



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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

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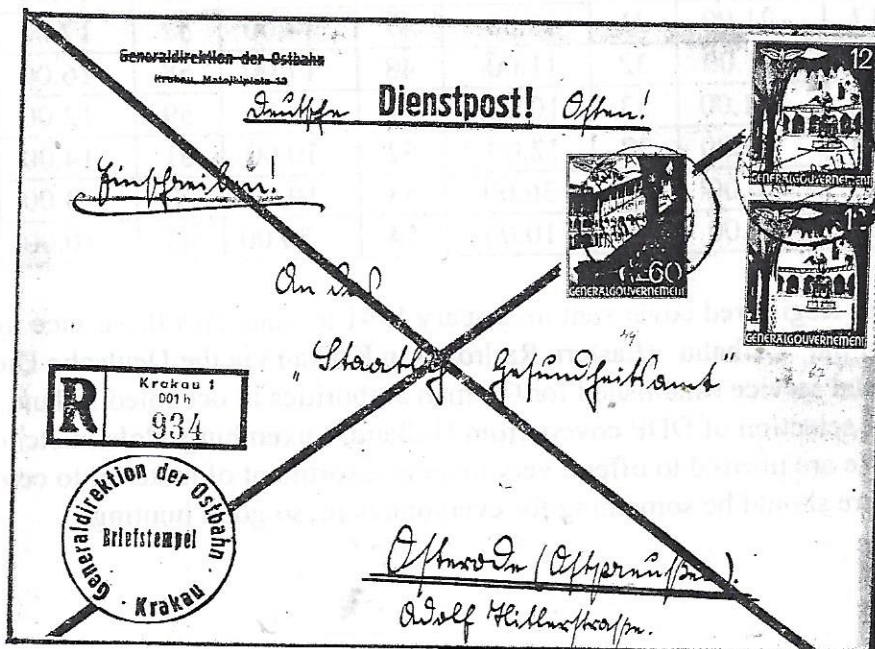
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## STUDY GROUP NOTES

**Membership Renewal** – this completes yet another year of TRSG activities and, as dues are now due, a renewal form is included in this mailing. **Please take a moment to complete this form and send it with payment to Secretary-Treasurer Bob Dunn.** While we did not increase dues for next year, any member whose dues are not received by January 1, 2006 will be considered as having resigned. Should they wish to renew membership thereafter, they must pay the \$10.00 new member fee in addition to the annual dues.

**Korean POWs** – several members asked how Koreans fighting for Japan came to be captured by Russians in 1939. Japan invaded Siberia in May 1939 and took up defensive positions on the Kholkin River. The USSR had 45 divisions in Siberia and a maverick general named Georgy Zhukov. While Japanese armor was dispersed among the infantry, Zhukov held his tank brigade in reserve. On August 20 Zhukov launched a counterattack that soon locked both forces in battle. Meanwhile the Russian armor began to circle the battlefield. The Japanese were in a trap, and for days tried to break out. In all 18,000 Japanese troops would perish under the Russian guns, including the crack Manchuko 23rd Division. By early September the Japanese had lost over 61,000 men and were in full retreat. On September 10, 1939 the Japanese concluded a non-aggression pact with the USSR and reaffirmed existing borders. . *Submitted by Jim Lewis.*

**Luftwaffe Airbase Locations** – TRSGer Ed Leshner notes that “**Fliegerhorste und Einsatzhafen der Luftwaffe-Planskizzen 1935-1945**” by Karl Ries & Wolfgang Dierich is available from Motorbuch Verlag Stuttgart for 45 Euros. The book includes a large map that details locations of airbases & units on one side and those of air defense units on the other side.

**From My Collection** - this new feature is an opportunity for TRSG members to write a short one or two page article that describes and illustrates a favorite item from their collection. Member Jerry Zedlitz suggested this feature and supplied the “favorite” item shown on page 12. It would be great if all TRSG members send a favorite item from their collections. Remember that a “study group” is meant to share.

Prices Realized -Auction # 99

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
5	\$ 56.00	15	\$23.00	27	\$10.00	45	\$16.00	55	\$14.00	64	\$18.00
7	34.00	16	23.00	30	10.00	46	18.00	56	17.00	65	13.00
8	30.00	17	21.00	31	10.00	47	14.00	57	17.00	66	10.00
9	33.00	18	51.00	32	11.00	48	17.00	58	16.00	67	11.00
10	34.00	19	21.00	33	10.00	51	18.00	59	12.00		
11	24.00	20	37.00	37	12.00	52	10.00	61	14.00		
13	34.00	22	10.00	40	36.00	53	10.00	62	13.00		
14	28.00	24	10.00	42	10.00	54	20.00	63	10.00		

**Cover Illustration:** Registered cover sent in January 1941 to State Health Service in Osterode from the General Director of the “Ostbahn” (Eastern Railroad) in Krakau via the Deutsche Dienstpost Osten. This was the special postal service established for German authorities in occupied Poland. This cover is lot 57 and is one of a nice selection of DDP covers from Holland, Luxemburg, Poland etc. offered in this month’s auction. We are pleased to offer a very diverse assortment of material to celebrate our 100<sup>th</sup> TRSG auction. There should be something for everyone here, so good hunting!

# Waffen-SS Feldpost: SS and Police Courts

by John Painter

Shown below is an official letter from the SS and Police Court in Prague to the Commander of the Ordinary Police with the Reichsprotector in Bohemia and Moravia. Reinhard Heydrich was the 'Protector' until his assassination a short time earlier. This cover went through the German Dienstpost System in the Protectorate.



Note that the registry label is printed with the name of this mail system that was created to prevent tampering with mail going to Germany.

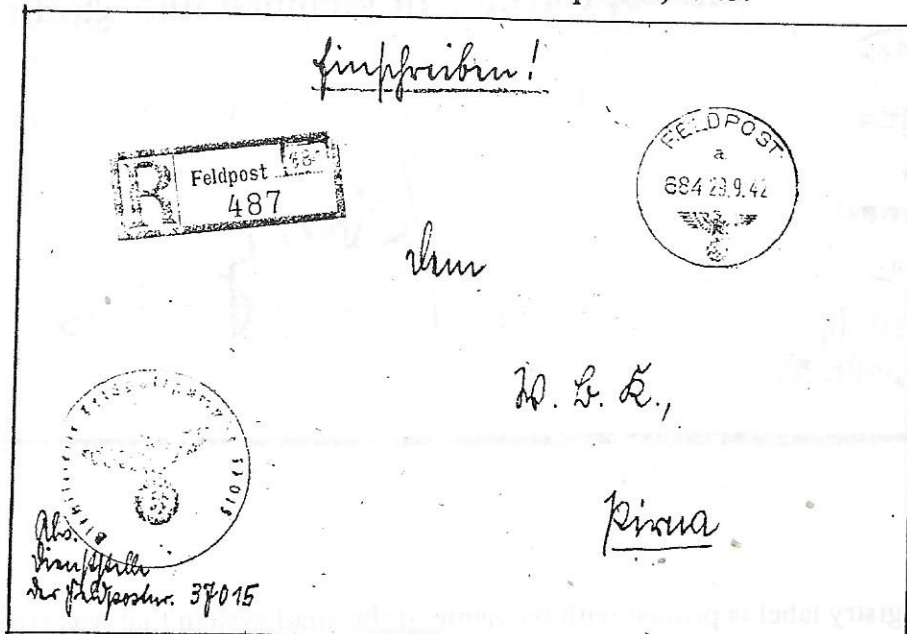
**COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:****94th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
194	684	267	274	276	194	194

The 94th Infantry Division was formed in September 1939 (5th Wave) using reservists from Saxony and the Sudetenland. Its P.O. was assigned Fp.# 02233 and Kenn 684. The division saw action in the French campaign when it was took part in 6th Army's crossing of the Somme. It took part in the invasion of Russia in June 1941 including the sweep across the Ukraine, the Battle of Kiev, and the Soviet counter offensive of 1941-42. In May 1942 it took part in the Kharkov-Izium fighting, the drive across the Don and the Battle of Kolack, which opened the route to the Volga. In November 1942 the 94th Infantry Division was surrounded at Stalingrad, where it initially held a sector in the northeast corner. The division HQ was evacuated and attached to XLVIII Panzer Corps of the newly formed Army Detachment Hollidt. The remaining combat troops, assigned to the 24th and 16th Panzer Divisions, were captured when Stalingrad fell in early February 1943.

The HQ was sent to the Lorient area in France where a second 94th Infantry Division was formed in April 1943. A new FpA 194 was assigned Fp.# 08977 and Kenn 250. In August 1943 the division was sent to defend the coast in the Genoa area of Italy. It went into action in November 1943 on the Bernhard Line and fought in all the major battles of the Italian campaign. After suffering heavy casualties in the withdrawal to Rome, the division received replacements from Infantry Division Schleiman in the summer of 1944. It returned to the front and was continuously engaged until the end of the war. Down to 2500 combat effectives, it opposed the U.S. 5th Army's spring offensive and was overrun. The division surrendered to the Americans on April 22, 1945.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Pira in September 1942 from Fp. # 37015 (1. Sanitats Kompanie I 94) via P.O. 194 (K-684).

## Story Behind the Stamp: Robert Koch

by Kelly Stefanacci

Robert Koch was born December 11, 1843 at Clausthal in Hannover. He was the son of Hermann Koch, a mining engineer and his wife Mathilde Biewend. Robert Koch grew up in Clausthal with his thirteen sisters and was educated in that town. He then went to the University of Göttingen to study medicine and, upon graduation, became the medical officer at Wollstein bei Bomst in Posen. It was while he occupied this position that he began those researches into bacteriology that made him famous. In 1876 Robert Koch discovered the anthrax bacillus and in 1883 he published his method for inoculation against anthrax. This discovery led to his appointment to the Berlin Health Board and in 1885 he was made a Professor of Medicine at the University of Berlin. This appointment, which he held until 1904, was combined with that of director of the Berlin Institute of Health.

Robert Koch isolated the tuberculosis bacillus in 1882 and, while on an official mission to Egypt and India, discovered the comma bacillus that causes Asiatic cholera. His discovery of tuberculin in 1890, while not leading to an antidote to tuberculosis as had been hoped, proved to be of great value in demonstrating whether food intended for human consumption was infected with tuberculosis. Doctor Koch next went to South Africa to study and find a remedy for rinderpest. Then in 1897 he traveled to Bombay to study the bubonic plague then raging there. He returned to South Africa in 1903 to investigate further the subject of diseases of cattle. Upon his return to Berlin he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. His work in preventive medicine was recognized in 1905 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Between 1906-07 he spent eighteen months in German East Africa studying the causes of sleeping sickness. Upon his return to Germany he continued his researches but suffered from a progressive heart disease, which caused his death on March 27, 1910 in Baden-Baden.

A 12 + 18 Pfg. stamp portraying Robert Koch was issued on December 11, 1943 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth.



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

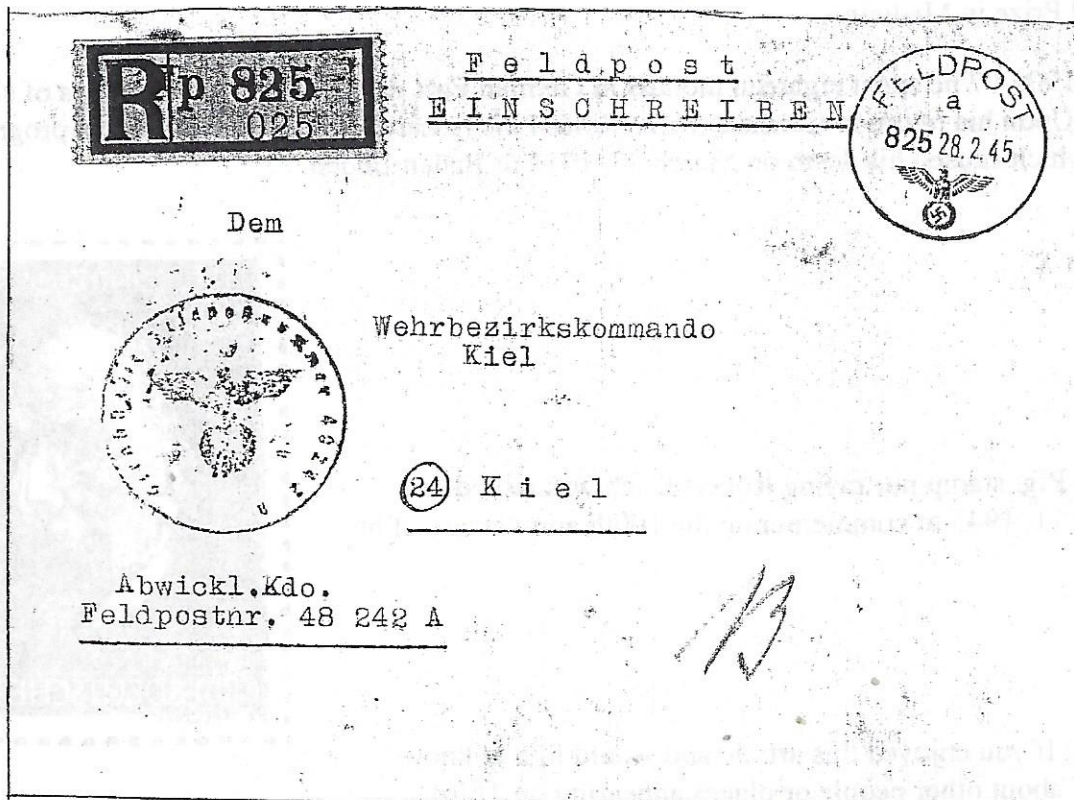
## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 18th Volksgrenadier Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
1818	825	293	294	295	1818	1818

Not to be confused with the 18th Infantry Division that was converted to a motorized (later panzer grenadier) division and sent to the Eastern Front in 1941, the 18th Volksgrenadier Division was formed on September 2, 1944 at the Troop Maneuver Grounds at Oksobol. Denmark. The troops were excessive naval personnel transferred to the Army and members of the partially formed 571st Grenadier Division. This new division also absorbed the remnants of the badly mauled 18th Luftwaffe Feld Division, including it's post office. Former FpA 918 became FpA 1818 and this post office was assigned Fp.# 48300 and K-825.

The new division saw combat in the west in October 1944 and was engaged in the Trier area of France the next month. In mid-December 1944 it opposed the U.S. V Corps in the Battle of the Roer River Dams. Later that month it was transferred to the 9th Panzer Army and suffered heavy losses during the Battle of the Bulge. The 18th Volksgrenadier Division was still fighting two months later opposing the Allied drive on the Pruem. The remnants of this division surrendered to the Allies at the end of the war.



Cover sent to Military District Command in Kiel in February 1945 from Fp. # 48242 (Rgt. Stab/Grenadier Regiment 293) via Post Office 1818 (K-825).

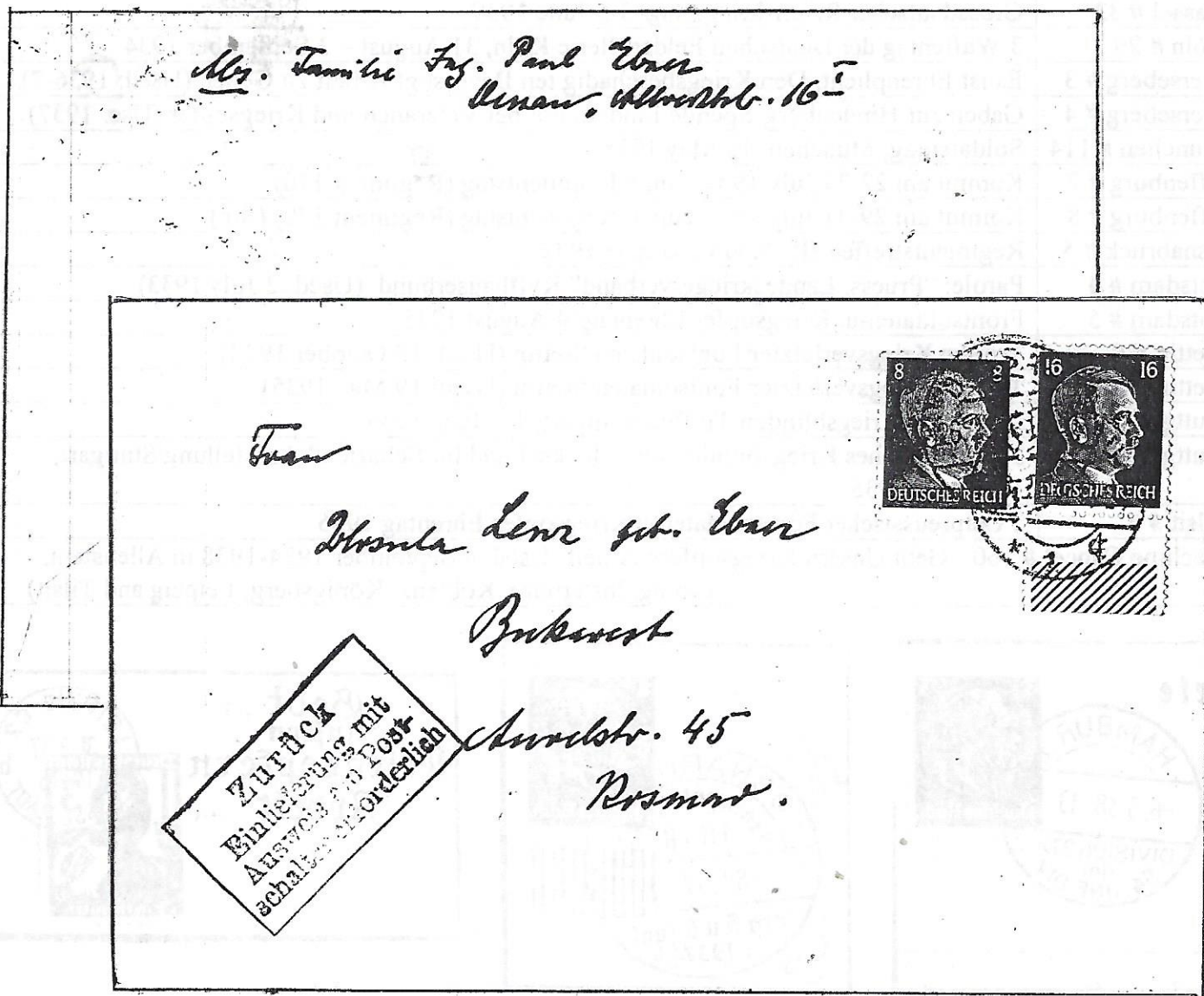
## Rejected by Censor - Inadmissible Mail

by Larry Nelson

### Stamps Applied at a Postal Counter

Part II, Section 2, A. Para. 6 "All letters to non-hostile foreign nations must be mailed at the post office counter".

The cover shown below was initially sent to Bucharest, Rumania from Dessau on February 21, 1942. Something about this cover prompted rejection by postal censors at Vienna who added a boxed hand stamp "Zurück. Einlieferung mit Ausweis am Postschalter erforderlich" (Return/Hand over with mailing permit at a Postal Counter). The Dessau Post Office subsequently validated the cover with a second cancel dated February 26th.

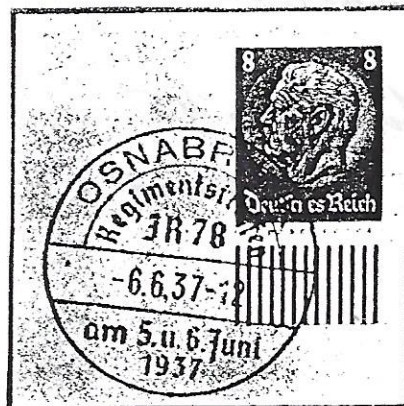


## Heroes' Memorial Day Cancels

by Bob Ferguson

These cancels were used in conjunction with "Heldengedenktag" (War Heroes Day) and Veteran Reunions.

Aachen # 16	Kriegsopfer-U. Frontsoldaten Ehrentag, 12 August 1934
Berlin # 232	Reichstreffen Berlin, 1 August 1937
Bremen # 17	75 ER Regimentsappell/Bremen, 19-20 September 1936
Breslau # 24	Ostdeutsches Kriegsopfer Treffen 5 November 1933
Breslau # 26	2 Ostdeutsches Kriegsopfer Treffen 3 June 1934
Dusseldorf # 36	Denkmalsweihe JR-158 am 22-23 September 1934 in Paderborn
Giessen # 9	Grosses Soldaten Treffen/11 ER mit Kriegesformationen vom 18-20 June 1938
Hamburg # 36	Divisonstag der 54 Inf. Div. (Used: 1927-1939)
Hamburg # 92	18 Divisonstag/ 25 Jahr/46 Res. Div./6. May 1939
Kassel # 20	5 Deutscher Reichskriegertag/ 7-9 July 1934
Kassel # 21	5 Deutscher Reichskriegertag/ 6-8 July 1935 (Sic)
Kassel # 32	Grossdeutscher Reichskriegertag/ 3-5 June 1939
Köln # 29	3 Waffentag der Deutschen Feldartillerie Köln, 31 August – 3 September 1934
Merseberg # 3	Es ist Ehrenpflicht, Den Kriegsbeschadigten Bevorsugt Arbeit zu Geben (Used: 1936-7)
Merseberg # 4	Gaben zur Hindenburg-Spende Lindern not bei Veteranen und Kriegsopfer (Use: 1937)
Munchen # 114	Soldatentag, Munchen, 15 May 1938
Offenburg # 7	Kommt am 22-24 July 1939 zum 6 Regimentstag (Regiment 170)
Offenburg # 8	Kommt am 29-31 July 1939 zum 6 Regimentstag (Regiment 170) (Sic)
Osnabruck # 5	Regimentstreffen JR-78 am 5-6 June 1937
Potsdam # 4	Parole: "Pruess. Landeskriegerverband" Kyffhauserbund (Used: 2 July 1933)
Potsdam # 5	Frontsoldaten-u. Kriegsopfer Ehrentag/ 4 August 1935
Stettin # 9	Treffen Kriegsverletzter Frontsoldaten Stettin (Used: 15 October 1933)
Stettin # 10	Treffen Kriegsverletzter Frontsoldaten Stettin (Used: 19 May 1935)
Stuttgart # 45	Deutsches Kriegsblinden Treffen Stuttgart, 1-3 June 1935
Stuttgart # 46	3000 Deutsches Kriegsblinde-"Ihr Schicksal und ihr Schaffen" Ausstellung/Stuttgart, 1-15 June 1935
Tilsit # 3	2 Ostpreussischer Frontsoldaten-u Kriegsopfer-Ehrentag 1935
Machine Cancel # 160	Gebt Unsern Kriegsopfern Arbeit (Used: 4 September 1934-1938 in Allenstein, Elbing, Insterburg, Koblenz, Königsberg, Leipzig and Tilsit)



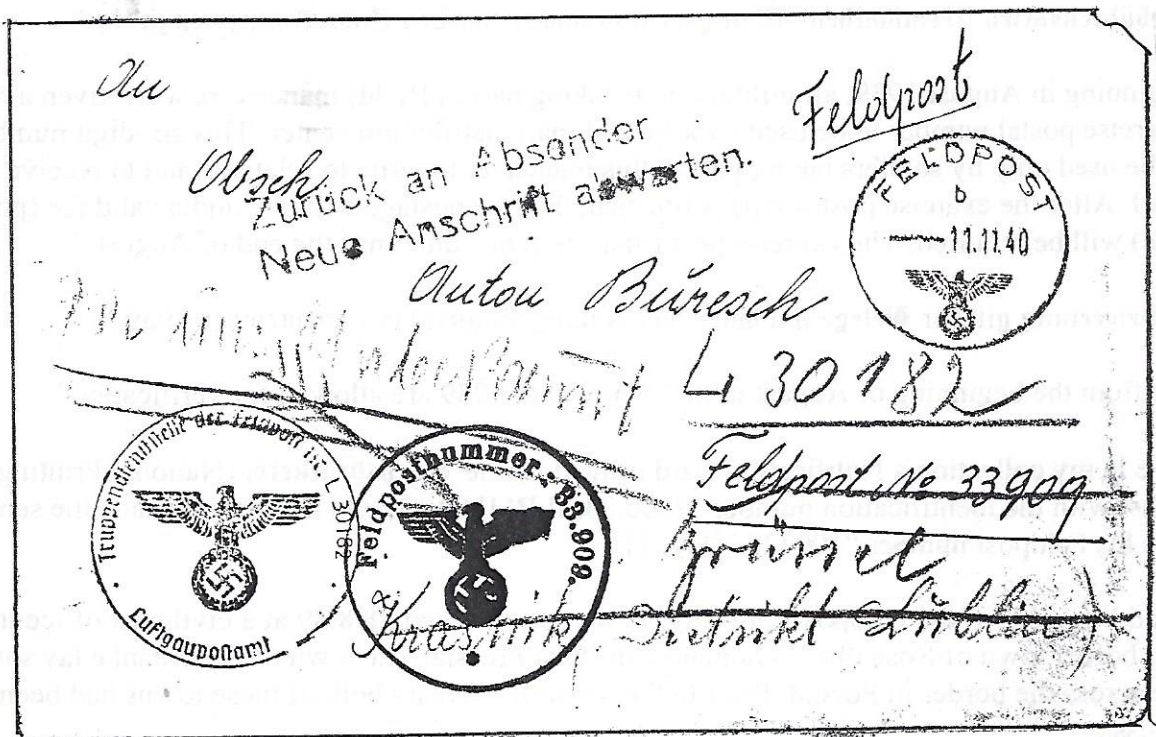


## “Address Unknown” Re-routed Feldpost Cover

by Jim Lewis

Some of the most interesting Feldpost covers are those that were handled by various units in an effort to locate the intended recipient. The cover shown below, sent by a member of the Luftwaffe, has Briefstemple Fp. # L30182, which was the coded return address for “Air Base Command (E) 6/XVI”.

The cover was posted in November 1940 and is addressed to an “Oberschütz” (Private First Class) at Fp.# 33909. This was the coded mailing address for “Small Motor Transport Column 4 of Supply Section 529). However, the recipient was not known at this address, so the unit added its unit seal, plus manuscript notations “Return” and “Intended recipient is unknown”. The receiving Feldpost office added the 2-line hand stamp “Return to Sender/Await New Address” plus “L30182” and location “Krasnik (Distrikt Lublin)” as this air base was apparently located in occupied Poland. This identification of location violated Feldpost regulations and reflects the type of errors found on Feldpost during the early years of WW II.



## Übungspost (Exercise Mail) 1939

by Edward Lesher

In the late 1930s the German Wehrmacht tested at least two alternate numbering schemes for their Feldpost system before selecting the 5-digit system with an alpha prefix or suffix to identify service branches and subordinate units. Former TRSG Editor Robert Houston published an article about the 1937 Maneuvers [Note 1] when the German Army tested a 4-digit Feldpost number.

The Michel *“Handbuch-Katalog Deutsche Feldpost 1937-1945”* contains a brief article on page 40 titled *“Übungspost 1939”* concerning a lesser known Army training exercise conducted from August 3 to the end of August 1939 that tested the feasibility of using 6-digit Feldpost numbers. The following is an extract from that article and an English translation of the extract. Our language skills are not at the professional level but I believe the translation is fairly close [Note 2].

*“Anfang August 1939 wurden für in manöber befindliche verbände sechsstellige übungspostnummern mit Angabe einer Postleitstelle ausgegeben. Sie wurden im verkehr Angehörige an die Soldaten und in entgegengesetzter Richtung benutzt. Die übungspost war nach den geltenden Gebührensätzen freizumachen. Übungspostnummern wurden Ende August ungültig.”*

*“Beginning in August 1939, all military units taking part in (field) maneuvers were given a 6-digit exercise postal number to be used by a special mail distribution center. This six-digit number was to be used only by soldiers taking part in this maneuver to write to relatives and to receive (return) mail. After the exercise post (mail) is finished, the free postage will end and a valid fee (postal rate) will be required. The exercise post (mail) will be valid until the end of August.”*

*“Die Bewertung gilt für Belege mit daten von Anfang August bis 2 September 1939.”*

*“Dates from the beginning of August until 2 September 1939 are allowed for verification.”*

I have in my collection a Notification Card printed by the Reichsdruckerei (National Printing Works) with the identification number “7560.38. II B” [Note 3]. On the message side the sender wrote his Feldpost number “100428” [Fig. 1]

The address side of the Feldpost card [Fig. 2] was postmarked 28.8.39 at a civil post office in the small border town of Rose über Schönlanke in West Prussia. The town of Schönlanke lay south of Rose across the border in Poland. Prior to the Versailles Treaty both of these towns had been located in Prussia.

The location of the town of Rose indicates that the exercise or maneuver was probably conducted by units assigned to the German 4th Army commanded by General Kluge, which was part of the Northern Armies commanded by General von Bock. I suspect that Übungspost 1939 was more than just a field exercise to test tactical capabilities and 6-digit Feldpost numbers. The main purpose was to position German Army units (without alarming Polish military forces) in preparation for the planned invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939.

Fig. 1

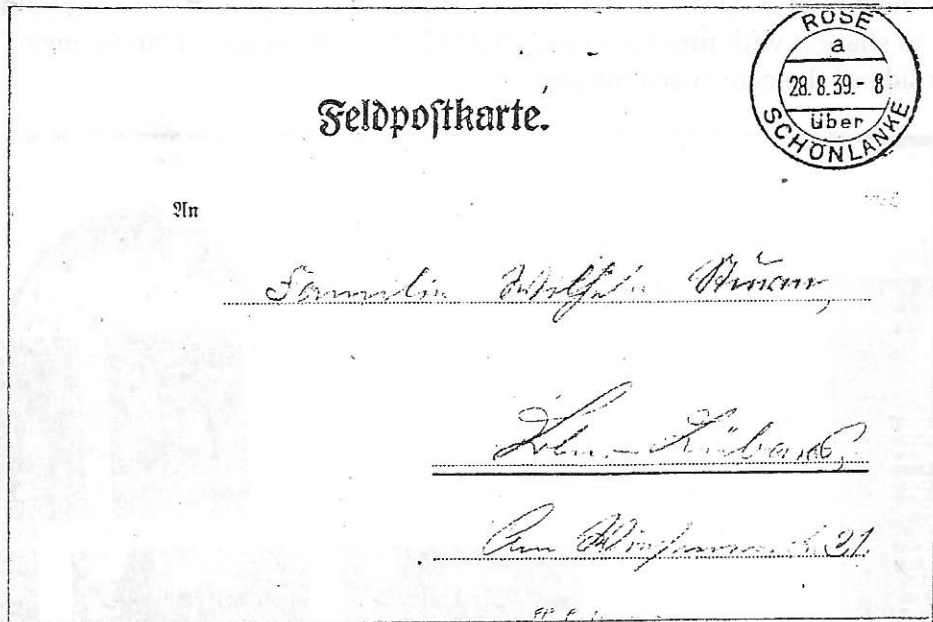
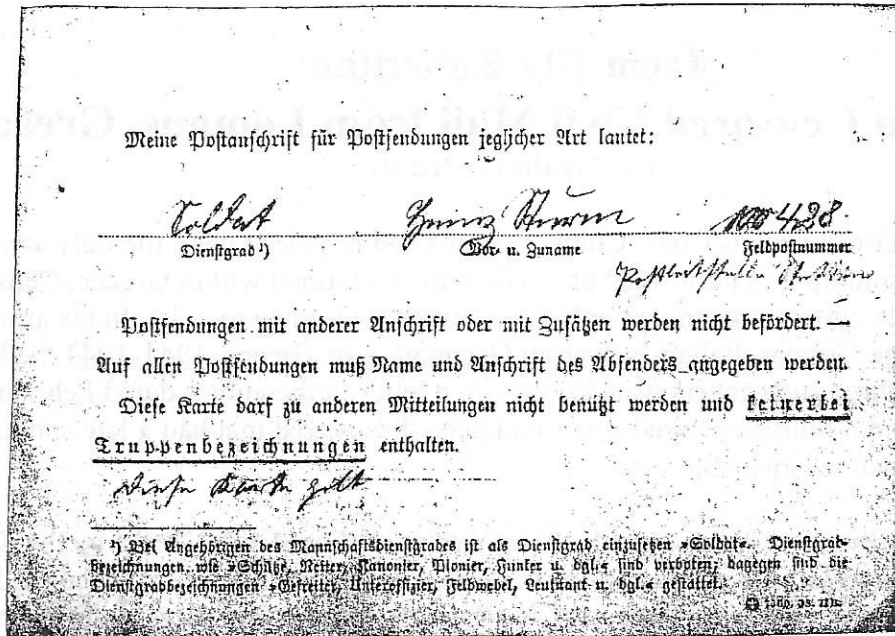


Fig. 2

I hope that our fellow TRSG members can provide information on the following:

- A. What German Army units took part in this exercise?
- B. What were their assigned Feldpost numbers?
- C. Was the Rose P.O. the only “Leitstelle” for outgoing Feldpost Notification Cards or did other civil P.O.s participate?
- D. Are there any other Übungspost 1939 notification cards in TRSG Feldpost collections?

Please send any information on these questions to our Bulletin Editor for updates on this subject.

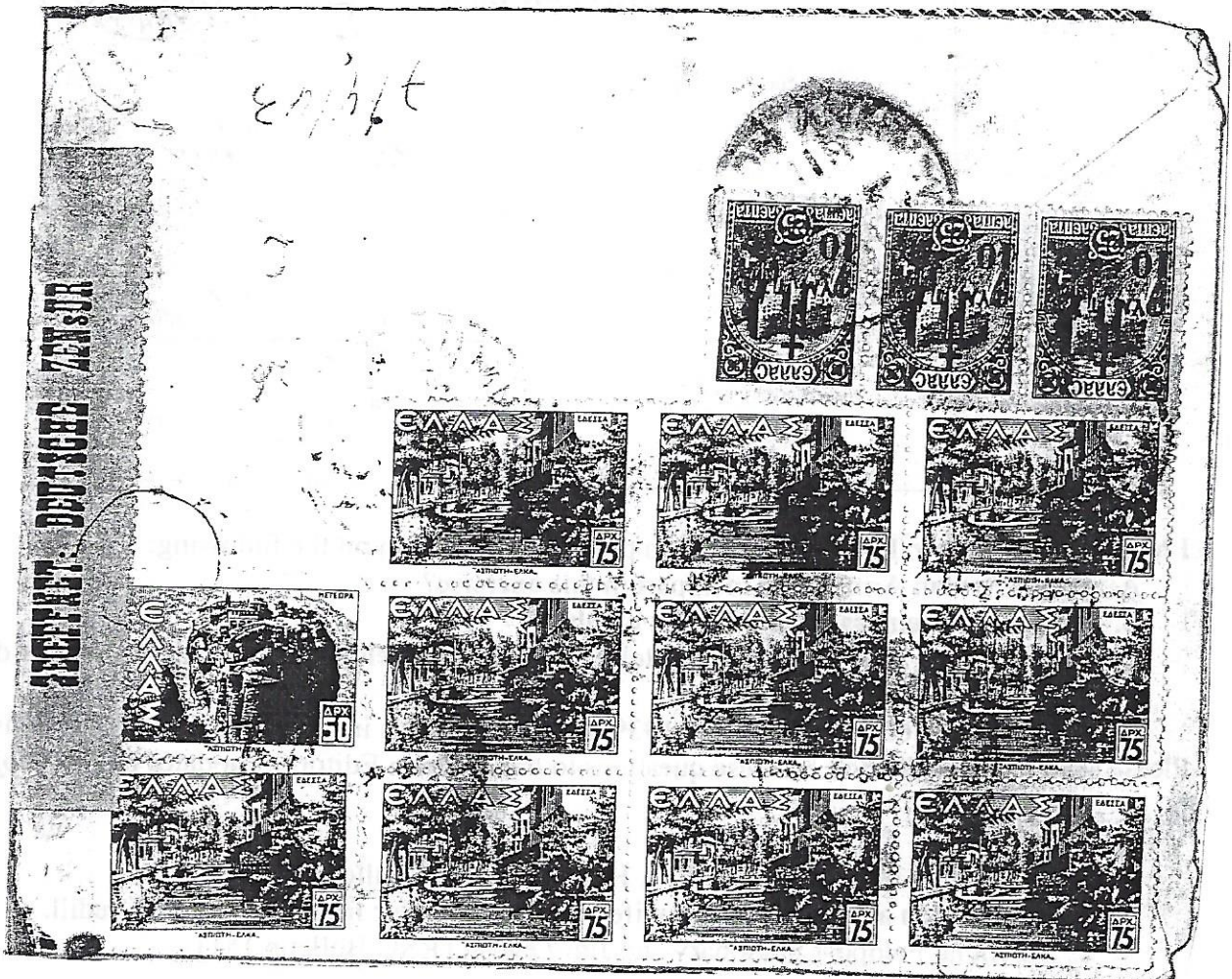
Notes:

- 1. “The 1937 Maneuvers” by R. J. Houston (TRSG Bulletin 139).
- 2. Translation assistance by my wife Sieglinde and our friend Mrs. Jutta Caudill.
- 3. “Official Feldpost Stationary” by Jim Lewis (TRSG Bulletin 151).

**From My Collection:**  
**German Censored Civil Mail from Lemnos, Greece**  
 by Gerald O. Zedlitz

During WW II the Greek islands Crete, Chios, Lemnos and Mytilene were the only areas in Greece where German censorship was performed on civilian mail destined within Greece. Censored civilian mail from Lemnos is quite scarce in that only four covers are known to exist. In his article Philatelic Reminiscences of the German-Italian-Bulgarian Occupation of Greece, 1941-1944 the late P. J. Drossos noted that three such covers were known. In a letter to the author dated February 4, 1976, Mr. Drossos revealed that a fourth censored cover had been discovered that had a late cancellation date and the inscription "no stamps available".

The address side of the cover below reveals that it was posted on April 7, 1943 by the Kastron Branch of the National Bank of Greece on Lemnos and is addressed to the Health and Medical Insurance Pension Fund in Athens. This particular cover is a favorite, not for its rarity, but in memory of a philatelic mentor, P. J. Drossos. As this cover has been displayed only once since 1976, I thought it was time to share it with members of the TRSG. Note the small "s" in "Zensur" on the German language side of the censor sealing tape.



## Postcard Views of Reichskanzlei in 1936 and 1945

by John Painter

I purchased these two picture postcards in Berlin in 1952. In the upper 1936 card, note the balcony on which Hitler used to address the crowds. The Court of Honor shown in the lower card had not been built in 1936. In 1945 the Russians dismantled the Reichs Chancellery and used the white marble to build the Soviet War Memorial in the British Zone.

Fig. 1) 1936

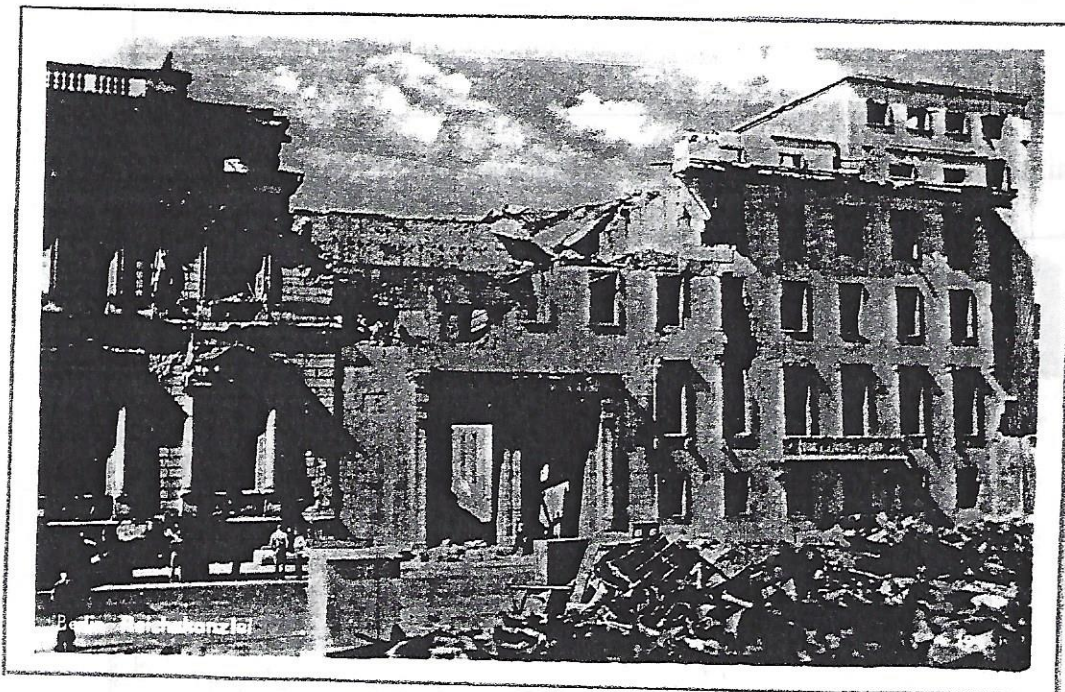


Fig. 2) 1945

# THIRD REICH "VORLAUFERS"

by Bob Ferguson

A total of ninety-four Weimar postage stamps were valid for at least a part of the National Socialist era. Depending on the issue, invalidation dates from March 31, 1933 to December 31, 1938 (except for the 1932 Hindenburg medallions which were valid for the entire period). The last to be invalidated were the high values from 1924/25 and 1930 (1, 2, 3 and 5 Marks) that were apparently needed for certain insured mail and heavier parcel post. These "vorlaufers" can be collected on covers franked only with Weimar issues (posted after January 30, 1933) or "mixed franking" with Third Reich issues. I think either way is interesting and the following are a few examples from my collection.

Fig. 1) Airmail letter posted from Magdeburg to Brazil on November 8, 1934.



Fig. 2) Airmail letter posted from Hamburg to Ecuador on May 1, 1934



Fig. 3) Parcel card posted from Berlin to Belgium on August 16, 1934.

**Abchnitt \* Coupon**  
Kann vom Empfänger abgetrennt werden \* Peut être détaché par le destinataire

**Stempel der Aufgabestelle**  
BERLIN W  
16 83412-13

**Name und Wohnung des Absenders**  
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur  
OTTO PÉRON  
Machinenfabrik  
Berlin W 10, Ulbrichtstr. 11

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane

**Aufgabefeld**  
Pays d'origine: 856 a Berlin 15 1061

**Wertangabe** (In Buchstaben und in lateinischer Schrift) / valeur déclarée (Les unités en toutes lettres et en caractères)  
Wertangabe: 15 franken

**Paketkarte \* Bulletin d'expédition**

**Art der Verpackung** / Nature de l'emballage: 2  
Papier

**In Firma** / A: Maison Goethals-Goethals S.A.

**Bestimmungsland** / Pays de destination: Belgien

**Bestimmungsort** / Lieu de destination: Rue de la Station 94

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane: 20/11/34 034

**Stempel der Aufgabestelle**  
HERBESTHAL  
AACHEN 5

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane: AACHEN 5

ASHELU 3505 20

Fig. 4) Parcel card posted from Carthausen to France on January 16, 1934.

**Abchnitt \* Coupon**  
Kann vom Empfänger abgetrennt werden \* Peut être détaché par le destinataire

**Stempel der Aufgabestelle**  
CARTHAUSEN (WESTF.)

**Name und Wohnung des Absenders**  
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur  
Presswerk  
Ernst Brune  
Carthausen L.W.

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane

**Aufgabefeld**  
Pays d'origine: Deutschland \* Allemagne

**Wertangabe** (In Buchstaben und in lateinischer Schrift) / valeur déclarée (Les unités en toutes lettres et en caractères latins)  
Wertangabe: 80 franken

**Paketkarte \* Bulletin d'expédition**

**Art der Verpackung** / Nature de l'emballage: 1  
Papier

**In Firma** / A: 375 Carthausen (Westf.)  
Rudolf Katz

**Bestimmungsland** / Pays de destination: Frankreich

**Bestimmungsort** / Lieu de destination: Neuilly - Paris

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane: 125 Boulevard de la Seine

**Stempel der Aufgabestelle**  
CARTHAUSEN (WESTF.)

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane: AACHEN 5

**Stempel der Zollverwaltung**  
Timbre de la douane: KÖLN-DEUTZ

Frei

Bei Wertangabe Siegelabdruck oder Abdruck des Päckchens / Empreinte du cachet ou reproduction de son fac-similé en cas de déclaration de valeur

**Postvermerk** / A-hinweis: Durch die Continental

**Postvermerk** / A-hinweis: Köln-Deutz

1) Kusszuzellen von der Eingangs-Postanstalt oder der Zollverwaltung des Bestin / Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'entrée ou par le service de la douane du pays de des

A 23

Fig. 5) Parcel card posted from Herges-Vogtei to Belgium on May 26, 1934.

<b>Abschnitt • Coupon</b> Kann vom Empfänger abgetrennt werden. Post être détaché par le destinataire.		<b>914* Herges Vogtei</b> 1729 gne		HERGES 26.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
<b>Stempel der Sendung</b> • Poststempel • Timbre du bureau • Cachet		<b>Wertangabe</b> (In Buchstaben und in lateinischer Schrift) (In arabischen Ziffern, franken) valeur déclarée (Les chiffres en toutes lettres et en caractères latins) (en chiffres arabes)		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
<b>Name und Wohnung des Absenders</b> Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur <b>Albert Widges</b> Metallwarenfabrik <b>Trusen i. Thür.</b> (Post Herges-Vogtei) (Allemagne)		<b>Paketkarte • Bulletin d'expédition</b> 1 <b>Paket</b>		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
<b>Paket-Nr.</b> 2085		<b>An Firma</b> A <b>D. Nabel</b>		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
		<b>Bruxelles</b> <b>Belgien</b>		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
		<b>(Bestimmungsort) * (Lieu de destination)</b> 66, Rue Eloy, 66 (Bestimmungsland)		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
<b>Stempel der Zollverwaltung</b> Timbre de la douane		<b>(Straße und Hausnummer)</b> (Rue, numéro)		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
		<b>Gewicht * Poids</b> g		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
		<b>Bei Wertangabe Siegel abdruck oder Abdruck des Päckchens</b> Empreinte du cachet ou reproduction de son contenu simulé en cas de déclaration de valeur.		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	
		<b>*) Auszufüllen von der Eingangs-Postanstalt oder dem Absender.</b> Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'entrée ou par le service de		HERGES 16.5.34 Deutsches Reich	

Fig. 6) Registered letter posted from Oldenburg to Berlin on May 2, 1933.

*Neuschreiberei*

**B. Fortmann & Co., Oldenburg i.O.**

**Nord & Süd**

Einkaufsgenossenschaft E.G.m.b.H.

**R** Oldenburg (Oldb.) 190

Berlin SW. 68

Ritterstrasse 73/74

OLDENBURG 25.5.33  
50  
50  
Deutsches Reich

BERLIN 28.5.33  
Deutsches Reich

BERLIN 28.5.33  
Deutsches Reich



Fig. 6) Official letter posted from Munich to Neustadt on March 22, 1935 was forwarded to City Press Office at the Saarbrücken City Hall

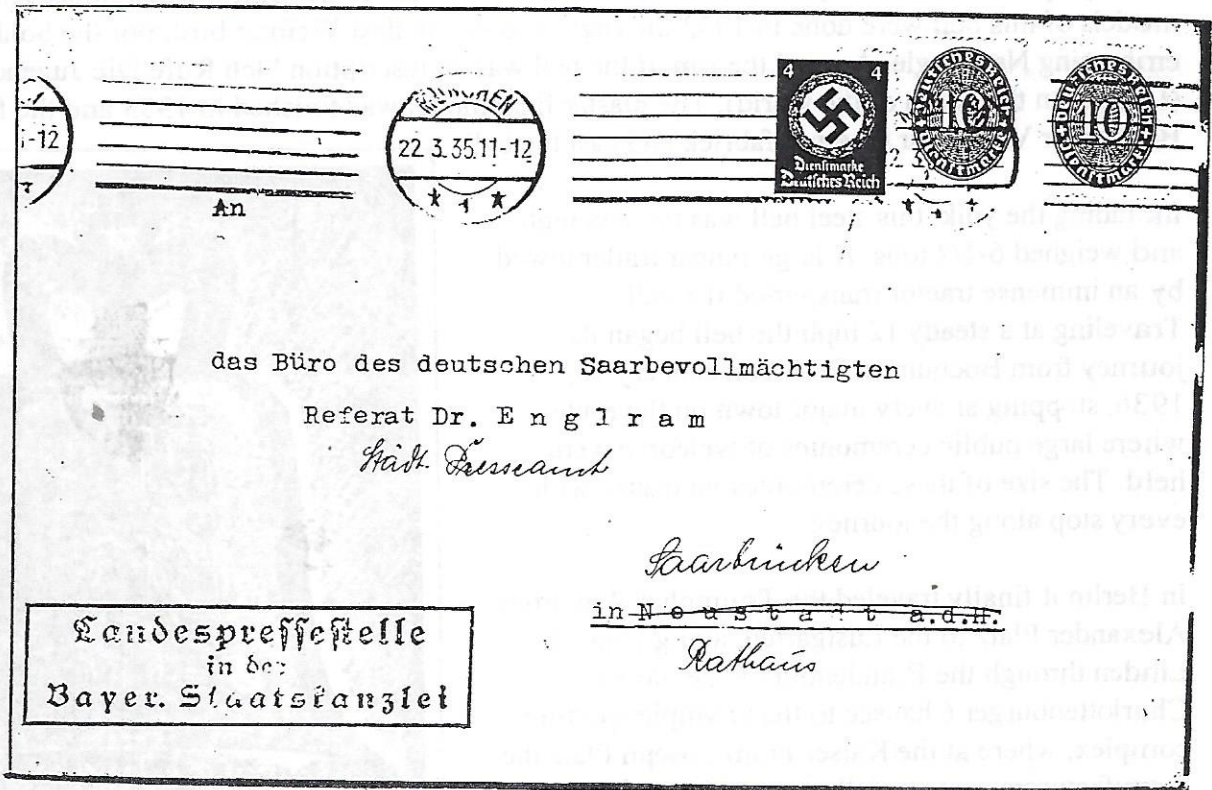
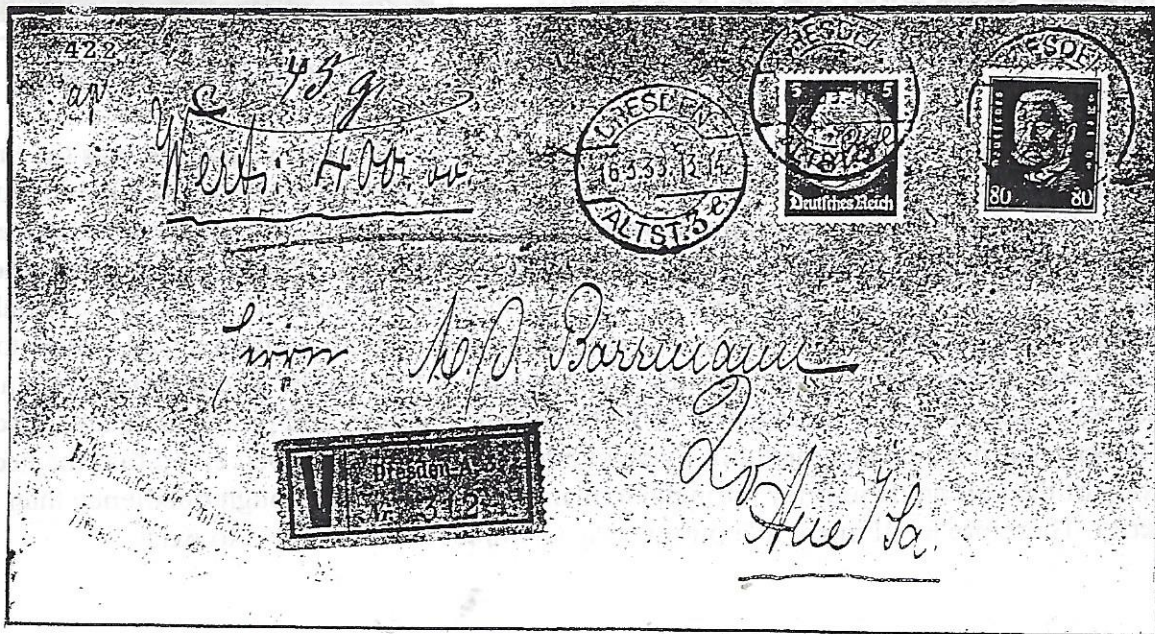


Fig. 7) Value letter posted from Dresden to Aue on March 17, 1933.



## The 1936 Olympic Bell

by Alf Harper

For the 1936 Olympic games held in Berlin, Dr. Theodor Lewald, President of the German Olympic Committee, commissioned German sculptor Walter E. Lemcke to design an Olympic Bell that would be inscribed with the Olympic slogan and motifs. There would be five intertwined Olympic rings and the Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" with the German eagle. Since the sketches and the first models of this bell were done in 1932 the eagle was the modest Weimar bird, not the bold all embracing Nazi eagle. Around the rim of the bell was an inscription "Ich Rufe Die Jugend Der Welt" (I summon the youth of the world). The plaster final model was finished in 1933 and the firm Bochumer Verein für Gusstahlfabrik AG cast the bell.

Including the yolk, this steel bell was ten feet high and weighed 6-1/2 tons. A large flatcar trailer towed by an immense tractor transported the bell.

Traveling at a steady 12 mph the bell began its journey from Bochum to Berlin on January 16, 1936, stopping at every major town on the route, where large public ceremonies of welcome were held. The size of these ceremonies increased with every stop along the journey.

In Berlin it finally traveled the Triumphal Way from Alexander Platz to the Lustgarten, along Unter dem Linden through the Brandenburg Gate, down Charlottenburger Chaussee to the Olympic sporting complex, where at the Kaiser Franz Joseph Platz the manufacturers ceremonially presented the bell to Hans von Tschammer und Osten who accepted it on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior which had nominal supervision of the Olympic Games. The bell was then hung in the slim 243 foot high "Glockturm" (clock tower) that had been specially built inside the sports complex.

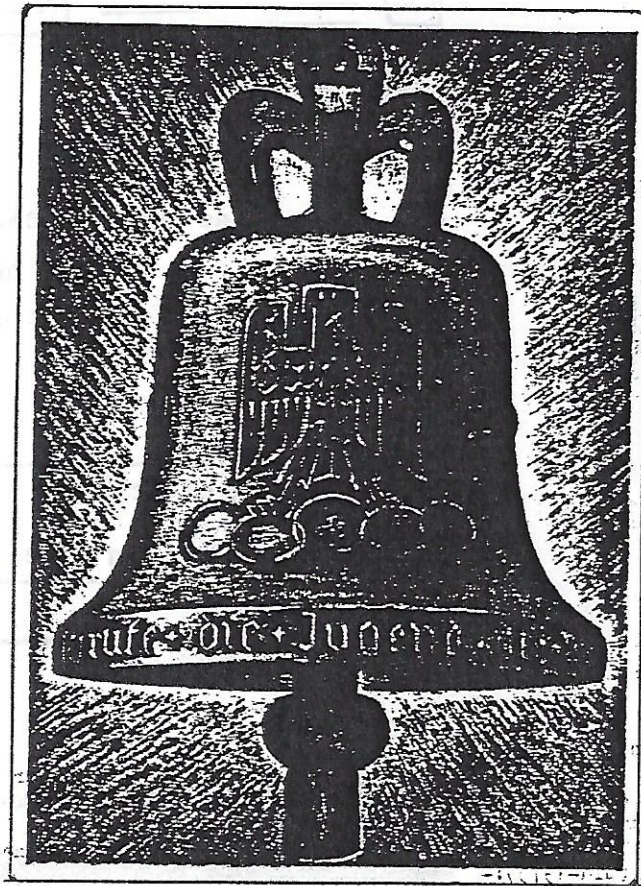


Fig. 1 Olympic bell postcard.

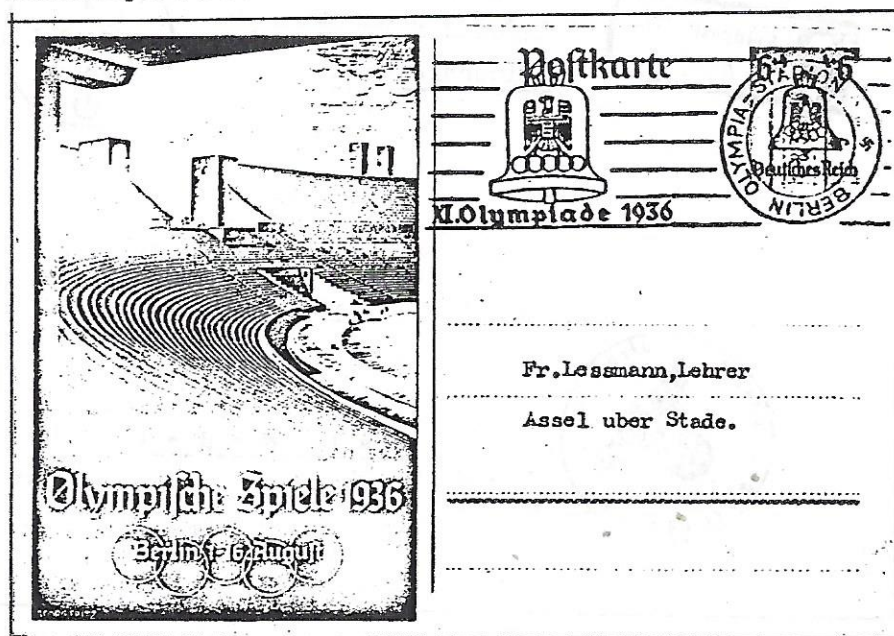
The most celebrated detail of the bell which caused its downfall or downgrading was the line from Schiller "I summon the youth of the world" around the rim. Unfortunately in all the publicity photos, posters, etc. Hitler himself posed with the bell and the bell's inscription was used as the title on publicity blurbs. Thus creating the impression that it was Hitler who was summoning the youth of the world. While it might have been in order for Adolf to burn leaned books, cause racial atrocities, revive execution by the axe and sentence people to death without a trial – even to creating concentration camps – but for him to summon the youth of the world!! The pressure from abroad caused the Olympic bell to be dropped from all Olympic publicity and propaganda and henceforth it was never mentioned on any medium. Even within Germany Gobbles perceived that the hectic greeting of the bell on its journey through Germany had been more through obedience than sincerity. Therefore to all intent and purpose the Olympic bell had ceased to exist.

The Olympic postcards and postmarks had already been planned and could not be withdrawn, so the philatelic world carried on with the Olympic bell. The only philatelic souvenir that was suppressed was the postcard illustrated on the preceding page and this has become one of the scarcest Olympic postcards.

Fig. 2) Olympic Village postcard mailed home by a Yugoslavian player shows bell in hand cancel.



Fig. 3) Olympic Stadium postcard shows bell in machine cancel.



ED Note: This article originally appeared in the September 1976 Newsheet (Vol. 2, No. 4) of the German Collectors Group except for Figure 2 that was added by the TRSG.

**COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:****216th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
216	205	348	396	398	216

This division was mobilized in the summer of 1939 (3rd Wave) from Landwehr personnel from Hanover. The post office was assigned Fp.# 24677 as a return address and code K-205 in lieu of tactical FpA 216. It fought in Poland and Flanders before its age structure was made normal. In late 1941 the 216th Infantry Division was transferred to Army Group Center in Russia. It was disembarking at Sukhinitchi, a main depot of 4th Army, when the Soviet 10th Army surrounded it. Only division headquarters and two and a half battalions had arrived on January 3, 1942 when the battle began but they held against repeated enemy attacks until rescued.

The division was reunited and remained with Army Group center, fighting in the defensive battles of 1942 and suffering heavy losses at Kursk in July 1943. The division then sustained so many casualties in the winter of 1943-44 that it had to be disbanded. The surviving personnel were absorbed by the 102nd Infantry Division, which was formed in Antwerp in February 1944. The division FpA 216 was renamed FpA 872 and assigned to 102nd Infantry Division but kept its original Feldpost No. 24677. The 102nd Infantry Division was later destroyed during the Normandy battles.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Salzwedel in July 1943 from Fp. # 04398 (Stab III of Grenadier Regiment 348) via P.O. 216 (K-205).

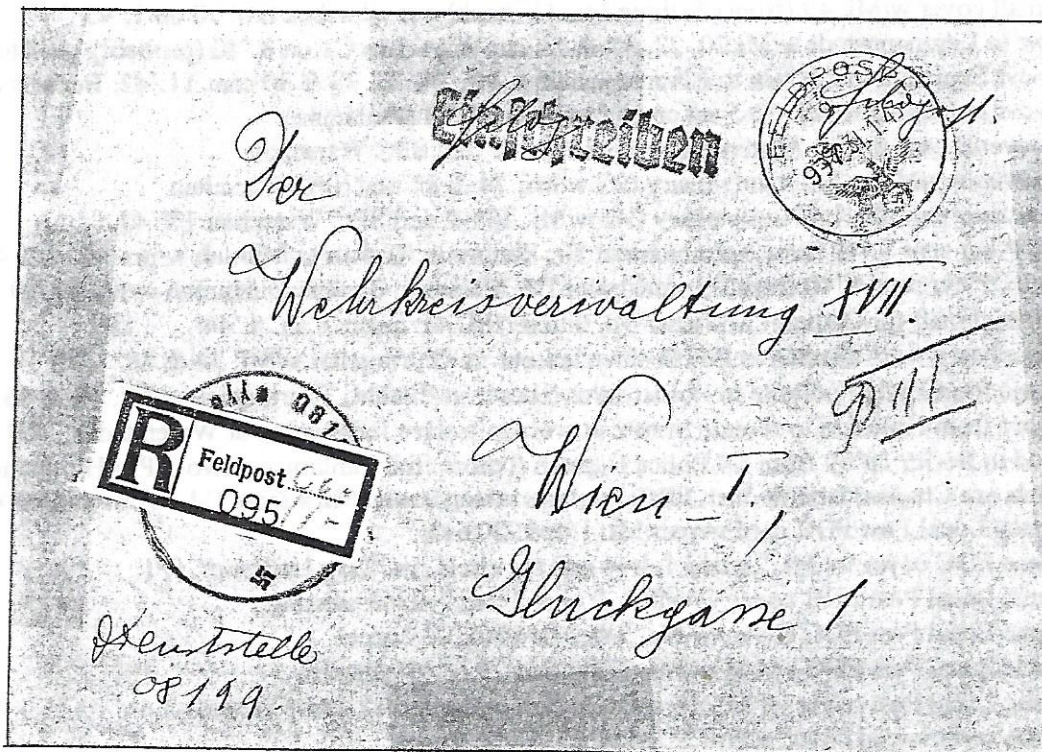
## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

### 353rd Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
353	997	941	942	943	353	353

The 353rd Infantry Division was formed in Brittany in October 1943 (21st Wave) with cadre from the veteran 328th Infantry Division. It absorbed the former post office of the disbanded 306th Infantry Division including the original Fp.# 43003 and K-997. The division remained in Brittany until the Allied landings, and then took part in the Normandy fighting in June 1944. After unsuccessfully attempting to halt the decisive American breakout, it was surrounded near Falaise in August. Roughly half of the surviving division personnel escaped capture and broke out of the pocket with the II Parachute Corps. After a brief respite the division was back at the front in September, controlling a miscellaneous assortment of five local security battalions, an infantry replacement regiment and a Luftwaffe field unit of battalion strength. It fought in the Siegfried Line battles until October 1, 1944 when the 275th Infantry Division absorbed most of this ad hoc division. However, the headquarters of the division was not disbanded but was sent to Germany to take charge of new forces being assembled in Luxembourg. By late November a new division under the old headquarters was sent into action in the Aachen area and was fighting south of Düren in January 1945. It fought in the Roer River battles and was under the LVIII Panzer Corps in the Battle of Cologne in March. The remnants of the 353rd Infantry Division surrendered to the Allies at the end of the war.



Cover sent to Military District XVIII in Vienna in November 1943 from Fp. # 08199 (1.Feldlazarett 522) via P.O. 353 (K-997).

# TRSG Auction No. 100

## Description

NOTE: In list below, [P] denotes a lot illustrated on Page 24. All lots are VF unless noted otherwise

Lot	Description	Min
1	Labor Service Stamps (Mi. 850-3) in full mint sheets VF	\$16
2	Hitler definitive set (Mi. 781-827) w/all color variations, total of 65 mint stamps in lot.	35
3	Set of 10 mint 1941 p'cards <i>Die Heimat=der Front</i> from Küster Verlag, Essen in orig. envelope. [P]	15
4	Two censored Fp. cvrs to Denmark 4.'44 via Hamburg "F" & Switzerland 3.'43 via Frankfurt "e" F-VF	15
5	Three postwar cvrs, 4.'45, 1 uberroller & 2 obliterated Hitler stamps, all w/Allied censor marks F-VF [P]	25
6	Three R- cvrs w/diff. Hitlerhead stamps posted <u>in 1945</u>	13
7	Ten land rate cvrs w/diff Hitlerhead stamps posted <u>in 1945</u>	18
8	Twelve local & inland rate cvrs w/diff Hitlerhead stamps posted <u>in 1945</u> .	15
9	Cvr frm International Aero-Philatelics -Club to Zurich. 10'33 has Swiss Postage due stamps	12
10	Thirty stampless covers circa '41-'42 w/special Hannover SCHA cancel for postal savings accounts. [P]	15
11	<i>Katechismus für den deutschen Krieg</i> : Nr. 6 in series of booklets from Verlag Kohlhammer, Stuttgart re history of German spiritual conflicts, 40 pgs w/soft cvr. Sent to Fp.# 21046 from Munich in Nov.'40	15
12	22 cvrs w/sp. postal rates i.e. C.O.D., newspaper wrapper, registry, postage due etc. F	15
13	16 cvrs w/sp. postal rates i.e. Value., Drucksache, postal checking, perf stamps, etc. . F-VF	18
14	Five Fp covers from different units posted at civil & Fp offices <u>in 1945</u>	10
15	Five postage due items, incl. 1 from Austria, 3 from Switz. and 1 Eger Graf Zepp II landing. F- VF [P]	23
Next 20 lots are from occupied Poland incl. DDP Osten. Mi. # from General Govt section. VF unless noted o'wise		
16.	R-cvr to Milan, Italy w/Mi. 1-13 can. Krakau 4.'40. (probably philatelic but backstamped & VF) [P]	22
17.	Local R-cvr w/Mi. 49 & 78 tied Krakau 5 cancels 5.'42.	15
18.	Cvr to Berlin w/complete set Mi. 49-78 can Krakau 1.'40 (Philatelic)	22
19.	R-cvr to Stuttgart (blank field R-label) w/Mi. 45 & 49 tied by Demblin cans. [Note: Front only]	10
20.	R-cvr w/Mi. 45 & 49 sent from Przemysl 1.'41 to Krakau Welfare Office for War Damage . [P]	23
21.	Small cover w/Mi. 49 (front) & three Mi. 41 (back) can Warshau SW 30 on 1.'43	16
22.	Cvr to Litzmannstadt w/Mi.20, 22, 31 & 33 can Warschau C1 on 8.'40 (probably philatelic & VF)	15
23.	R-cvr Stanislaw in Galizea to Litzmannstadt w/Mi. 74, 75, 79 & 80 can. 11.'42. Bedarfs & VF!	22
24.	R-cvr to Hennig w/Mi. 52-5 set can Warschau 10.'40 (Philatelic)	15
25.	Souvenir card for 1st Anniversary GG w/Mi. 61 tied SPC Warschau	12
26.	Souvenir card for 2nd Anniversary GG w/Mi. 74 & 81 tied SPC Warschau	12
27.	Souvenir card for 4th Anniversary GG w/Mi. 105-9 tied SPC Warschau 10.'43.	21
28.	DDP cvr sent 1.'41 from Administrator Dr. Steiner in Krakau to Munich w/prs Mi. 1 & 41 plus 60.	16
29.	R-DDP cvr sent 4.'40 from Administrator Dr. Steiner in Krakau to Munich w/Mi.18, 19 (4), 20 (4) & 22.	23
30.	Official mail for Ostbahn w/Dienst Mi. 6 tied NSDAP mach. Can. 8.'44 . [P]	23
31.	Parcel card from Gorlice to Polish slave laborer in Thuringeian w/Mi. 74 & 88. [P]	28
32.	Same from Biala Podlaska to Polish slave laborer in Eisfeld, Thuringeian w/Mi. 48 & 86. [P]	27
33.	R-cvr from Kuluszki to female inmate at woman's slave labor camp at Waterstadt [P]	28
34.	P.cd to Berlin 10'39 from SS Police Captain (before free franking) w/two 3 Pfg Hindenhead (1 w/o'print)	20
Next 12 lots are Channel Islands incl. FDCs for local stamp issues. Mi. # from C.I. in Specialized catalog. VF		
35.	Jersey Local Post FDC card w/pair Mi. 1 tied 29.6.43.	15
36.	Same FDC cover w/ Mi. 2x tied 1.4.44 and sp. circle h/s "Day 1st Issue". [P]	18
37.	Same Local Post FDC cover w/ Mi. 1 & pair 2 tied 1.6.'43 cancels.	15
38.	Same Local Post FDC cover w/ Mi. 5 & 7 tied 8.6.'43 cancel	15
39.	Same Local Post FDC cover w/ Mi. 7 & 8 tied 29.6.'43 cancels	15
40.	Same Local Post cover w/ Mi. 1b and 2c (dark inks) tied 12.11.43 cancels	18
41.	Same commercial cover w/pair Mi. 4 tied 1.6.'43 cancel	15
42.	Same y commercial cover w/ Mi. 4 & 6 tied 8.6.'43 cancels.	15
43.	Same commercial cover w/pair Mi. 7 tied 29.6.'43 cancel	15
44.	Same commercial cover w/pair Mi. 8 tied 29.6.'43 cancel.	15
45.	Guernsey - Local Post FDC cover w/Mi. 2 tied 18.2.'41 cancel. [P]	15
45.	Guernsey - Local Post cover w/Mi. 3 tied 12.4.'44 cancel.	17

**Next 10 lots DDP covers from various occupied areas w/sp DDP cancels VF unless noted o'wise**

46.	Alpenvorland- Drucksache cover to Dresden sent 6.'44 w/St. Ulrich DDP cancels & boxed handstamp.	\$16
47.	Luxemburg – R-cvr to Dresden w/Mi.33-41 tied Luxemburg 1 cancel 24.2.'41 [P]	25
48.	Nederland- R-airmail cvr frm Harlingen to Berlin can. 28. February 1945 . B'stmp Berlin 2.3.'45.	26
49.	Same – p'cd frm Fernamt Den Hague sent 9.'42 to Oberwachmeister of German prison in Zamoc,	15
50.	Same – cvr from German official sent to Kiel sent 3.'42 has Den Haag DDP cancel & D'siegel,	15
51.	Same – Newspaper bundle wrapper from "Europa Kabel" in Amsterdam sent 5.'42 to Duisburg [P]	18
52.	DDP Osten- stampless official cover from Police President in Posen sent 1.'40. (later became Warthe Gau)	15
53.	Same –cvr w/Mi. 3 & pair Mi. 1 sent from civilian in Quartieramt Warschau to Hannover 7.'40. [P]	25
54.	Same –cvr w/Mi.1 & Mi. 5 frm w/ D'siegel Administrative office Krakau sent 12.'40. (late usage O'prts.)	26
55.	Same –cvr frm German Lawyers Assc. (has D'siegel but required stamps) to Munich 30.9.'43. [P]	28
56.	Same –cvr frm Official Dist. Radom sent to Krasne, Ukraine 8.'44 has D'siegel [P]	25
57.	Same –R- cvr frm Ostbahn Direktor to State Health Office in 1.'42. (See Cover & Page 2)	22

**Next 10 lots Official covers w/NSDAP Party Franchise stamps. VF unless noted o'wise**

58.	Cvr from Office Vienna Gau sent to Mayor of Schleibach 11.'39 w/four Mi.145.	25
59.	Cvr from S.A. Marine Brigade of Kiel to Gauleiter Lubeck 6.'39 w/Mi.155-6. [P]	18
60.	R- cvr to Party member at N.S. Primary School in Ottmarsheine 8'38 w/four Mi. 156 (2) & 161 (3)	26
61.	Local cover from H.J. to Principle of Oberschule in Limburg 6.'44 w/four Mi.160.	16
62.	Printed Matter cvr from S.A. Darmstadt to Medical Officer 11.'38 w/ Mi.145.	16
63.	Printed Matter (Drucksache) cover from Hitler Jugend Siegens 11.'43 w/ Mi.157.	17
64.	Cover from Hitler Jugend Osterode to Publisher in Berlin 9.'44 w/ Mi.159.	18
65.	R- cvr sent 1.'45 from Augsburg to Party member in Neu Ulm w/four Mi. 161 & 164.	16
66.	Re-used cover sent from Gau Hessen-Nassau 12.'40 w/ Mi.152.	16
67.	Stampless cover sent 8.'43from Gestapo sub-office in Wurzburg	24
68.	Black-edged Death Notice sent from Regierungs President of Ansbach 11.'40 w/Mi.138 Official Stamp	23

**Next 6 lots KZL & SS covers. VF unless noted o'wise**

69.	SS Fp. cover from Sachenhausen KZL Commander to Court Bank in 3.'42. [P]	28
70.	Same – cover from SS guard at Mauthausen sub-camp Gusen 9.'40 [P]	25
71.	Receipt card for 6 KG parcel sent to inmate at Maidenek KZL in 6.'44	22
72.	Receipt card for 5 KG parcel sent to Polish inmate at Drütte in Zichenau 4.'44	22
73.	R- cover to Vienna from philatelist NCO in LSSAH w/Fp# 14491 sent 6.'42. [P]	28
74.	Same sender , now a cadet at SS Officer Candidate School in Bad Tolz sent 12.'42 (1 stamp missing)	13
75.	Lagerpost: R-Fp cover from Lager Westfalenhof (Gross-Born) 1.'43. Cancel & D'siegel are faint!	9
76.	Same, picture p'cd from Kommandant Tr. Ub. Platz Bruck/Leitha sent 1.'42. V. nice markings!	17
77.	POW lettersheet sent by U.S. soldier at Stalag IIB w/40 Pfg. Hitlerhead 6.'44	18
78.	Überroller cover sent 4.23.'45 intercepted by Allies & released June '45. German & Allied censored. [P]	16
79.	Two mint B&W postcards showing Reichskanzlei before & after war (see Article & illustrations on P. 13)	16
80.	Indian Legion stamps, complete values set both perf & imperf except for 1R + 2R value.	24
81.	Estonian local issues (Estland Mi. 1-9) mint .	16
82.	Nederland Legion; both values of Dutch issue in souvenir sheets issued 11.1.'42.	26

**Next 8 lots R-Fp covers from Panzer Divisions or Corps. VF unless noted o'wise**

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Kenn</u>	<u>FpA</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fp. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	
83.	104	19	10.'43	17251	II/ Pz. Gren. Rgt. 73 via 19th Panzer Division P.O.	12
84.	130	84	5.'42	33602	2. Kraftf. Kp/Nacsch. Tr. 84 via 4th Panzer Division P.O	12
85.	135	82	4.'42	25341	I/ Pz. Art. Rgt. 74 via 2nd Panzer Division P.O	12
86.	263	27	6.'44	41288	I/ Pz. Gren. Rgt. 40 via 17th Panzer Division P.O	12
87.	398	404	12.'43	17525	2.Kp./Bau Pi. Btl. 153 via IV Panzer Corps P.O.	12
88.	445	16	5.'42	02539	Beob. Battr. 16 via 16th Panzer Division P.O (front only!)	10
89.	778	128	12.'43	07455	I/Gren. Rgt. 513 via 23rd Panzer Division P.O	12
90.	909	81	11.'42	03424	III/ Pz. Art. Rgt. 73 via 1st Panzer Division P.O	12

**PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 100 is November 18, 2005.**

**SEND ALL BIDS TO: Jim Lewis, 111F Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070**

The circled numbers identify the selected lots illustrated below:

