



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP VOL. XVIII, NO. 4 (WHOLE NO. 73) - 1984  
Devoted to the Study  
of the Postal History  
of Germany 1933-1945

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#### EDITORIAL

Due to a prolonged and serious illness, Bob Houston has asked to be relieved of his duties with our group. As most of you know, Bob has served as both Editor and Secretary/Treasurer since 1976. He has done an outstanding job in both roles. None of us in the 'New Jersey Gau' were ever able to figure out how Bob managed to find the time and energy to handle all of that work. We are quite certain, however, that none of us will ever be able to fill his boots.

At Bob's request I have agreed to serve as Editor and will, with your help, attempt to maintain the high standards associated with the TRSG.

Fred Willshaw has been appointed Secretary Treasurer and will handle Bulletin distribution. His duties include membership applications and dues, maintenance of financial records, settling of expenses etc. Fred will also lend his computer wizardry to future data projects.

Gruff, lovable Fred Stengel will continue to manage the auction and make life miserable for all those late with lot payments.

Finally, I'm sure that Bob Houston would appreciate hearing from you although his present condition may not permit a reponse. Cards may be sent to Bob's home address, 11 Yorktown Dr., Clark, NJ 07066.

Jim Lewis

## 1985 RENEWALS

With this 4th issue of the Bulletin for 1984, dues for 1985 are now due and a renewal form is included herewith for those members not yet paid for 1985. To determine your status, please check the address label on this mailing: The number in the extreme upper right corner indicates year that you have already paid through. A "4" indicates 1984 and that renewal is necessary. A "5" or higher indicates no dues needed at this time.

ROBERT B. CAMERON.  
P.O. BOX 2673  
CHICAGO, IL 60690

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While we've "held the line" on dues over the past six years, impending increases in postal charges and publication costs require that dues be raised by \$1.00. Those members who previously renewed will continue to receive Bulletins at the old rate.

## Welcome to New Members:

- PAYEUR, Ronald R. -  
MOSKOVITZ, Alan -  
CONWAY, John P. - 1 Bank St., New York, NY 10014  
Covers of Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, Gen. Gouv.  
MCALEER, Robert J. - P.O. Box 537, Islip, NY 11751  
All Germany and related.  
VOREL, James A. - P.O. Box 12252, Florence Stat., Omaha, NE 68112  
Hitler portrait issues, historical figures on NSDAP issues.  
JORDAN, Tom - P.O. Box 68, Shawnee Mission, KS 66201  
General.  
LAWRENCE, Mike -  
MARTIN, Donald B. - 3265 S. Jamaica Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403  
Semi postals up thru 1945.  
KASPER, Noel H. - 1455 Salem Church Rd., Inver Grove Hts., MN 55075  
Waffen SS, Propaganda "forgeries".  
BERTALAN, John - 6135 Del Robles Ct., San Jose, CA 95119  
Occupations.  
MORRIS, Donald C. - 85 Clearview Dr., Florissant, MO 63033  
Bavaria, All Germany, Fancy cancels.  
SILVERTSON, Rob - SS#2, Elk Rd., Box 6, Prince George, B.C. Canada V2N 2K6  
General.  
REPICI, Dr. Dominic J. - 4143 Newport Dr., Chantilly, VA 22021  
General.  
RAMBO, Glenn D. - Rt. 1 Box 401-C, Boyce, LA 71409  
Propaganda postcards.  
STAHLBERG, Rudolf H. - 1441 Maycroft, Lansing, MI 48917  
General.  
WASIELEWSKI, Henry - 487 Mercer St., Jersey City, NJ 07306  
Camp mail and monies.  
CARLSON, David B. - 49 Buttles Rd., Granby, CT 06035  
All covers and postal stationery.

## Study Group Notes

BALPEX '84 - Hunt Valley, MD., Sept. 1-3, 1984.

An informal meeting of the Third Reich Study Group was held with approximately 20 members present. The meeting was chaired by Myron Fox who passed around copies of the new Michel Feldpost Catalog and a copy of the AGZ (AG Zensurpostbulletin). There was also a brief discussion on the so-called "second printing" of the Churchill forgery cards. This discussion was prompted by Bud Hennig's display of propaganda items.

TRSG members were active in the Balpex exhibits with Werner Bohne, Austin Dulin and Bud Hennig showing in the Court of Honor and Jim Duffy showing in the Honor Class. In the Open Competition, Henry Laessig won Best in Section, Balpex Gold and the Balpex Research Award for his "Sanjak of Novi Pazar". Myron Fox received Balpex/GPS Vermeil for "German Postal Censorship during WWII" while Bruce Fisher also took Vermeils for his exhibit "Nazi Postal Censorship of WWII". A Balpex Silver and GPS Silver were received by J.W. Painter for his "Central Kurier Service ZKD to the GDR".

### MEMBER ADLETS:

I need Luftfeldpost covers (clean & VF) from Panzer and SS Panzer Div's. Also registered covers from SS Panzer Divisions. G.Soldati, 486 Flock Rd. Mercerville, NJ 08619.

### CONTACT WANTED

Member would like to correspond with anyone that might have a "Festung Lorient" cover. Contact: Bruce Fisher, 1417 Kensington Pl., Crofton, MD 21114.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF RIEMER AVAILABLE: Karl Heinz Riemer's "Censored Mail of the Third Reich" (The Surveillance of Foreign Mail by German Authorities During the 2nd World War) has been translated into English. This translation of the first edition consists of 82 pages (8½ x 11") and includes all the illustrations and Riemer Point pricing. Copies are available with a plastic lay-flat spiral binding at \$15 postpaid, or as loose, un-punched pages at \$14 postpaid. Send orders to:

Post Impressions, Inc.

P.O. Box 980

Oak Park, IL 60303

THE POSTCARDS OF WOLFGANG WILLRICH: A new book listing all the VDA cards by Wolfgang Willrich and illustrating all identified cards has been written by British G&CPS member Mike Passmore (co-author of "The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies"). This book has 72 pages, illustrating nearly 200 cards, including 16 in full color, with both English & German text. It is a limited edition of 500 copies printed on art paper. This book is available postfree for \$8.00 (or \$10 check) plus \$2.00 if airmail is required. Send order to M.H. Passmore, 19 Rushden Drive, Reading, RG2 8 LJ, England.

UEBERROLLER-POST 1945-1949 VOM DRITTEN REICH IN DAS NACHKRIEGS DEUTSCHLAND (Confiscated Third Reich Mail in Postwar Germany): This soft cover 160 pg. book deals with mail seized by American, British and Russian authorities which bore Hitler stamps, Nazi markings etc. A listing of town post offices includes a map and dates of Allied occupation. Written by Alfred Meschenmoer and available postpaid from Theo. Van Dam, Box 26, Brewster N.Y. 10509.

## Channel Islands Fieldpost

(An Update \*)

by R.J. Houston

This occupation was rather unusual in that this island group just off the coast of France and consisting of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Brechou and Jethou, was the only British home territory ever occupied by the Wehrmacht.

The collapse of France had left the inhabitants in a state of shock. In June 1940, the British Admiralty advised that the islands were untenable and had the military authorities rush to demilitarize them. The evacuation of children and men of military age was begun and in addition, the entire population of Alderney was removed to England due to its location just eight miles from the French coast as well as being loaded with French refugees. The entire evacuation was completed by Friday June 21, 1940. Most of the islanders had already decided to sit out the occupation although 17,000 had left Guernsey and another 10,000 had left Jersey. This exodus amounted to 50% of Guernsey's population and 20% of Jersey. On Sark, a stalwart English dame, Mrs. Hathaway, persuaded the inhabitants to remain and all but thirteen did. Because these islands were the only British territory to be seized by the Germans in WWII, they were given special attention by Hitler, primarily for their propaganda value.

### Fieldpost Operations

These can be divided into three basic periods:

1. The initial occupation (June 1940 - March 1941) was by elements of the 216th Infantry Division, which was part of the Army in occupation of France. Stationed in the islands were:

Btln. I of Inf. Rgt. 396

Btln. I of Inf. Rgt. 398

One platoon of Inf. Rgt. 348

Luftwaffe Fighter Squadron 53 with a Recon. Group

The Division's Feldpostamt (Fpa 216) remained on the French mainland and was located at Montmartin-sur-Mer, north of Granville. This office was assigned Fp# 24677 and Kenn # 205. Mail from the elements on the islands was collected and transported to the mainland for processing by FpA 216.

A "Bodenständiges" (stationary) military P.O. was established on Jersey shortly after the occupation and appears in a micro-filmed German Army record entitled "Verzeichnis der Fp Dienststellen des bodenständigen Feldpostnetzes im besetzten Frankreich- Stand vom 15.3.41". This was issued in Paris on March 18, 1941 by the "Armeefeldpostmeister beim Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich" (Army field postmaster under jurisdiction of the Supreme Military Commander in France) and is a directory of postoffices comprising the stationary Feldpost network in occupied France as of March 15, 1941. Marked "Geheime" (secret), this list shows the Jersey office as follows:

\*See TRSG Bulletins 17 and 26.

## Channel Islands (Cont'd)

FpA 372zw (a branch office of FpA 372 which was located at Cherbourg).

Kenn #405 (another branch of FpA 372 at St. Lo also used Kenn #405).

FpS Lach (the postmaster's name).

Beresford Street 12-14 (address).

St. Helier, Jersey

Lison (Admin. area).

FK 515 (Feldkommandantur 515 - District Command Office).

(There was no stationary military P.O. listed for Guernsey at this time).

2. On April 19, 1941, the full 319th Infantry Division moved in and relieved the elements of the 216th, which was then moved to the east and became actively engaged in Russia when that campaign got under way. Registered covers with Kenn #205 dated after April, 1941 are therefore not from the Channel Islands even if the Fp number is correct for one of the elements in the occupation. FpA 319 of the 319th Infantry Division was established on Guernsey and assigned Kenn #937 and the Kenn number of the stationary office on Jersey was changed to 712. In addition to the 319th Division, many other Army, Air Force and Naval units were brought in to complete the occupation force as well as numerous civilian workers from the continent. These were all served by the aforementioned offices on Jersey and Guernsey.

**Translation of a Communication addressed to the  
Governor of the Isle of Jersey.**

**1st July, 1940.**

**To the Chief of the Military and Civil  
Authorities**

**Jersey (St. Helier).**

1. I intend to neutralize military establishments in Jersey by occupation.
2. As evidence that the Island will surrender the military and other establishments without resistance and without destroying them, a large White Cross is to be shown as follows, from 7 a.m. July 2nd, 1940.
  - a. In the centre of the Airport on the East of the Island
  - b. On the highest point of the fortifications of the port
  - c. On the square to the North of the Lower Basin of the Harbour

However all fortifications, buildings, establishments and houses are to be left as they are.
3. If these signs of peaceful surrender are not observed by 7 a.m. July 2nd, heavy bombardment will take place.
  - a. Against all military objects.
  - b. Against all establishments and objects useful to defence.
4. The signs of surrender must remain up to the time of the occupation of the Island by German troops.
5. Representatives of the Authorities must stay at the Airport until the occupation.
6. All Radio traffic and other communications with Authorities outside the Island will be considered hostile actions and will be followed by bombardment.
7. Every hostile action against my representatives will be followed by bombardment.
8. In case of peaceful surrender, the lives, property, and liberty of peaceful inhabitants are solemnly guaranteed.

**The Commander of the German Air Forces in Normandie,**

**General**

The States have ordered this Communication to be printed and posted forthwith and charge the inhabitants to keep calm, to comply with the requirements of the Communication and to offer no resistance whatsoever to the occupation of the Island.

Fig. 1

## Channel Islands (Cont'd)

GUERNSEY: Occupied by Grenadier Rgt. 583, Battalions I & III of Gren. Rgt. 584 and various support units. These were served by Fieldpostoffice 319 which used Kenn #937:

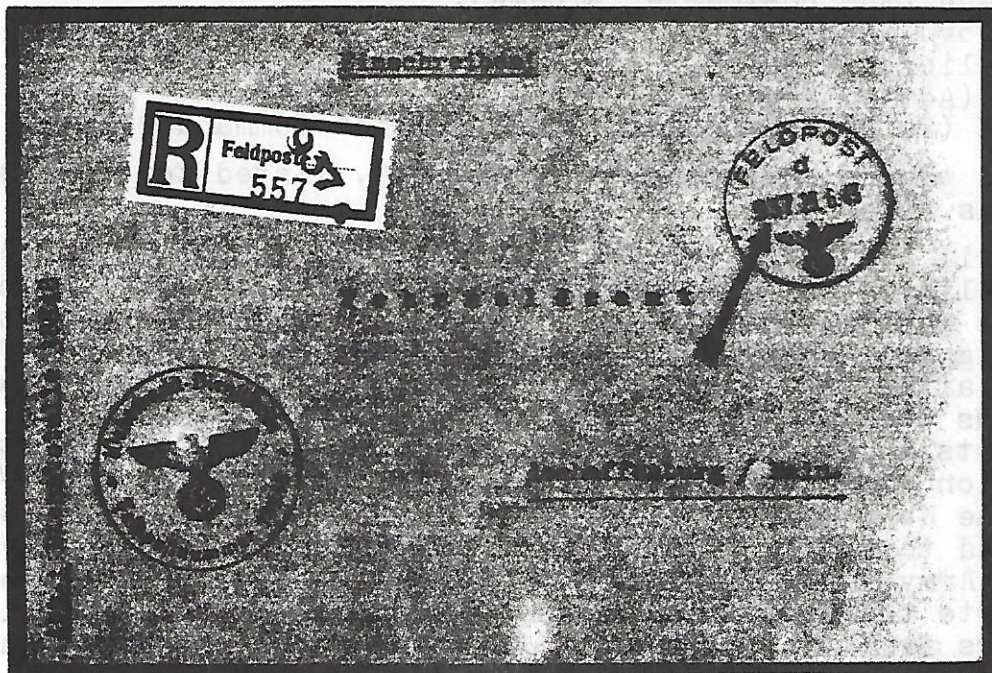


Fig.2 - June 1943 registered cover via FpA 319 (K#937), from Fp# 38848 (Kdr. d. Inf. Div. Nachsch. Tr. 319)

ALDERNEY: This island was occupied by Battalion II of Grenadier Rgt. 584 along with 3 army artillery batteries and 2 naval batteries. Mail was sent via FpA 319 on Guernsey:

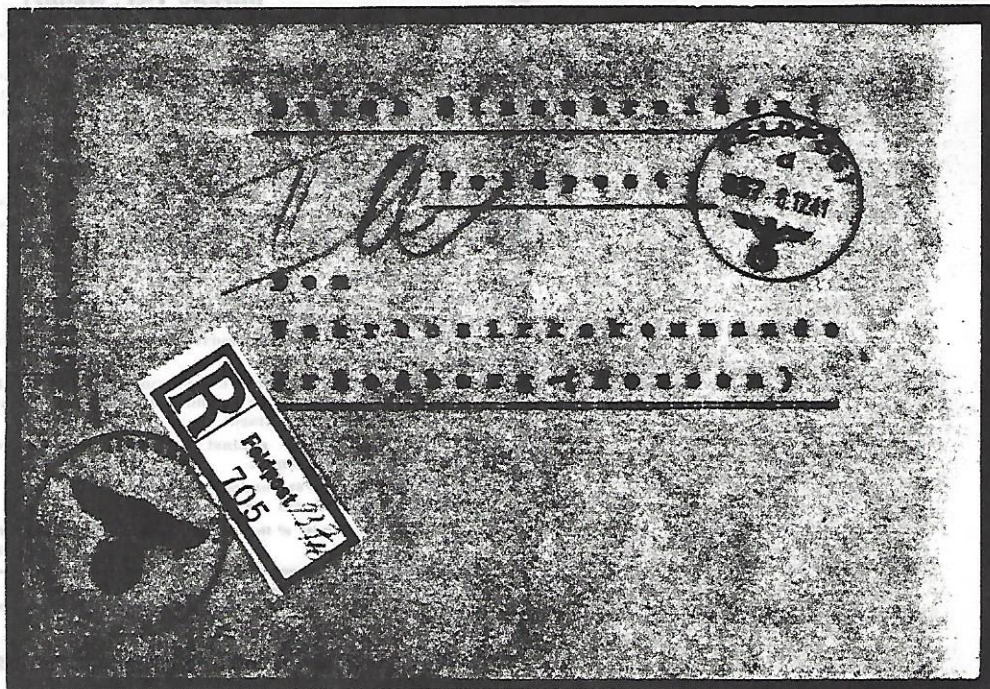


Fig.3 - December, 1941 registered cover via FpA 319 (K#937), from Fp# 31287A (Stab, Btl. II, Gren. Rgt. 584).

Channel Islands (Cont'd)

JERSEY: Grenadier Rgt. 582 of the 319th Division was stationed on this island with a Panzer company and several artillery units. These were served by FpA 372zw located in St. Helier, which used K#712:

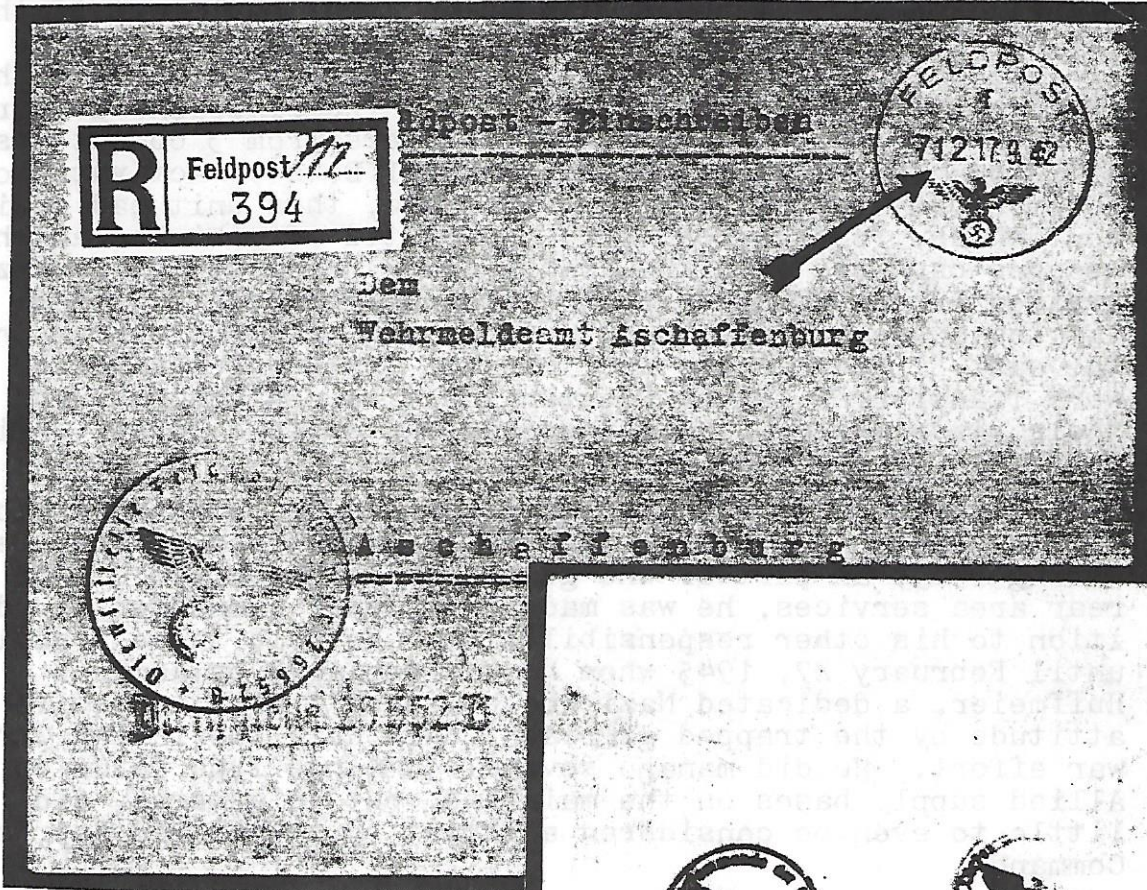


Fig.4 - Sept. 1942 cover from Fp# 26652B (Btl.III Inf. Rgt. 582) via K#712

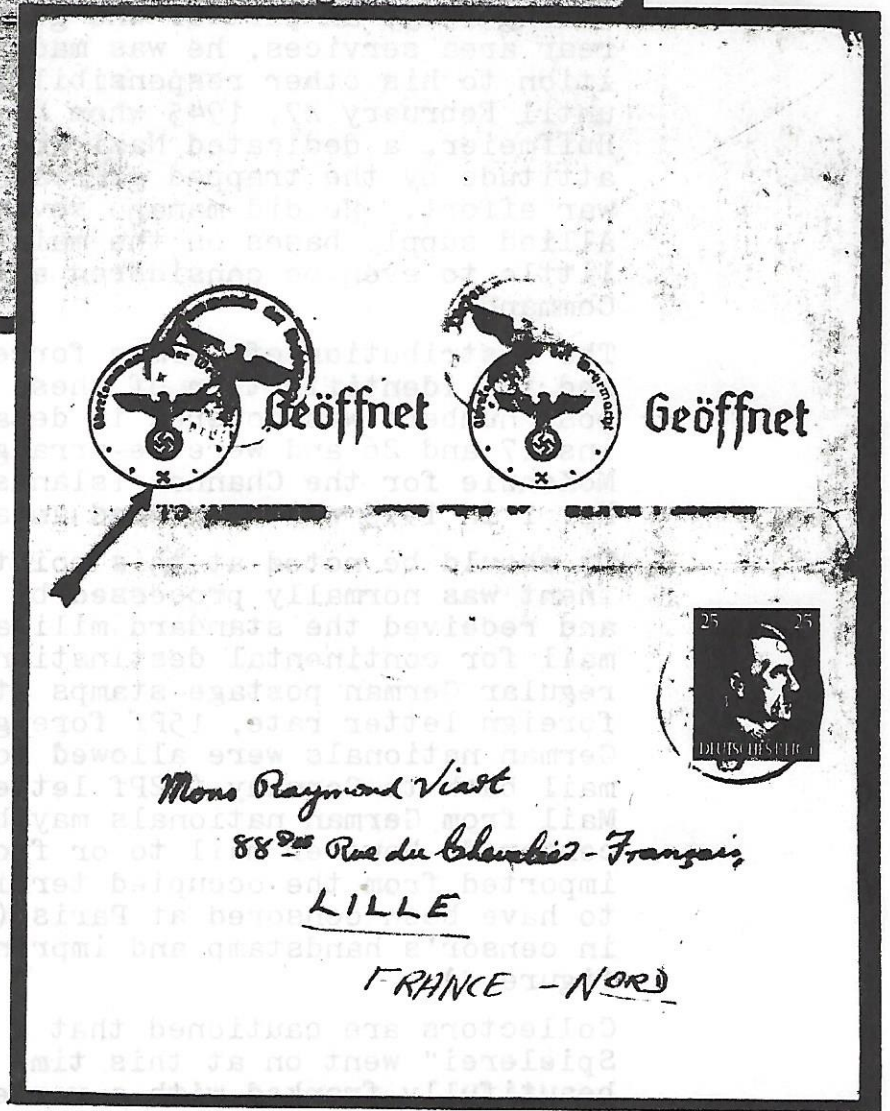


Fig.5 - Civilian mail to the continent, sent via Feldpost at 25Pf foreign letter rate by a Channel Islander.

## Channel Islands (Cont'd)

The official history of the war published by the U.S. Army commented in the volume on the war in France "Cross Channel Attack", that the garrison occupying the Channel Islands comprised some of the best troops and best equipment of the German Army. This is a good example of some of the myths created during any war. The 319th Division had neither the best troops nor the best equipment. The Division was formed from older personnel and drew it's cadre from 3 combat-tested divisions (The 89th, 169th and 299th I.D.'s). Activated on November 15, 1940 at Gera in Thuringia, this unit had equipment which, for the most part, consisted of vehicles and heavy weapons captured from the French Army. Because of its size, greater number of older personnel, non-standard equipment and limited mobility, this unit was not suitable for combat in the east. Later in the war, many of its younger soldiers were transferred to the Russian front as replacements and their place taken by convalescents and other soldiers unfit for front line combat service.

The commander of the island garrison was Graf von Schmettow. This made him, in effect, the civilian governor of the area. During 1943, as part of the general reorganization of the rear area services, he was made divisional commander in addition to his other responsibilities. He held these positions until February 27, 1945 when he was replaced by Admiral Huffmeier, a dedicated Nazi who believed a more aggressive attitude by the trapped garrison could help the fading German war effort. He did manage several commando type raids on Allied supply bases on the mainland, but in general, did little to even be considered a threat by the Allied Supreme Command.

The distribution of German forces between the actual islands and the identification of these forces along with their Feldpost numbers was covered in detail by Myron Fox in TRSG Bulletins 17 and 26 and were re-arranged in numerical order by Don McKenzie for the Channel Islands Specialists Society's Vol. I, No. 1 in 1975 which amended an article by this writer.

It should be noted at this point, that all mail to the continent was normally processed by one of the two military P.O.'s and received the standard military cancellation. Civilian mail for continental destinations had to be franked with regular German postage stamps at regular German rates (25Pf foreign letter rate, 15Pf foreign postcard rate), except that German nationals were allowed to use domestic German rates on mail back to Germany (12Pf letter rate, 6Pf postcard rate). Mail from German nationals may be found both censored and uncensored, however mail to or from British nationals or workers imported from the occupied territories will normally be found to have been censored at Paris (identified by code letter "x" in censor's handstamp and imprinted on sealing tape (see figure 5).

Collectors are cautioned that a great deal of "Philatelische Spielerei" went on at this time and numerous covers exist, beautifully franked with a variety of German semi-postals in combination with the local occupation issues "to show the



## Channel Islands (Cont'd)

Channel Island origin" (since the normal Feldpost markings did not). These were prepared and posted (favor cancelled would be more accurate) by an ambitious German stamp dealer. British philatelists were not above a little "Spielerei" themselves and examples of obviously "prepared" covers have been encountered, including examples of registered items with the K#712 cancel, sent by British nationals - which was contrary to German regulations and obviously required some degree of collusion with a German postal clerk! Another enterprising soul manufactured a rubber handstamp with "KanalinseIn" in a box frame and applied it to actual Feldpost covers (after the war) without regard to the actual identity and location of the unit which had originated the cover! Just imagine a cover from a unit known to be in Russia at the time and bearing a blue Luftfeldpost permit stamp (never used by units in France or the Channel Islands) along with this "KanalinseIn" handstamp! Such an item recently appeared in a well known mail auction with a photo and a rather fancy starting bid!

3. The Allied invasion of France in June, 1944, resulted in the isolation of the Channel Islands garrison and shortly thereafter mail from the islands to the continent almost ceased. The main form of communication with the homeland by German forces on the islands during this period was the wireless. Military radio stations in isolated areas exchanged messages for German personnel with the naval radio station at Wilhelmshaven and a special form card was used to forward the brief message to the recipient. These "Funknachrichtenkarte" are very desirable collector's items and exist in several forms, since they were used in connection with several other "Festungen" (isolated, fortified locations). One version (see Fig.7) has a dual location preprinted on the card "Festung Dunkirchen - KanalinseIn". This was used for either location by merely crossing out the inapplicable location. Such messages were limited to one per month per man, could be addressed only to next of kin (parent or wife) and could contain only a very brief statement such as "Es geht mir gut" (All is well with me), etc.

Even though outgoing mail had practically ceased, mail continued to be posted by civilians in Germany to armed forces personnel who happened to be on the islands. While undeliverable, this mail was nevertheless bundled and routed as far as possible, since there always remained the possibility that the military situation might reverse and that mail delivery might be resumed. The Fp # of FpA 319 had been changed from 00357 to 47875 on March 21, 1942 (Kenn #937 retained) and a branch FpA (319zw) is listed in the Sept. 1943 issue of the "Schlusselliste" as having K# 742 assigned from late 1943 to late 1944. FpA 372zw was assigned a St. Helier "Sammelfeldpost" number (20096D) and utilized K#712 until that office was deleted from the FpU on Dec. 19, 1944. The FpU indicates that FpA 319 was also eliminated on Dec. 21, 1944 with the postal unit becoming FpA 275 of the 275th Inf. Division. At this point, two "zweigamter" were established as indicated in Teil I of the FpU (March 1945 printing):

FpA 319zw (Kenn #985) for Jersey  
 FpA 319zw (Kenn #789) for Guernsey/Alderney

## Channel Islands (Cont'd)

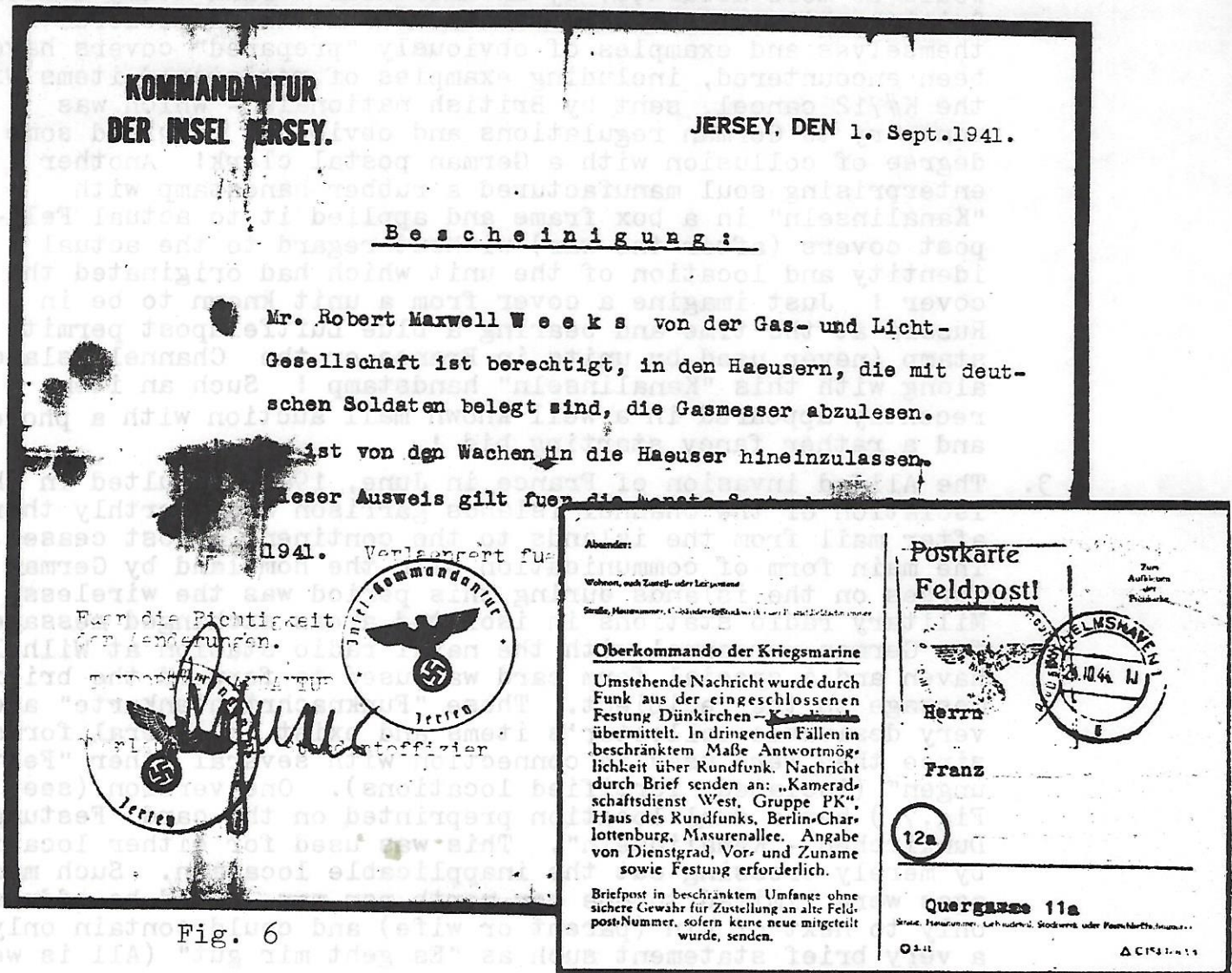


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 6: Seal of the Jersey Military Commandant on a permit for a local islander to enter soldier's quarters for the purpose of reading gas meters.

Fig. 7: "Funknachrichten Karte" - This version had the words "Dünkirchen" and "Kanalinseeln" printed in text and the inapplicable location was to be crossed out.

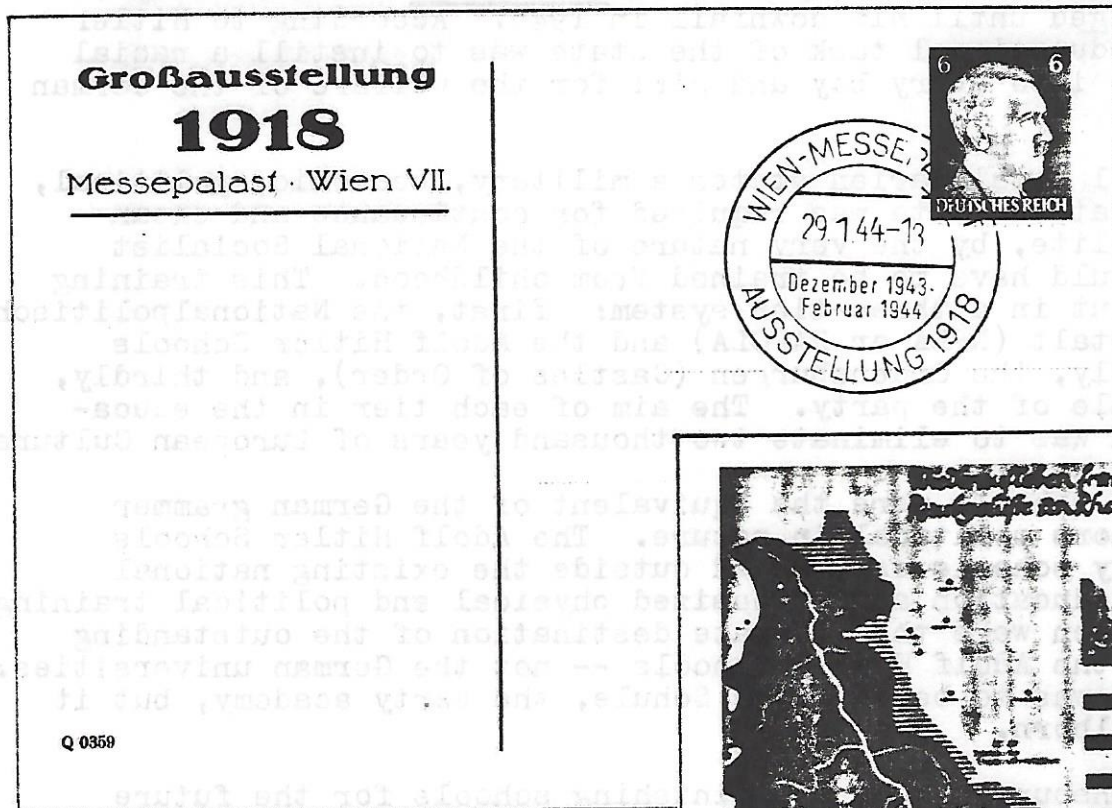
## References:

1. Microfilm Series T-501, Roll 129 - National Archives.
2. Microfilm Series T-78, Roll 132 - " "
3. Microfilm rolls SC3671 - 3681 (FpU) Bundesarchiv, W. Germany.
4. Schlusselliste für Feldpost Dienststellen den 1. Sept. 1943
5. "Die deutsche Feldpost, Organisation und Lokalisation 1939-1945 - Norbert Kannapin.
6. Research notes of J.W. Painter, TRSG.

## "AUSSTELLUNG 1918" POST CARDS

A new Study Group Project

Over the past several years we've received a number of requests for a study group effort to identify the cards produced in connection with the "Austellung 1918" exhibition held in Vienna from December 1943 to February 1944. Member Ron Patterson estimates that there are twenty different cards in this series, one of which is shown below.

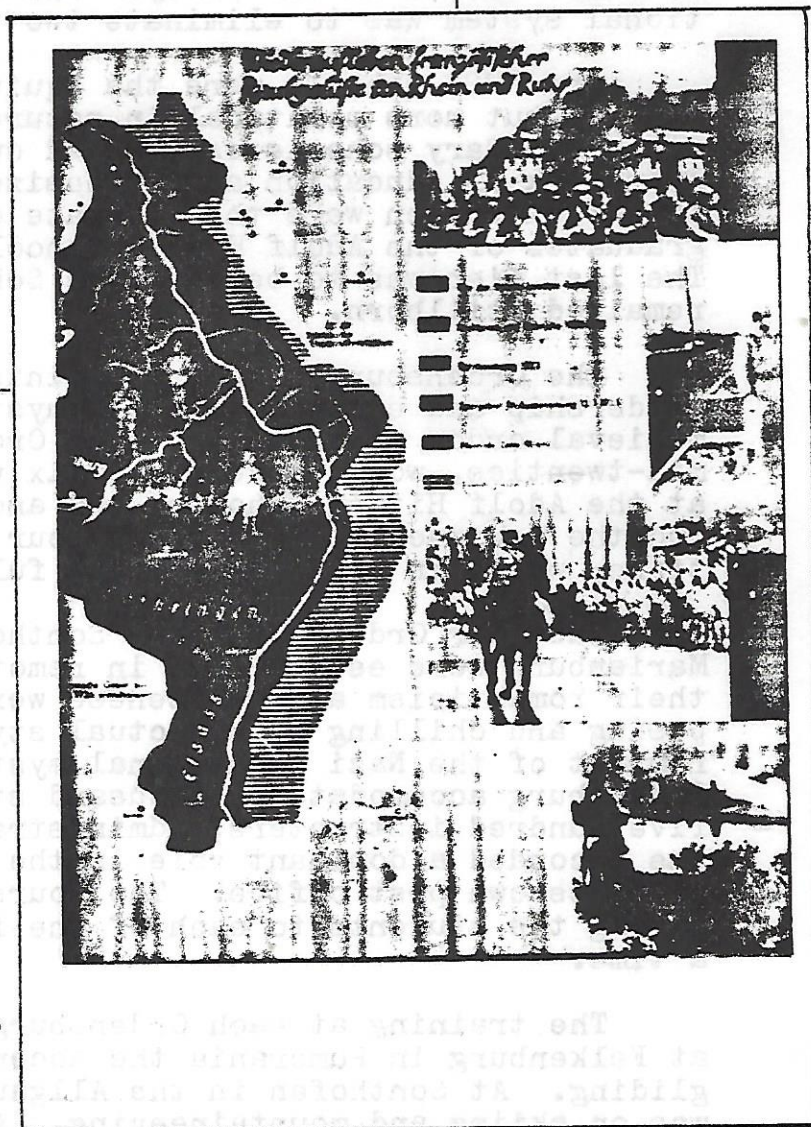


Q 0359

The address side of these cards has "Q 0359" in the lower left corner. Interestingly, this is the same code which appears on "Soviet Paradise" cards for the Vienna exhibition. The front has a sepia photo of one of the exhibits, this one pertaining to the French occupation of the Rhein and Ruhr. The quality of the illustration leaves much to be desired coupled with the fact that large exhibits are reduced photographically to the point where much of the text is so small as to be unreadable.

It is curious that the Nazis returned to one of their pet themes, the "Shame of Versailles", at this late date.

Please send photocopies of any other cards from this series to Jim Lewis so we may compile a list for future Bulletins. Also, does anyone have background information on this exhibition? As always, we appreciate your help in launching this new study.



## CASTLES OF ORDER

By John S. Miskevich

Adolf Hitler's ideas on the subject of the education of Germany's youth was summarized in his Mein Kampf and basically remained unchanged until his downfall in 1945. According to Hitler the primary educational task of the state was to instill a racial consciousness into every boy and girl for the welfare of the German race.

As in all totalitarian states a military, economic, political, and administrative elite was required for continuance and expansion. This elite, by the very nature of the National Socialist world view would have to be trained from childhood. This training was carried out in a three-tier system: first, the Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt (NPEA or NAPOLA) and the Adolf Hitler Schools (AHS), secondly, the Ordensburgen (Castles of Order), and thirdly, the Hohe Schule of the party. The aim of each tier in the educational system was to eliminate two thousand years of European Culture.

The NPEA schools were the equivalent of the German grammar schools but more political in nature. The Adolf Hitler Schools were secondary schools established outside the existing national framework of education and emphasized physical and political training. The Ordensburgen were the ultimate destination of the outstanding graduates of the Adolf Hitler Schools -- not the German universities. The last tier was to be the Hohe Schule, the party academy, but it remained stillborn.

The Ordensburgen were the finishing schools for the future leadership and endowed with the mystique and the trappings of a medieval order of chivalry. The Ordensburg entrants were in their mid-twenties, would have spent six years (from age twelve to eighteen) at the Adolf Hitler Schools, two and a half years in the Labor Service and the Wehrmacht, and another four acquiring professional qualifications, which in most cases meant full-time Party officials.

The four Ordensburgen -- Sonthofen, Vogelsang, Krossinsee, and Marienburg were established in remote and romantic settings. Both their romanticism and remoteness were further accentuated by their imposing and chilling architectural style which is the most visible remnant of the Nazi educational system to this day. (figure 1) Each Ordensburg accommodated a thousand students (called "Junkers") and five hundred instructors, administrative staff and grooms (as riding was accorded a dominant role in the curriculum). Each was equipped with its own post office. The course of study was peripatetic, taking the students to each of the four Ordensburgen for a year at a time.

The training at each Ordensburg was specialized. At Krossinsee at Falkenburg in Pomerania the accent was on athletics, sailing and gliding. At Sonthofen in the Allgauer Alps in Bavaria the emphasis was on skiing and mountaineering. At Vogelsang in the Eifel the

stress was placed on physical training -- it boasted the world's largest gymnasium. In what was to be the concluding year at Marienberg in East Prussia, near the Polish frontier, the "Junkers" were to undergo final physical and spiritual maturation within the walls of a castle which had been the stronghold of the Teutonic Knights five centuries before.

Intellectual standards at the Ordensburgen were far less rigorous than the physical. Only one student in a hundred was a university graduate. Although Dr. Robert Ley and the Labor Service built the schools and controlled them, they never really seemed to formulate any specific ultimate function for them. From the time classes commenced in Vogelsang in May 1936, at no time did the Ordensburgen produce graduates who had run the entire course of three (later four) stipulated years. The outbreak of war brought an end to the schools.

During the war courses of three to four months duration were carried on for disabled party members for whom a position in the party administration had to be found. Special courses were also run for administrators of the eastern territories. At the N.S. Ordensburg Falkenburg am Krossinsee a training facility for new officials for the Reichskommissioner Ostland was established in late 1941. Apparently, the officials who were periodically transferred from Riga in Ostland to do the teaching brought with them Ostland stamps which were permitted on letters sent back to their residences in Ostland when mailed from the Ordensburg post office.

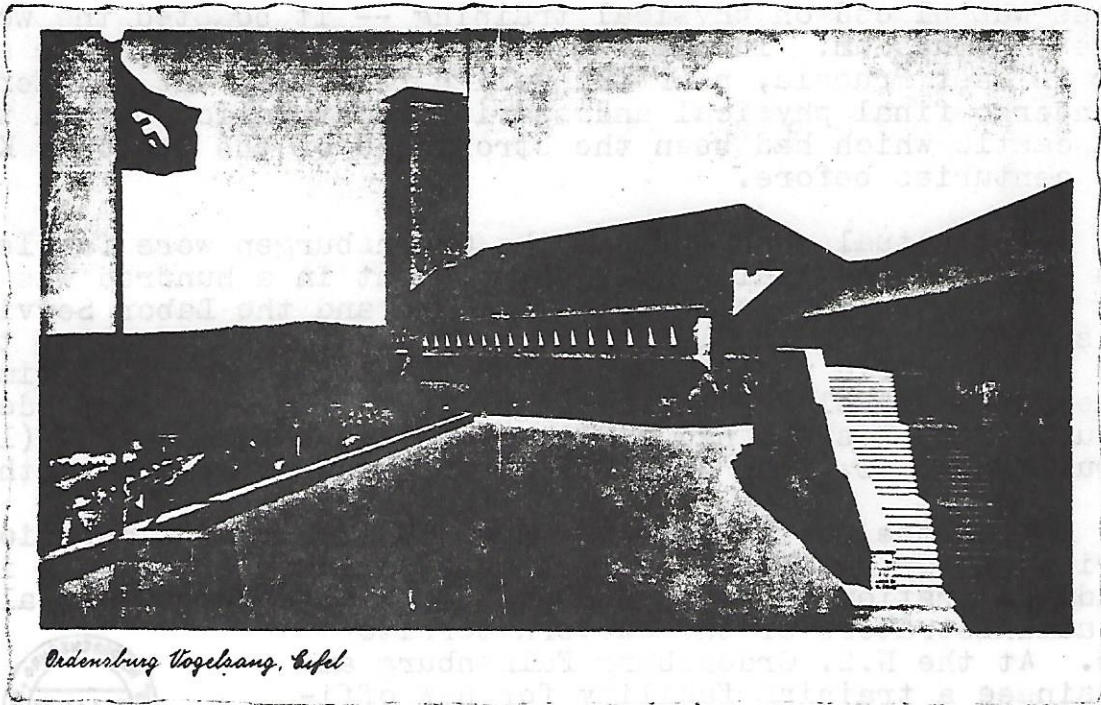


During the war Ley's grandiose buildings were also used for pupils of Adolf Hitler Schools which had been founded but never built. Finally, the buildings were used by Napolita grammar school children which had been evacuated from border districts threatened by war action. It must be noted that unlike the above mentioned the Ordensburgen were never to fall into the domain of Heinrich Himmler and the SS. Himmler, always suspicious of Ley's inconsistent efforts, decided to go his own way and founded the SS-Junkerschulen at Bad Tolz and at Braunschweig.

Ordensburg "graduates" were intended to provide the Third Reich's upper echelons and their wartime deployment belied the elitist expectations they entertained. Although many served in the army and were casualties, others, fixed upon a political career, became the corrupt, contemptible administrators of the occupied territories.

#### References:

- Koch, H.W., The Hitler Youth, Origins and Development 1922-1945, Stein & Day, New York (1976) pp. 162-3, 179, 199-203.
- Schultz, Dr. Herman, Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945, Heft Nr. 28, 5. Lieferung, Stempelkatalog der Deutschen Dienstpost Ostland, Neue Schriftenreihe der Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau", Dusseldorf (1955) p. 253.
- Shirer, William L., The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Simon & Shuster, New York (1960) pp. 254-56.



Ordensburg Vogelsang, Eifel

Figure 1. N.S. Ordensburg Vogelsang in Eifel. The imposing and chilling architectural style is the most visible remnant of the Hitler Youth to this day.

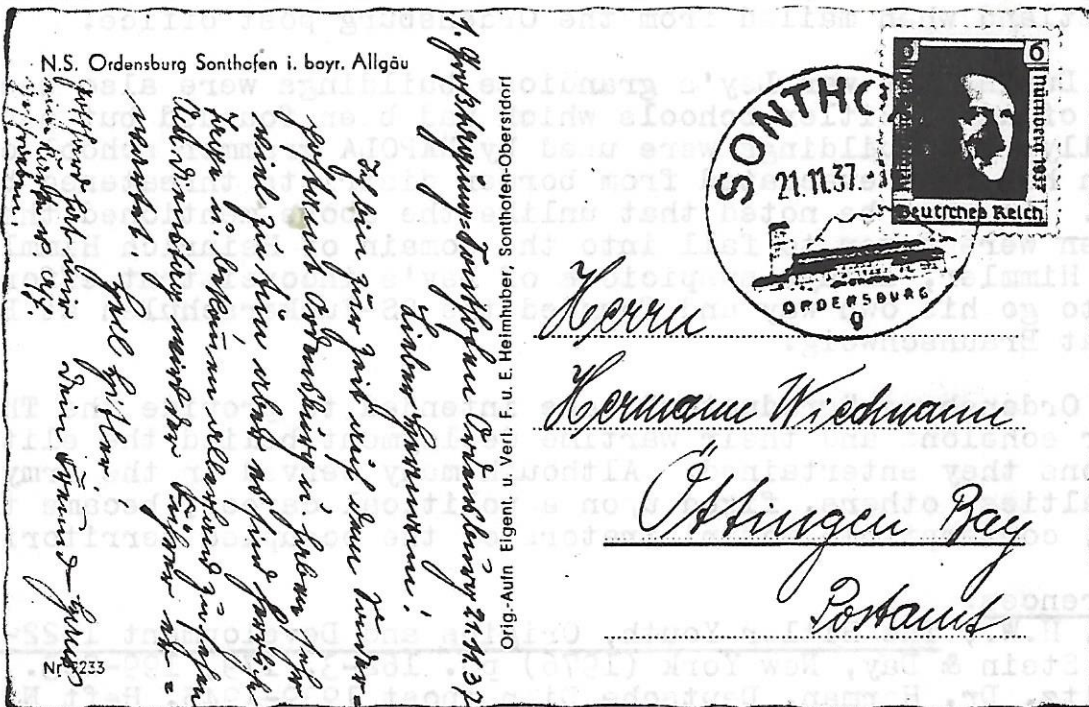


Figure 2. A special postmark used at N.S. Ordensburg Sonthofen on a photo-card dated November 21, 1937. Photo-cards, covers, special cancellations, and presentation cards from Vogelsang and Sonthofen are more common than those from Krossensee. Postal history from Marienberg is less often seen due to its shorter time of operation as an Ordensburg.



Figure 3. Registered letter from N.S. Ordensburg Sonthofen in the Allgauer Alps in Bavaria dated March 10, 1945. Note the special registry label with the Ordensburg post office designation.

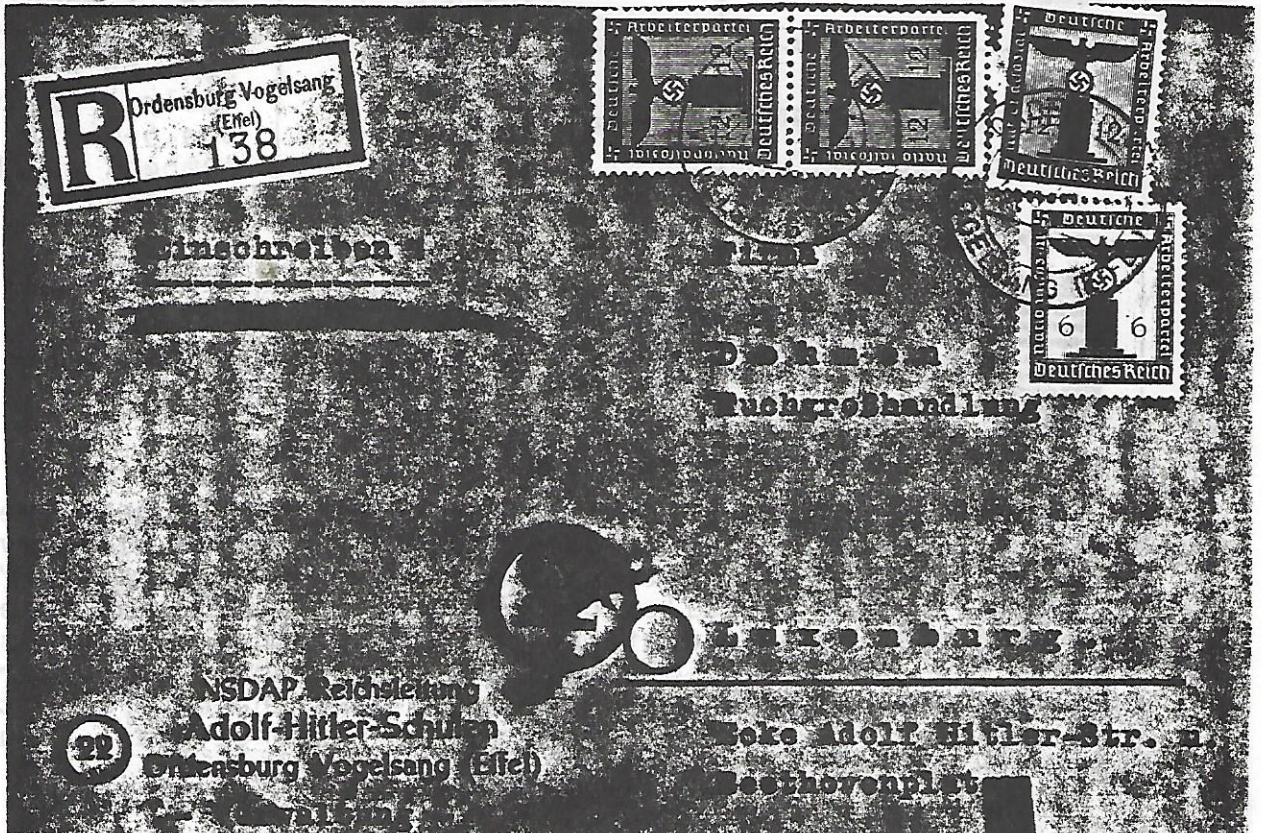


Figure 4. During the war buildings at N.S. Ordensburg Vogelssang were used by pupils of Adolf Hitler Schools. Above a registered letter with Party Stamps dated May 27, 1944.

OFFICIAL FIELD POST STATIONERY  
by Jim Lewis

The purpose of this article is to provide information on a type of postal card often overlooked by collectors of Third Reich postal stationery. I refer to official Feldpost cards used for private correspondence from military personnel. While there are also a great many privately printed Feldpost cards, often with patriotic or propaganda illustrations, the scope of this article includes only those cards produced by the National Printing Works ("Reichsdruckerei") in Berlin and Vienna. Such cards can be identified by their alpha/numeric part number and printing date.

These cards are listed below according to their intended usage:

I.) Manuever Cards - issued for use during the Armed Forces Manuevers held in Mecklenburg from 18-26 September, 1937. This was the first try out of the new mobile field post offices which accompanied units taking part in the manuevers. These cards are found in two printings, the printing number adjacent to the "Reichsdruckerei" seal (an eagle within a circle) in the lower right corner. (See note below).



	<b>Postkarte</b> Wehrmachtmanöver 1937	
<b>Abfender:</b> <i>[Signature]</i> (Name)	<i>[Signature]</i>	
(Dienstgrad [Soldat, Gefreiter, Leutnant usw.]) 1452 (Feldpostnummer)	<i>[Signature]</i> (Leerstelle)	
<b>Zur Beachtung!</b> Diese Karte ist nur zur Einlieferung bei einem Feldpostamt bestimmt; sie wird beim ohne Auftrag vom Postgehilfen beibehalten. Wird die Karte durch die Briefkasten oder bei den Ortspostanstalten eingeliefert, so werden die gewöhnlichen Postgebühren nachgehoben. Die Karte darf nur nach Ostern in Deutschland verschickt werden.	(Straße, Sam- u. r., Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk, Postfachnummer) 3 ● 4162 37 II.D	

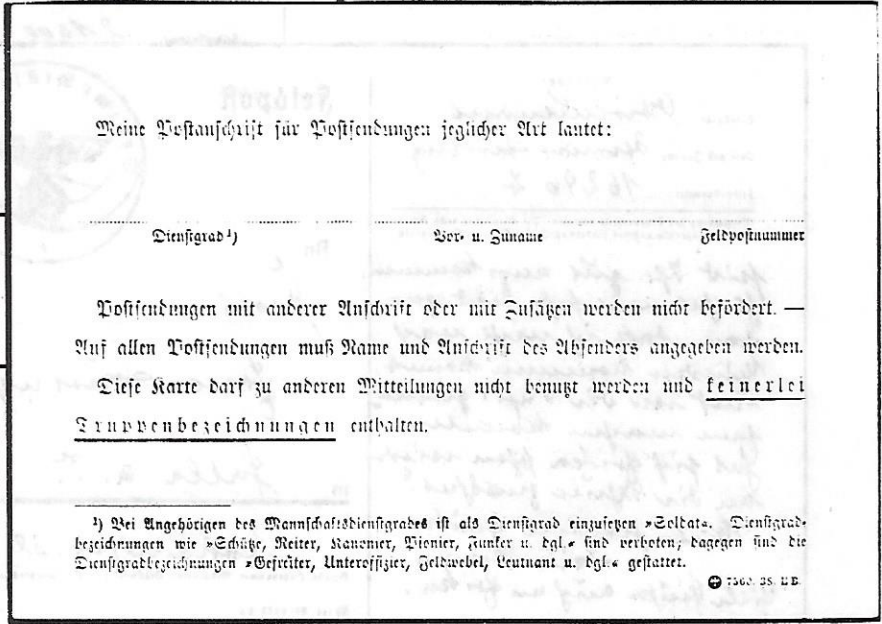
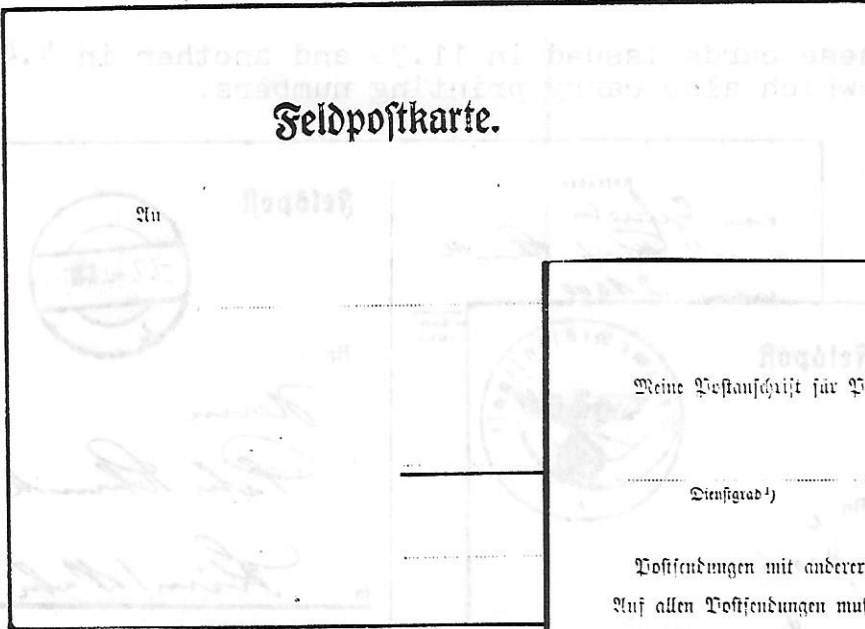
Fig. 1 Manuever card w/ printing # 4162.37.IID sent by a Sgt. using an early 4-digit version of the 5-digit "feldpost number" which would be employed during W.W. II.

II.) Notification cards - the German Armed Forces used a security-type numbering system in lieu of open identification on military mail. Upon assignment to a field unit, military personnel were given "Benachrichtigungskarten" to be filled out and sent to family and friends. These cards advised correspondents of the proper address to be used on mail sent to the serviceman. This address consisted of Rank, First & Last name plus the Feldpost number. In addition, these cards notified them that military rank must be expressed in terms of grade (Leutnant, Feldwebel etc.) but not function (Pionier, Kanonier etc.).

Note: For a detailed treatment of the postal history of these war games, I strongly recommend "The 1937 Manuevers" by R.J. Houston which appears in Vol. XIII, No. 4 of the Third Reich Study Group Bulletin.



Fig. 2 Notification card with printing # 7560.38.IIB shown front & back.



III.) General Feldpost Cards - two cards per week were available free of charge to military personnel. For a short time in 1939, a civilian version of these cards was available at postal counters for the price of 1 Rpf. for 2 cards. General Feldpost cards are found with all straight edges or with the upper & lower edges rouletted. The first issue bears the "Reichsdruckerei" seal and date "9.39" but no printing number. There are two versions of this card which differ only in the text at the upper left corner, the earlier version reads "Name" but was revised to read "Vor-und Zuname" on the later version.

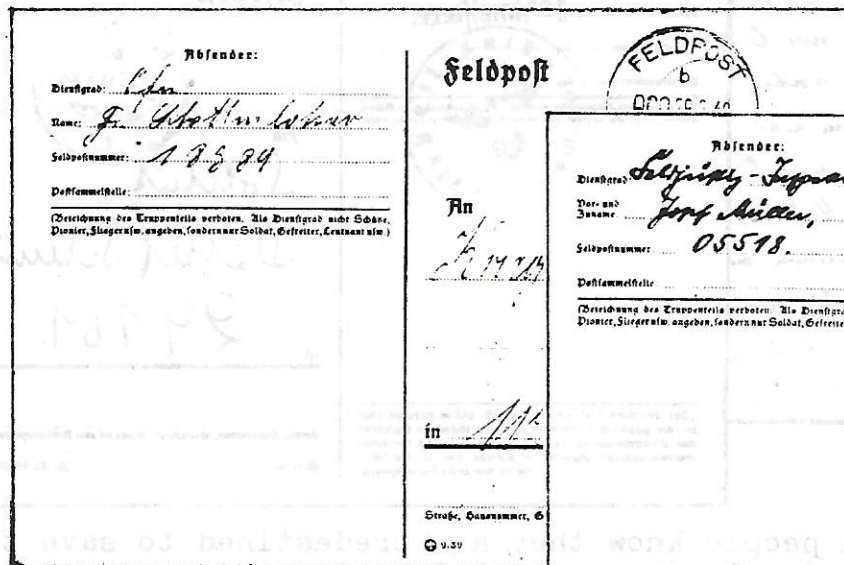
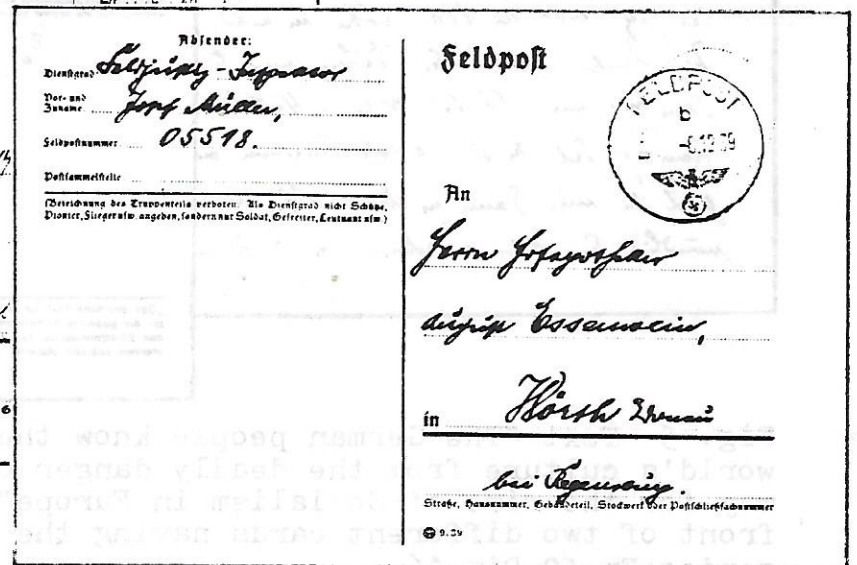
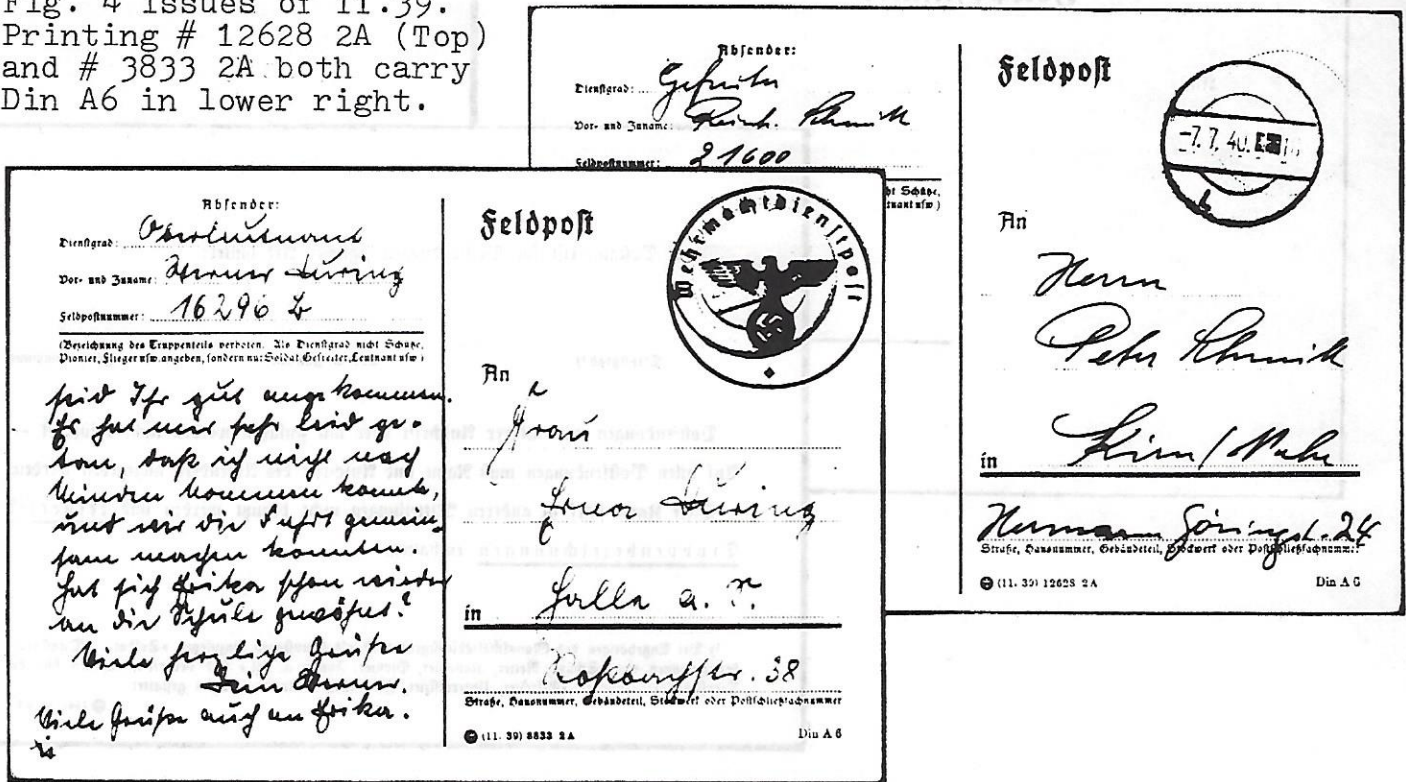


Fig. 3 Both versions of first issue card dated 9.39.



There were two more of these cards issued in 11.39 and another in 4.40 with the same format but which also carry printing numbers.

Fig. 4 Issues of 11.39. Printing # 12628 2A (Top) and # 3833 2A both carry Din A6 in lower right.



IV. Feldpost Cards with Propaganda Messages - beginning with the issue of 4.41, all subsequent issues of general Feldpost cards carried on the front or reverse a excerpt from one of Hitler's war time speeches.

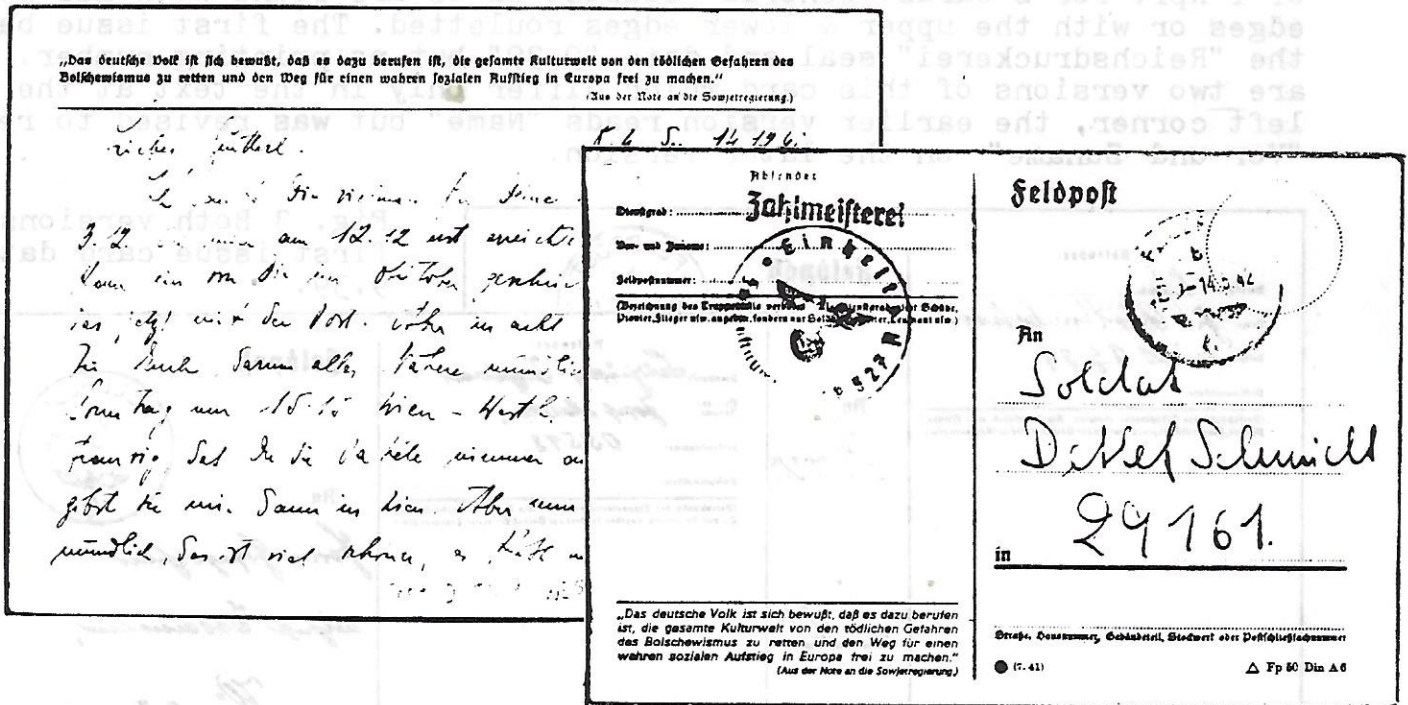


Fig. 5 Text "The German people know they are predestined to save the world's culture from the deadly danger of Bolshevism and prepare the way for the rise of Socialism in Europe" appears on the reverse and front of two different cards having the same printing date (7.41) and series Fp 50 Din A6.

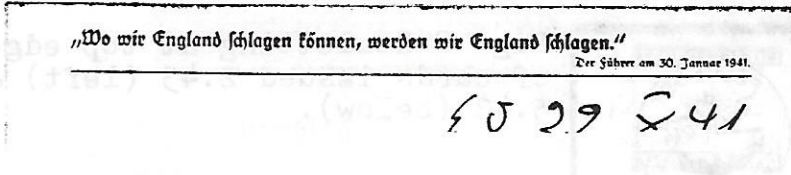


Fig. 6 Additional cards with text on reverse side issued 4.41 (top) and 6.42 (bottom).

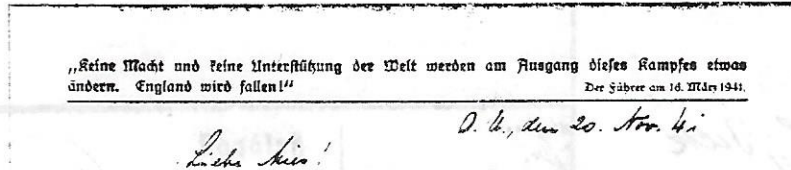
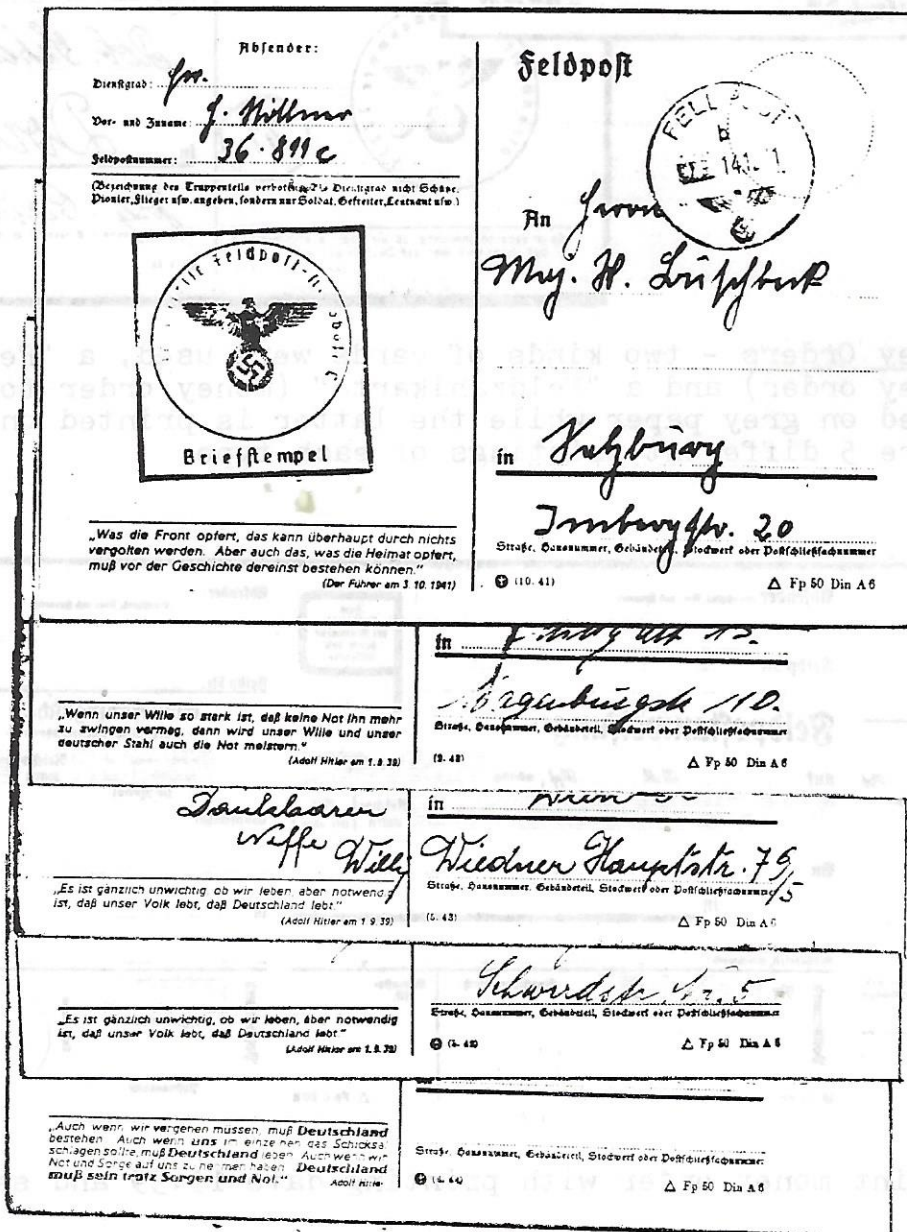


Fig. 7 Additional cards with text on front with dates of issue listed from top to bottom: 10.41; 2.43; 5.43 (two versions, one lacks the "Reichsdrukerei" seal) and 4.44.



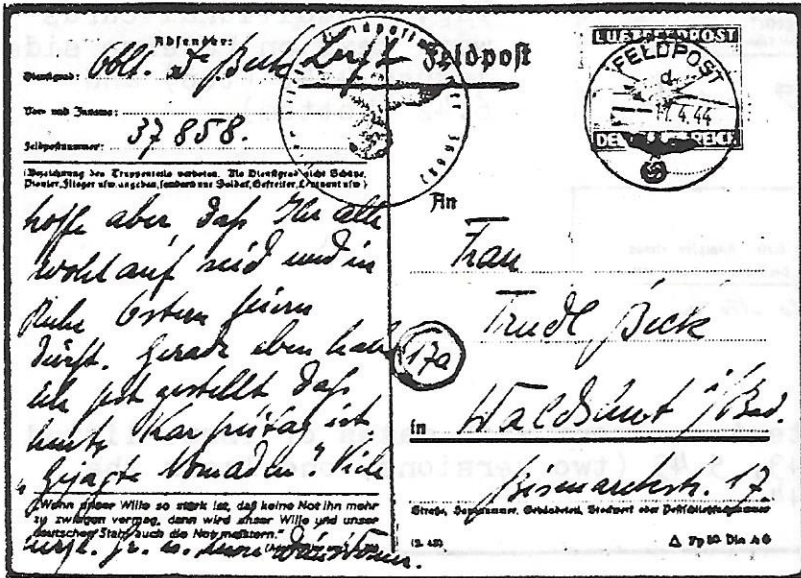
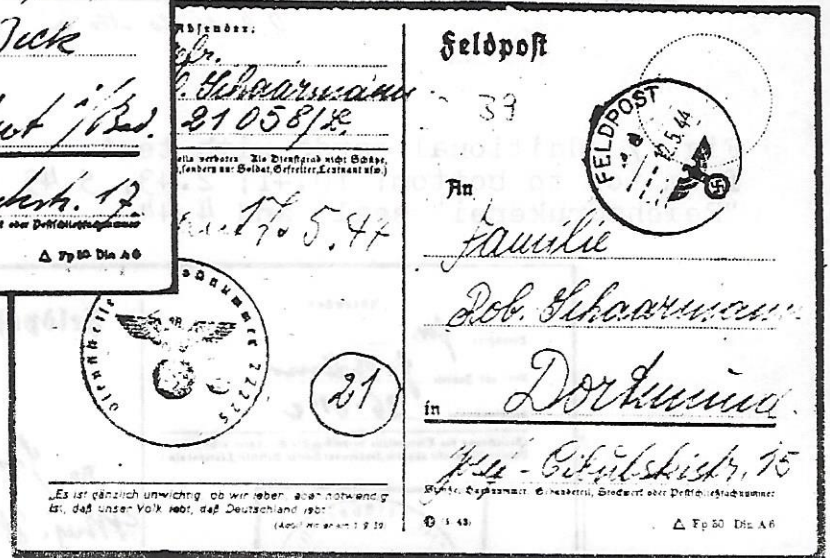


Fig. 8 Rouletting at top edges of cards issued 2.43 (left) & 5.43 (below).



V. Feldpost Money Orders - two kinds of cards were used, a "Feldpost-anweisung" (money order) and a "Feldzahlkarte" (money order form). The former is printed on grey paper while the latter is printed on brick red paper. There were 5 different printings of each type.

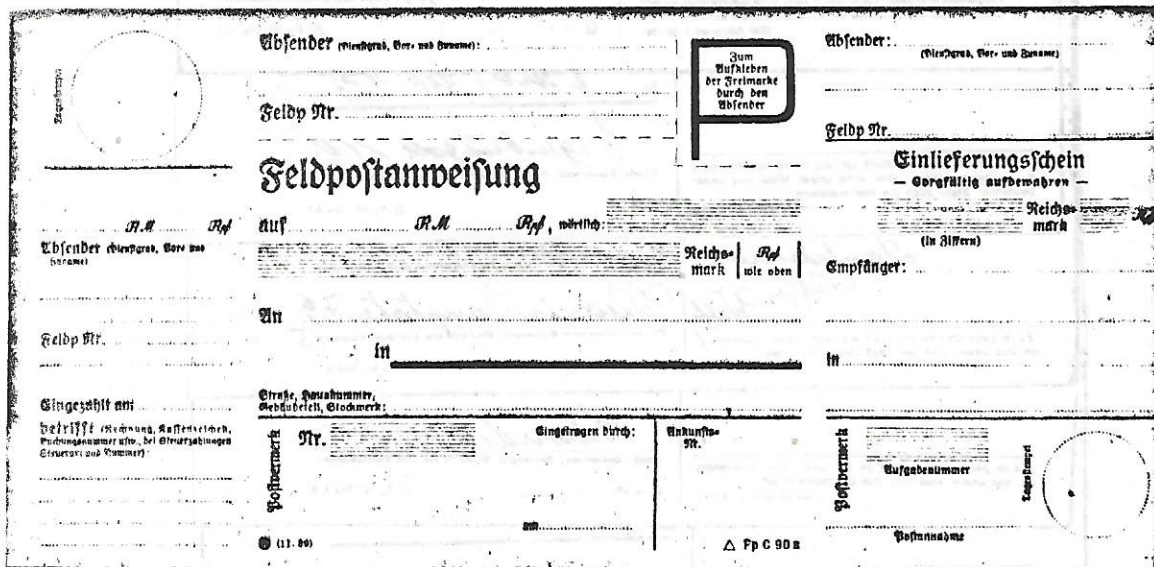


Fig. 9 Mint money order with printing date 11.39 and series Fp C 90a.

The form is titled "Feldzahlkarte" and is used for mint money orders. It includes fields for the sender's name and address, the recipient's name and address, and the amount of the order. The form is printed on brick red paper. The printing date is 11.41 and the series number is Fp S1. The form is divided into several sections: a top section for sender and recipient information, a middle section for the order details, and a bottom section for the postal service. The form is also marked with a circular seal and a rectangular stamp.

Fig. 10 Mint money order form with printing date 11.41 and series Fp S1.

VI. Feldpost Money Order for Postal Savings Book - this type card is also printed on brick red paper. There was only one printing date (11.41) with series Fp S1a.

The form is titled "Feldzahlkarte" and is used for mint money orders for a post office savings account. It includes fields for the sender's name and address, the recipient's name and address, and the amount of the order. The form is printed on brick red paper. The printing date is 11.41 and the series number is Fp S1a. The form is divided into several sections: a top section for sender and recipient information, a middle section for the order details, and a bottom section for the postal service. The form is also marked with a circular seal and a rectangular stamp.

Fig. 11 Mint money order card for post office savings account.

On the following page is a summary of these various Feldpost cards showing their printing dates and numbers as they appear on the cards. The "Reichsdruckerei" seal is denoted by an asterisk (\*) while the delta symbol which appears in front of the series number is denoted by a capital "D".

<u>TYPE CARD</u>	<u>PRINTER'S MARKINGS</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Location</u>
I. Manuever Card 1937			
1.	* 4 162 37 2 D		
2.	* 5 409 37 2 D		
II. Notification Card			
1.	* 3 412.37. II B		
2.	* 6 027.38. II B		
3.	*10 327.38. II B		
4.	*10 468.38. II B		
5.	*31 052 38 2 B		
6.	*31 433 38 2 B		
7.	* 7560.38. II B		
8.	*10 341 39 2 B		
III. General Feldpost Card			
1.	*9.39 (with "Name")		
2.	*9.39 (with "Vor- und / Zuname")		
3.	*(11.39) 8 833 2 A Din A 6		
4.	*(11.39)12 628 2 A Din A 6		
5.	*( 4.40) 2 181 2 A Din A 6		
IV. General Feldpost Card w/Propaganda Message			
1.	*( 4.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Wo wir.."	Reverse
2.	*( 6.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Keine.."	Reverse
3.	*( 7.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Das.."	Reverse
4.	*( 7.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Das.."	Front
5.	*(10.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Was.."	Front
6.	( 2.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Wenn.."	Front
7.	( 5.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Es ist.."	Front
8.	*( 5.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Es ist.."	Front
9.	*( 4.44) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Auch.."	Front
V. Feldpost Money Orders			
1.	*(10.39) D Fp C 90 E		
2.	*(11.39) D Fp C 90 E		
3.	*(11.41) D Fp C 90 E		
4.	*(11.42) D Fp C 90 E		
5.	*( 3.44) D Fp C 90 E		
6.	*(10.39) D Fp S 1		
7.	*(11.39) D Fp S 1		
8.	*( 3.41) D Fp S 1		
9.	*(11.41) D Fp S 1		
10.	*( 8.42) D Fp S 1		
VI. Feldpost Money Orders for P.O. Savings Book			
1.	(11.41) D Fp S 1 a		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Much of the information in this article was originally published in the bulletin of the the German study group "Deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945 Arbeitsgemeinschaft im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e. V." - Rundbrief 13 Mai 1978 Seite 175" and is published through a reciprocal arrangement with the Third Reich Study Group of the G.P.S.

PETER HENLEIN 1480-1542

by Mike Riley

If you were to ask anybody who invented the watch, the chances are that they would not know. Watches are so commonplace now that they seem to have been around for years and no one gives a thought as to their origin. According to the Germans the watch was invented by Peter Henlein in Nuremberg in the early years of the 16th century.

The stamp issued in August 1942 (Mi.819) commemorates the 400th anniversary of his death and depicts the memorial erected to him in Nuremberg in 1903 (Fig. 1). The story is told briefly in the Harper & Scheck handbook and, at greater length, in "People on German Stamps" by Giblin. It is a fascinating story for such an unobtrusive stamp that I decided to delve deeper into it to try to separate fact from fantasy. The story I found differed in several key points from the previously mentioned versions.



Fig. 1

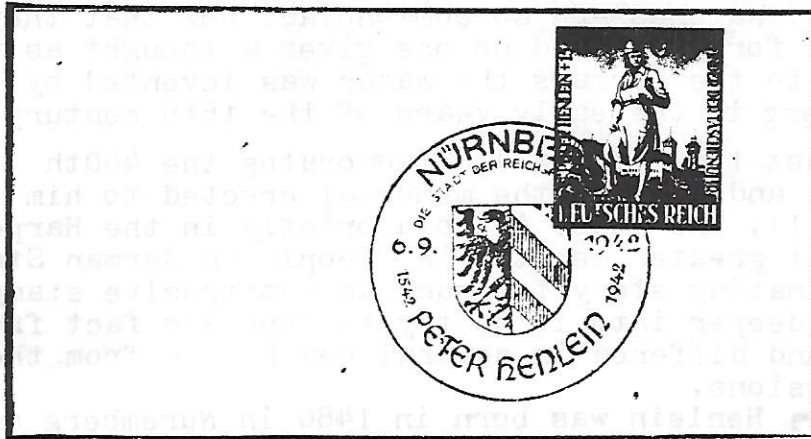
Henlein was born in 1480 in Nuremberg and lived there all his life. He was a contemporary of Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) but, although he must have known of Durer and possibly been familiar with his work, there is no evidence that the two ever met.

He was apprenticed as a locksmith and this was his main work until about 1500 when he began to adapt his experience with locks into a study of clocks and clock mechanisms. He spent ten years experimenting until he built his first portable timepiece. This was spring-driven and it was the mainspring that was his invention. The "watch" he made was several inches in diameter with a face on the top. It had only an hour hand and no glass cover. The minute hand didn't appear on watches until 1670 and glass covers made their appearance at this same time. This rather cumbersome timepiece was only just portable and contemporary prints show gentlemen out walking with a servant following behind carrying the clock. Time had to be very important to carry a thing like that around!

This clumsy timepiece, a far cry from today's digital wonders, had steel wheels and a steel mainspring. Henlein had great difficulty making the springs since they were hand-forged from a round piece of steel wire. To obtain the same thickness throughout, required for uniform power, necessitated delicate preheating.

Henlein spent his later years as a master clockmaker building wall and table clocks in the quiet pursuit of his craft. He also maintained the town and church clocks in Nuremberg until his death in 1542. The appearance of the commemorative stamp on August 29, 1942 would suggest that he died in August but the Encyclopedia Britannica gives the date of his death as November 14, 1542.

As if to further confuse the question of date the special handstamp (Fig. 2) bearing Henlein's name and dates 1542 to 1942 was used in Nuremberg for one day only, September 6, 1942.



Most brief biographies have credited him with the invention and manufacture of the "Nuremberg Egg", a timepiece so called because of its oval shape. However, my research has found no evidence to prove the existence of this artifact, let alone Henlein's connection with it. If it did exist it was probably an automaton, a mechanical toy. It is the mainspring, the heart of any good mechanical watch or clock, that Peter Henlein invented and that he should be credited with.

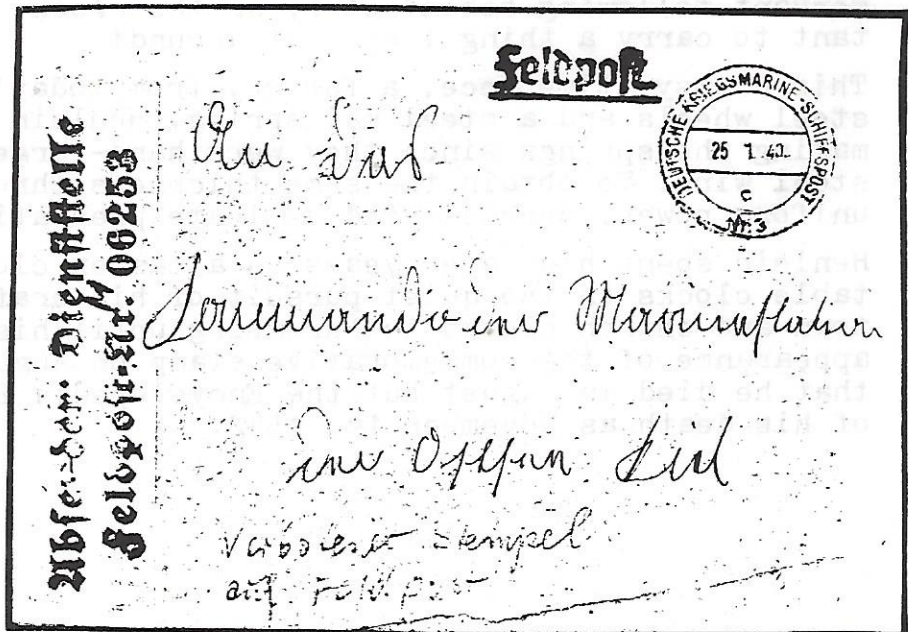
Fig. 2 Special datestamp used Sept. 9, 1942.

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in the News Sheet of the British Third Reich Study Group and is reproduced with their permission. We were saddened to learn that Mike Riley died shortly after completing the article and extend our deepest sympathies to his family and friends.

\*\*\*\*\*

Member Tom Dean provides this interesting example of confusion regarding proper postal markings for Feldpost during the early months of the war. This official Naval letter was sent to Kiel from Fp. # 06253 (5. Torpedoboots Flottille Kdo) and bears the proper "Feldpost" and coded unit handstamps. The postal clerk erroneously applied an open identification "Deutsche Kriegsmarine Schiffspost Nr. 3" postmark instead of the authorized standard Feldpost cancel on Jan. 25, 1940.

Note the manuscript "Verbotener Stempel" (Forbidden postmark) indicating improper usage with the Feldpost number handstamp. I bet the clerk had to peel a few potatoes for this oversight!





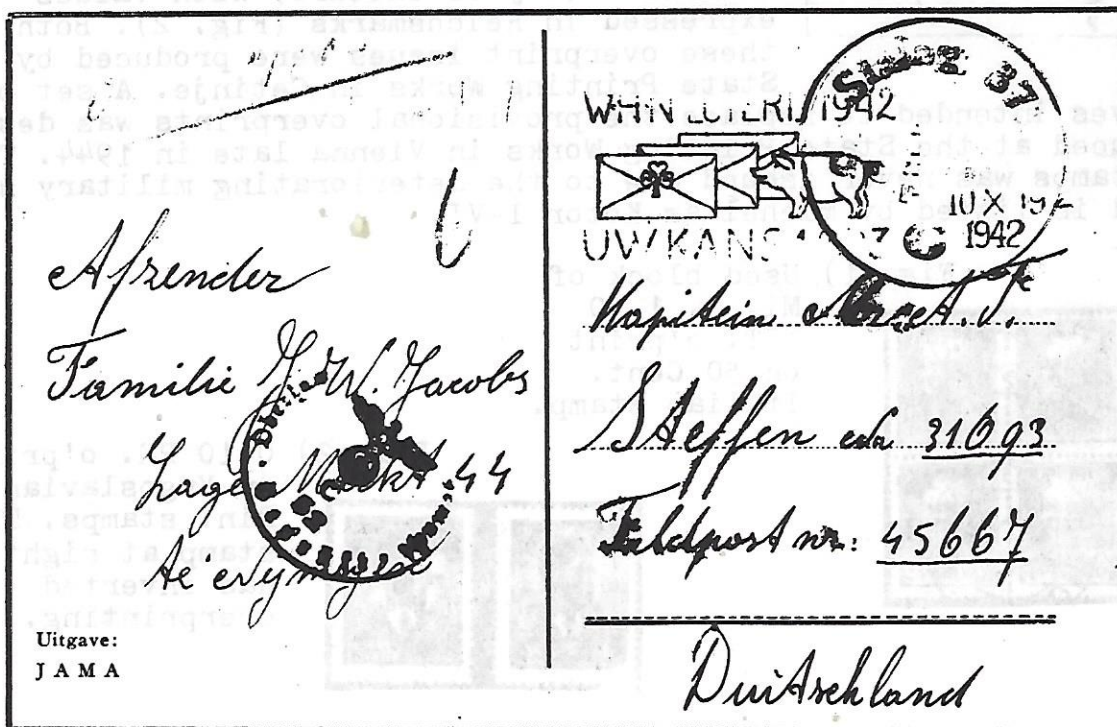
DUTCH OFFICERS IN STALAG 371

by G.J. deBoer

On May 15, 1942, more than two thousand Dutch officers were ordered to report to their barracks in the cities of Assen, Breda, Bussum, Ede and Roermond. Upon their arrival they were taken prisoner and placed on a train which took them to Camp Langwasser, a transit camp located near Nuremberg. This was the camp where visiting NSDAP members were housed during the Reich's Party Day celebrations during the 1930s. In August the majority of these Dutch POWs were transferred to a camp near Stanislaw in the Galician District of the General Gouvernement. This camp was designated Stalag 371 and used Fp.# 45667 as a mailing address. The camp population consisted of the Dutch officers, about a hundred Russians and a few Yugoslavian (Serbien) NCOs.

As food supplies were sparse at Stalag 371, the Dutch POWs requested food parcels in their letters. These food parcels began to arrive from relatives in Holland as well as from Red Cross agencies in Holland, the United States and England. A recently discovered letter from the Foreign Desk of the Commissioner for the Occupied Territory of the Netherlands dated Dec. 15, 1942 complains that Dutch POWs in Stanislaw were receiving 34 times as much food as the German soldiers guarding them. The letter asks that this injustice be corrected.

As the Eastern front contracted west, the Dutch POWs were relocated to a new camp near Neubrandenburg, Germany in Wehrkreis II designated as Oflag 67. These POWs arrived at Oflag 67 in January 1944 and remained there until liberated by the Russians in the Spring of 1945.

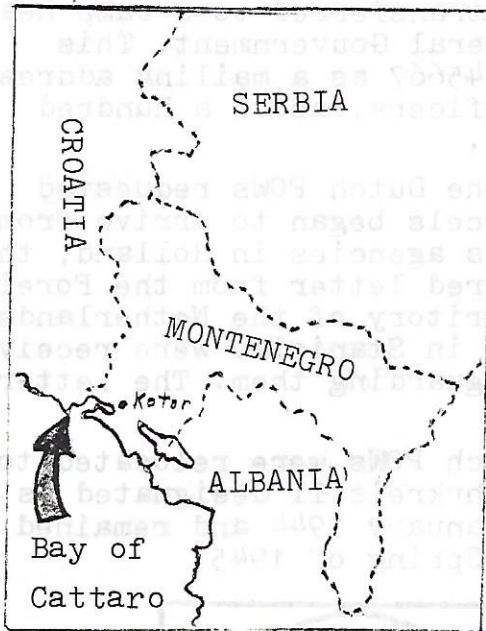


The post card shown here was sent to a Dutch captain on Oct. 10, 1942 from friends in Nijmegen and arrived at Stalag 371 eleven days later. Handstamp on left half of card applied by German censor office in Cologne (code "c"). Camp censor removed the postage stamp and applied "Gepruft" handstamp with censor number 6. Note manuscript "M317" in upper left which is abbreviation of "Mannschafts-Stammlager 317" which was the designation for FP.# 45667 in the Feldpost Directory.

GERMAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE BAY OF CATTARO (KOTOR)

by Jim Lewis

As part of the partitioning of territories which followed Yugoslavia's surrender to Axis forces in April 1941 (see TRSG Bulletin # 54), Italy gained control of Montenegro including the strategically important "Boka Kotorska" (Bay of Cattaro) on the Dalmatian coast with the port city of Kotor.



Upon learning of Italy's surrender to the Allies on September 8, 1943, Hitler gave orders to occupy all Italian territories and disarm Italian military forces.

Montenegro came under the control of German Feldkommandantur 1040 with a "Platzkommandantur" (Area commander) assigned to administer Kotor and the adjacent Bay area.

Postally, the military administration authorized the issuance of six provisional stamps in January 1944. These were Italian definitives overprinted "Deutsche Militar Verwaltung Kotor" (German Military Administration in Cattaro). The values on these overprint stamps (Kotor Mi. 1-6) were expressed in Lire (Fig.1). A second issue in Sept. '44 (Mi. 7-10) used pre-war Yugoslavian stamps overprinted "Boka Kotorska" (Bay of Cattaro) with values expressed in Reichsmarks (Fig. 2). Both of these overprint issues were produced by the State Printing Works in Cetinje. A set of six

definitives intended to replace the provisional overprints was designed and produced at the State Printing Works in Vienna late in 1944. This set of stamps was never issued due to the deteriorating military situation and is listed by Michel as Kotor I-VI.

Fig. 1) Used block of  
Mi. 3, 1.50  
LIT. o'print  
on 50 Cent.  
Italian stamp.



Fig. 2) 0.10 RM. o'prints  
on Yugoslavian 3  
Din. stamps. The  
stamp at right  
has inverted  
overprinting.



The Kotor overprints are quite scarce, especially on cover. Any TRSG member considering the purchase of these issues should exercise the caution of a passionate porcupine as fraudulent overprints abound. one is well advised to consult the GPS Forgery Manual and to insist on GPS expertization when purchasing any overprinted occupation issues.

In addition, the German military administration in Kotor conducted surveillance of internal mail along the lines used in Serbia (see TRSG Bulletin # 54). There are two censor markings which were used in the examination of internal mail. Both are quite scarce and are usually found on covers which are suspiciously "philatelic".

These two markings, shown in Fig. 3 below are:

- a.) A 33.5 mm double-ring handstamp with "PLATZKOMMANDANTUR/ - CATTARO -" printed between the rings.
- b.) A 70mm long line stamp "PRÜFUNGSSTELLE in CATTARO" (Censor Office in Kotor).

Rierner's Censorship Handbook (1979 update) lists these markings in the Yugoslavian section as Ju-9 and Ju-10. Caution: Reimer's book erroneously assigns the same identification Ju-9 to a Serbian handstamp used in Save and the Kotor ring stamp.

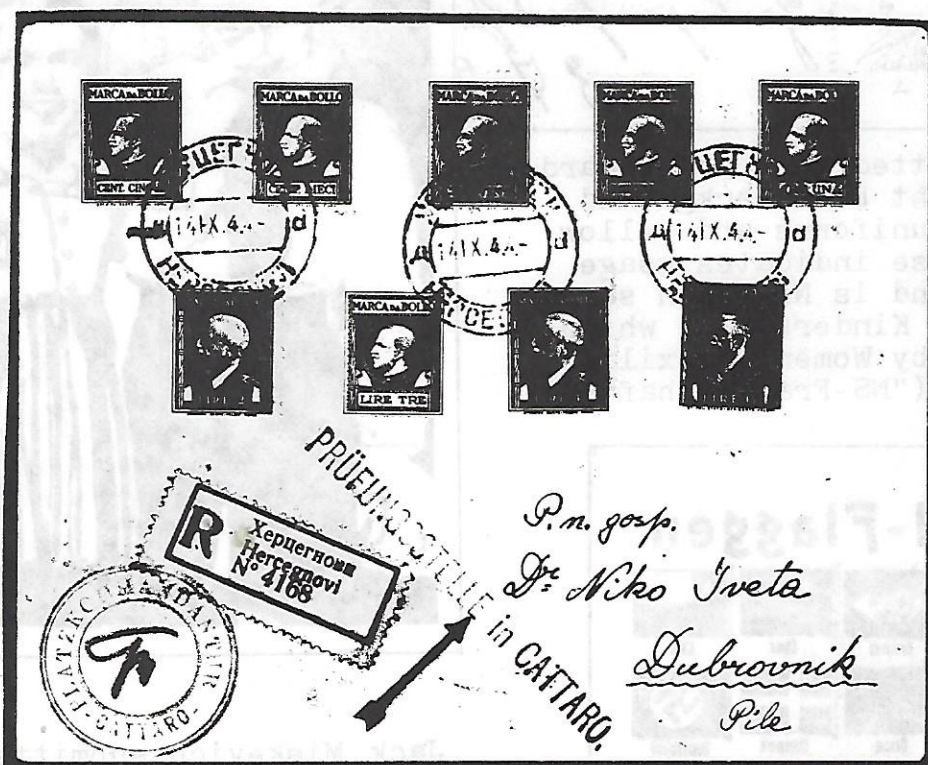


Fig. 3) Registered cover posted Hercegnovi Sept.'44 is franked with Italian tax stamps which were allowed as postage due to stamp shortage. The careful arrangement of these stamps and presence of both censor markings are typical of "philatelic" covers of this period.

# Propaganda Card Corner

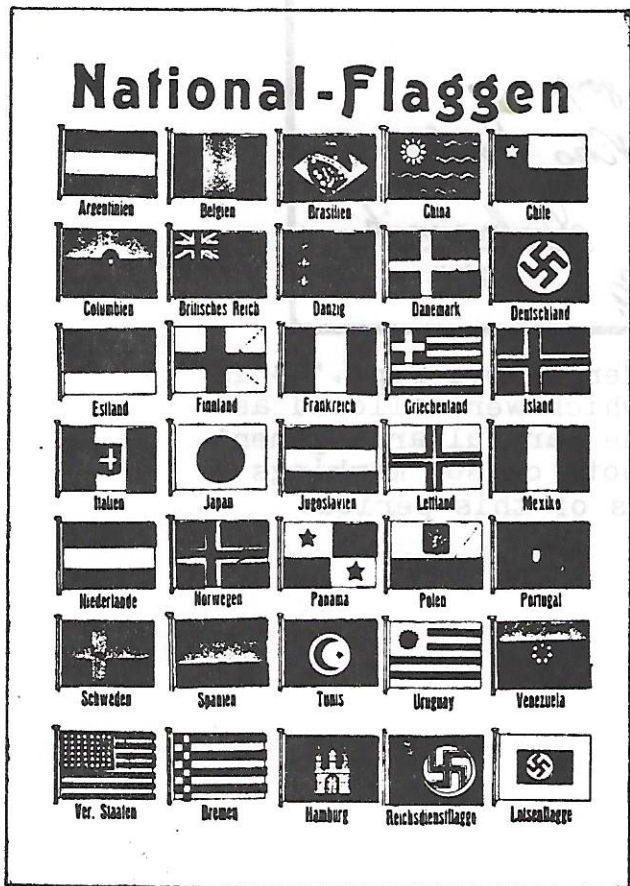


Ken Wood submitted this color card which has bright blue background, brown & white uniforms and yellow emblems. Reverse indicates usage at '35 Rally and is Nr. 1 in series "Die Deutschen Kinderschar" which was sponsored by Women's auxiliary of Nazi Party ("NS-Frauenschaft").



Jack Miskevich submitted this color card with national flags circa 1938. Note flags of Danzig, Bremen, Hamburg, Reichsdienstflagge, Lotsenflagge and absence of USSR.

Reverse reveals that printer was W. Nötling of Hamburg but provides no details on the reason for this card. Card is favor cancelled with special June 11, '38 postmark for the KdF cruise.



## T. R. S. G. Auction No. 31

Lot #	Description	
1.	D'post Alpenvorland bedarf reg. cvr frm DDP Bruneck 4/'45, 42 Pfg. & blank field reg. label. Munich RR b'stmp VF	RES \$ 35.
<u>Next 4 lots relate to German occupation of Netherlands</u>		
2.	DDP newspaper wrapper frm "Europa Kabel" Amsterdam w/8 Pfg. Hitlerhead & "Eilige Zeitungsdrucksache" 10/'43. F-VF	RES \$ 12.
3.	Three (3) cvrs to Germany circa '42 (1 Express rate), all w/diff. stamps & Cologne (code "c") censor marks. VF	RES \$ 12
4.	Cvr to Norway frm Copenhagen 9/'44 w/"Ak" cens. h'stmp VF	RES \$ 9
5.	Off. cvr to Deventer frm Labor Office in Hamburg 1/'45 w/scarce "L.c." cens. h'stmp for official mail. A beauty!	RES \$ 25
6.	Early Norway occupation, cvr frm Moss 5/'40 w/Berlin cens tape & h'stmps plus blue chemical streak. VF	RES \$ 9
7.	Early 3rd Reich, reg. cvr. to USA 8/'33 w/curr. control labels & scarce red wax seal Frankfurt P.O. on back. XF	RES \$20
8.	Hennig Sudetenland cvr - see p. 3, Bulletin 71. VF	SB \$ 10.
9.	Same, GG o'print set on cvr - see p. 8, Bulletin 71 VF	SB \$ 14
10.	1941 Day of Stamp cans. Stuttgart (tank) & Nuremberg (Signals), ea. on diff. p'card. VF	SB \$ 8
11.	1943 Day of Stamp cd sold by Collectors Group Gau Wein w/Mi. 828 tied by Wein sp. "Tag" cancel. VF	SB \$ 7
12.	Form ltrsheets frm Ilag VII (Laufen) w/cens. 13 h'stmp dated Feb. '45. Message in English. F-VF	RES \$ 20
13.	DDP Lorraine newspaper wrapper frm "Metzer Zeitung" w/4 Pfg. Hind. tied Metz can. & DDP red h/s. VF	RES \$10
14.	Three nice cvrs circa '39 w/currency control labels & b'stmps Stuttgart, Karlsruhe & Berlin. All VF	RES \$12
15.	Red Cross cvr New Caldonia to Geneva, v.attractive prtd airmail item w/French & Paris (code "X") cens stmps VF	RES \$ 14
16.	Three cvrs w/diff Frankfurt (code "E") cens. tape/stmps: France-Germany, Ger.-France & USA-Ger. reg. airmail VF	SB \$15
17.	Seepost cvr via "Europa" 12/'33, Mi. 479 & 480 (blk 4) tied by Bremen-NY cans on prtd ship envelope. Pretty!	RES \$ 20
18.	Official Waffen-SS 5½ x 7 combat photo of panzer-grenadiers on armored vehicle during battle of Kharkov. Striking!	SB \$ 8
19.	Comm. p'cd to Jewish firm in Danzig cans. Frankfurt 1/'34, ret. w/h'stmp "Ausruf erfolglos/Postamt Danzig" and "Zurück 22. Jan. 1934". Interesting & VF	RES \$ 15
20.	Durch Deutsch Feldpost cvr to I.G. Farben frm Paris 4/'44 w/cens tape X-50 & X-7 h'stmp. Exhibit quality. XF	RES \$ 24

Lot # - Description

21. Feldpost cvr w/D'siegel "Reichsminister of Air Transport & Supreme Commander of Luftwaffe" sent 12/'43 frm Göring's private HQ at Lübbernau in the Spree Forest. VF & Scarce RES \$ 30.
22. Fp. cvr frm Fp#04737 (I/Gren. Rgt. 12 of 31st Inf. Div.)w/ "Wehemachtd'post" h/s & ring-type "stumme" can. Lodz, Poland \$ 10.
23. Fp. cvr frm Inf. Ers. Rgt. 132 via DDP Boh.-Moravia 11/'39 w/ Brünn DDP cancel & nice D'siegel. VF RES \$ 10.
24. Luftfp. cvr to Fp.# 33610 sent 7/'42 w/Fp. can. K-401 (APM-1st Panzer Army) b'stamp. Unusual & VF RES \$ 12
25. Fp. cvr frm Fp#62683 (Luftgaupostamt Poznan)w/24mm ring-segment mute cancel code 'a'. To Records Off. Göttingen posted 8/'44. Double strike D'siegel & "Feldpost" h/s VF RES \$ 9
26. Fp. cvr frm Fp#26282 (1.Battr/Res.Flak Abt. 848) via LGPA Amsterdam uber Bethem w/mute ring Mach. can. 10/'40. VF RES \$ 12
27. Fp. cvr frm Fp#39488 (4 Res Flgh Betr Kp LG VIII) w/mute "blackout" Polish can 5/'42. Very nice cancel strike! VF RES \$ 10
28. Fp. cvr frm Fp#26887 (Admiral Ostland) w/mute slogan-ring can.(Peterson 35f) posted 3/21/'45. VF RES \$ 13
29. Fp. cvr frm "Oberkdo. Kriegsmarine" w/circ. Feldpost can. (Peterson 12a) posted 12/'43. Nice boxed D'siegel. VF RES \$ 12
30. Fp.card frm Fp#12315 (Pi.Kp./16th Inf. Div.) w/Ring-Segment Fp can. (Peterson 13a) posted 12/'39. Unit in Poland. VF RES \$ 13
31. Fp Report to Duty notice frm Bromberg Recruiting Office - see p.33/Bulletin 72. VF & Scarce. RES \$ 15
32. Fp. cvr frm Fp#07670 (Festung Bau Btl. 15) w/mute ring/bridge can (Peterson 33n) w/"PP" (Den Helder, Holland) VF RES \$ 8

The next 11 lots are Official Fp cvrs to Ordnance Arsenals, all have units D'siegels and are F-VF cond.

	<u>Fp#</u>	<u>Date</u>	
33.	01245	9/'41	Kdo. Festung Div. Kreta (to Afrika Korps)
34.	11389	10/'41	Field Ordnance HQ 5
35.	14130	1/'41	Btl. II/Inf. Rgt. 664 (393 Inf. Div.)
36.	23602	9/'41	Stab/Radfahr Wach Btl. 619 (motorcycle unit)
37.	25097	8/'41	Stab/Local Defense Btl. 908
38.	26535	9/'41	Stab/Local Defense Btl. 876
39.	30579	4/'44	Nachsch. Tr. Kdr./Panzer Lehr Div.
40.	39076	8/'41	Btl. III/1st Panzer Army Signals Rgt.
41.	39836	4/'44	Kfz Abschleppgruppe 753
42.	30131	10/'41	Security Btl. 665
43.	40183	6/'42	Kdo Stelle Zoll Grenschutz Ostland
44.	40908	8/'41	Heeressammel Gerate Park Versailles
45.	44878	9/'41	Pi. Btl./717th Inf. Div.
46.	45041	9/'41	O. Qu. Armee Oberkdo. 10 (north. Italy)

Next 3 lots are registered Feldpost.

47. K-747/Fp#10898 14.1.'41 (APM Frankreich) F-VF
48. K-845/Fp#02986 22.3.'43 (Panzergruppe 2) VF
49. K-871/Fp#22311 11.12.'44 (329th Inf. Div.) VF
50. Nuremberg B&W cd 1937, view of Zeppelinfeld sim. to Fig. 116 in Rawlings/Passmore (Stoja). Bedarf w/'38 Rally can. VF RES \$ 15

Lot #    DescriptionZENSURPOST:

51. POW Cover fm German Prisoner at Camp Medill, OKL to Germany w/US & German censor (Berlin Ab). Nice markings and contains complete message. VF
52. 1939 Cover fm Cape Verde to Germany w/Brit. censor & German currency control strip - Commercial item - Showpiece! RES \$5.
53. 1938 regis. cover Czechoslovakia to Wien w/Type II currency control. Praha Exposit. seal on rear - Nice. VF RES \$10.
54. 1940 Commerc. cover fm Schenker & Co. Belgrade to Wien w/German censor & Yugoslav franking. VF

FELDPOST - KRIEGSMARINE:

55. Spanish Civil War Patrol - Deutsche Marine Schiffspost Nr.24 cancel of 20.8.36 (2nd Torpedobootsflott.) w/nice prewar Naval Dienstsiegel, etc. VF premium item! RES \$50.
56. 1942 cover w/Fp machine cancel (Petersen 14a) on "Kriegsmarine" embossed envel fm Fp# M32141 - Extremely fine showpiece! RES \$20.
57. 1943 regis. Naval cover (Kenn #451) to the Vice Admiral at Kiel fm Fp# 33008 (Landungs Flott.) - unusual! RES \$7.
58. Petersen 13b on 1943 naval cover fm Sch 19568 in both line h/s & D'siegel. VF! RES \$20.
59. Greeting card w/stummestempel & D'siegel of Fp# Sch16440 (Naval Art. unit on Helgoland). VF RES \$15.
60. 1942 Cover (Stummestempel) w/nice unit seal of Sch24233 on Helgoland. VF RES \$15.
61. Cover fm Fp# Sch 31847 canc. Marne (Holstein) 9.4.42, w/nice D'siegel and line h/s ident. VF RES \$15.

FELDPOST:

62. 1943 Post card w/Petersen type 6b canc (Kenn # segments used for date) - fm Fp# 43206A (711 I.D. in Belgium). VF RES \$8.

REGISTERED FELDPPOST - MISC.

63. Kenn #686 (44th Korps) canc. 30.11.43, Fp#29975 (Korps Nachr. Abt. 444 attached to AOK 17 in So. Russia. VF RES \$5.
64. Kenn #197 canc. of 4.11.43, fm Fp# 47355A (44th "Hoch u. Deutschmeister" Division). RES \$5.
65. Kenn #843 canc. of 31.1.44, fm Fp# L00103, LgPa Paris RES \$5.
66. Double used cover: Pasteover canc. Kenn #744 9.7.43. Underneath is a beautiful Kurier item imprinted "Durch Kurier" in Gothic style fm Heerespersonalabteilung 3. VF RES \$15.
- GERMAN FORCES ON CRETE (See TRSG Bulletin No. 48, page 5):
67. 3.8.42, Kenn #743, Fp#08955 B (Festungs Div. Kreta) VF RES \$20.
68. 22.9.43, Kenn #743, Fp#47420 (Div. Kdo., 164. Fest. Div.) RES \$20.
69. 10.7.42, Kenn #743, Fp# 45714 (Pz Abt 212) F RES \$11.
70. 31.7.44, Kenn #743, Fp#L55360 (Flak Rgt. 12) VF RES \$18.
71. 31.7.44, Kenn #743, Fp#51137 (gem. Flak Abt 131) VF RES \$18.
72. 1.7.43 - Parcel receipt card canc by K#434 (FpA 22) fm Fp# 28877 (22nd Inf Div on Crete). VF RES \$24.
73. 20.11.41, Kenn #743, Fp# 41632 (164th Inf Div before arrival on Crete) - A "forerunner". VF RES \$8.

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Description</u>	
74	Reg. Feldpost cvr sent 7.'44 frm Lds. Schtz. Erz. u. Aus. Btl. 17 via DDP Ung. Hradisch, Moravia. F-VF	SB \$ 12
75.	Photocd sent frm Fp.#08853 to Munich w/Wunsieden can. 7.'41. Red boxed "Nachgebuhr" & manusc. "9" denoting postage due because no unit seal was used. Unusual & VF	SB \$10
76.	Kriegsmarine re-used cvr w/1.'44 Greifswald Sp. can. & D'siegel "Marineobservatorium" h/s. VF	SB \$9.50
77.	Feldpost form ltrsht sent 8.'42 frm Pion. Schule 2 in Desau-Rosslau. Interesting message re training program.	SB \$ 8
78.	Sepia photocd of squadron of fighter-bombers in line preparing for take-off. Verlag "Die Wehrmacht". Mint VF	SB \$ 15
79.	Two '35 BDM-Mädel cds (Borek 238), 1 w/Mi. 589 & 590, other w/Mi. 593 added to make foreign cd rate. Bedarf & VF	SB \$ 15
80.	Cvr w/5 Mi. 663 tied 4.10.'38 Wien "Ein Volk, Ein Reich etc." Sp. cans. Bedarfs usage to Athens. VF	SB \$ 12
81.	"Durch Deutsche Feldpost" cvr 7.'44 frm France via LGPA Brussels, Cologne censor tape & h/s, chemical test streak. An outstanding showpiece. XF	RES \$ 28

SEND ALL BIDS TO:

Fred Stengel  
1248 Magnolia Place  
Union, NJ 07083

CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 31 IS: NOVEMBER 16, 1984

## Prices Realized

### TRSG AUCTION NO. 30

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>
1	19.00	23	W/D	51	11.00	76	9.50
2	18.50	24	14.00	53	9.50	77	9.00
3	19.00	25	W/D	54	10.00	78	14.00
5	22.00	27	41.00	55	12.00	79	12.50
7	25.50	28	38.50	57	9.00	80	23.50
8	45.00	31	W/D	58	19.00	87	W/D
9	9.00	32	W/D	60	12.50	88	W/D
13	9.50	33	W/D	61	18.00	89	15.00
14	9.00	34	60.00	64	31.50	91	W/D
16	9.00	35	54.50	65	W/D	92	W/D
17	7.50	36	47.50	66	22.50	94	W/D
18	10.00	38	41.00	67	45.00	97	W/D
19	10.00	39	35.00	69	15.50		
20	9.00	41	34.50	74	6.50		
22	55.00	45	12.50	75	10.00		