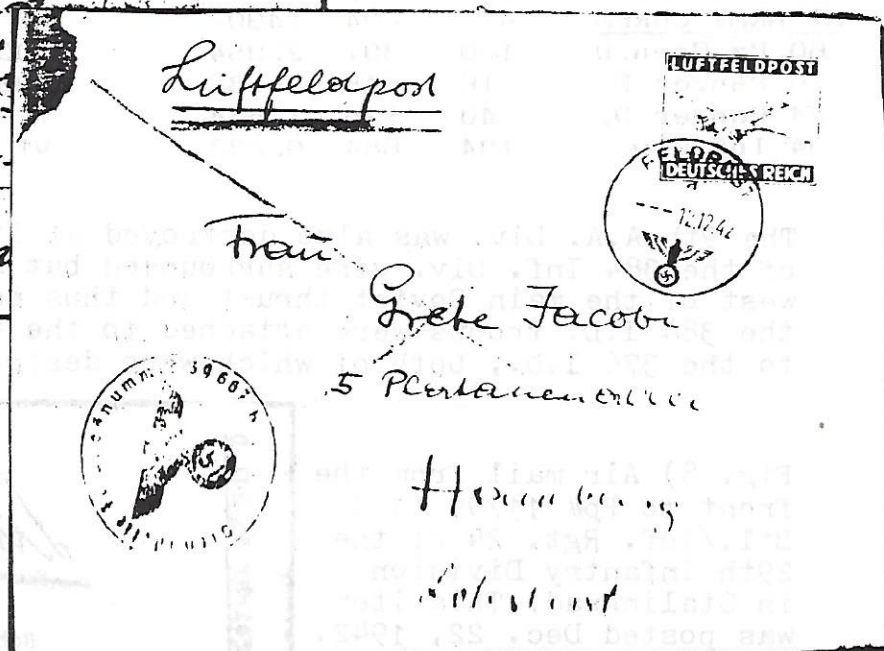


Fig. 7) Feldpost covers with air permit stamps sent from Stalingrad.

Top) Cover from Fp# 44824 (Stab IV, Art. Rgt. 29)- 29th Inf. Div. (mot.) with notation "Luftfeldpostbrief" (Feldpost letter) sent Dec. 19th.



Bottom) Sent to Hamburg by member Fp# 39667 (Stab IV, Art. Rgt. 89) - 24th Panzer Div.- on Dec. 12, 1942.



Mail delivery and distribution occurred in a fairly organized manner; only one report of Dec. 15 attesting to some minor incidents: "...it was reported that some units are given preferential treatment during loading. A change has been ordered and the Army Post Master will now regulate the distribution in a more uniform manner."

In the wake of the Stalingrad encirclement, Hitler created a new army group, Army Group Don under von Manstein, to handle the crisis. Manstein was to re-establish a continuous front and complete the conquest of Stalingrad. Hitler dictated the plan of attack, involving an advance by the armored divisions of Group Hoth up the Kotelnikovo-Stalingrad railway.

The Hoth Group began 'Operation Winter Storm' on Dec. 12th and by Dec. 18th had advanced to the Miskova River, 25 miles southwest of the Stalingrad pocket. Realizing that Soviet strength was sufficient to prevent further progress and in defiance of Hitler's orders, Manstein urged Paulus to break out while it was still possible. Paulus refused and Manstein's forces retired, threatened by a sweeping Soviet offensive to the north by the 5th Tank Army which had crossed the Don and routed the Italian Eighth Army. As a consequence of this second Soviet offensive (Dec. 23-31, 1942), all hopes of relieving the 6th Army at Stalingrad vanished.

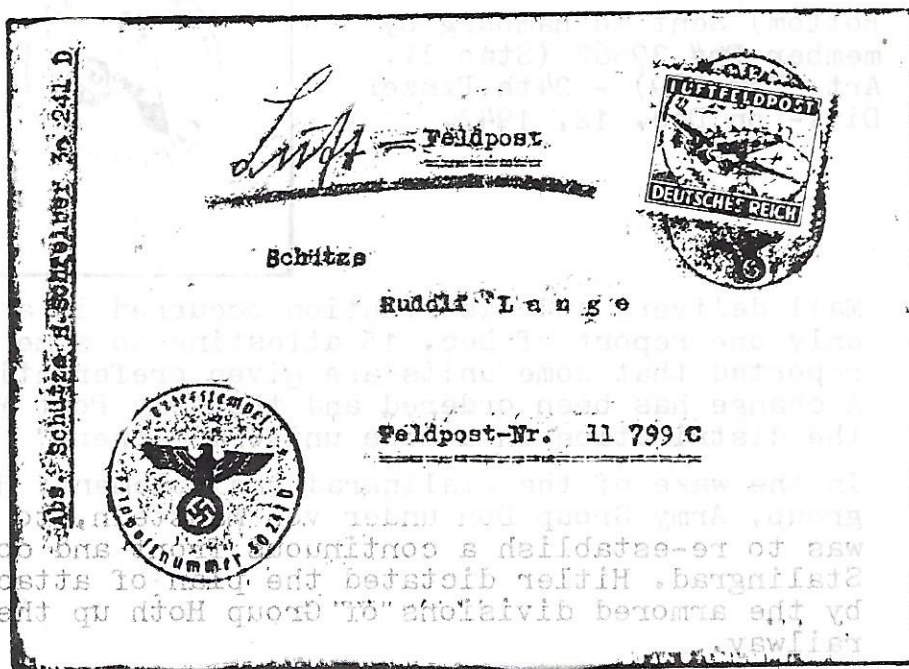


The units surrounded at Stalingrad on Dec. 16 are identified in the BMA: RH20-6/795 and are listed below. I have added their Kenn numbers, the corresponding tactical number (FpA) and 5-digit Feldpost number.

	FpA	Kenn	FP		FpA	Kenn	FP
IV ARMY CORPS	404	748	26873	14 Panzer D.	4	828	10262
371 Inf. Div.	371	707	43100	384 Inf. Div.	384	581	01357
297 Inf. Div.	297	312	37437	XIV PZ. CORPS	414	542	15709
29 Inf. Div.	29	933	06391	3 Pz. Gren. D.	3	784	15202
VIII ARMY CORPS	408	573	19730	376 Inf. Div.	376	606	41000
44 Inf. Div.	44	242	09195	LI ARMY CORPS	451	607	47512
76 Inf. Div.	76	457	19445	389 Inf. Div.	389	872	47944
113 Inf. Div.	113	522	46900	305 Inf. Div.	305	866	43340
XI ARMY CORPS	411	604	14907	79 Inf. Div.	179	796	14017
60 Pz. Gren. D.	160	391	22954	100 Jager D.	100	116	01230
16 Panzer D.	16	445	25537	295 Inf. Div.	295	358	38388
24 Panzer D.	40	128	12654	71 Inf. Div.	171	333	23116
34 Inf. Div.	194	684	02233	VI AOK- APM	540	499	19600
				- LST	547	227	03784

The 9th A.A. Div. was also destroyed at Stalingrad. The combat units of the 384 Inf. Div. were surrounded but Div. HQ were located to the west of the main Soviet thrust and thus escaped encirclement. Half of the 384 I.D. troops were attached to the 44 I.D. and the other half to the 376 I.D., both of which were destroyed.

Fig. 8) Air mail from the front to Fp# 11799 (III Btl./Inf. Rgt. 29 of the 29th Infantry Division in Stalingrad. This item was posted Dec. 22, 1942.



As the German position deteriorated, with supplies and mail becoming increasingly scarce, troop morale began to suffer. Reports derived from examination of mail at Feldpost Censor Offices indicate that, with very few exceptions, morale was normal during the period of Dec. 14 to 22. In the approximately 10,000 letters examined, most complaints concerned poor mail delivery and the lack of packages from home to supplement their reduced rations. Many soldiers spoke of the bitter cold, hope of relief, lack of supplies and requests for food.



Further examination of approximately 11,200 letters sent between Dec. 30 and Jan. 16 suggest a considerable decline in morale due to physical and emotional suffering because of hunger and extreme cold. Several excerpts by the Censor Office from letters originating at various Feldpost Offices in the pocket attest to the state of morale:

From a private at Fp 13194: "we can't take it any longer and not one letter is written without tears. Worst yet is that we receive no letters from home."

From a private at Fp 30103: "of the 380 men who left for the front, only 100, all skin and bones, are left. We can barely walk because of hunger and weakness."

From a corporal at Fp 17428 to his wife: "I must tell you, in all honesty, that I am looking forward to a quick end, rather than a long suffering."

One of these letters is in my collection and originated from a corporal at Fp 27413:

"At Christmas we will receive 25 cigarettes, 100g chocolate and a pint of wine ... if we could receive half a loaf of bread, it would be a very happy holiday indeed."

It also appears that, because of the situation in the pocket, letters passing through the Censor Office were considered by many to be a last farewell. Letters with demoralizing contents were defaced in a way that would make it appear that the writer had voided parts of the text.

The airfield at Bessargino-Pitomnik had to be abandoned on Jan. 14, 1943. A new landing facility was established at Gumrak but this field could only be used by day. Other drop zones were also established. There are indications (4) that the last landings at Gumrak (25 He-111s and 2 Ju-52s) occurred the night of Jan. 21 and that one plane landed in Stalingrad on Jan. 26. It is not known whether any of these planes picked up or carried mail, assuming they were able to take off. The 6th Army capitulated on Feb. 2, 1943.

Between Nov. 24, 1942 and Jan. 31, 1943, the Luftwaffe loss in transport aircraft amounted to 266 JU-52s, 165 He-111s, 42 Ju-86s, 9 FW-200s, 5 He-177s and one JU-290.

A general account of mail deliveries to and from Stalingrad appears in an after-action report by Dr. Ziegler, Army Fieldpost Master, received by Army Supreme Command on March 15, 1943:

"Postmaster HQ: 13 March 1943

to: Oberkommando der Wehrmacht - Wpr. II, Berlin W-35

Subject: Book on Stalingrad

Refer to telephone conversation with Feldpost Directors Dr. Seebas and Lt. Schroeter.

1) Feldpost delivery to the 6th Army in the Stalingrad cauldron was accomplished by air at the same time as the general supply of material, and commenced at the end of Nov. 1942.



Mail was flown in on supply planes but was limited to postcards, letters and newspapers because of weight restrictions. Feldpost deliveries were quite good prior to Christmas. Mail was distributed by the Feldpost Offices while home bound mail was loaded on the next available plane. A total of 73,173 Kgs. of mail was flown in and 15,215 Kgs. taken out during December.

When the airfield at Morosowskaja was closed and landing facilities moved farther back, the loads carried by aircraft had to be reduced. After the Pitomnik air strip was lost, mail sacks were often dropped to the surrounded troops and outgoing mail reduced considerably. In the period through Jan. 26, an additional 15,900 Kgs. of mail were delivered but only 7,140 Kgs. taken out. In total, 89,073 Kgs. (approx. 6.7 million pieces) were flown in and 32,325 Kgs. (approx. 2.9 million pieces) were taken out during the siege of Stalingrad. It must be understood that a large percentage of home bound mail cannot be accounted for as part of it was flown on planes carrying casualties. These planes often landed at airfields where no postal accounting was kept.

The parcel post for 6th Army was collected in rear areas and processed for immediate delivery to the troops. By Christmas, only a small part of these parcels had been delivered. There remained about 2 million undelivered parcels on 3-4 freight trains. After the fall of Stalingrad, these parcels were distributed to wounded soldiers to prevent spoilage. Ordinary mail which could not be delivered after Jan. 26 was returned to senders as undeliverable. On average, the daily volume of mail to an Army is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of news mail (300,000 pieces) and about 3 freight cars of parcels (approx. 30,000 parcels).

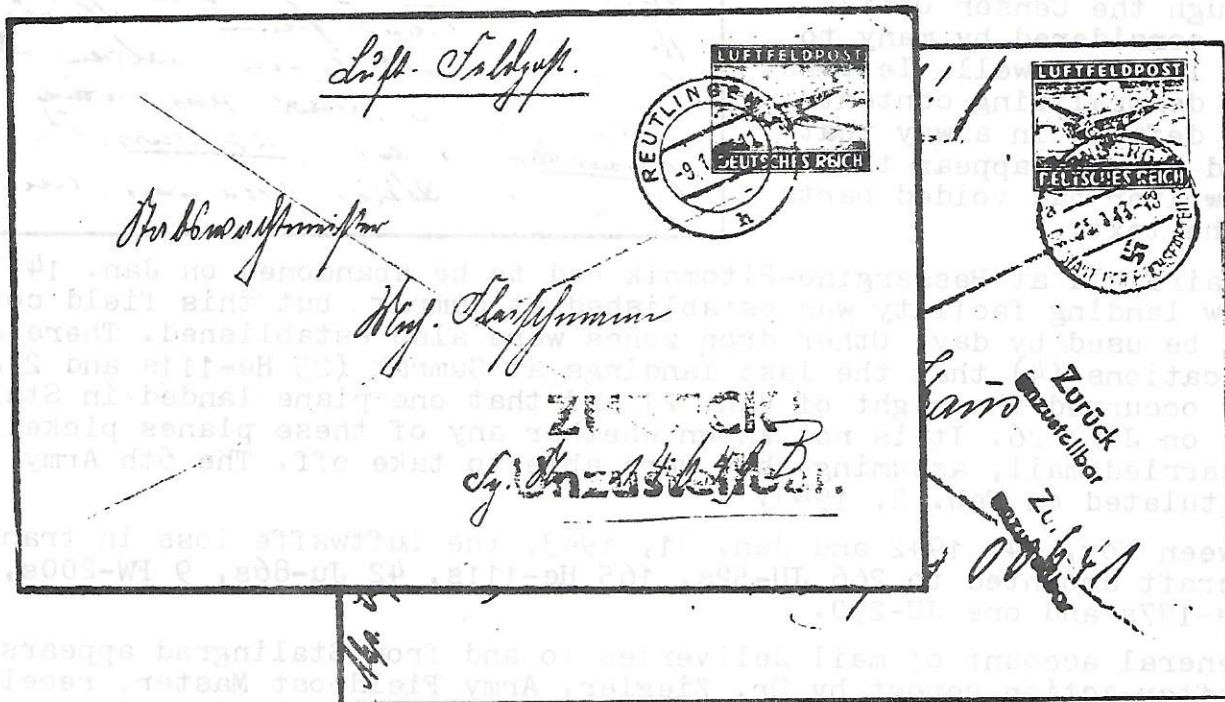


Fig. 9) Two of the five known routing marks for undeliverable air mail addressed to units in the Stalingrad cauldron.  
 (Left) To Fp.# 14649 (Battery 1/Art. Rgt. 376) date Jan. 9, 1943.  
 (Right) To Fp.# 00641 (Stabs Kp./Inf. Rgt. 673) dated Jan. 15th.  
 Both of these units were part of the 376th Infantry Division.



In Stalingrad there were twenty Feldpost Offices and a total of 257 postal clerks servicing the troops of 6th Army. As mail service was no longer possible, these clerks were converted into combat troops.

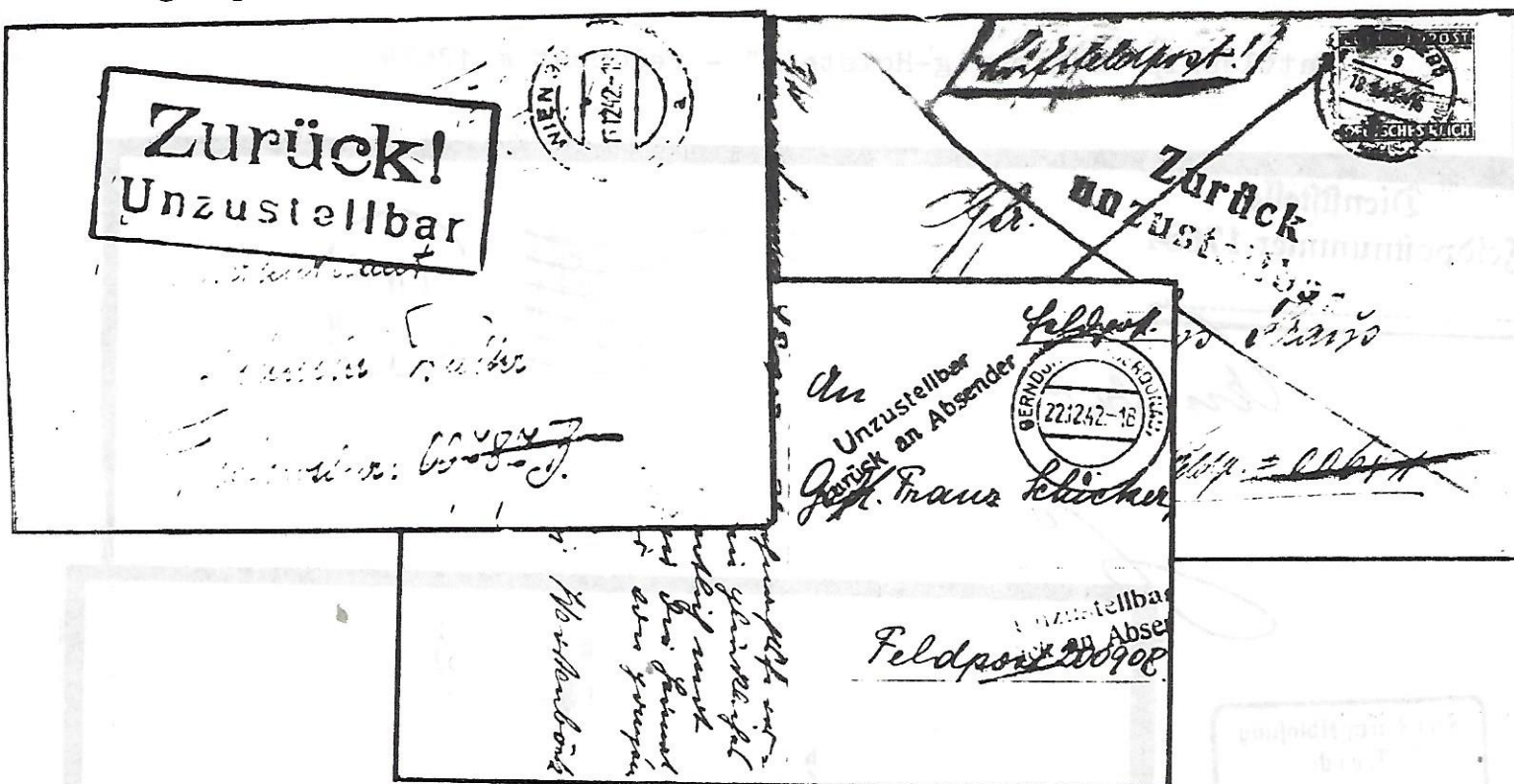


Fig. 10) The other three routing marks on undeliverable mail to units in Stalingrad: Left) to Fp# 00787 (Stab I/Felders. Btl. 100 de 100 I.D.) Center: to Fp# 20090 (Stab II/Inf. Rgt. 134 - 44 Inf. Div.), Right: to Fp.# 00641 (Rgts. Stab/Inf. Rgt. 673 - 376 Inf. Div.) with "Return/Undeliverable" on Luftfeldpost cover posted Jan. 18, 1943.

As the battle of Stalingrad ended, the Soviet winter offensive from Nov. 16, 1942 to Feb. 2, 1943 had dealt Germany and her allies a very severe defeat. Five Armies (German 6th and 4th Panzer, Romanian 3rd and 4th plus Italian 8th) were destroyed. Casualties (5) including killed, wounded and captured totalled nearly 1.5 million.

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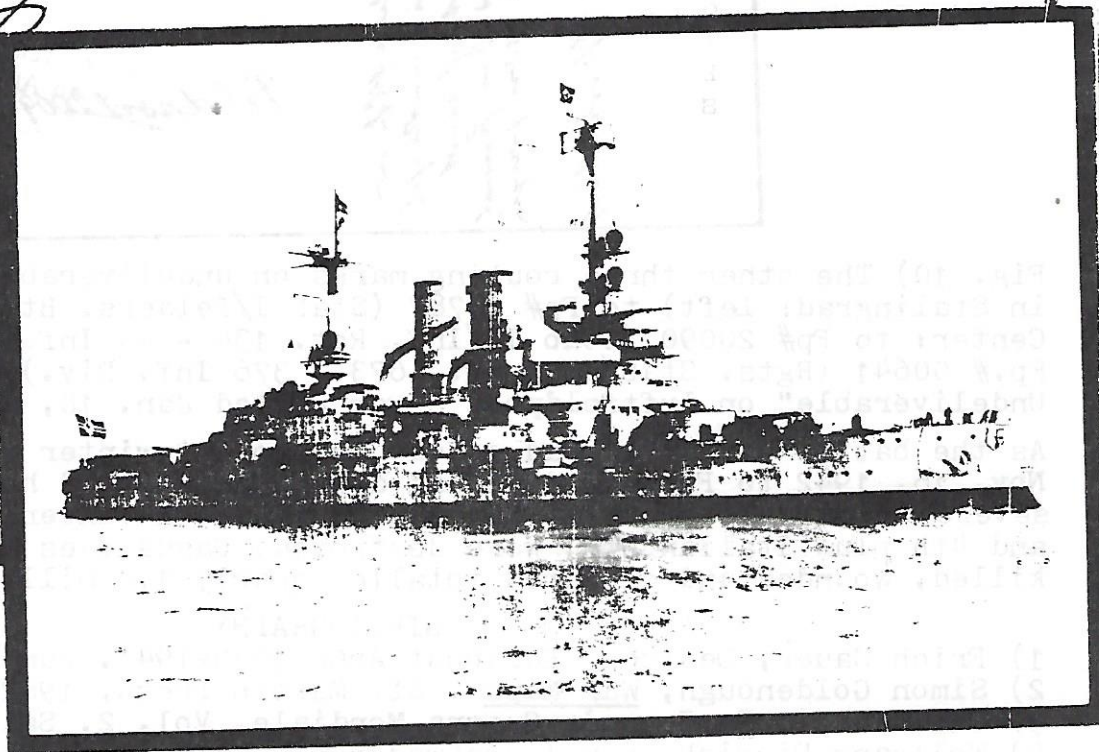
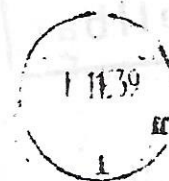


# Navy Log

Battleship "Schleswig-Holstein" - Feldpost # 17684

Dienststelle  
Feldpostnummer 17684

*En Arb*



Launched Dec. 17, 1906 at Germania Werft (Kiel). Sister ship of "Schlesian" (see TRSG Bulletin #71), this was one of the last pre-dreadnought battleships built for the German Navy. Served in the High Seas Fleet during W.W. I including the battle of Jutland. Between wars the two foremost funnels were trunked into a single casing and A.A. guns were added. Main armaments was four 11" guns, ten 5.9" guns and four 3.5" A.A. guns.

At the outbreak of W.W. II, bombarded Danzig during Polish campaign and later took part in occupation of Denmark. Thereafter relegated to training in the Baltic. Bombed by R.A.F. on Dec. 18, 1944. Scuttled off Gdynia on March 21, 1945.



# U. R. S. G. Auction No. 45

1. Hitler photocd w/"Der Führer in Brunn" h/s & 17.3.39 BRNO can.b'side \$ 7.
2. Same, "Manner der Zeit" Nr.91, Mi 684 tied Braunau 50th B'day can. F 8
3. Hitler w/children photocd Hoffmann; Mi 886 tied Fulda sp can 12.44 VF 9
4. Hitler 50th B'day cds P278/03 & 04 w/sp cans Eger & Saarbrücken. VF 15
5. Hitler & Mussolini in Munich cd postally used 6.41 Munich can. VF 8
6. Hitler's Birthplace cd w/Branau 4.38 can & Plebiscite slogan. Phil. 8
7. Photocd Hitler Youth training camp showing Ley, Schirach etc, sp can 20
8. Feldmars. v. Brauchitsch drawing on cd 2 "Führer & his Army Generals",  
Feldpost usage 2.42 from Fp#22916D. Genuine usage. F-VF 15
9. Göring photocd bedarfs usage w/sp Kaaden can 4.3.39 "Und Ihr etc." F 12
10. Color cd 700th Anniversary Berlin w/3 sp. cans Berlin P.O.s Phil. F 15
11. Haus d.d.Kunst B&W cd 499 MG crew; Mi 908 tied Munich can 2.45 Phil F 18
12. WHW color cd '41 Street Collection; sp can Munich. "Birke" flowers VF 8
13. Behrens advertising cd '36 Olympics w/sp Stadium can 12.8.36 F-VF 7
14. Viewcds Prague w/B&M stmps tied H. B'day & dual color sp cans. Phil. 6
15. '34 Nuremburg Rally cd Bedarfs usage w/9.9.34 slogan can. Some wear. F 30
16. B&M Mi 20,23,25&32 tied tri-color Pardubice show cans 9.IX.40 cvr F 5
17. Sudeten liberation cd Haida w/provis. can 4.10.38, unused F-VF 10
18. 40 cut suares, all different sp cancels; nice selection for beginner 30
19. 4 X Hitler Mi Blk 7 w/sp cans Berlin, Munich, Hamburg & Berchtesg. VF 15
20. Four GG souv. cds w/diff. stmps & sp. cans Hitler B'day, etc. VF 10
21. Mi 686-8 tied sp Berlin-Charl. International Moto show on cut square 6
22. Mi 600-2 plus Hind. stmps tied cut square w/Stuttgart cans 2.35. F 5
23. Reg Airmail cvr w/Mi 606-7 can Frankfurt PO 19 on 29.4.36, red flt can12
24. Mint stamps \*\* Mi 831-42, 873-85 & 909. VF 13

Next 7 lots are zeppelin items

25. Cvr Olympics '36 trip; Mi 512,606,612,614-5 can 1.8.36, red cach. F 15
26. Sudeten flt cvr Mi 675-83 can 12.1.38; b'stmp Reichenburg. Some stains 17
27. Same, Mi 535 tied Rhein-Main 12.1.38 on p'cd Skier, b'stmp F-VF 15
28. Graf Zepp II 30.7.39 Kassel flt w/Mi 532 & 536, landing cachet b'side 25
29. P'cd 1st Hind. N. America flt 2.5.36, Mi 531 & 606, NYC b'stmp F-VF 15
30. Cvr 23.3.36 Frdrichshafer to Zwickau "LZ129" in red & blue Mi 533/535 12
31. Color cd 100 B'day Graf Zepp w/Aschaff. & Konstanz show cans. VF 8

The next 10 lots are scarce Fp parcel cds for personal effects of dead, wounded & missing soldiers sent via Fp offices in southern Russia:

- |     | <u>Kenn</u> | <u>FpA</u> |  |    |    |
|-----|-------------|------------|--|----|----|
| 32. | K-251       | 54         | (1. Gebirgs Div.) sent 4.'43 frm Fp# 25331 (Geb. Rgt. 98)  | VF | 12 |
| 33. | K-335       | 294        | (294 Inf. Div.) sent 4.'43 frm Fp# 06039 (HQ/Eng Btl 154)  | VF | 9  |
| 34. | K-406       | 501        | (4th Panzer Army) sent 9.'43 frm Fp# 30811 (Anti-Tank Btl) | VF | 13 |
| 35. | K-469       | 198        | (98 Inf. Div.) sent 8.'43 frm Fp# 09596 (Gren. Rgt 282)    | VF | 10 |
| 36. | K-479       | 156        | (56 Inf. Div.) sent 10.'43 frm Fp# 11738 (FpA 156)         | VF | 16 |
| 37. | K-494       | 282        | (282 Inf Div) sent 8.'43 frm Fp# 45354 (Mot Veh Repair Co) | VF | 9  |
| 38. | K-553       | 543        | (6th Army) sent 12.'43 frm Fp# 20711 (Mil Hosp 3-541)      | VF | 14 |
| 39. | K-583       | 636        | (17th Army) sent 5.'43 frm Fp# 26090 (Sig Rgt 530)         | VF | 9  |
| 40. | K-629       | 235        | (198 Inf Div) sent 10.'43 frm Fp# 32545 (Fus. Btl 198)     | VF | 12 |
| 41. | K-755       | 217        | (217 Inf Div) sent 10.'43 frm Fp# 11957 (HQ Gren Rgt 346)  | VF | 13 |

The next 7 lots are Serbian censored items. Markings per Riemer with numerals within censor markings indicated in brackets ( ):

42. Cvr w/Mi 5 to Beograd, Ju-7a (008) h/s. Cancel faint o'wise V.F. 9
43. Comm window cvr w/Mi 3 & 5 (pr) can 10.'42, Ju-7a (008) h/s. F 12
44. Comm cvr w/Mi. 2 & 3 to Beograd 3.'42, Ju-6b (109) w/cens paraph. F 14
45. Comm window cvr w/Mi 5 10.'41, Ju-6a (15) & Ju-20 tape. F 10
46. Cvr to Vienna w/Mi 5 (pr) tied Beograd roller can. German G-55/G-22.F 8
47. Cvr w/Mi 73 to Beograd 5.'43, Ju-7a (032) & var. cyrillic mrks VF 17
48. Cvr w/Mi 74 (pr) can faint, Ju-3 (016) & Ju-20 tape. F-VF 12



Lot DescriptionRES

49. Pvt P'cd View steamships for Bremen Telegraph Anniversary, Mi 662 tied sp can Bremen/Bremerhaven Schiffpost 13.6.'38. VF \$14
50. Cvr w/Mi 606/607 to USA tied Frankf. Bahnpostamp can 2.5.'36 F 10
51. P'cd w/Mi 580 tied Leipzig slo can Herbst Messe 1935 (Bedarfs) VF 6
52. 1935 Nuremberg Rally color cd (Bernh. 246) Bedarfs usage! VF 28
- Next 4 lots are Fp cvrs frm units in Bohemia-Moravia:
53. Reused cvr frm Res. Hosp.III w/DDP Brunn can 10.'43 & DDP h/s VF 9
54. Cvr frm Rifle Res Btl 2 w/Mahr-Weisskirchen DDP can 8.'41 VF 11
55. Off cvr frm Air Base HQ A15/XVII w/Koniggratz civil can 2.'45 VF 13
56. Off cvr frm Air Signals School 2 w/Koniggratz civil can 5.'44 F 8
- Next 6 lots Fp via DDP Offices in Poland w/mute cans on exhibit pages:
57. Reg cvr to Mil Dist Friedberg w/4.'43 mute ring-bridge can but blank field registry label h/s Zamosc. "Wehrmachtdienstpost" h/s VF 12
58. Cvf frm FP#43540 (Hosp Sec 719) w/11.'42 'black-out' can. VF 14
59. Unusual! Two cvrs frm same unit w/10.'41 ring-seg mute cans, one has Fp#04140 while other has open identity Dienstsiegel. Both VF 25
60. Cvr frm Fp#15550 (HQ/Inf Rgt 524 of 297 Inf Div) has simple date stamp '7.Jan.1941' used by overworked DDP offices. VF 15
61. SS Fp w/Diensts. 'SS Totenkopf Rgt 10", 8.'40 mute ring can. VF 25
62. SS Fp frm SS Pol Rgt 25 to Schutzpol. Kdo Wesermünde 7.'43 Mute VF 20
- Next 3 lots are Danzig cvrs posted Oct.'39 w/o'print stmps:
63. Cvr to Sweden w/Mi 724 tied Danzig 5 slo can. Plain brn sealing tape tied A-1 (LP) cens h/s plus A-70 & A-72 (1000 Pts ea.) Scarce VF 35
64. P'card w/Mi 722 to USA; A-1 (LP) & A-70 cens. Bedarfs & VF 27
65. Portion parcel wrap w/Mi 716,718-24,726-8 tied sp can Hitler entry into Danzig & Danzig 1 pm 16.10.39. Scarce bedarfs item w/correct rate for reg sp. del. air mail. A beauty w/all markings VF! 35
- Next 4 lots Fp w/mute cans (Mi Fp Type 26) all diff Fp#s & can codes:
66. Five cvrs, single ltr can codes incl A,o,f & d. F-VF 12
67. Same as above but sing ltr codes C,J,d,n & v F-VF 12
68. Three cvrs, double ltr codes ad, ax & bc F-VF 9
69. Ltrsht frm 187 Ln. Rgt w/6.'43 mute slo can (Mi Fp Bo-268) F-VF 8
70. Advert. cvr w/Mi 7 Elasa o'prt can Strasbourg 5.'41 VF 7
71. Reg Express cvr to IRC frm Savona, Italy w/Soc. Rep. o'prt stmps tied 8.'44 cans. German censor tape D-59/D-3 h/s. V. attractive 12
72. Bedarfs p'cd w/5 Pfg imprt Berlin to Augsburg 12.'34 w/Luftpost slo can. Boxed 'Nachgebür' (postage due) h/s & manus."2". VF 8
73. '1918 Exhibition'cd re Fr occup. Alsace-Lorr. Mi 785 tied show can 10
74. Bedarfs cvr w/Mi 548 tied 11.'34 Pirna can for local mail frm Deutsche Arbeitsfront, Ortsgruppe Pirna. Nice prtd envelope. VF 8
75. Hitler B&W photcd Hoffmann, AH in uniform seated facing camera, phil. w/Mi 818 tied by 4.'44 Feldpost & Chan. Is. Jersey cans VF 15

SEND ALL BIDS TO: FRED STENGEL, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083  
The CLOSING DATE for Auction No. 45 is May 20, 1988.

**Prices Realized** TRSG AUCTION NO. 44.

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>
1	\$28.00	16	\$13.00	28	\$25.00	48	\$12.00	60	\$19.00
5	13.00	17	21.00	29	10.00	50	17.00	61	33.00
8	7.00	18	21.00	33	12.00	51	24.00	62	35.00
9	8.50	20	13.00	34	10.00	52	13.00	65	28.00
12	10.00	21	12.00	37	22.00	53	13.00	67	21.00
13	10.00	24	18.00	40	13.00	55	12.00	76	48.00
15	8.00	27	10.00	41	35.00	58	16.00	77	43.00