



Germany Philatelic Society, Inc.

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

Third Reich Study Group Bulletin
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STUDY GROUP NOTES

With this issue of the Bulletin, we embark on the new year 1977 and look forward to a year of increased service to the membership. The response to the TRSG Auction has been great and another fine selection of material appears elsewhere in this issue. We have also received some very fine articles from some "new writers" which will be appearing in the Bulletin and again request the membership to "keep them coming". I wish to also thank the many members that have written in with offers of assistance and expressions of encouragement and confidence.

1977 Renewals

While Bulletin No. 41 included a renewal request, there was insufficient time between then and now to await responses. This issue is therefore being sent to all 1976 members. If you have not yet renewed for 1977, we would appreciate receipt of your form as soon as possible.

Study Group Projects

After a long period of talking about special projects (during which only the "Petersen Feldpost Cancellation Guide" materialized), we are pleased to announce some further developments:

1. The "Panzer Post" project is now complete and available immediately to any interested members from the Sec./Treas. at \$3.50 (postpaid). This is a 65 page, good quality Xerox production and covers the Panzer Divisions of the German Army in WWII (Pz Divisions 1 through 27 + 116, Lehr & Grossdeutschland). Included are division histories of each and a breakdown of division elements with their Feldpost numbers in both the 1942 and 1944 periods where applicable.
2. Member Fred Willshaw has completed the awesome job of numerically sequencing all of the Feldpost numbers appearing in the Feldpost-Uebersicht on microfilm rolls 129-133 (T-78). These have now been arranged in a 236 page computer runoff in which the Fp numbers are listed in numerical order with each number followed by the frame number on which it appears in the microfilm publication. Several of our members have the subject microfilm rolls and will testify to the virtual impossibility of locating a particular Fp number in the many thousands of FpU pages. Please note that while this index is only of value to those with access to these microfilm rolls, it is indispensable in that respect. It should also be noted that these rolls are readily available from the National Archives in Washington at a very nominal cost. The computer runoff of the FpU Cross Reference is already in the process of being reproduced and any interested members may place orders immediately with the Sec./Treas. for copies at \$7.50 each, postpaid.
3. A computerized listing of Combat Divisions/FpA's/Kenn Nos. is also in the works by Fred Willshaw in collaboration with Bob Houston and Norbert Kannapin. This will provide convenient listings by Division order, FpA order and Kenn number order to suit the user's approach, and will represent much that has been recently learned and added to the considerable past research of others, such as the eminent Feldpost collectors/students John Painter and Myron Fox.
4. Herr Kannapin is also currently working on a very substantial project of his own, in which he is producing an extensive list of all the Field Postoffices with a very complete detailing of the Kenn numbers used by each office at various dates, accompanied by a very interesting history of each. Note that this involves not only the FpA's of combat units, but all FpA's. Extracts we have already seen from this tremendous endeavor are beautifully done and the final product will certainly be a "must" for all Feldpost collectors !
5. Similar projects by specialists in other 3rd Reich areas such as Postal Stationery, Special Cancellations, Dienstpost, Occupations, etc., would certainly be welcome !

RJH

RECENT BOOKS The following is an annotated list of nonphilatelic publications which
by Art Carey will be of interest to Study Group members.

Adolf Hitler, by John Toland (Doubleday, 1976; 1,080 pages; illustrations; maps; notes; index; \$14.95)

"Not another Hitler biography!" might well be the reader's first reaction, but this book is not just another of the seemingly endless attempts to capitalize on the curiosity of the public about Hitler. The author is well-known for his best selling works about World War II and he won a Pulitzer Prize for The Rising Sun; The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945. Among the strong points of Toland's Hitler book are his use of previously unavailable records and documents as well as more than 150 interviews with people who knew Hitler. The result is a definitive biography which will appeal to both the general reader and the scholar.

Encyclopedia of the Third Reich, by Louis Leo Snyder (McGraw-Hill, 1976; 410 pages; illustrations; bibliography; \$19.95)

This is intended to be a one volume ready reference work concerning all aspects of the Third Reich. The alphabetically arranged entries are preceded by a chronology and followed by a bibliography of books and journal articles. There is no index, but an extensive system of cross-references is a great help in locating information. The scope of this work is remarkable considering its size and it can be recommended to the reader as a basic reference to the Third Reich. The author is a Professor of History at The City College and The City University of New York. His many books on European and German history have received much critical acclaim.

Goebbels, by Viktor Reimann, translated from the German by Stephen Wendt (Doubleday, 1976; illustrations; bibliography; index; 325 pages; \$12.50)

Considering the many biographies available of the Reich Minister for Propaganda, this is one of the best. Originally published in Germany in 1971, it is a meticulously researched and documented study which is likely to appeal more to the historian and student of the period than the general reader. The author is a distinguished historian who spent five years incarcerated by the Nazis. After his release at the end of the war he became a prominent figure in Austrian politics and has authored several books on Austrian history.

The Hitler Youth: Origins and Development 1922-1945, by Hannsjoachim W. Koch (Stein & Day, 1976; 340 pages; illustrations; bibliography; index; \$10.00)

Here is an academic study of high caliber documenting the Hitler Youth movement as well as the unrest and polarization of German youth from the 19th century to the present day. The author, a scholar of modern history and presently a lecturer at the University of York, has lived in England since 1952. In addition to his academic credentials he has special qualifications. Born in Munich, he grew up in Germany during the Third Reich and was a member of the Hitler Jugend. Towards the end of the war his unit fought with the Volkssturm as the Nazi leadership threw young and old alike into the conflict. This is a disturbing book, one that the reader is not likely to forget.

The Mythical World of Nazi War Propaganda, 1939-1945, by Jay W. Baird (University of Minnesota Press, 1975; 329 pages; illustrations; bibliography; index; \$15.00)

There is a great deal in print concerning Nazi propaganda. Dr. Baird's work is a penetrating study of the totalitarian propaganda machine at war. The reader will gain insight into the *raison d'etre* of some of the stamps, postal stationery, and special cancellations of the era. The author obtained his PhD at Columbia University in 1966 and this book is an expansion of his doctoral dissertation. The documentation

evidences comprehensive research including personal interviews with surviving propaganda officials and an extensive examination of records deposited in archives in the United States and Germany. Although the book is a scholarly treatise, it has anecdotes to lighten the often grim subject matter. As an example, the author tells of a rumor which was circulated by skeptics about the Soviet Paradise Exhibition, a vicious orchestration of anti-Russian propaganda which was presented in several cities of the Reich during 1941-1943. The Exhibition purported to show what life was like under the Soviet Regime, picturing peasants living in garbage dumps and junkyards. The rumor had it that residents of Acker Street, a shabby sector of Berlin, had lodged a complaint with Goebbels about sending the show on tour after it had closed at the Lustgarten. It seems the residents "wanted their furniture back."

Signal, Hitler's Wartime Picture Magazine, edited by Sydney L. Mayer (Prentice-Hall, 1976; 190 pages; illustrations; map; \$12.95)

Collectors of Third Reich memorabilia may well have encountered copies of the Nazi propaganda magazine Signal, which was printed in twenty different foreign language editions at its greatest circulation. This book contains a selection from several issues of the English language edition from 1940-1944. The book's chief interest is its presentation of original propaganda, advertisements, and photographs of the period.

A WARM WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS:

Walter Kurth - Stillwater, Minn.
 Richard H. Fawcett - Uncasville, Conn.
 John B. Ziegelhofer - River Edge, NJ
 B.F. Sheppard, Jr. - Baltimore, MD
 Lawrence A. Luther - Los Gatos, CA
 William N. Geaman - Findlay, Ohio
 Joerg Gutzeit - Elburn, Ill.
 C. Angus Parker - London, England
 Dr. J.W. Holsinger - Newington, Conn.
 Robert A. Hofgren - Winnetka, Ill.
 Alex Demyan, Jr. - Glen Burnie, MD
 James G. Duke - Long Beach, CA
 Dr. John L. Blair - Petersburg, VA
 James B. Knoble - Naperville, Ill.
 John D. Geisler, M.D. - Modesto, CA
 Myron T. Havis, Jr. - Des Plaines, Ill.

Fred Willshaw sent in the following excerpt of interest from Louis L. Snyder's "Encyclopedia of the Third Reich":

SCHMIDT, PAUL KARL (1911 -). Press chief in the Third Reich. Paul Karl Schmidt served as acting director of the news service and press department in the Reich Foreign Office from 1940 to 1945. After World War II, under the pen name Paul Carell, he wrote a series of best-selling books on the history of the war, including UNTERNEHMEN BARBAROSSA (Undertaking Barbarossa), which appeared in Germany in 1963 and in the United States as HITLER MOVES EAST: 1941-1943. (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1965).

GERMAN FIELDPOST IN AUSTRIA, 1938

by Richard H. Imus

At 8:00 a.m. on the morning of March 12, 1938 the German 8th Army marched into Austria in order to militarily enforce a union of that state with Germany. By the evening of the 13th the main units of the Germans were in Vienna and shortly therefore all areas of the country were occupied. A victory parade, composed of the 2nd Panzer Division, the 27th Infantry Division, the Leibstandarte "Adolf Hitler" (SS), smaller assorted army, airforce and police units, and units of the former Austrian Army stationed in the Vienna area, took place on the Ringstrasse of Vienna at 2:00 p.m. on March 15th.

Fieldpost service to the German forces in Austria began on the 13th of March and was provided by fieldpost offices attached to units of the invading forces. A postage free concession was granted for all mail from the occupying troops as well as for any correspondence sent to them. Fieldpost mail was routed through a collecting station (Feldpostsammlung) in Munich located at Hopfenstrasse 2. The main type of postmark applied to fieldpost mail from the Austrian occupation was the standard single ring device inscribed "Feldpost" introduced the year before at the military exercises in Mecklenburg. The "Kenn" or identification number was left in the cancellation for both official and private mail in contrast to the practice later in the war when its use was permitted only on official correspondence. In addition to the standard postmark four fieldpost offices (7, 10, 54, and 571) also used a double ring device inscribed "Deutsches Feldpostamt" and the office number. Fieldpost office 27 also used for a short while a provisional marking consisting of a straight line rubber stamp reading simply "Feld-Postamt 27" with no date. Fieldpost mail was also accepted by the Austrian postal system and forwarded postage free and so soldiers' letters can also be found with a wide variety of Austrian civilian cancellations.

The bulk of the German forces remained in Austria for only a short while but during their stay on Austrian soil they utilized the following fieldpost offices and were stationed at the following locations:

German Eighth Army (AOK 8)

- K-577 Feldpostleitstelle AOK 8 - Vienna
- K-570 AOK 8 - Vienna
- K-571 AOK 8 - Vienna (High School, Zedlitzgasse)

VII. Army Corps (VII A.K.)

- K-407 Corps Headquarters, Linz
- K-054 Gebirgs Brigade (from April 1, 1938, 1st Gebirgs Division), Graz
- K-027 27th Infantry Division (sector Vienna-Bruck)
- K-007 7th Infantry Division (sector Vienna-Pöchlarn)

XIII. Army Corps (XIII. A.K.)

- K-413 Corps Headquarters, Vienna
- K-017 17th Infantry Division, Linz
- K-010 10th Infantry Division, St. Pölten

Armoured Units (Panzertruppen)

K-473 Kommando Panzer Truppen (after April 1, 1938 XVI A.K.), Vienna
 K-238 2nd Panzer Division, Vienna

Heeresdienststelle 10

K-405? Headquarters, Tyrol/Vorarlberg (Innsbruck)

SS Units (used the fieldpost offices of the nearest army units or the army unit to which they were attached)

SS Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler
 SS Sturmabteilung Dresden
 SS Nachrichten Sturmabteilung Berlin Adlershof
 SS Standarte Deutschland
 1st Sturmabteilung der SS Totenkopfverbandes "Oberbayern"

In addition to these main units there were also several smaller organizations which accompanied the invading forces; particularly numerous were the police units which together with other SS units quickly set about to put Austria firmly under the heel of Nazi dictatorship.

It should also be mentioned that units of the Austrian Army before they were absorbed into the German Wehrmacht also were granted the right to send their mail postage free during the Anschluss period. Such mail is not common but one can find examples of such stampless military mail bearing the unit handstamp of an Austrian unit and the postmark of an Austrian civil post office.

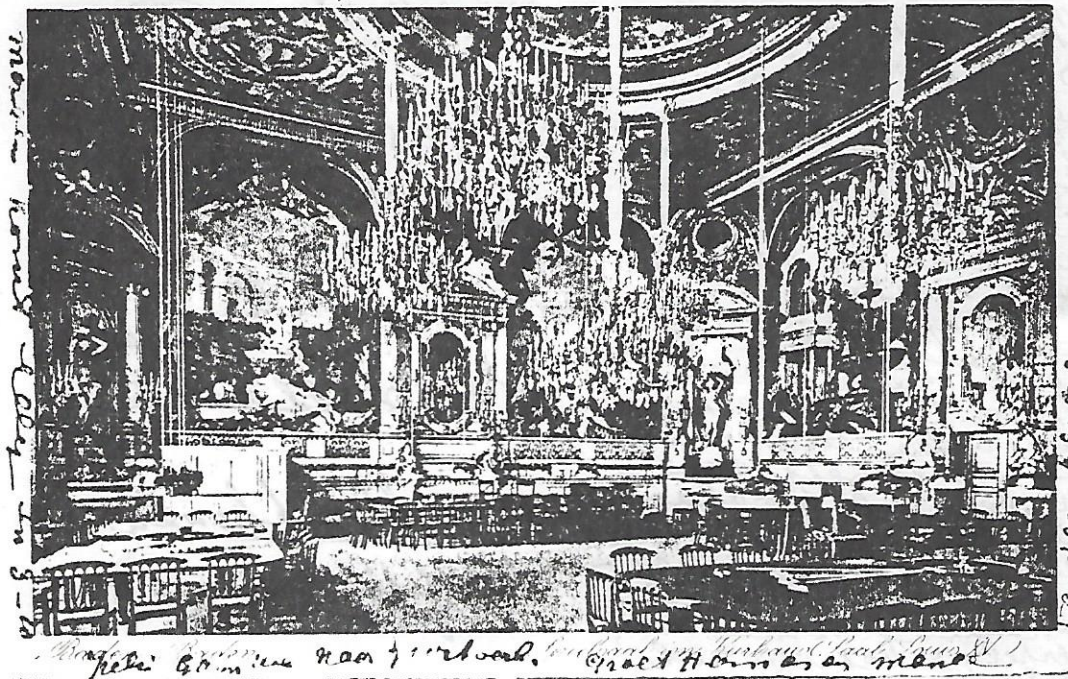
The bulk of the German forces began to withdraw back to Germany on March 24, 1938, although some units remained behind to take up permanent garrisons within Austria. Fieldpost service ceased on May 20, 1938, after which time soldiers in Austria had to frank their mail according to German inland rates as was normally the case in peacetime. Official mail, of course, could be transmitted free of charge even after May 20 as it was regarded as regular government correspondence; such mail usually bore the notation "Frei Durch Ablösung" (Free by Agreement) and cannot be classed as fieldpost mail from the Austrian Anschluss if it is postmarked after May 20. For a short time after the fieldpost service closed down the Feldpostsammelstelle in Munich continued with wrap up operations, employing during this time a two line marking reading "Abwicklungsstelle der FPA / München 2."

Bibliography:

- Kleines Handbuch der Deutschen Feldpost, Alfred Clement, Graz (1952)
Der Deutsche Einmarsch in Oesterreich 1938, Friedrich Fritz, Wien (1968)
 "Deutsche Feldpost in Oesterreich", Walter Prell, Austria Philatelist,
 1953-89/90:74
 "Finis Austriae", Donau Post, April 1938, pp 54-57

PHILATELIC ROULETTE

By Art Carey



Baden-Baden, situated in southwestern Germany in the Black Forest, has a story going back at least 2000 years when its thermal and mineral waters were popular with the Romans. By the middle of the eighteenth-century it had become quite famous as a luxurious spa and was visited by many of the leading personalities of the time. Among its attractions was a gambling casino which one suspects as being responsible for attracting more guests than the baths. The gambling, however, was destined to cease as the government of Bismarck, with an edict effective January 1, 1873, banned all gaming houses. It would be sixty-one years before legal casinos again appeared in Germany, sanctioned by a different government which came to power in 1933. In a news item out of Berlin dated October 2, 1933, the New York Times reported that "The first German gambling casino designed to bring back to the country the tourists whom recent events have kept away will open tomorrow in Baden with bacarat, roulette and boule as the permitted games." The story goes on to state that the Reichsbank had made a special ruling that visitors' winnings would not be subject to any export limitations.

The postcard pictured above shows one of the gaming rooms in the reactivated casino as it appeared sometime during the first five years of the Nazi regime. The card is addressed to Holland, and bears a June 25, 1937 postmark. On the next page are illustrations of the message side of the above card as well as another card postmarked September 2, 1935 and also addressed to Holland. The cards show the two kinds of machine cancellations which promoted the casino during the prewar years. The cancels convey the information that there were gaming tables open throughout the year, and graphically depict the chief form of gambling available, namely roulette. It seems ironic for official postmarks to be advertising an activity illegal for so long and condemned by so many. The undertaking proved to be a great financial success for the Reich. In April of 1945, Baden-Baden was captured by French troops and became the seat of the military government in the French zone of occupation. In 1949 it became part of the Federal Republic. Today the casino remains open and many consider it the most elegant in the world, surpassing rivals in Cannes, Deauville, Estoril, Monte Carlo, San Remo, and our own Las Vegas.

Cancel No. 23; used in 1934, 1937, 1938, & 1939 (Bochmann)

Baden - Baden
 25 Juni
 D.J. heel dank voor
 je carte. Wel pijn voor
 kans dat alleer-
 ik hoop het later eens
 te zien. Heel leuk
 van naar en juist
 is dat zo heerlijk
 zal rinko.
 Ik hoop dat jullie
 een fijne tijd in Lahn-
 laden zullen hebben.
 Ik ben hier op geknapt
 met alleen wat mijn
 beens betreft, meer
 helemaal. Ik loop
 hier slecht, dat is wel
 vervelend. Ik denk dat
 het komt door de be-
 handeling. Ik loop ook
 merkeleik beter en heb
 veel plezier

Spilbank
 Baden-Baden
 1. Juni 1934
 geöffnet!



Verlag von Emil Hartmann, Mannheim, Nr. 1394

Trou J. Smitt
 te Breda
 Middelland 5

Bilkhoven
 (Holland)

Cancel No. 24; used in 1934 & 1935 (Bochmann)

met
 onze hartelijke groeten uit
 dit heerlijke land uit de men-
 ge
 Annie v. Meer.
 Goudse
 1934

Baden-Baden
 Spilbank
 1. Juni 1934
 geöffnet!



Eigentum der Südd. photographischen Gesellschaft
 Dr. Sommer & Co., Zuffenhausen-Stuttgart

Mrs. C. van der Meer
 Den Herder
 van Diemenstraat 192 II

Den Haag
 Holland

LIST OF REFERENCES

Bochmann, Julius. Katalog der deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel. 1952-57.
 Goodman, Mike. Your Best Bet. Northridge Calif.: Brooke House, 1975.
New York Times, Oct. 3, 1933, p. 14 and Dec. 3, 1933, sec. 2, p. 4.
 Wykes, Allan. Gambling. London: Aldus Books Ltd., 1964.

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By Jim Lewis

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19	Postal Documents of the Anschluss, 1938; German Postal Service to Japan after 6/22/41; Censor Transit Markings on Mail from Business Firms;
20	"Held by British Censor/Released Jan. 1946" Markings; Listing of Army Fieldpost Offices; Those Mysterious "C" censor markings;
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Note: The first 12 issues were rather abbreviated and are offered in groups of 3 issues @ .75 per group. All others @ .75 per issue. Order from Sec./Treas.

THE AUSTRIAN PLEBISCITE 1938

By Gerard B. Menge

On March 12, 1938, after an appeal by the newly formed pro-German Government to restore law and order, German troops crossed the Austrian frontier. The next day, a Reunification Law was passed declaring Austria a Province in the German Reich. Section II of this law specified that a Plebiscite, allowing the people to ratify the annexation, would take place on April 10th. Almost at once, an intensified propaganda campaign hailing the advantages of the merger, was implemented. During this campaign, the post offices in Austria functioned as a prime mover in exercising influence. Utilizing their capability to include a slogan with the cancellation, they were able to reach nearly every home with a pro-annexation message.

After ordering his troops to cross the frontier, Hitler flew to the border and then proceeded overland to the Austrian capitol. The triumphant entry into Vienna on March 14th was commemorated by a special cancellation citing that the Fuehrer was in town:



This slogan, "Der Fuehrer in Wien", used between March 14th & 18th, is broken down into two types. Type A is a machine die cancellation which displays the city, date and message. Type B is a round slogan applied separately from the regular city/date cancellation. This type exists in purple and black ink.

Only one type of message slogan was used on a nation-wide basis throughout Austria: "Am 10 April dem Fuehrer Dein Ja".



This cancellation told mail recipients when to vote, whom to vote for and how to vote. Slogans were applied by hand and machine cancellation and exist in purple and black ink.

THE AUSTRIAN PLEBISCITE 1938 (Cont.)

During the final week before the Plebiscite, Hitler returned to Austria in hopes of drumming up further support for the ratification. Canvassing Austria by train after his arrival by plane from Munich, he stopped at Graz, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Linz and finally Vienna. In each city, a lengthy speech was delivered sounding the need for the merger. To help insure large crowd turnouts during the stops, special local announcement cancellations were provided on the day of the visit. These cancellations cited the town's name, date and that the Fuehrer would speak:



April 3rd - Graz, April 4th - Klagenfurt, April 5th - Innsbruck, April 6th & 7th - Salzburg, April 7th - Linz. (No cancellation for Vienna)

As a last minute attempt aimed at influencing voters, the day before the Plebiscite was declared "The Day of the Great German Reich". A special cancellation using this slogan was used only in Vienna (below left).



By April 10th, ratification was a foregone conclusion - the only question remaining was by what percent it would pass. Of those who voted, over 99% favored the merger with Germany. A special Vienna cancellation was used in conjunction with the Plebiscite, "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Fuehrer" (above right).

Stampwise, on April 4th German stamps of the then-current Hindenburg series were offered for sale in some of the Austrian postoffices. The introduction of this issue marked the start of the phasing out of Austrian stamps from circulation. Covers of this period, April 4th through Sept. 1938 exist with a variety of mixed postage combinations.

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 5Lot # Description

- German Annexation of Memel - 1939:
1. Postal card (Drucksache - 3 Pf Hindenburg) Canc. SILUTE & Landespost h/s HEYDEKRUG with h/s "Das Memelland ist frei" VF RES \$10.
 2. As above, cancelled SAUGEN. VF RES \$10.
 3. Similar, Canc. MEMEL & h/s DT. GROTTINGEN, but less "Das Memelland ist frei". VF RES \$6.
 4. Same as lot #3, but bears 6 Pf postcard rate. VF RES \$7.
 5. Similar, but on commercial color card - 3 Pf rate Canc. USENAI (Madewald). VF RES \$6.
- German Occupation of the Channel Islands -
Red Cross Message forms:
6. Brit. form III to Guernsey w/scarce German type 5 censor and chemical streaks to detect secret writing. VF
 7. Brit. form II to Guernsey w/Bradshaw Sig. h/s on rear. German censor type 3. VF
 8. Brit. form III to Jersey w/Bailiff's boxed h/s & embossed seal. German censor type 3. F
 9. Brit. form III to Guernsey w/German type 4 censor & chemical treatment for secret writing. F
 10. Brit. form II to Jersey w/Bailiff's h/s & embossed seal. German censor type 3. VF
 11. Same, w/chem. test for secret writing. VF
 12. Brit. form IIa (25 word limit omitted in instruc.) to Guernsey - Bradshaw Sig. stamp, German censor type 3. VF
 13. Brit. form IIa to Jersey w/Bailiff's h/s & seal. German censor type 3. VF
 14. Early Brit. form I (1940) w/Bailiff's line h/s & seal. A little "tatty", but good item.
 15. Brit. form III w/German type 5 censor (boxed eagle), chem. test & Guernsey boxed h/s. VF
 16. Late message - Brit. form III sent May '44 - held in Geneva until May '45 as undeliverable. VF
 17. Brit. form III w/German type 3 censor & Guernsey boxed h/s in black. VF
 18. Same, but Guernsey boxed h/s in green. F
 19. Same, but Guernsey boxed h/s in violet. & multiple chem test streaks. VF
 20. Brit. form II w/Bradshaw h/s in blue. F
 21. German form I from Guernsey - "Paris" datestamp & type 2 (boxed) German censor. VF
 22. Brit. form IIa w/German type 2 censor, Bradshaw Sig. stamp accompanied by typewritten RC Bureau heading (only done on early forms). F
 23. Brit. form III to Guernsey w/German type 4 censor (Roman lettering) chem. test streak, etc. VF
 24. German form Ia from Jersey & return with scarce 36mm Swiss h/s, Paris datestamp, Bailiff's line h/s & seal. A beauty ! VF

Lot # DescriptionOther Channel Islands Occupation:

25. Internee card from Biberach, Germany to Guernsey w/stummestempel & good strike of German camp censor. VF SB \$22.
26. Similar card from a Chan. Island internee, addr. to relative in England. Bears Brit. censor & large "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht" censor of Frankfurt. VF SB \$14.
27. Wartime Newspaper - "Deutsche Inselzeitung der Evening Post" (Jersey) Aug. 21, 1940. Large swastikas printed in upper corners. Front page in German, pages 2,3,4 in English. Very interesting reading! A little "tatty" on edges, but most unusual. SB \$16.

WWII FELDPPOST - KRIEGSMARINE

28. 1940 - Offic. Navy mail from Fp #M11701 (Minenraumschiff 11) w/embossed "Kriegsmarine" envel. VF SB \$5.
29. 1944 - fm Fp #M46981 (12. Raumbootflott.) VF SB \$5.
30. 1944 - fm Fp #M20290 (7. Raumbootflott.) VF SB \$5.
31. 1939 - fm Fp #11554 (Minensuch Flott. 19) VF SB \$5.
32. 1939 - fm Fp #15145 (" " 3) VF SB \$5.
33. 1940 - fm Fp #29781 (" " 7) VF SB \$5.
34. 1940 - fm Fp #M07804 (5. Raumbootflott.) VF SB \$5.
35. 1942 - Large cover fm Fp #M09075 (Escort ship "Brommy" of 2. Raumbootflott.) VF SB \$5.
36. 1940 - fm Fp #M28480 (Schiff 15), canc. Swinemunde. VF SB \$5.
37. 1942 - fm Fp #14888 (Hafenkdt. Antwerpen). VF SB \$5.

SOLDIER'S MAIL - PANZER TROOPS:

38. 3 covers, fm members of 1st, 3rd, 4th Panzer Divisions. F-VF
39. Similar lot.- Panzer Divisions 5, 10 & 20. VF

REGISTERED FELDPPOST (with Kenn numbers):

40. 1941 - fm Fp #26734D (Gren Rgt 188/II - 68th Inf Div) via FpA 168 (Kenn #354). VF
41. 1942 - fm Fp #10637 (Bau Pi Btl 161/3) via FpA 542 (K#611) w/violet cancel. VF
42. 1940 - fm Fp #12510 (Gren Rgt 520/I of 296th Inf Div) via FpA 296 (K#660). VF
43. 1943 - fm Fp #28675 (Feldkdt 750) via FpA 618 (K#944) imprinted "Inhalt Dienstlich". F
44. 1942 - fm Fp #21573A (Artil Rgt 129 of 129th Inf Div) via FpA 129 (K#115). VF
45. 1944 - fm Fp #35519 (Nachr Abt 251 of 251st Inf Div) via FpA 251 (K#160). VF
46. 1942 - fm Fp #18573 (Artil Rgt 26 of 26th Inf Div) via FpA 26 (K#193). VF
47. 1942 - fm Fp #18473 (Inf Rgt 131 of 44th Inf Div) via FpA 44 (K#242). VF
48. 1942 - fm Fp #L24520, LgPA Breslau via FpA 784 (APM-11) K#298. VF
49. 1941 - fm Fp #07455 (Gren Rgt 513/I of 294th Inf Div) via FpA 294 (K#335) VF.
50. 1941 - fm Fp #45154 (San Kp 1-36 of 36th Inf Div) via FpA 36 (K#364). VF

Lot # DescriptionTHIRD REICH COVERS/CARDS:

51. "Kampfen Arbeiten Opfern" postal stat. item (in color) Mainz to Holland. Cologne censor stamp & correct 15 Pf rate. Nice. VF
52. Nice commercial cover with "V" Wertzettel (Berlin) & six diff. stamps (Mi. 820-22, 817, etc.) wax seals on rear. VF
53. Scott #B102 Souv. sheet on Regis. cover (31 Pf added to make rate) from Frankfurt to stamp Co. in New York. VF
54. Bohemia/Moravia - Mi. #83-84 on cover with FDC of Olmutz. VF
55. Group of 2 covers & 4 cards: Incl. Spec. Deliv. cover w/Mi. 869-72, cover w/Mi. 660-61, Austrian Anschluss mixed franking, special cancels, etc. on unaddr. cards. F-VF
56. Color postcard - map of Sudetenland w/Hitler in center. Neustadt liberation cancel - 6 Pf imprint & 2 stamps (1 Czech) VF RES \$10.
57. Photocard - Hitler greeting Sudeten maiden. VF RES \$5.
58. Used postal stat. - H&G #194, "Postkarte" filled in solidly with heavy coat of ink. VF RES \$15.
59. Two mint postal cards - H&G #310 type 8 & #313. VF
60. Registered cover fm German occupied Poland to Stuttgart with Mi. #1 to 13 (Deutsche Post Osten). VF RES \$12.
61. Mi. #646 used on Registered cover to NY. Europa Seepost RZ & cancel. VF RES \$6.
62. 1937 Souv. sht. Mi. #646, mint. DM 20 - F RES \$5.
63. Same, used. DM 8 - F
64. 1937 Hitler sht, mint. Mi. 647 DM 70 - F. RES \$14.
65. Mint stamp lot: Combinations Mi. S245, W96, W100, W123, W132, W134 plus Mi. 606-7 used. VF

FELDPOST:

66. Commercial use of Fp - from Krieger Steel Co. Brussels to Germany via military post, 1943 with 24 Pf franking. VF RES \$10.
67. Card fm Kriegsmarine member w/blind canc. of The Hague, Netherlands 1944. F
68. Two cards with blind canc's (Petersen 33a, 33g). VF
69. Cover with Petersen 33h (modif. RR canc.) VF RES \$3.
70. 11.4.41 card fm Fp #11748 (Pz Gren Rgt 86 of 10th Pz Div) to Berlin with Easter greeting. VF RES \$3.
71. Cover from same soldier. Date ? AV RES \$10.
72. 1942 Cover fm Fp #04171 (Nachr. RGT 537). F
73. 1942 cover fm Fp #15372 (199th Inf Div at Narvik) F RES \$3.50
74. 1942 Kriegsmarine official fm Fp #14871 to Wilhelmshaven. VF
75. 1940 cover franked w/semipostals fm Fp #04700A (Stab, Gren Rgt 331/I of 167th Inf Div), inscribed "durch flugpost". VF
76. Registered Fp cover fm Fp #02726, addr. to "Feldpostamt K138". AV
77. Kriegsmarine official fm Fp #25467 (Mar Bau Btl 313) 1939. VF
78. Similar, fm Fp #38877 (Mar Bau Btl 312) 1944. VF
79. Two parcel cards for official parcels, sent by Gen. Kdo XVII Armeekorps & Heeres Zeugamt Wien. VF

REGISTERED FELDPPOST (with Kenn numbers):

80. Two covers, Fp #47160/K406 and 57148/K405. VF
81. Two covers, Fp #26015/K364 and #21113/K187 VF
82. Two covers, fm Luftwaffe units via K225. F
83. Two covers, Fp #29138/K167 and #26881/K160. F
84. Two covers, Fp #23098/K107 and #47210/K155. F
85. Two money order clips, K190 - fm Fp #02938 and #27588. VF

- | <u>Lot #</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--------------|--|
| | <u>GERMANY - 3RD REICH</u> |
| 86. | H&G #246a; 1936 Laying of Cornerstone for House of German Justice, Munich; Cancelled to Order with appropriate Special Cancel. VF RES \$12.50 |
| 87. | H&G #249a; 1937 Reichsparteitag card showing marchpast of SA troops with flags; CTO w/appropriate Party Day cancel. VF RES \$5. |
| 88. | H&G #303 (1942 European Youth Units); #305 (1942 European Postal Congress); #306 (19 Okt. 1942 Overprint); all mint, VF RES \$5. |
| 89. | H&G #311a; 1943 Goldsmith Art postal card showing entrance to the Munich Royal Residence; CTO w/appropriate spec. canc. VF RES \$7.50 |
| 90. | Michel #780 (1941 Brown Ribbon Horse Race) & #813 (1942 Hitler Birthday); Used on piece w/appropriate Spec. Canc's. VF RES \$5. |
| 91. | Luxembourg - German occup. WWII issues complete, Mi. 1-41 used on pieces, many w/Spec. cancels. VF Mi. 1976 Cat. DM 40 RES \$5. |
| 92. | 1934 air issues Mi. 529-39 complete, used. F-VF Mi. 1976 Cat. DM 65. RES \$5. |
| 93. | France 1941/42 Anti-Bolshevik Legion air issues mint (Mi. II-V) margin copies w/tabs. VF RES \$5. |
| 94. | Poland - General Gouvernement, Hitler definitives Mi. 71-82, 86-88, 110-112 on three covers, addr. to K.Hennig in Hamburg w/Spec. cancels. VF |
| 95. | Mi. Block 7 on cover addr. to Stuttgart w/Spec. Canc. "Berchtesgaden Geburtstag des Fuhrers 20. April 1937". VF RES \$5. |
| 96. | Two covers; One w/Mi. 863 tied by Feldpost Canc. w/separate Jersey Chan. Isl. cancel. The other w/Mi. 830, 831 & 846 tied by Feldpost cancels & red boxed "Mit Schnellboot befordert". Philatelic. VF |
| 97. | Registered cover from Bad Aibling to Besigheim (Wurtt.) 29 Sept. 1944 w/Mi. 853 corner margin block of 4 and Mi. 897. VF |
| 98. | Registered cover fm Besigheim to Neckarsulm 31 Dec. 1944 w/3 copies Mi. 899 & Mi. 783, 791, 895. VF |
| 99. | Similar cover to Penzberg 9. Dec. 1944 w/Mi. 906 margin block of 4 & Mi. 788, 874, 878. F |
| 100. | Registered cover fm Lublin, backstamped Potsdam, 7 Jan. 1942 with GG officials Mi. 11 & 21, w/printed "Der Gouverneur des Distrikts Lublin Generalgouvernement <u>Deutsche Post Osten</u> " & official cachet. Fine, but opening tears affect Mi. 11 & has punched file holes. |
| | <u>POSTAL STATIONERY:</u> |
| 101. | H&G #290; 1941 Postal Employees, mint. VF |
| 102. | H&G #221; 1934 Hitler & Hindenburg, mint. Small tear.
H&G #245; 1936 Autobahn digging, Used.
H&G #251; 1937 Winterhelp, mint. VF |
| 103. | H&G #231; 1934 May Day, mint. VF
H&G #232; 1934 Reichsparteitag, mint. VF RES \$3. |
| 104. | H&G #260; 1938 Harvest Festival, mint. VF |
| 105. | H&G #263; Sudetenland Annexation, mint. VF RES \$3.50 |
| 106. | H&G #302; 1942 Goldsmiths Soc., mint. VF
H&G #314; 1944 Goldsmiths Soc., mint. VF |
| 107. | H&G #311; 1943 Goldsmiths Soc., CDS used from Egbersdorf to Berlin, VF |
| 108. | H&G #311; 1943 Goldsmiths Soc., mint. VF |
| 109. | H&G #310g; 1943/44, mint. VF
H&G #308b; 1943, mint. VF RES \$3.50 |
| 110. | H&G #305 & 306; European Postal Congress, mint. VF |

- Lot # Description
111. H&G #241; 1936 Berlin Olympics, mint. VF
H&G #291; 1941, Used from Hamburg. VF
112. H&G #303; 1942 European Youth Congress, mint. VF
- MISC.
113. Lot of 4 items:
Hitler photo card, Hoffman #38, unused. VF
1938 Strength Thru Joy card, woman waving to ship, used but
missing extra stamp. AV
Two covers - 1941 Frankfurt to NY censored w/examiner strips. F
RES (Lot) \$12.50
- DIENSTPOST ALPENVORLAND:
114. Cover, Belluno 21.7.44. Schultz 1a. Mi. 781(2), 787. Philatelic VF
115. Cover, Trient 25.7.44, Schultz 22a w/12 Pf Hitler. Prob. Philatelic,
AV - had been folded once.
116. Cover, St. Ulrich in Gruden 14.4.44, Schultz 20b w/Mi. 830.
Philatelic, VF.
- SPECIAL
117. A very nice lot of mint 3rd Reich issues:
Contains (Michel Nos.) 571-72 mint HH, 598-99 mint LH, 606-7 mint
NG, 632-33 mint NH, 643-45 mint NH, 689-90 mint NH, 764-67 mint NH,
815 mint LH, 831-42 mint NH, 860-61 mint LH, 873-85 mint HH and
Dienstpost 144-54 mint HH. Total Cat. DM 80. RES \$10.
- COVER LOTS:
118. Nice lot of 11 covers/cards, including Consular item from Bucharest
carried by dipl. pouch & then mailed from Berlin; P.O.W. mail from
Stalags XIIIA & XIID; 3 nice SS cards; D'Post Prag; couple Feldpost
w/French postage stamps; F-VF SB \$25.
119. Lot of 19 Fp covers/cards, including 3 Kriegsmarine; 2 SS items
(w/o handstamps); 1 Org. Todt; F-VF SB \$20.
120. Lot of 20 Fp covers/cards, including 3 Kriegsmarine; nice picture
card "Kriegsweihnachten im Osten 1943"; F-VF SB \$12.50
121. Lot of 11 covers/cards, including 2 Fp (one on Russian stationery);
1 parcel card; Hitler-Mussolini photo card; 1 Nurnberg Rally postal
stationery item; etc.; F-VF SB \$15.
122. Four Feldpost covers, including 3 Navals addr. to Fp #22260. F
123. Five Feldpost covers, various units & cancels. F

END OF SALE

Closing date: May 20, 1977

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Fred Stengel
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Union, NJ 07083

Remember: Minimum Bid = \$2.50 per lot.

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