



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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

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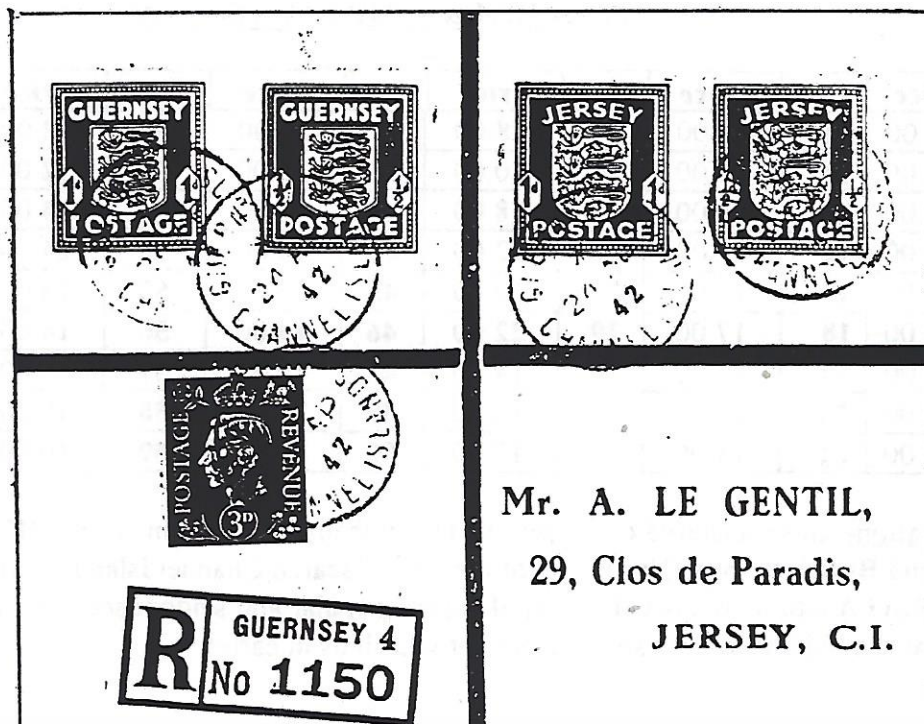
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COLUMNIST "FOX'S DEN": Myron Fox

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# STUDY GROUP NOTES

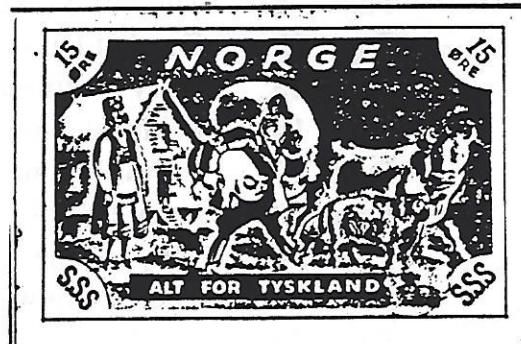
## Welcome to New Members

CLINKENBEARD, Thomas H., 7912 Blue Jay Lane, Albuquerque, NM 87109

MUSSER, Lawrence, Box 2648, Fairlawn, NJ 07410

**Fred Stengel** -It is our sad duty to inform you that TRSG Auction Mgr. Frederick G. Stengel passed away on April 24, 1995. Our sympathies go to his family. Fred was in the 47th Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division during WW II and saw action in Tunisia, Sicily, France (he landed in Normandy on D+9) and on Elsenborn Ridge during the Battle of the Bulge. Fred's most memorable moment of the war came on March 7, 1945, when his battalion of the 47th Regiment was the first U.S. Infantry to cross the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen. After the war, Fred married, raised a family and was a building contractor until his retirement in 1975. A long time member of the G.P.S., he served two terms as President of G.P.S Chapter 2, and was always highly visible in his red suspenders, which he wore long before they became fashionable. Although he also collected Third Reich and post-war Germany, Fred's favorite area was Heligoland, which he exhibited in local and national shows. It was Fred who first proposed a study group auction and his hard work and gruff, no-nonsense style as Auction Mgr made this undertaking a success. When illness no longer permitted him to serve as Auction Manager, Fred requested that I take on that responsibility. I will endeavor to carry on his fine work. He was a good friend and we will all miss him very much. - JEL.

**Cinderella Corner:** This British propaganda parody of a Norwegian stamp is similar to the parody stamp shown on page 18 in TRSG Bulletin # 63. This "stamp" depicting an SS man taking away livestock and grain from a Norwegian farm carries the ironic inscription "Alt for Tyskland" (All for Germany).



## Prices Realized - TRSG Auction #69

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$50.00	13	\$12.00	22	\$28.00	37	\$24.00	51	\$12.00	60	\$ 9.00
2	58.00	14	18.00	23	20.00	39	22.00	52	12.00	61	10.00
3	20.00	15	22.00	24	18.00	40	18.00	53	14.00	62	18.00
4	12.00	16	12.00	25	22.00	43	14.00	54	24.00	63	9.00
7	18.00	17	10.00	27	12.00	45	14.00	55	18.00	64	8.00
8	24.00	18	17.00	29	22.00	46	14.00	56	14.00	65	10.00
10	20.00	19	14.00	31	14.00	48	15.00	57	15.00		
11	20.00	20	12.00	32	16.00	49	25.00	58	10.00		
12	22.00	21	13.00	35	17.00	50	24.00	59	10.00		

**Cover Illustration-** this registered cover sent to Jersey from Guernsey in April 1942 has mixed German occupation and British stamps. This is one of the lots of scarce Channel Islands occupation material being offered in TRSG Auction 70. As C.I. material is very popular and seldom seen in our auctions, we anticipate that the bidding will be spirited. So get your bids in early!



## Study Group Meeting at NOJEX 1995

The TRSG Meeting was held on April 28th. in Riverside Suite 1 of the Meadowlands Hilton Hotel in Secaucus, New Jersey. In attendance were Ben Beede, Joe Chervenak, Bob Dorn, Arnold Engel, Myron Fox, Al Kugel, Jim Lewis, Ron Morgan, Larry Musser, Larry Nelson and John Painter. Arnold Engel was kind enough to act as group photographer and two of his photos are on the next page.

Director Myron Fox opened the meeting with a discussion of literature pertaining to Third Reich philately, then Jim Lewis showed copies of all the TRSG special handbooks published to date. There was then a general discussion of group matters including suggestions for a new TRSG handbook. While Sec.-Treasurer Fred Willshaw was absent (he & Frau Willshaw were vacationing in Europe), we discussed his problem (not the least of which is storage space) in continuing to offer all back issues of our Bulletin. We'll discuss this matter with Fred and announce any changes in back issues policy in the last TRSG Bulletin for this year.

The highlight of our meeting was Myron Fox's lecture & slide show "Postal Censorship in the Third Reich", an excellent overview of the subject with many illustrations from his exhibit.

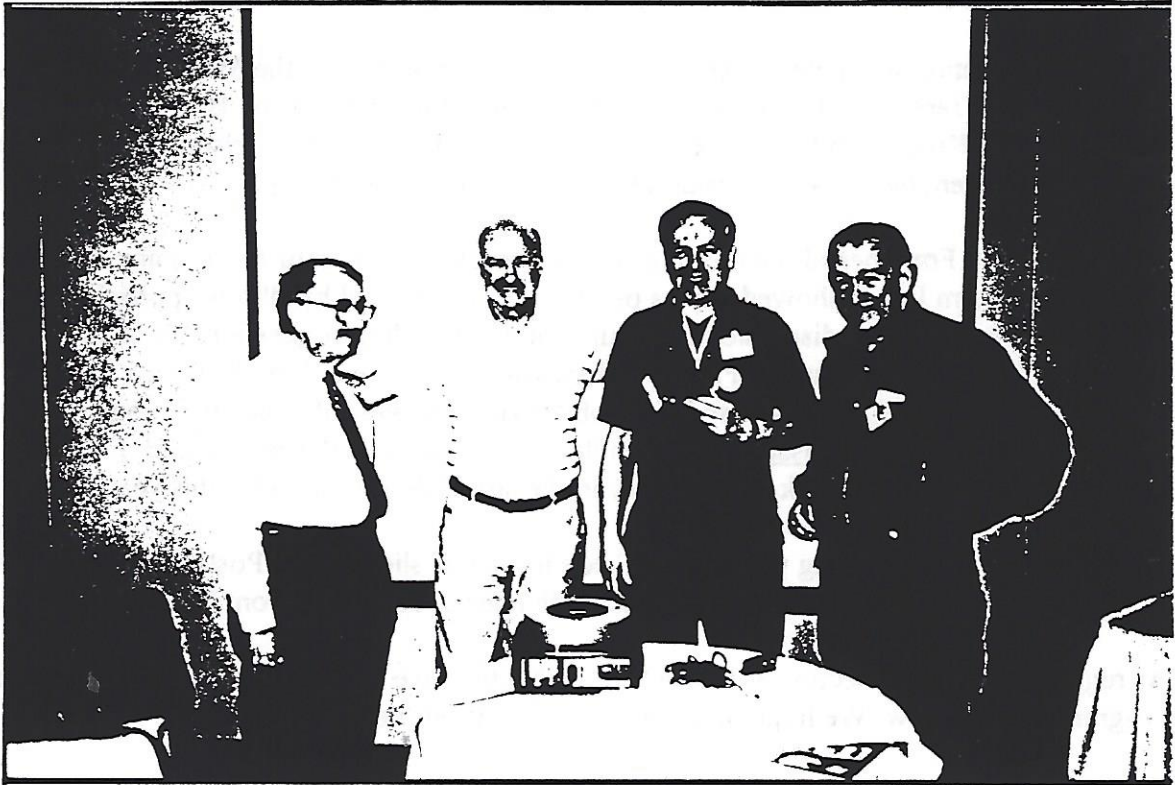
As regards our TRSG Section at the NOJEX exhibition, we had a very nice turn out as shown in the program listing below. We hope to see more of you at our next meeting!

### NOJEX '95 List of Exhibits and Exhibitors

#### Germany and Third Reich

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>German Postal Censorship World War II</b>  | <b>1-8</b>   |
| Shown according to "Riemer" starting with the Konigsberg office (code "a") and ending with the special military censorship stations for the occupied regions. Myron Fox, Massachusetts.         |              |
| <b>SS Mail During World War II</b>  | <b>9-13</b>  |
| An exhibit of mail from the many offices and units of the infamous German Schutz Staffel - the SS. John W. Painter, New Jersey.   |              |
| <b>German Official Postal Service in Occupied Russia 1941-44</b>  | <b>14-18</b> |
| A survey of "Deutsche Dienstpost" postal networks in "Ostland" and "Ukraine" which provided service for Germans in these regions. James E. Lewis, New Jersey.                                   |              |
| <b>German Military Mail in Bohemia-Moravia 1939-45</b>  | <b>19-25</b> |
| Postal history of Fieldpost and Dienstpost offices which processed German military mail in the area of occupied Czechoslovakia called the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. James Lewis, N.J |              |
| <b>German Philately During the Third Reich 1933-44</b>  | <b>26-35</b> |
| Selected subjects from the spectacular airship flights, the efficient air mail services to World War II and into the Holocaust. Arnold Engel, Pennsylvania.                                     |              |
| <b>Croatian Postal Rates, 1941- 45</b>  | <b>36-43</b> |
| Original study of rates from April, 1941 to May, 1945, including most major rate types. Henry Laessig, New Jersey.  |              |

The following photos taken during our meeting were generously provided by TRSGer Arnold Engel.



Above) TRSG Staffers past and present (from L to R) Ben Beede, Jim Lewis, Myron Fox and John Painter.

Below) Members awaiting start of Myron Fox's slide presentation on German Censorship.





## The Fox's Den

by Myron Fox

**GPS BdPh Salon Donaueschingen 1994** - in the fall of 1994 the GPS was hosted by the Bund deutsche Philatelisten (BdPh), an organization similar to the American Philatelic Society with some 80,000 members. I have been a member of both organizations for over 25 years. I entered my German W.W.II Civilian Censorship collection in a non-competitive exhibit consisting of 10 each U. S. and German entries covering a broad range of Germany related topics. A German exhibit of interest to our group was Dr. Heinz Jaeger's entry concerning problems with the mail in 1944-45, a theme also expounded by him in Issue 144 of the 1993 magazine **Philatelie und Postgeschichte**. I am trying to get permission to translate this for publication here.

The Salon was held in the picturesque Black Forest town of Donaueschingen. We paid for air fare and hotel, but all meals and touring was paid for by our gracious hosts. The actual show was only the last few days of the week, the remainder consisted of guided bus tours through that part of Germany including Switzerland at the Bodensee, including the business operations of some rather large stamp dealers (Sieger and Lindner) who are supporters of the BdPh. The first class meals included venison and wild boar. One of our meal was at the French Kaserne in Donaueschingen which houses the joint German-French Brigade. At a ceremony in the Exhibit Hall we received philatelic gifts e.g. a special book for reunification issues and a special commemorative plate. Then there was a very nice closing dinner where we were presented with a silver medal, a commemorative spoon and a cuckoo clock. The BdPh team did a fine job organizing this affair and made us feel right at home. Dr. Adler, President of the BdPh, is an exceptional person and just right for this international leadership position. He addressed the audience in French and English at a ceremony at the French Kaserne.

**BALPEX 1994** - the site of the GPS annual convention, BALPEX is held at the Hunt Valley Inn in Maryland on Labor Day weekend. We held a well attended TRSG meeting on the first day of the show. After members introduced themselves, I introduced John Painter, the first co-director (with Ben Beede) of the TRSG. We then opened the meeting to questions. Many inquired about Auction Mgr. Fred Stengel's health. (He is getting better but still has difficulty walking). There was a lively discussion about the role of Ephemera in collecting. I stated that I also save Ephemera such as official forms & propaganda leaflets but do not exhibit them since current rules of judging discourages their inclusion in philatelic exhibits. Further, TRSG Auction rules state that auctions will consist of 3rd Reich Germany postal cards, covers, stamps & related items only. The new Will Payne translation of the Michel 3rd Reich section (see Review in TRSG Bulletin # 113 - ED) was selling well at the local GPS chapter's booth. Over the years the most frequent request from TRSG members was for a translation of the Michel sections. Well, it is now available!

### **FLOREX 1995**

The GPS annual convention will be held at FLOREX on November 10-12 in the Orlando EXPO Center in Orlando, Florida. This is a delightful family location with great shuttle service to Disney World and surrounding attractions. We plan to hold a TRSG meeting after the GPS general meeting.

**Other Shows** - As an officer of the Military Postal History Society, I chaired the regional meeting at BOXBOROUGH on April 28-30 and gave a talk on U.S. civilian censorship in W.W.II. I also plan to attend the MPHS National Convention at VAPEX on October 20-22. I hope to see some of you at one or more of these shows.



**Mail Call and Follow Ups -**

**Dr. Roy Selby** inquired about mail from Concentration Camp guards. I am not a specialist in such mail and gave an answer based on my collection but some of our members may want to add details. Most camps were in Greater Germany (which included former Poland), so military units in this area used open addresses (i.e. not Feldpost #s). I have several covers to and from camp staff and all have open addresses. It is possible that guards in the camps outside Greater Germany used Feldpost # addresses. I looked through my collection of SS Fp# covers but found none which had the name of a camp as the open address..

**Douglas Warren** had these questions about the cover shown below (Fig. 1).

**Q).** As this cover posted December 1, 1941 originated in Frankfurt, why was it censored in Berlin?

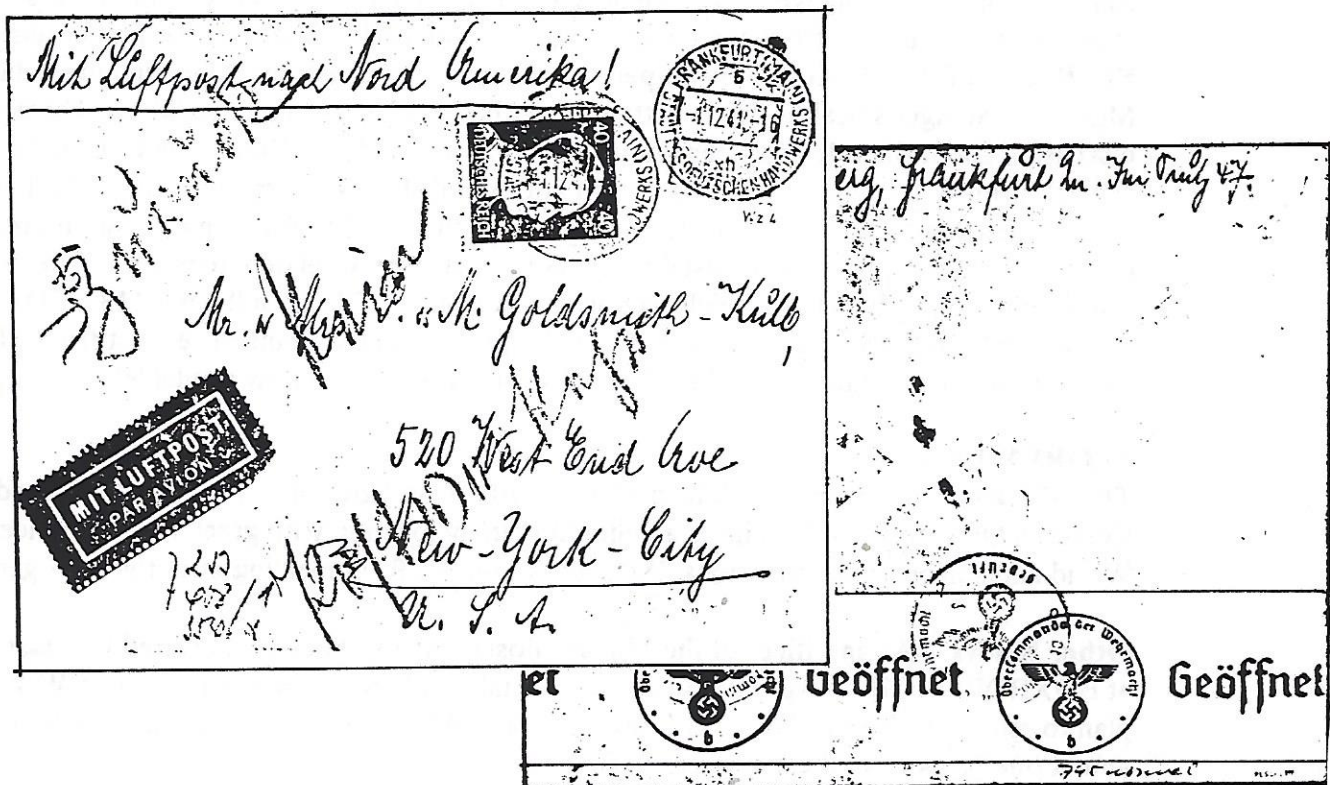
**A)** According to Riemer, the Berlin office handled transit mail and airmail to North America amongst others. Originally, the Frankfurt office also processed mail to and from North America. A review of my Berlin censor collection reveals airmail, transit mail and surface mail to the USA including covers from Switzerland and Finland to the USA well into the war. Eventually we have POW mail also censored in Berlin. However as my rather large collection of Frankfurt censored covers includes none censored after the U.S. entry into the war, I assume that after war was declared on Dec. 11, 1941, only neutrals such as Switzerland could send mail from the continent and such mail already went via Berlin. However, I have no documentation to indicate that Frankfurt no longer involved after this period.

**Q).** What is the significance of the handwritten words across the front?

**A).** The writing says "Zurück Kein Postverkehr" ("Return, No Postal Communications") because war was declared with the U. S after the letter was posted but before it could be forwarded.

**Q).** Is the "Wz 4" underneath the stamp an unlisted censor marking?

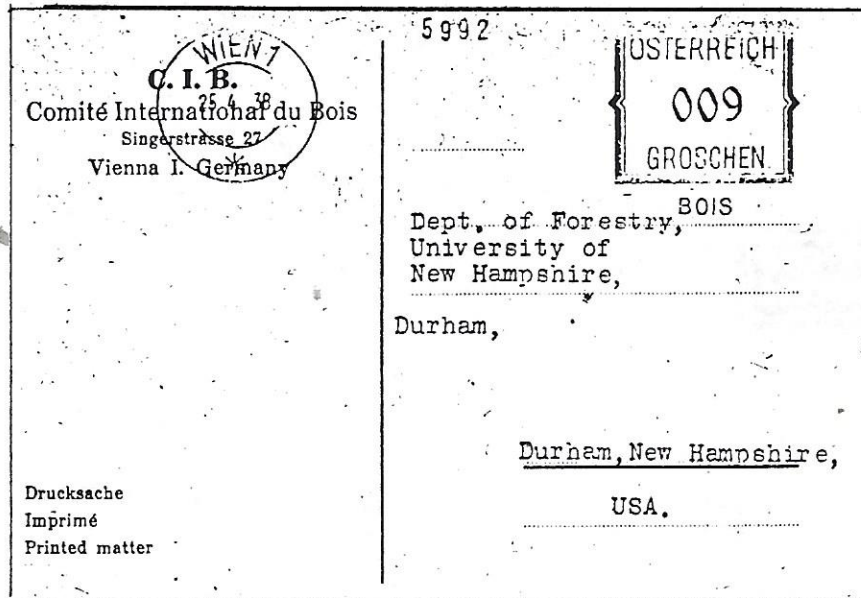
**A).** No, this is not a censor mark. It was added by a collector who determined that the stamp is a watermarked (Wz=Wasserzeichen in German) Michel Type 4.





Lt. Col. David T. Penn is researching Michel Block 7 and would be interested in hearing from any members on any details on this item. He also inquired about the flow of 3rd Reich material from the former East Zone. I have had mixed input on the effect of unification on the stamp market. One German dealer informed me that material could be sent to the West even before the fall of the wall. Others state that only since the fall is such material starting to come out. We must remember that in former West Germany there were strict laws differentiating the collecting of 3rd Reich material for historical reasons and collecting it for political reasons. The laws in the former East Germany were even more strict in allowing items from this period, which could also have had an effect on material availability

An advertising card (Figure 2) mailed April 25, 1938 has return address "Vienna I. Germany" in English, which was a quick change since Austrian "Anschluss" took place on March 14, 1938. Note that the postal meter still reads "Osterreich" (Austria) and is expressed in Austrian currency.

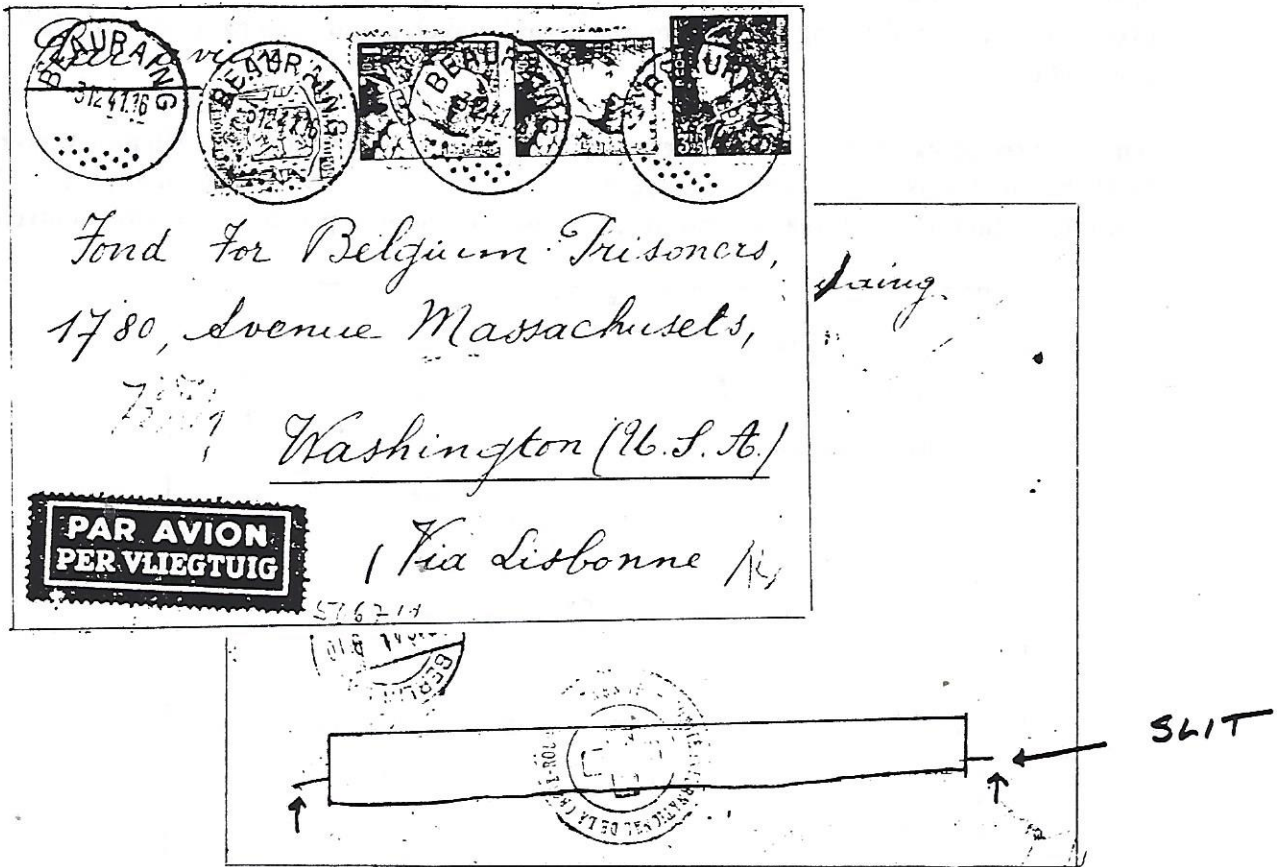


E. Jaeckel's article **Covers from an SS Action Group** in TRSG Bulletin # 114 caught my eye. I was able to verify the Fp #s stated but Tessin is vague on the location of Ortskommandantur (I) 320. He says it was in the rear area of Army Group North and associated with the 285th "Sicherheit" (Security) Division. In 1944 it was under the Military Commander for Ostland, which is consistent with an Estonian location, possibly Reval. Thus, the author's conjecture seems reasonable.

I get requests for good **German Military Order of Battle** reference material. I wrote on this subject many years ago in this bulletin and there have been many articles in this Bulletin on specific areas by Jim Lewis and Bob Houston amongst others. Jim has an excellent introduction in the new member package. While I have an extensive library in this area, my mainstay are the volumes in the Tessin series which I bought when the DM was worth 25¢. These volumes would cost a fortune today if they were still available. I probably would have not bought them if I knew at the outset how many volumes this would be included. Even this series does not cover all units i.e. only goes down to battalion level. As I plan to write an update for this bulletin, I need to know what sources you have that are commercially available and reasonably priced that I might not be aware of? Any comments are welcome.



**Belgium Prisoner Fund** - Doug Warren had these questions about another cover (Fig. 3).  
Q). What is the fund in the address? What is the purpose of unusual Geneva back stamp and sealing tape on the back side.



A). There was a relatively short time period in which a fund for Belgium POWs (captured by German forces during the Western Offensive in 1940) could have operated from the then neutral U.S.A. prior to our entry into W.W. II. I have many of these covers (a few with special printed envelopes) from Belgium dated Nov. - Dec. 1941. Prior to Pearl Harbor, most of these were censored in Berlin or Frankfurt. Then from about Dec. 4 -17, I have covers like yours with paper or transparent sealing strips and Geneva hand stamps.

The small taped over slit in the back is intriguing since it would have been very difficult to extract a letter through a slit this size. Perhaps the examiner was only looking for contraband? The same Geneva International Red Cross hand stamp is found on I.R.C. message forms as well as POW covers and cards. I also have the tag from a parcel sent from the Fund in Nov. 1941 addressed to a POW in Germany which was apparently sent via the Red Cross. This parcel probably got caught up in the war as it ended up with a German mute ("Stumme") cancel dated Jan. '42. This subject may have been covered in the German Censorship Study Group Newsletter. I will try to research this when I have more time and perhaps write this up in more depth.

**Riemer Points?** - I am often asked how much a Reimer point is worth in evaluating censor markings. I have some ideas on how to update this point scheme and will publish something on this subject during the upcoming year. What are your ideas on this subject?



**Scanning the Journals** - I will give you a broad view since we have a lot of catching up to do.

**Gilde Rund Brief 173 June 1993** -this publication was formerly called Gilde Rhein Donau. but since reunification they have dropped Rhein Donau. The formal name is "Poststempelgilde e. v. Vereinigung Der Sammler, Forscher und Prüfer von Abstemplungen und von Sondergebieten der Deutschland Philatelie" (Postmark Guild registered Society-Association of collectors, researchers, and expertisers of cancels and of special regions of Germany philately). We'll call it Gilde for short.

**Deutsche Internierten in schwedischen Gewahrsam 1940-46** by W. Hertereich. (We wont translate German titles to save space). This article shows scarce covers from German Internees under Swedish control. Author states that during war a few Germans were interned because of plane crashes, ship problems or desertion. Their mail was sent via Swedish Faltpost and usually had special boxed internee hand stamps. Near war's end approximately 100 German soldiers and the 59 members of the U-Boat 3503 were interned in Sweden. This situation changed drastically after capitulation with German forces in the East trying to escape Russian imprisonment. The author discusses several ships and units that succeeded in reaching Sweden. By May 23, 1945 there were 3200 German military, including 250 officers and the author lists the 5 camps and 6 hospitals that were used for them . After a formal request from the Soviet Ambassador, it was announced on Nov. 15, 1945 that all German and Baltic soldiers who had fought in the East were to be turned over. This decision caused great concern for the internees and was unpopular with the Swedish military. This was similar to the western Allies' reaction in Germany during the forced repatriation of Russian POWs to the USSR. From 3/12/45 to 1/25/46, some 2600 German and 145 Baltic troops were transported to Libau and turned over to Soviet custody. They were then dispatched to various Russian camps from which many did not return and all had at least 4 years imprisonment. By contrast, internees who had fled from the West were turned over to the British and served very short prison sentences. The article illustrates 3 covers from Swedish camps

**Leserzuschrift zu Wolfgang Hertereichs Artikel Interniertenpost 1947/48 im Gildebrief 170** by Alfred Meschenmoser. The prolific researcher Meschenmoser takes strong exception to a favorable description of Dr. Ohnesorge, the last Reichspostminister under Hitler, in the referenced article. In today's idiom, Herr Hertereich might have been accused of revisionist history.

**Gilde Rund Brief 176 June 1994**

**Deutsche in englischer Gefangenschaft in Belgien-1944 bis 1946** by Wolfgang Hertereich  
Eleven camps were erected by British forces for German POWs in Belgium during 1944. These were numbered in the 2218 to 2232 series and contained over 150,000 prisoners. The author touches on the day to day difficulties in the camps, including mail problems because only 900 printed cards were available for 40,000 prisoners in a camp(?). These camps were eventually closed in 1946.

**Answer to Question 1784b** by Margot Hofer. Author reproduces a Jan. 22 1945 directive from the Reichspostdirektion (RPD) Munich to post offices in the region stating postal restrictions due to the effects of the war. Local service was unchanged but non-local was restricted to postcards for civilians. Various government agencies, professionals, and businesses could receive and send letters, registered letters, and Wert Brief up to 100 grams. The RPD Reichspresident could relax the weight limits under certain conditions and money orders, etc. were not restricted. Feldpost was not effected but there were severe restrictions on parcel traffic.

**GERMANIA** - This publication of the Germany and Colonies Society in England should be high on the list of serious German collectors, especially those that cannot read German. I will review a few articles to give you the flavor.



**GERMANIA February 1994**

**Anti-Bolshevik Exhibitions in the Third Reich** by James Harmlin covers the exhibitions and their cancels and postcards with references. A nice bringing together of this topic.

**GERMANIA May 1994**

**Danzig Landpost-The Postmarks of Danzig's Rural Mail** by P.G. Du Boulay discusses the organization by the Reichspost of its rural mail system in 1928 into sub-post offices ("Poststellen") or small auxiliary postal agencies ("Postablagen" or "Posthilfstellen"). Rubber stamps denoting the sub-offices were applied next to the postage stamp but not as cancels, as this was done at the relevant main Post Office. "Poststellen" had "über" (via) in their hand stamps. "Posthilfstellen" stamps displayed the name of the main post office first and then the secondary location, usually in brackets. Most of these stamps had 2 or 3 lines and were sometimes boxed, but other variations exist. Tables of various stamp types and dates of use and offices are shown and many of these appear to have been used up to 1944. It references a more exhaustive study by the Danzig Study Group of the GPS which I have not seen.

**Polish Undercover Addresses Overseas During World War II** by A. J. Bosworth discusses so called sardine cards and routes with a few nice illustrations.

**The Rural Mail and its Motorization in Germany from 1928** by Phillip Townshend - a 3 part series appearing in the May, August, and November 1994 issues is an extensive work covering the "Landkraftpost" or Motorized rural mail system including its operation, routes, markings and cancels. Richly illustrated and referenced, it even has a couple of pages of use in the occupied areas.

**GERMANIA February 1995**

**The Rates for Airmail from Germany Mail to the United States 1924-1945** by Rainer Lütgens. was originally printed in the American Airmail Society Journal. The explanation of rates and routes given here is a must for determining "Bedarfsbriefe" and is richly referenced.

**Philatelie und Postgeschichte 148/1995** (Philately & Postal History) the 1 organ of the BdPh.

**DULAG Luft und Auswertstelle West. Ein Offiziers-Gefangenlager in Oberursel/Ts** by Paul Dinges. As the author is not a Feldpost specialist, his military descriptions seem awkward to me. However, he has good input from the Specialist Vogt, and this work has original documentation quotes dealing with construction and regulations including the mail. He has been able to divide the camp censor markings into three types, which he illustrates, and has excellent references.

**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Zensurpost e.V. (AGZ)** - the censored mail study group of the Gilde Rhein Donau in the BdPh.

**Rund Brief (RB) 77/94**

**Neuer Einlagezettel der ABP Berlin** by E. Lär Dahl details discovery of new enclosure slip of Berlin censorship Office dealing with unauthorized transmittal of postage stamps .

**Nun doch gefunden-ein Verschlusszettel aus ein STALAG** by Wolfgang Vogt notes the first clearly identified sealing strip of a STALAG i.e. from STALAG VIIA. Examples are probably rare as there was no need for them if regulation letter sheets were used.

**Vordrucke aus britischen Kriegsgefangenenlager im 2. Wk. Teil 2: Briefvordrucke** by Frank Quast is a continuation of previously published articles on printed stationery from British POW camps. This one covers letter stationery mostly from post-war period.

**Rund Brief (RB) 78/94**

**Neuer Einlagezettel bei der ABP Köln** by M. Momin reports on a newly discovered enclosure slip in French, Dutch, and German stating that the import and export of stamps in Belgium and Northern France is not permitted.



**Bisher unbekannter deutsche Hinweisstempel aus 2. W.K. aufgetaucht** by A. Klages reports on a letter from Germany via the DDP Netherlands with a previously unknown hand stamp dealing with the inadvertent opening and resealing of a letter probably from the Cologne censor office.

**Kriegsgefangenenpost aus Marokko im und nach dem 2. WK.-ein Beitrag zur Differenzierung von Zensuren und Formularen** by Heinz Gremmler analyzes 90 letters from his correspondence to his parents as a POW in Morocco from 1944-47. This 15 page article analyzes both the censor markings and the types of forms used

**Der Aufbau des Konzentrationslagers Sachsenhausen** by Heinrich Heeren deals with the early mail from the Sachsenhausen Concentration camp. In particular he illustrates how excised hand stamps and forms of the Esterwagen Camp were reused.

**Der Einfluss des NS-Regimes auf die Verfolgungen in Südosteuropa-dokumentiert am beispiel Rumanien** by Gerd E. Reussner deals with 50 Rumanian camps and Ghettos identified to date. Information was hard to get since former communist regimes did not want this discussed or for letters etc. to be retained. He discusses in particular the lager Targu-Jiu for which a camp document has survived describing three classes of inmates, who appear to be more like POWs and may have been former troops of the Polish army.

**Letzte Zensuren der ABP Lyon** by Werner Lenz follows up on a 1989 finding dealing with the last censor markings of the Lyon censor station.

**Die amtlichen Postvordrucke für Gefangene und Internierte in kanadischen Lagern während des 2. Weltkrieges** by Werner Lenz and Gustav A. Pohlig deals with official printed forms used by POWs and internees in Canadian camps. and includes a list of camps and periods of operation. This is a German translation of the article in Jan.-March 1989 issue of War Cover Club Bulletin.

#### **Rund Brief (RB) 79/94**

**Zu Einlagezettel O-91 RB 51/86, S.51/52** - S. Karlsson wrote in bulletin RB51/86 about a newly discovered enclosure slip from Oslo Office in Norway which he had designated (following Riemer) as O-91. In this note he reports about variations in the text which he designates O-91a, b, c and d.

**Die Postkarten der australischen Armee für Kriegsgefangene und Internierte während des 2. Weltkrieges** by G. A. Pohlig. This GPS member who lives in the U. S was a German POW in Australia. He has written much on the topic and here categorizes the various cards used.

**Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945 e.V.** - this is the W.W.II Feldpost study group of the Gilde "Rhein Donau" in the BdPh.

**Rund Brief (RB) 63 September 1994** provides a series of extracts from activity reports of division "Feldpostämter" or "FpA" (Field Post Offices) from official sources, primarily Freiburg. This issue covers FpA's 4 to 251. Also copies of activity reports of Army Field Postmaster attached to Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France for December 1940 and also [period May 20, 1940 to April 30, 1941. An illustrated series of covers from various so called Fortresses includes an illustrated article of correspondence from Fortress Breslau from January 27 till March 27 1945.

**Rund Brief (RB) 64 Years end 1994/95** has: 1) continues activity reports of Army Field Postmaster attached to Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France Jan. '41- Aug. '42, 2) suggested additions for a 3rd edition of Michel Feldpost catalog, 3) regulation from Archive in Potsdam concerning shipment problems in the forwarding of official mail via Lufthansa to Oslo in February 1945, the first Potsdam source that I have noticed!. 4) Delays of mail of Spanish Blue Division. 5) extracts of Feldpost decrees of former Reichs Post Direktion (RPD) Braunschweig from November 1939-January 1945 on various subjects.

I hope you've found something of interest in this column and look forward to your response. I am available on America on Line via INTERNET as MyronFox1@AOL.com.



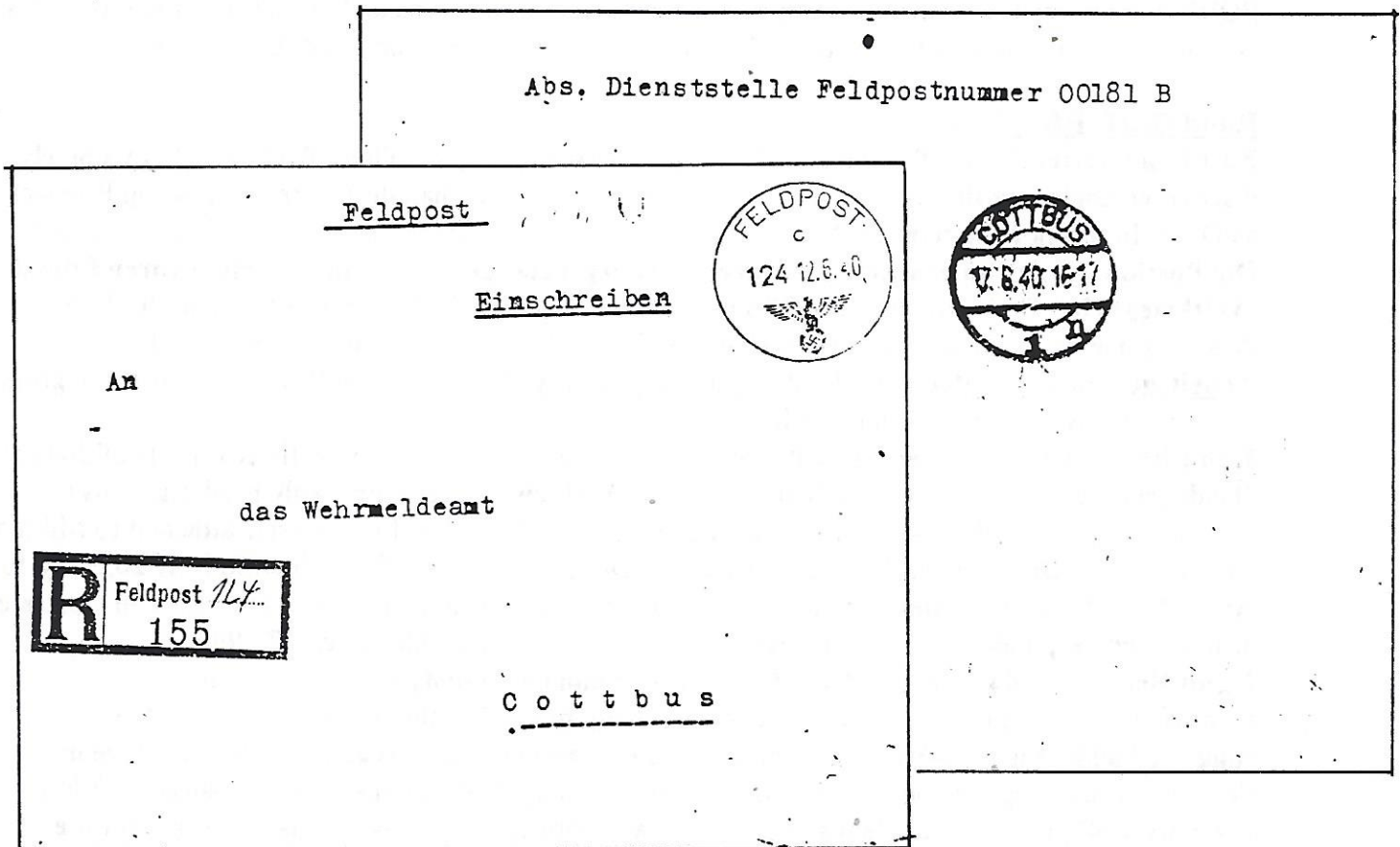
## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 208th Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
208	124	309	337	338	208	208

Formed during mobilization in June 1939, the division consisted mainly of Prussian Landwehr (ages 35-45) in the beginning. It was lightly engaged in Poland and France and remained in northern France and Belgium until December 1941. During this time it incorporated a large number of young men into its ranks, and its age structure became normal.

Rushed to Russia in an emergency situation in the winter of 1941-42, it was initially split up, with one infantry regiment going to the 4th Army and the remaining two joining the 9th Army. The 208th was later reunited and remained on the Eastern front for the rest of the war. It fought in Kursk offensive in 1943 and later suffered heavy losses in northern Ukraine. The 208th Division took part in the fighting in southern Poland in Autumn 1944 and ended the war in a pocket east of Prague in May 1945.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Cottbus in June 1940 from Fp.# 00181 (Stab II/ Inf. Rgt. 337) via P.O. 208 (K-124).



## Konrad Henlein: The Story Behind the Cancel

by Jim Lewis

The large special cancel shown at left (Fig. 1) was used on October 8, 1938 by the Post Office in Maffersdorf to commemorate Konrad Henlein's "Day of Freedom". Who was this Sudeten-German politician who agitated for German annexation of the Czechoslovak Sudeten area and in World War II held administrative posts in Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia?



Konrad Henlein was born May 6, 1898 in Maffersdorf bei Reichenberg, Bohemia which was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was educated at a commercial academy, became a bank clerk and later a gymnastics instructor. He was head of the German gymnastics movement (Deutsche Turnbewegung) in Czechoslovakia from 1923 until 1933, when he appeared as leader of the Sudeten-German Home Front (Sudetendeutsche Heimatfront).



By 1935 the Home Front had become the second strongest party in the Czech chamber. On April 24, 1938, Henlein demanded autonomy for the Sudeten-German areas. He visited Adolf Hitler on September 1, 1938 and two weeks later a revolt broke out in the Sudetenland.

Fig. 2) Photo card of Henlein by Hoffmann Studio in Munich (#1127) depicts a stern leader in pinstripes. His demand for reunion with Germany received much praise in the German press during the hysteria which led up to Hitler's threat of war over the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia.



After martial law was ordered, Henlein presented the Czech government with an ultimatum for the withdrawal of that order. After the Czech government having ignored his ultimatum, he issued a proclamation demanding the cession of the Sudeten-German territory to Germany. After the Czech government suspended his party for treasonable activities; Henlein fled to Germany to escape arrest. He soon established a Sudeten-German "Free Corps" which engaged in skirmishes along the frontier as the German-Czech crisis approached its climax.

On Oct. 1, 1938, after the four power conference between Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain at Munich had ceded the Sudeten-German areas to Germany, Henlein was appointed by the German government commissioner (Reichskommissar) for the Sudeten-German territory

Henlein was later appointed regional party leader (Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter) of Sudetenland. At the end of World War II, he committed suicide while in Allied custody.

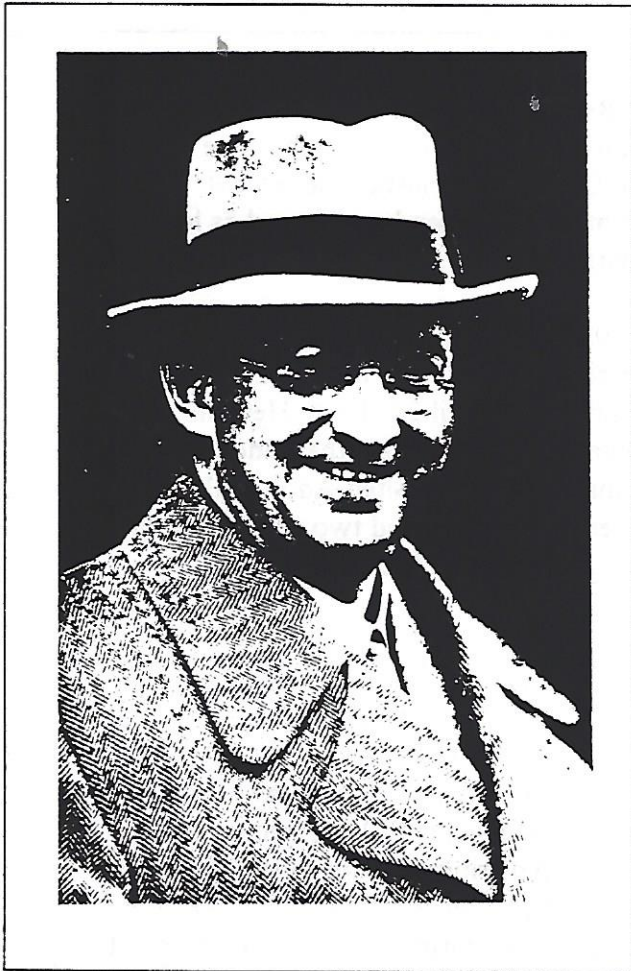


Fig. 3) Photocard depicting a more relaxed, smiling Henlein (photo taken by Press Photo Berlin) was published by Verlag O. Struck in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

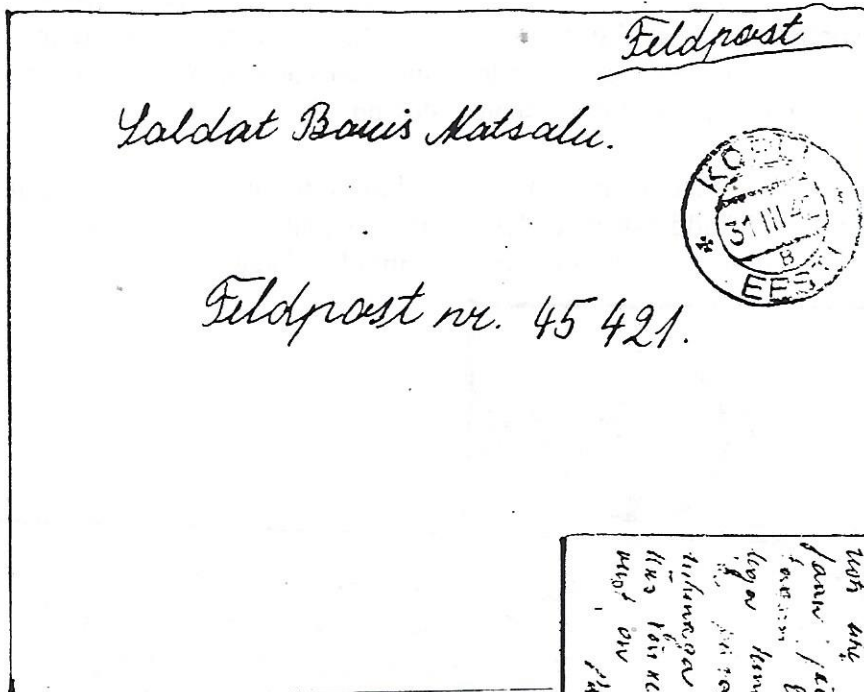


# Feldpost from Estonian Volunteers in the Wehrmacht

by Rene Chavez

The purpose of this article is to expand on previous information about Estonian volunteers published by the TRSG (See References below) and provide examples of Feldpost from such units.

Estonia, liberated from the Soviet Union in the Summer of 1941, was governed by a German civil administration under the auspices of the "Ostland" (Eastern ) occupied territories headed by Reichsminister Alfred Rosenberg. Due to an increase in Soviet partisan activities, self-defense and police formations were organized by the German authorities using Estonians who had either deserted from the Red Army or were in anti-Russian resistance groups. By late August 1941, six "Sicherungs Abteilungen" (Security Battalions) numbered 181 to 186 had been formed. These were later reorganized and reformed into three "Ost" Battalions designated 658 to 660 which were subordinated to the German Army. Members of these units wore German uniforms with an Estonian shield patch on the right sleeve. In addition to these formations, six Frontier Guard Regiments were formed in 1944. Estonian army units serving in the Wehrmacht had Feldpost privileges and were assigned 5-digit security Feldpost number addresses (See References at end of article for Feldpost numbers assigned to these units).



1.) Postcard to Dorpat sent by an Estonian volunteer at a training camp at Munster, Germany has camp (Lager) cancel dated May 1944. Note manuscript return address "RAD Abt. 1/180 (Luftgaukommando XI)" in lower left corner. (Below).

2.) Cover sent to Estonian volunteer in a Security Battalion using Fp.# 45421 (17. Hdtsch./ Estn. Sich. Abt. 183) has Estonian Kopli cancel dated March 23, 1942. (Above)

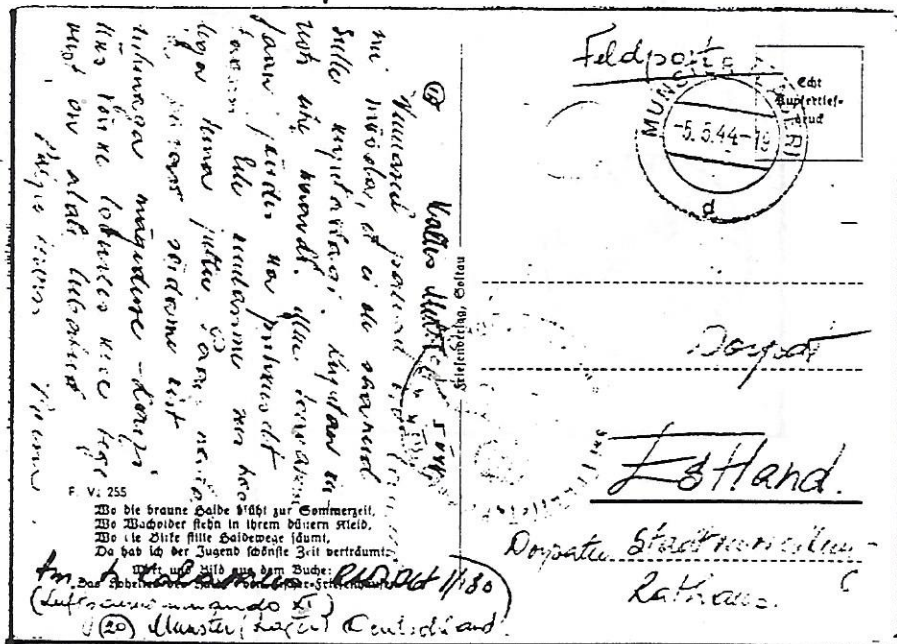
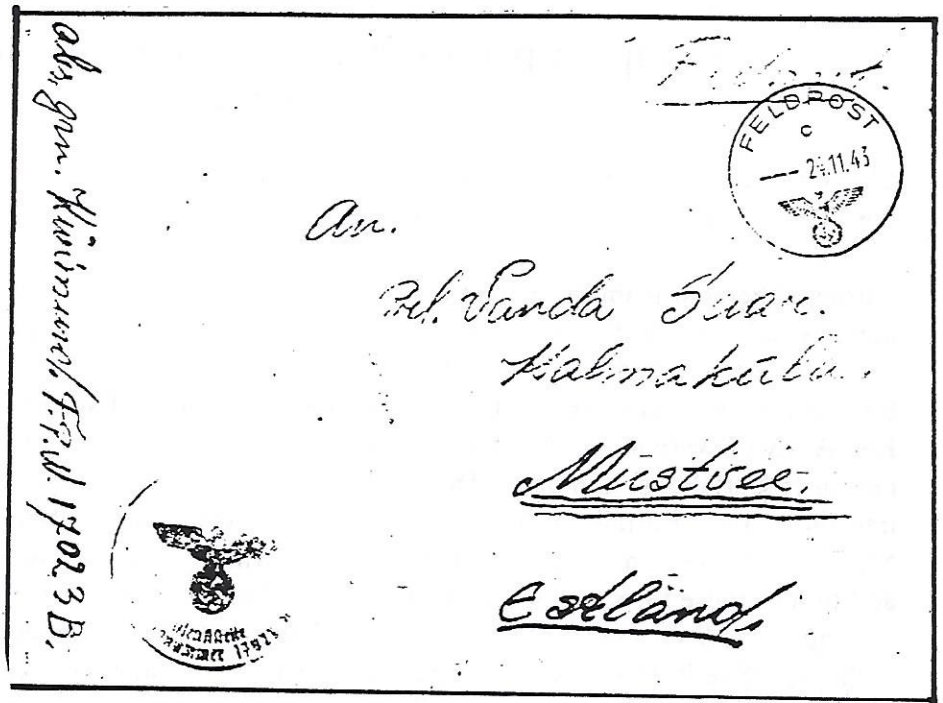


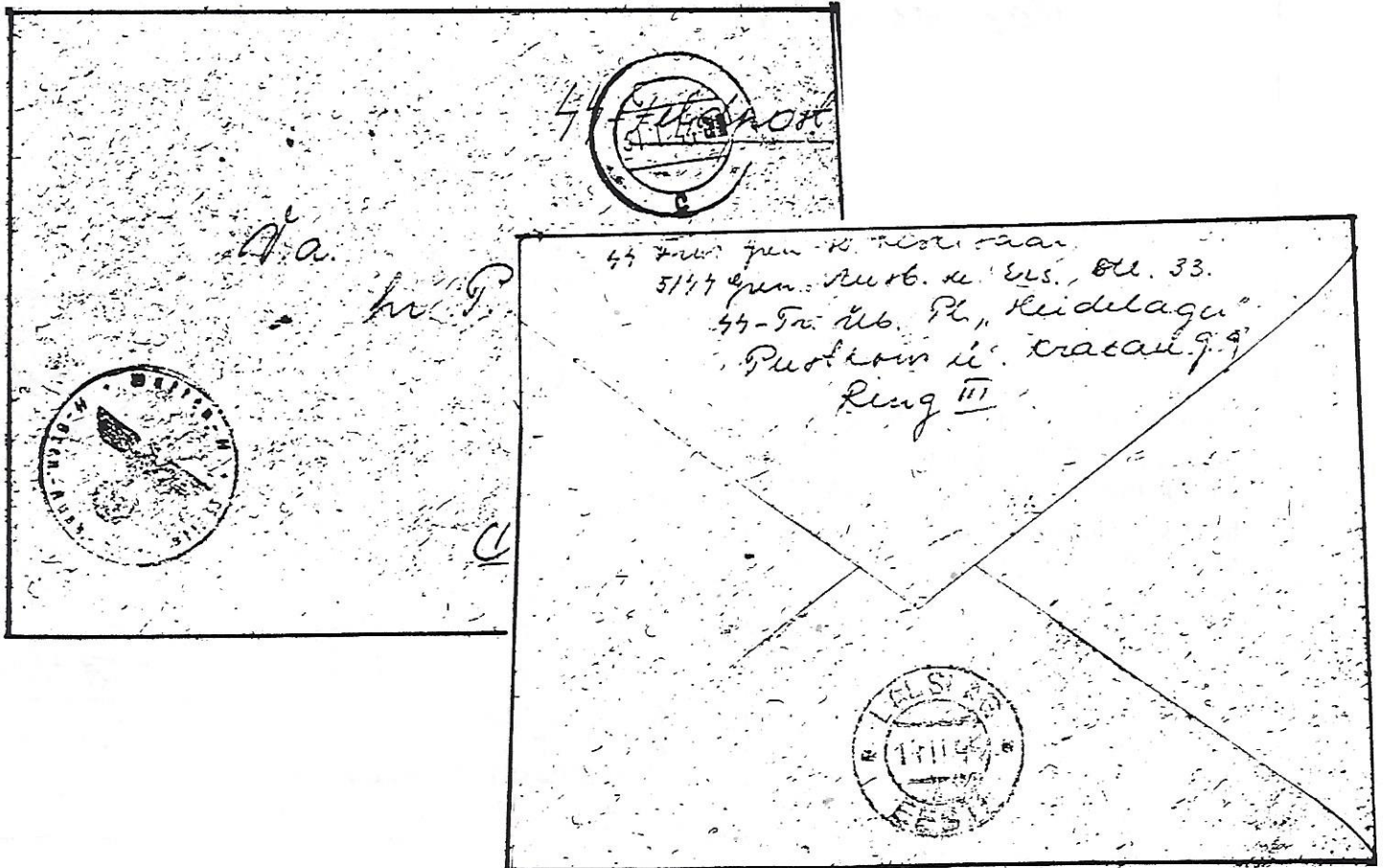


Fig. 3) Feldpost cover sent November 1943 from member of Battalion I / Infantry Regiment 322 of the 207th Security Division using Fp.# 17023 (1. Kp., I/Inf. Rgt. 322). This regiment, which performed lines of communication and security operations in the rear areas of Army Group North, had headquarters in Tartu, Estonia.



On August 28, 1942, German Generalkommissar Karl Litzmann issued a proclamation calling for the formation of an Estonian Legion to join the European crusade against Bolshevism. Volunteers were sent to German SS Training Camp "Heidlager", located near Debica, Poland.

Fig. 4) Front side of cover sent to Lalslag, Estonia in January 1944 has mute "stumme" Polish cancel. However, the back side has "open" address of sender's unit, Company 5 of SS Infantry Replacement Battalion 33 ("5/Gren.-Ers. Btl. 33") at SS Camp Heidlager.



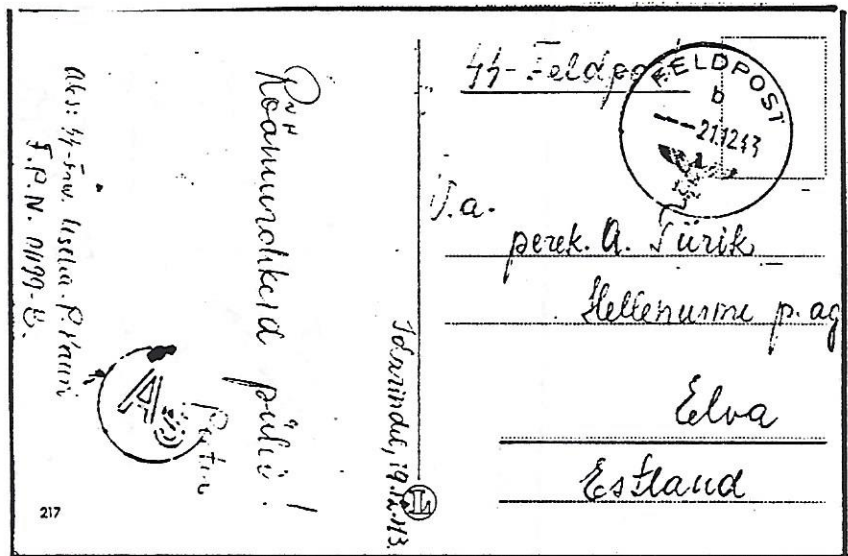
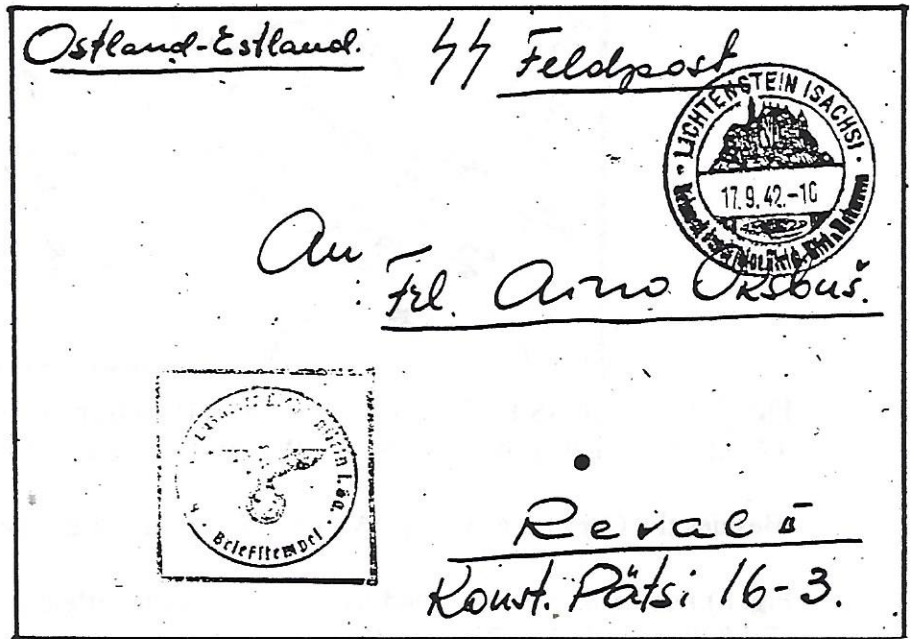


This Estonian unit comprised of three battalions was designated the "Estnische SS Freiwilligen Legion" (Estonian SS Volunteer Legion). In March 1943, a contingent of 800 volunteers from Btl. I of the Estonian Legion joined the 5th SS Division "Wiking" and were designated the Battalion "Narva" (Narva is a border town between Estonia and Russia). In addition to national formations, the Waffen-SS recruited "Volksdeutsche" (ethnic-Germans) and Estonians into its ranks as early as October 1941.

(Fig. 5) A cover sent to "Reval" (Tallinn), capital of Estonia in September 1942 from a volunteer who was in an SS hospital in Lichtenstein.

By May 1943 the legion had increased its numbers to brigade strength and was re-designated as the "3. Estnische SS-Freiwilligen Brigade", made up of Regiments 45 and 46.

(Fig. 6) An SS censored Feldpost card sent December, 1943 from Fp.# 01199 (Stab u. Einheit/ Flak Abt. 53) of the Brigade.



After initially serving on anti-partisan operations within Estonia, it was later sent to the front to counter a Soviet offensive. In early 1944 the brigade was merged with the Estonian Army 658th and 659th battalions and some Police units to form the 20th SS Division

In Autumn of 1944, the 20th SS-Division took part in the defense of the northern sector of the Narva bridgehead and were eventually overrun by massive Soviet forces. The survivors retreated with their German allies, first to Silesia and later into Czechoslovakia. In May 1945 the remaining members were captured by the Soviets.



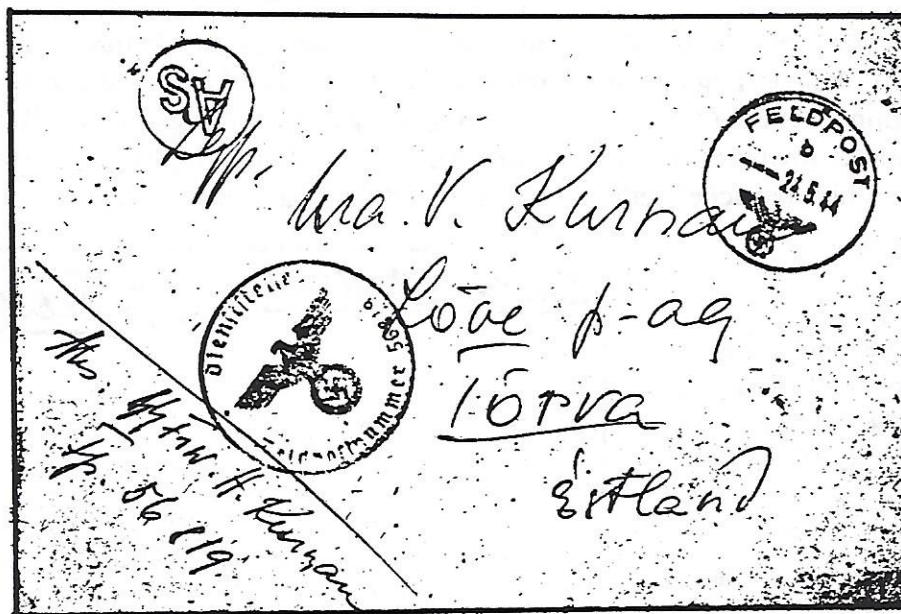
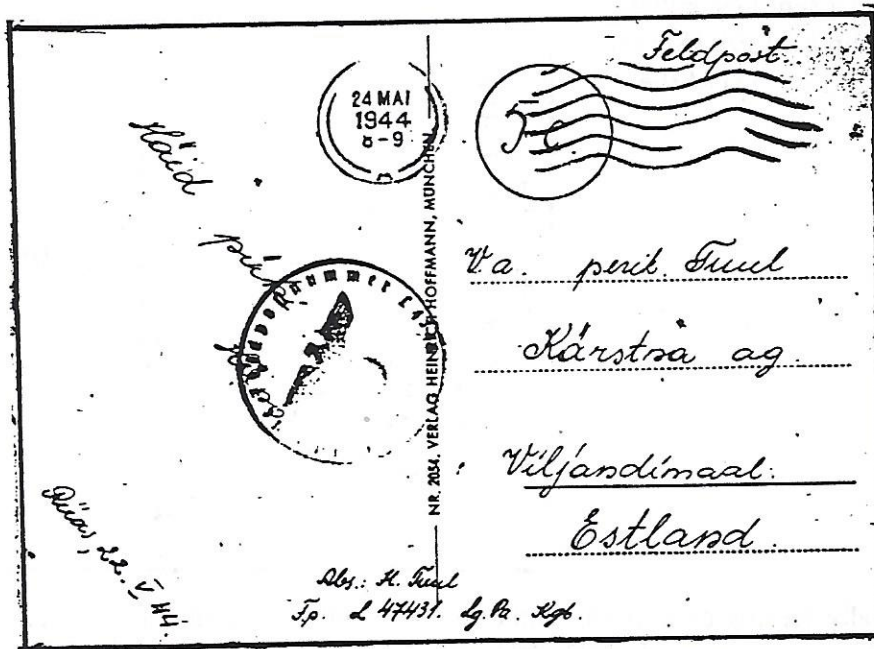


Fig. 7) Censored SS Feldpost cover sent May 1944 from a member of Signals Btl. using Fp.# 59819 (2. Kp./Nachrichten Abt. 20) of 20. Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS.

Besides the German Army and Waffen-SS, Estonians also served in the Luftwaffe.

Fig. 8) Postcard sent May 1944 from member Luftwaffe depot in Riga, Latvia using Fp.# L47431 (Feldluftpark I/I). The Riga machine cancel has town name removed from upper portion.



References:

**Feldpost Numbers of Estonian Units in the Wehrmacht** by August Leppä. TRSG Bulletin #78. Jan. 1968, p. 19.

**Waffen-SS Feldpost Numbers and Order of Battle** by James Lewis. TRSG Handbook 1984. p. 91.

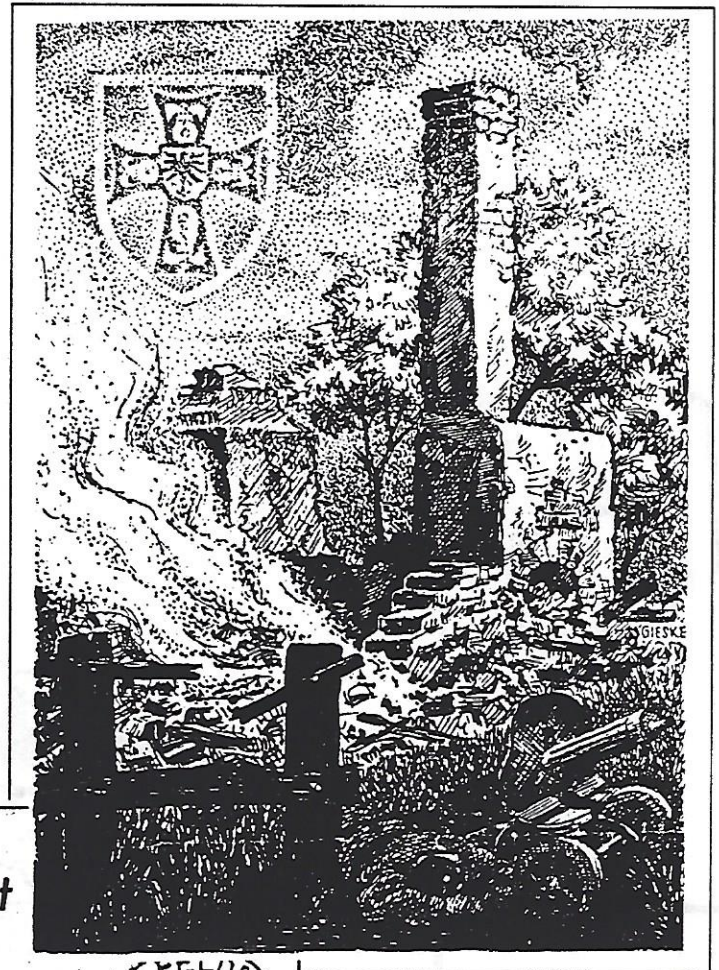


# 134th Regiment Coat of Arms on Feldpost Card?

by Ron Morgan

The Feldpost card shown below was postmarked Nov. 28, 1941. The front side of this card depicts the foundation and chimney of a destroyed building. A dead soldier and Soviet-style water cooled machine gun cart are in the lower right corner. In the upper left corner is a shield with a Maltese cross in the center. Text in the upper left corner on address side reads: "Ruins of Sielec on the Morning after the assault by the Deutschmeister Regiment. June 24, 1941." The text seems to refer to Infantry Regiment 134, known as the "Deutschmeister" Regiment which, along with Infantry Regiments 131 & 132, comprised the 44th Infantry Division "Hoch und Deutschmeister".

Can anyone identify the coat of arms shown on this card? It is known that troops of the German 134th Regiment were from the 4th Viennese Regiment of the old Austrian Army. If you have any information on this matter, please send it to the Bulletin editor.



Ruinen von Sielec am Morgen nach dem Sturm durch das Deutschmeister-Regiment. 24. Juni 1941

Feldpost

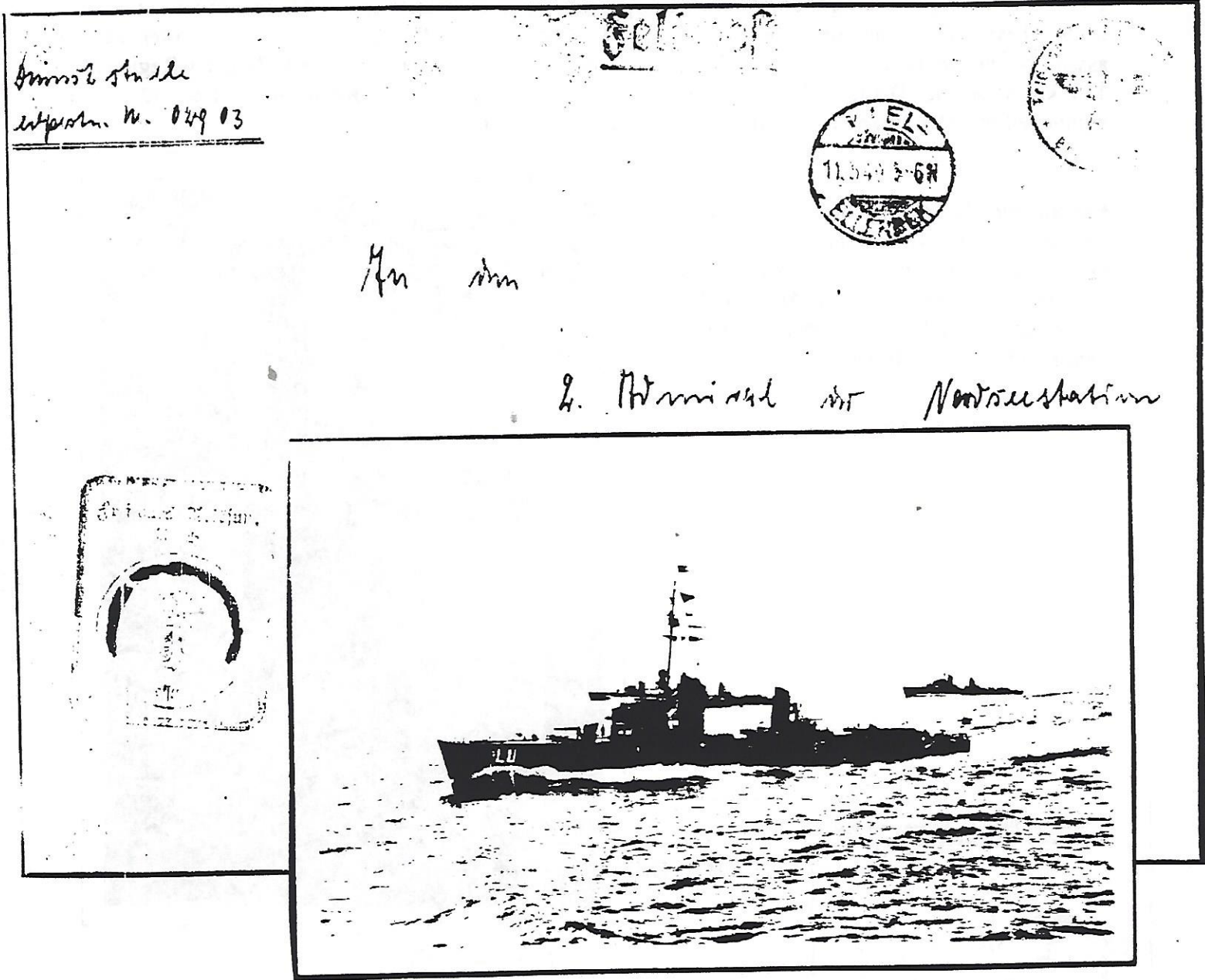
*Handwritten notes:*  
Zuerst in der  
Gefechtsberichterstattung  
"Die Ruinen von Sielec am Morgen nach dem Sturm durch das Deutschmeister-Regiment" vom 25. Juni 1941.  
25.11.41

*Handwritten address:*  
Samuelie  
Jakob Kroym  
Augsburg, Gumbach  
by road from  
PELIPST  
28.11.41



# NAVY LOG

## Torpedo Boat "Luchs" - Feldpost # 02903



This "Wolf" class (Type 1924) boat was built by Naval Dockyard (Wilhelmshaven) and launched March 15, 1928. Displacement: 933 tons; Machinery: three marine boilers (pressure: 264 Lbs.), twin shafts, Schichau geared turbines; Speed: 33 knots; Crew: 123; Armament: three 5" (3 x 1), two 20mm (2 x 1) guns and six 21" torpedo tubes.

Torpedoed and sunk in North Sea by British submarine "Swordfish" on July 26, 1940. Cover above to Naval HQ Wilhelmshaven has name blacked out of pre-war seal at lower right.



## Why I Joined the Third Reich Study Group

by Kelly Stefanacci

After I had worked on my general Germany collection for several years, I reached a point where I was very nearly complete and the few items missing either were hard to find, or were prohibitively expensive. The question then arose: "Now What?". I could do one of two things - either begin another country with the idea that I will have rather mediocre collections of two, or more, countries - or -I could decide to go into some particular phase of German Philately to a greater depth.

If I picked the latter path, I could do one of two things - either strike out on my own to develop a specialty, doing my own research and my own analysis of the results of that research - or I could decide to join one of the many Study Groups of the *Germany Philatelic Society*.

If I picked the latter path, I could do one of two things - either join several of the Study Groups and spread my interest rather thinly over each- or I can pick one group and really delve into the field with enthusiasm.

If I picked the latter path, there are several things to consider. For the specialty to be pleasant, and that is the main reason we collect, the Study Group should do several things for its membership. It should:

1. Provide a steady flow of authoritative information.
2. Provide a source of genuine material to help your collection grow.
3. Provide facilities so that you may dispose of your duplicates, or your entire holdings should the need, or desire, arise.
4. Provide a forum where ideas, questions, theories, etc. may be discussed and explored.
5. Provide an expertizing service if counterfeit material could pose a problem; and attempt to educate the membership so that they can recognize fake material.
6. Provide periodic get-togethers of the membership.
7. Provide opportunities for members to exhibit competitively in regional or national shows.

My conclusion was that my best approach was to concentrate on one specialty area, and I felt that the Third Reich Study Group of the *Germany Philatelic Society* met the requirements for a good Study Group as outlined above. So, I applied, was accepted as a member and ordered all of the TRSG Bulletin back issues. These Bulletins, issued over the past 32 years, comprise over 750 pages of information, theories and inquires into many different aspects of Third Reich postal history including stamps, cancels, censorship, occupations, military mail, etc. In addition, there have been a number of specialized TRSG publications which are offered only to the membership.

There is an auction in almost every quarterly TRSG Bulletin, which for me has been a convenient means for obtaining reasonably priced material. These auctions allow our members to "re-cycle" duplicate or no longer required material within the Study Group as their collecting interests change. I look forward to eventually specializing even further as my knowledge of this area increases.

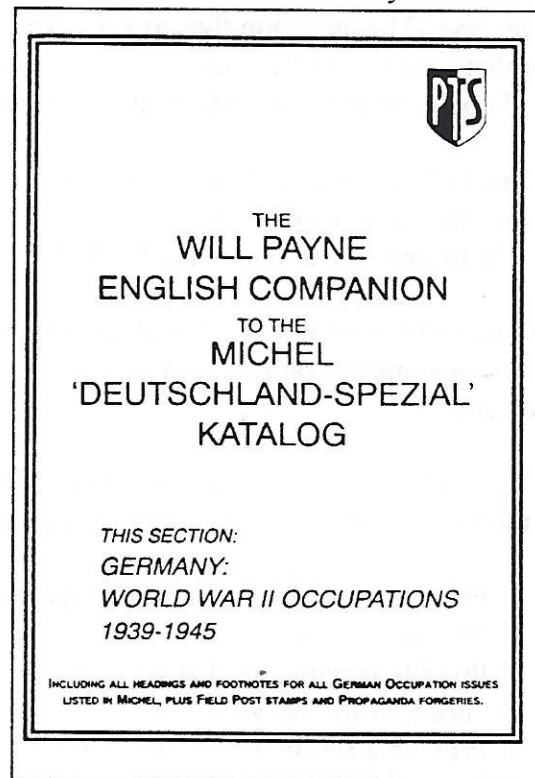
Note: Austin Dulin's "Have One Pleasant Specialty" published in the April 1968 issue of the *German Postal Specialist* inspired this article.



# BOOK REVIEW

**GERMANY: WORLD WAR II OCCUPATIONS 1939-1945 SECTION** of the **WILL PAYNE ENGLISH COMPANION TO THE MICHEL 'DEUTSCHELAND-SPEZIAL' KATALOG**. Published by Will Payne, "Rosemead", Wyddial, Buntingford, Herts, SG9 0EX, England. Distributed in North America by Album Publishing Company, Inc. post Office Box 30063, Raleigh, North Carolina 27622. Soft cover; 63 pages including an English translation of all colors listed in Michel, price \$ 20.00 postpaid in the U.S.A. and Canada.

This section of the Michel translations is a companion to the section: **Germany: The Third Reich 1933-1945** which was reviewed in TRSG Bulletin # 113 (October 1994). This new section covers all of the World War II Occupied Territories plus German Field Post and Propaganda forgeries, which are areas of Third Reich philately considered by most non-German speaking collectors to be even more difficult to understand than the stamps covered in the earlier section. As many of the occupation and Field Post issues have very high prices, we certainly recommend this book to all TRSG members. The book will certainly prove its worth if it only serves to make you aware of the actual distinctions between overprint types, etc. on "high ticket" stamps prior to purchase. Shown below is an example of the detail provided for provisional Field Post issues.



## German Occupation Issues 1939/45 (Field Post)

### Kuban, Brückenkopf (April 1943)

Parcel concessionary stamp. Two-lined type-script: '1 Päckchen / Front-Heimat'. Printing by the 'Front Newspaper of the Kuban-Army', Simferopol, on newspaper without gum.

*Mi. No. 14.*

Of the original issue of 1,000,000, the majority were destroyed.

\*) The price for covers relates only to large parcel address coupons with extra duty (Hitler 20Pfg) and round field post or parcel cancels: 'Bei der Feldpost eingeliefert', as well as sender and recipient information.

#### Type I:

'1 Päckchen' in the middle over 'Front-Heimat'.

#### Type II:

'1 Päckchen' positioned to the left over 'Front-Heimat' (see illust.).

#### Type III:

'1 Päckchen' positioned level with or just to the right of and over 'Front-Heimat'.

A supposed Type IV - as Type I, but with the second line thin letters instead of thick - is in fact a misprint of Type I.

### Kurland (March 1945)

Bisected concessionary stamp No. 4 used in Kurland as a concessionary stamp for airmail. Illustration: so-called Kurland Express Letter.

*Mi. No. 16.*

The stamp was bisected using a printer's paper cutting machine. Often, the stamps were not separated in the middle of the perforation and, because of this method of production, vertically imperf bisects occur.

As a protection against fraud, the bisected stamps were stuck onto cards and letters (pre-printed field post) and pre-cancelled with the official stamp of the field post main office 734 (half) Libau (1q and 17092).

Forgeries intended to defraud the postal service did occur. The number of preserved, genuinely flown 'Kurland Express Letters' is very small and stems almost exclusively from the period of time between the middle of March to the end of April, and addressed to the parts of Germany which had not yet been occupied by Allied Forces.

Blank, pre-stamped cards and letters with the additional cancel DDPO Libau 'c' were 'produced' retrospectively.

Forged cancellations and retrospective inscription with appropriate sender also occur. **FALSCH**



## TRSG AUCTION NO. 70

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Min. Bid</u>
<b>First 22 lots are propaganda cards w/special categories noted below. Condition VF unless noted o'wise.</b>		
1.	B&W Photocd. (Hoffmann # C14) showing Kietel in RR car signing Armistice at Compiègne in 1940.	\$18.00
2.	Beautiful color post card with drawing of Konigliche Platz, Munich w/Mi. 886 tied SPC.	12.00
<b>Next 8 lots are Special Event (Nuremberg Rally, 1936 Olympics, etc.) items w/SPCs. VF unless noted o'wise</b>		
3.	Mint color postal stationary card 1939 Nuremberg Rally (Borek 271).	10.00
4.	Mint 1937 Nuremberg Rally color card (Bernhard # 258).	40.00
5.	Bedarfs 1938 Nuremberg Rally B&W card exterior view Luitpold Arena w/Mi. 650 tied Rally SPC.	12.00
6.	CTO 1938 Nuremberg Rally B&W card Podium in Luitpold Arena w/Mi. 672, 2 different Rally SPC.	13.00
7.	Four different Bedarfs B&W view cards '36 Olympics, all w/appropriate stamps & var. Olympics SPCs. F-VF	35.00
8.	Breslau Turn-u.-Sportsfest 1938, two different B&W view cds w/Mi. 666-7 tied Breslau SPCs.	10.00
9.	Brown Band Race, photocd. House German Art w/Mi. 780 tied Munich Race SPC 27.7.'41.	10.00
10.	Five different Brown Band stamps tied on Phil. cards by appropriate SPCs.	20.00
11.	Hoffmann photo card AH visiting troops in Poland w/Mi. 25 & 26 tied Krakau cans. (to Karl Hennig).	20.00
12.	German Red Cross postal card w/Mi. 18 & 20 tied 10.'40 Zakopane cans.	18.00
<b>Next 6 lots are Adolf Hitler cards. VF unless noted otherwise</b>		
13.	K.d.F. sponsored 1937 B&W post card w/drawing of AH has simulated autograph. K.d.F. SPCs 4/20/37.	15.00
14.	CTO color post card (Hoffmann #422b) has oil portrait of AH (side view)w/ SPC AH/Muss. meeting 18.6.40.	25.00
15.	B&W Hoffmann photo card showing AH riding in auto near Wildau.	12.00
16.	Two different Hoffmann B&W photo cards showing AH with children, 1 Fp usage, 1 CTO w/ Fulda SPC.	25.00
17.	AH & Mussolini standing full figure on B&W card Hoffmann #25 w/Mi. 763 tied SPC Berlin 30.1.41.	15.00
18.	Three different AH B&W postcards w/various stamps & SPCs.	35.00
19.	Two Berlin view cards, 1 of Reichskanzlei, 1 of Ausstellungshall am Funkturm.	10.00
20.	Two different Feldpost formula cards w/proppanda illustrations on address side. Bedarfs usage. F-VF	25.00
21.	Mint color postal stationary card - 1938 Sudetenland Map w/AH insert (Borek 263)	8.00
22.	Four B&W postcards frm Berlin Soviet Paradise Exhibit F-VF	35.00
<b>Next 5 larger lots are mixtures of SPCs, stamps, etc. Nothing spectacular but all different and VF condition</b>		
23.	Twelve (12) Dienstpost cvrs frm various organizations, most regular Govt., some NSDAP items.	20.00
24.	Ten (10) "Gedenkblatt" cards for various events w/stamps tied by appropriate SPCs	20.00
25.	Sixteen (16) covers (mixed CTO. & Bedarfs) w/nice selection of stamps & cancels.	22.00
26.	Seventeen (17) cvrs, cds. & cut squares (mixed CTO & Bedarfs) w/various stamps tied by SPCs.	24.00
27.	Thirty (30) different CTO cards & cut squares w/various stamps & SPCs	30.00
28.	Ten (10) different photo cards w/various stamps tied by SPCs.	30.00
<b>German Occupation of, C.L - L) the next 15 lots Guernsey civil mail. Condition VF unless noted otherwise</b>		
29.	<u>Bi-Sected 2d GB stamp</u> (top right) on Printed Matter cvr to St. Helier tied Guernsey can.1/31/41.	30.00
30.	<u>Bi-Sected 2d GB stamp</u> (bottom right) on Printed Paper p'cd to St. Peter Port tied Guernsey can.1/25/41.	30.00
31.	GB 1/2d, 1d & <u>Bi-Sected 2d</u> on cvr to Balmannock, Amherst tied Guernsey cans. 12/27/40. A Beauty!	35.00
32.	<u>Bi-Sected 2d GB stamp</u> (bottom right) on cvr to Army Stores, Guernsey tied Market Place can. 2/18/41. This late usage Bi-sectcvr marked "Last Day Cover" is VF <u>except sml. tear &amp; discoloration caused by sealing glue.</u> G-F	12.00
33.	<u>Bi-Sected 2d GB stamp</u> (top right) on Ptd Matter cvr to Mt. Row tied Ville Au Roi, Guernsey can. 2/11/41.	30.00
34.	R-cvr to Jersey w/ <u>mixed GB &amp; Guernsey stamps</u> cans. 4/24/42. (See illustration on Bulletin cover).	25.00
35.	Rebate cvr to state Dairy Committee w/Mi. 2 tied Guernsey mach. can. 10.7.41 VF	15.00
36.	Pair Mi. 1 on re-used window cover tied Guernsey mach. can. 8/5/41 over orig. GB mach. can. 3/40. VF	15.00
37.	Pair Mi. 2 + Mi. 1 on re-used window cover tied Guernsey mach. can. 2/5/43 over orig. GB mach. can. 2/40. VF	22.00
38.	Cvr to Guest in Royal Hotel, Guernsey w/Mi. 2 tied St. Peters Port double ring can. 2/18/41. VF	13.00
39.	Cvr. to Bordeaux Lodge, Vale w/Mi. 3 (2 oz. letter rate) tied Guernsey mach. can. 9/14/44. VF	14.00



40.	Cvr. w/pr. Mi. 2 + Mi. 1 to St. Sampsons tied Guernsey mach. can. 1 2/23/41 (half "0" for "1" in "41") has boxes h/s "Return to Sender/Verify Reason Stated"; initialed notation "Evacuated" & blue crayon "PTO". F-VF	25.00
41.	FDC to Jersey w/Guernsey seal for re-issue Mi. 3 on April 12, 1944. <u>Rough perf. Mi. 3</u> tied FDC . Phil. & VF	18.00
42.	B&W Banks Brownsey & Co. photod. - Loading fruit at Guernsey docks w/Mi. 3 tied Guernsey FDC 4/12/44. VF	15.00
43.	Same but White Rock Landing Stage, Guernsey w/Mi. 3 tied Guernsey FDC 4/12/44. VF	16.00
<b>German Occupation of C.I. - II.) the next 19 lots Jersey civil mail. Condition VF unless noted otherwise</b>		
44.	Local cvr. w/pair Mi. 1 tied by Gréve d'Azette, Jersey cross cancel 1.29.'42 (FDC). VF	14.00
45.	Cvr w/pr. Mi. 1 tied Jersey mach. cancel 1.29.'42 FDC. VF	12.00
46.	Printed FDC Postcard w/view La Corriere Lighthouse in red w/Jersey mach. cancel 1.29.'42. A beauty! VF	16.00
47.	Cvr. to St. Owen w/Mi. 1 (Bright Green on thick paper) tied Jersey cross cancel 6/6/'42. VF	20.00
48.	Bedarfs cvr w/ <u>mixed GB 1-1/2d</u> plus pair Mi. 1 tied Jersey mach. can. 7/12/43. VF	20.00
49.	Printed FDC to St. Helier w/Mi. 2 tied Jersey cross cancel 4.1.'41. VF	15.00
50.	Cvr to Bath St., Jersey w/Mi. 2 tied cross cancel 8/27/'42. VF	10.00
51.	Local cv. w/Mi. 2 tied Grouville, Jersey double ring cross cancel 4/2/'41. VF	14.00
52.	Cvr to Jersey Mental Hospital in Govey w/Mi. 2 tied Jersey cross cancel 6/6/'42. VF	15.00
53.	Bedarfs cvr to Grouville w/ <u>mixed GB 1d</u> plus crn. pr. Mi. 2 tied St. Helier double ring cross cancel 7/15/41. VF	20.00
54.	Cvr. to Grouville w/blk four Mi.2 (scarlet, thick paper) tied St. Helier cross cancel 7/14/41. VF	20.00
55.	Cvr. w/Mi. 4 tied Beresford St. P.O. cross cancel 7/1/43. VF	17.00
56.	Cvr to St. Jacques w/Mi. 4 tied Jersey mach. cancel 6/1/43 (FDC). VF	14.00
57.	"Maximum" photo viewcard of Portelet Bay affixed w/Mi. 4 tied Jersey cross cancel 10/8/43. VF	18.00
58.	"Maximum" color viewcard of Mt. Orgueil Castle affixed w/Mi. 7 tied Jersey cross cancel 9/16/44. VF	16.00
59.	FDC to Gréve d'Azette w/Mi. 7 (w/top selvage) tied Jersey 4 cross cancel 6/29/43. VF	16.00
60.	Printed FDC to Gréve d'Azette w/Mi. 5 & 6 tied Jersey cross cancels 6/8/43. XF	17.00
61.	Bedarfs FDC cvr frm Service Garage Ltd. to St. Helier w/Mi. 8 tied Jersey mach. can. 6/29/43. VF	16.00
62.	FDC to Army Stores, Jersey w/Mi. 7 & 8 tied Jersey 4 cross cancel 6/29/43. VF	13.00
<b>German Occ. of C.I. - III. next 8 lots scarce internment camp mail frm Islanders deported to Germany</b>		
63.	Form ltrstht to parents in Jersey frm son in Ilag VII w/Laufen can. 2.'44. Oval violet Ilag VII "1" cens. h/s. VF	25.00
64.	Form postcard frm same sender as above w/Laufen can. 2.44. Circular blue "11" cens h/s. F-VF (can. faint)	25.00
65.	Form ltrstht to Jersey frm Ilag Wurzach 3.'43 w/line stmp " <b>Internierungslager Wurzach (Württ.)</b> " forwarded w/o cancel but w/red censor h/s applied Frankfurt (Code 'e'). Censor mark blurred o/w F-VF.	20.00
66.	Form P'cd to Jersey frm Ilag Wurzach w/mute can. 9.'43 has same line stamp as lot 65 plus ring cens. VF	21.00
67.	Form P'cd to Guernsey frm Ilag Biberach/Riss 12.'43 w/line stmp " <b>Internierungslager Biberach/Riss</b> " forwarded w/o cancel but w/red censor h/s applied Frankfurt (Code 'e'). Censor mark blurred o/w F-VF.	20.00
68.	Form P'cd to Eng. frm Stalag XXA w/mute can. 7.5.'41 and Devon rec. can. 7.28.41. Nice triangular cens stmp, all markings clear but card, folded & with scotch tape on message side, is a bit tatty! F	15.00
69.	Form ltrstht to Jersey frm Ilag Biberach w/mute ring-date bridge cancel 12.'43, nice violet " <b>Geprüft</b> " censor h/s " <b>*Internierungslager Biberach/Riss* Postüberwachung</b> " XF except two small stains on tuck flap.	25.00
70.	Form ltrstht frm Guernsey resident at Ilag Biberach to grand daughter in England w/Biberach town cancel 12.'44, same cens. h/s as Lot 69 plus red G.B. cens. "Passed" PW.5755. Message re Red Cross ship in Lisbon. VF	25.00
71.	Feldpost cvr to Berlin 10.'41 w/D'siegel Fp# 24200 ( <b>HQ of 319th Inf. Div.</b> ) stationed on Guernsey. VF	15.00
72.	Feldpost cvr. frm same sender as Lot 71 but sent 3.'42. No D'siegel but manuscript Fp# 24200. F-VF	14.00
<b>Next 5 lots are Bedarfs cvrs to USA opened by German Customs &amp; resealed w/currency control labels</b>		
73.	Cvr to Bronx, NY w/Mi. 512,604,605 & 608 tied Breckerfeld cans. 5.36, rev. Type I labels tied Hagen cans. VF	15.00
74.	Cvr to NJ w/Mi. 512 & pr Mi. 519 tied Karlsruth "Reichsbank Lottery" slogan can. 6.'39, rev. Type I labels. VF	10.00
75.	Cvr to PA w/Mi. 513 & pr Mi. 519 tied Kreuzen (frm Austria) can 6.'39, Type II labels tied Linz cans. VF	12.00
76.	Cvr to NYC w/Mi. 515, 517 & 519 tied Frankfurt slo. can. Leipzig Fair 2.'36, rev. Type I "Auslandstelle" can. VF	13.00
77.	Cvr to NJ w/Mi. 5212 tied Karlsruth "Iron Cross" slogan can. 11.'39, rev. Type I labels. Env. lining removed VF	12.00

**THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 70 IS AUGUST 15, 1995. SEND ALL BIDS TO:  
JIM LEWIS, 111 MONTROSS AVE., RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070**