



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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Study Group Notes

1981 MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

This is the last 1980 issue of the TRSG Bulletin. Those members who have already paid in advance for 1981 will find the enclosed Renewal/Order Form marked **PAID** in the renewal portion. The early remittance of those not having such notation, would greatly facilitate matters at this end and save the good deal of time and expense which is usually required to send follow-ups !

NEW TRSG PUBLICATION"COMPOSITION LISTINGS OF ORGANIC GERMAN MILITARY UNITS"

The Third Reich Study Group is pleased to announce the immediate availability of a new, 32 page booklet designed to aid the Feldpost collector (and military historian as well) in easily associating the various regiments, battalions, service companies, etc. (as they are identified in the Feldpostübersicht and in "Projekt Himmelblau") with their higher-echelon organizations, such as Divisions, Corps, etc.. The booklet contains:

- 1) Listing of Infantry-type regiments in numerical order;
- 2) Charts of other Infantry Division elements;
- 3) Charts of Mountain Divisions, Panzer Divisions, Waffen SS Divisions, Luftwaffe Feld Divisions, Fallschirm Divisions, and Corps Troops;
- 4) Basic German Army tactical symbols;

In light of previous publications, this booklet does not deal with Kenn numbers or locations - the booklet "German Army Order of Battle" by John Painter is recommended as a companion piece.

Rather than postpone publication by a membership canvass for "advance subscriptions", we have made a limited printing and offer these on a "first come, first serve" basis. Price is \$5.00 (postpaid). Send orders to Sec./Treas.

"MAIL SURVEILLANCE UNDER THE THIRD REICH"

Copies of this TRSG handbook on Censorship are still available @ \$9 from the Sec./Treas.. For the benefit of new members, we note again that the format is designed to cover the field of censorship in a representative manner and to illustrate the sizeable number of areas which can be pursued in depth. The text is centered around the "German Communications Directive of April 2, 1940" and includes a complete translation (by B.R. Beede) of this document.

NOJEX '80

Hopefully, this Bulletin will reach you in time to serve as a reminder of the previously announced "Quadripartite" weekend to be jointly held by four GPS Study Groups (Third Reich, Handoverprints, Berlin and Buildings) in conjunction with Nojex '80 at the Holiday Jetport Inn on Route 1 (Southbound) in Elizabeth, N.J. over the weekend October 31 - November 2, 1980. Indications are that this affair will be well attended - we have already received confirmations from TRSG members from Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts (and naturally, the "Jersey Gang"). The weekend will feature a "Grosstauschtage" and a considerable amount of Third Reich material will be on hand - all members being urged to bring their "surplus". Our special TRSG Award will be available for the best Third Reich exhibit (officers and previous winners excluded). Hope to see you there !

"Himmelblau Nachtrag"

All "Himmelblau" owners please note:
 On page 1835, an error in transcription occurred in which the identity of Fp #41901 was skipped and the next four identities were displaced by one number. To correct, please change the Fp numbers shown as follows:

41901 to 41902, 41902 to 41903, 41903 to 41904 and 41904 to 41905.

41 901 should then be entered with the identities:

S.H.D. Abt. 42 d. Lw. 41A
 Luftschutz Abt. 42 d. Lw. 42R-45

MYSTERY LABEL ??



Member Carmelo Cosentino found this label on the reverse side of a cover sent from Pasewalk in April, 1938. Inscribed "Pasewalk - die Geburtsstadt des Nationalsozialismus" and "Adolf Hitler - Weihestätte", this item is apparently quite scarce and the owner would like to know if any of our members has ever come across other examples.

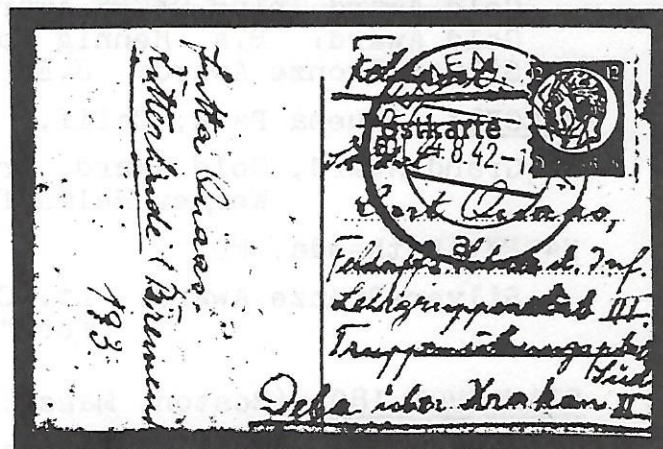
NEW PUBLICATION: "THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE NUREMBERG RALLIES"

By John Rawlings & Mike Passmore

To be published in September, 1980, this book will contain (in addition to text) 180 illustrations showing the postage stamps, cancellations, postal stationery, telegram forms and special commemorative postcards issued to mark each successive rally. Price is \$15.00, including postage and packing. Orders should be sent to Mike Passmore at 41, Norfolk Road, Southampton, England SO1 5AT. Buyers in the U.S.A. are asked to pay by International Money Order or Bankers' Draft and to note that personal checks cannot be accepted.

"MINI-KARTE"

One of the miniature Hindenburg stamps (from a child's playset) used on a Feldpost card. (Note comparative size of standard cancel on the tiny card which is reproduced here in actual size). The "stamp" obviously had no postal validity, but since it was a Feldpost item no postage was necessary, so it "went" through the mails. The card is addressed to a Soldat at the Felduffz. Schule d. Inf. at Deba über Krakau II. (Tom Dean)



Welcome to New Members:

MUELLER, Hans J. -

STOKES, Vickie M. - 1515 Landeveis End, Marietta, GA 30067
Semi-postals, Souv. Sheets, Airmails, Hitler heads.

FISHER, Ingeburg L. - S.1005 Pepper Tree La., Spokane, WA 99204
Nuremberg cancels and Berlin.

WRIGHT, Jane L. - 4015 E. Alan La., Phoenix, AZ 85028
Feldpost.

STICH, Dr. H.F. - 4593 Langara Ave., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6R 1C9
WWII P.O.W. & Intern. Camps, Post-WWII DP Camps.

PAYNE, Alan J. - "Rosemead" Wyddial, Buntingford, Herts, England SG9
Propaganda forgeries, Postal Stationery, Booklets. OEX

WORSHAM, Milo B. -

JOHNSON, Robert H. - 6 Bridle Lane, Budd Lake, NJ 07828
All areas of Third Reich.

CONCES, Dewey J. Jr. -

CAVANAUGH, LCDR Louise P., USN Ret. - 95 Conduit St., Annapolis, MD
German censorship. 21401

Winner's Circle

TRSG MEMBERS GARNER EXHIBITION AWARDS

LONDON 1980 (International Show - London, England)

Gold Award, plus G&CPS Award: B.A. Hennig for "Danzig".

Gold Award: B.A. Hennig for "Danzig Airmails".

Silver-Bronze Award: J.E. Duffy for "German Military Posts".

ORCOPEX (Buena Park, Calif.)

Grand Award, Gold Award, President's Award and APS Certificate:
Werner Helms for "German Aviation History".

NAPEX (Bethesda, MD)

Silver-Bronze Award: Lt. Cmdr. Louise P. Cavanaugh, USN (Ret.)
for "Mexican Civil War 1913-1915".

STAMPSHOW '80 (Boston, Mass.)

Vermeil Award with Felicitations & Cardinal Spellman Museum Research
Award: Theo Van Dam for "A.E.F. in Western Europe 1917-23".

"SOVIET PARADISE" UPDATE

In response to the article in Bulletin #56, TRSG members Bob Albrecht, Bob Dunn, Jim Duke and "Gil" Gilhausen have provided much additional information on the cards and cancels. It now appears that there were two separate printings of the Vienna card set. Both carry Q/0359 but one printing has only the 1st line of the 3 line inscription shown in Bulletin #56 (Fig. 2). As to the number of different views in this set, we can add eight more to the three shown in the earlier article.

Inland. Nr. 1439/1941. Sonderpostamt.

(Erläuterungen zu a bis e siehe am Schlusse der Mitt.)

Wien, Messepalast; ZwPA des PA Wien 1.

- a) Ausstellung »Das Sowjet-Paradies«.
- b) Reichspropagandaamt Wien.
- c) 13. Dezember 1941 bis 1. Februar 1942.
- d) Abgabe von Wertzeichen, auch Zuschlagmarken; Annahme von gewöhnlichen, eingeschriebenen und Luftpost-Briefsendungen; Gefälligkeitsstemplungen. Schriftliche Anträge auf Gefälligkeitsstemplungen sind an das Postamt Wien 1 zu richten.
- e) »Wien Ausstellung »Das Sowjet-Paradies« 13. 12. 1941 — 1. 2. 1942«.

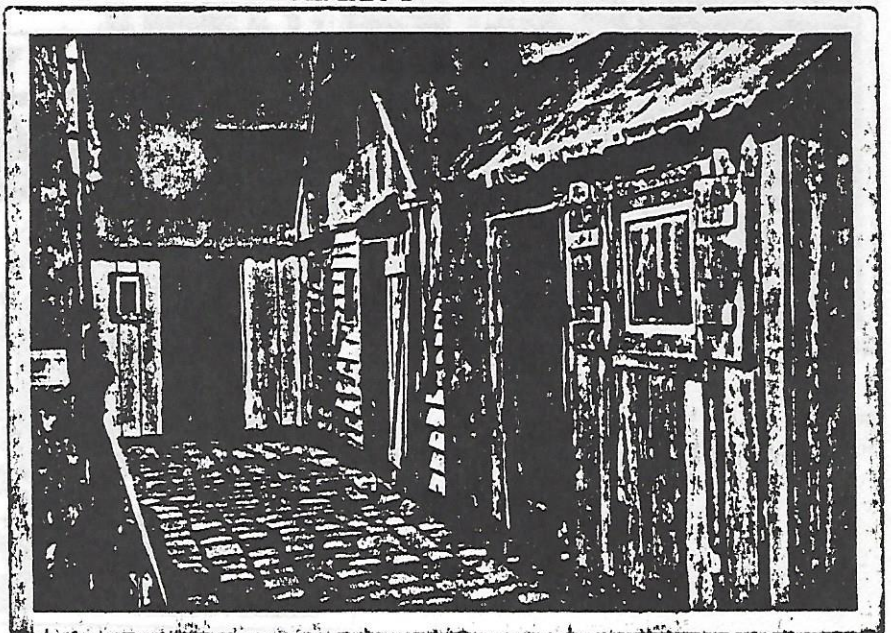
Shown at left is the announcement of the Vienna exhibit special cancel as it appeared in Issue 122 of the "Amtsblatt" dated December 19, 1941.

On the following pages are shown the eight additional Vienna views and, if reported, the title which appears on the reverse side.



Fig. 1 (left)
"Ein Kulturpark"

Fig. 2 (right)
"Arbeiterwohnungen"



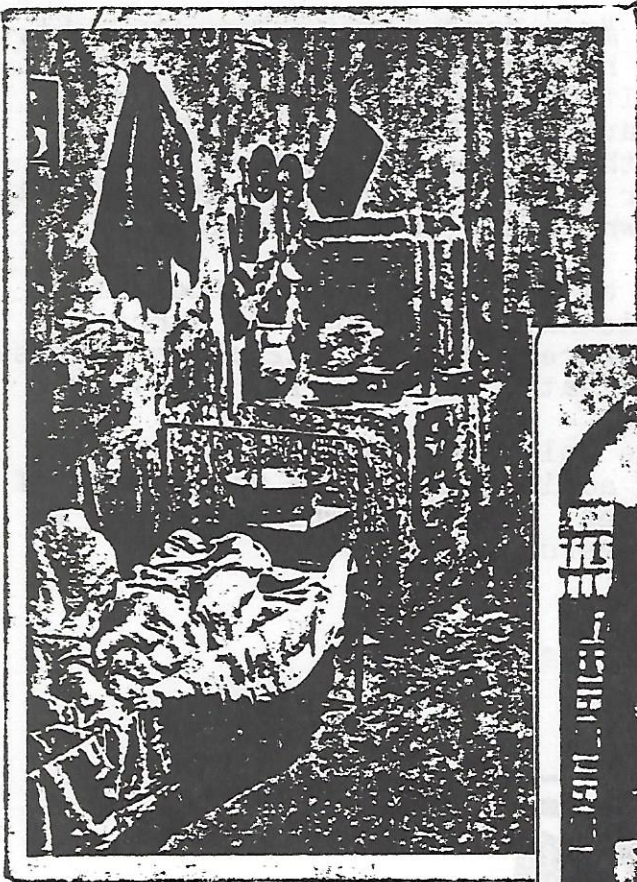


Fig. 3 (left)
"Arbeiterwohnung im Sowjet-Paradies"

Fig. 4 (below)
"Bolschewistisches Einheitsdenkmal"

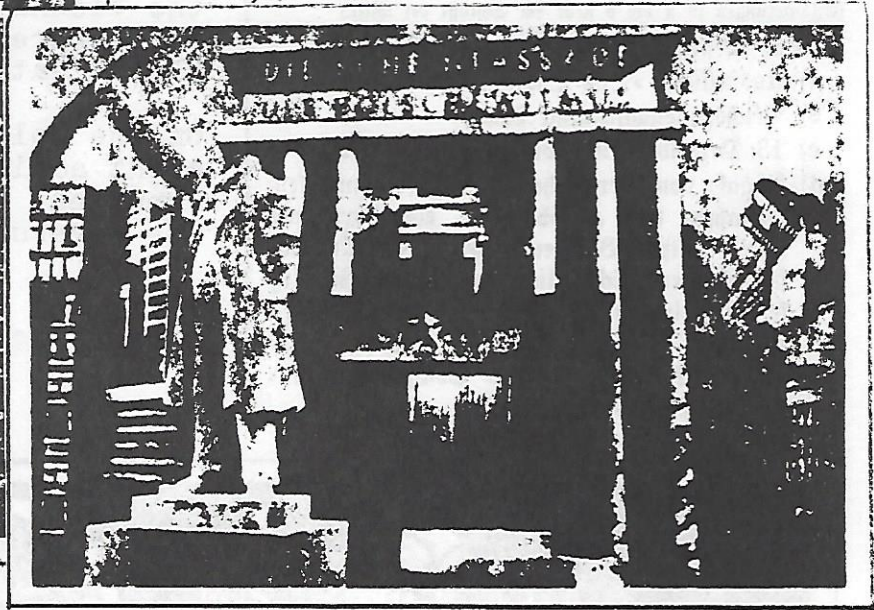


Fig. 5 (left)
"Wohnbaracks in Minsk"



Fig. 6 (right)
"Kochstelle auf der Straß"

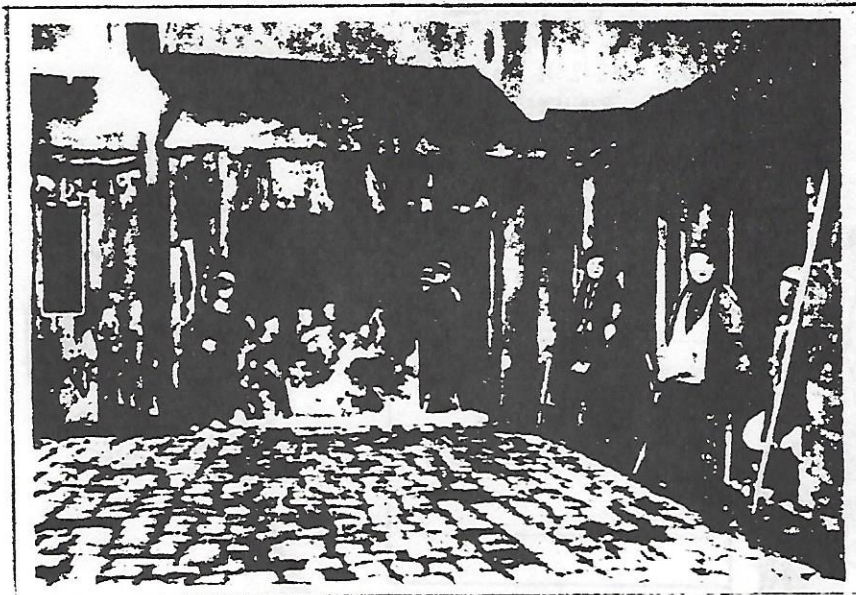
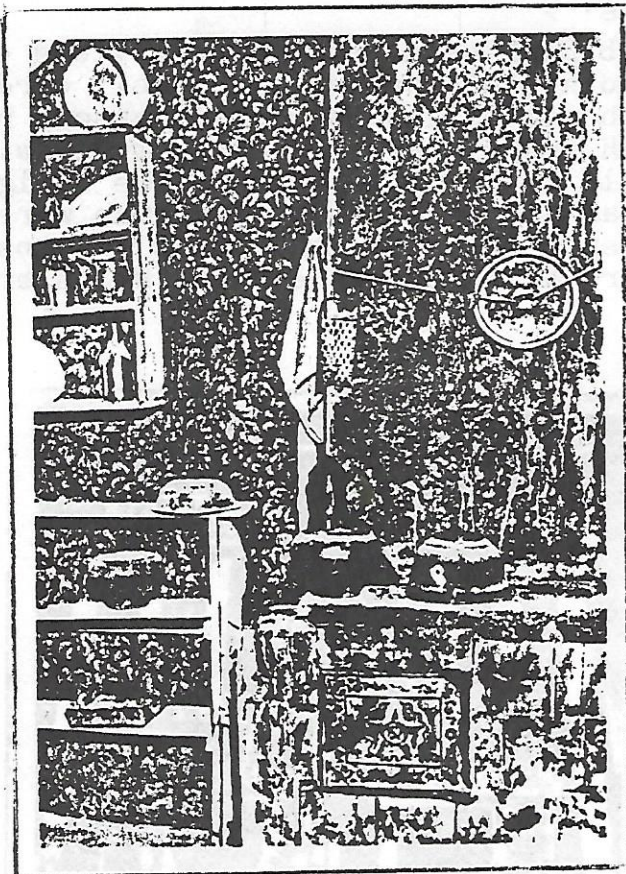


Fig. 7 (left)
"Elternlose Kinder"

Fig. 8 (below left)
"Kochstelle für
Sechsköpfige Familie"

In addition to these Vienna cards, Jim Duke has another similar to Fig. 4 in the Bulletin #56 article. In this photo, there is a small chair in front of the hut. These were dioramas and it would not be unusual if some details were changed during or between exhibits.



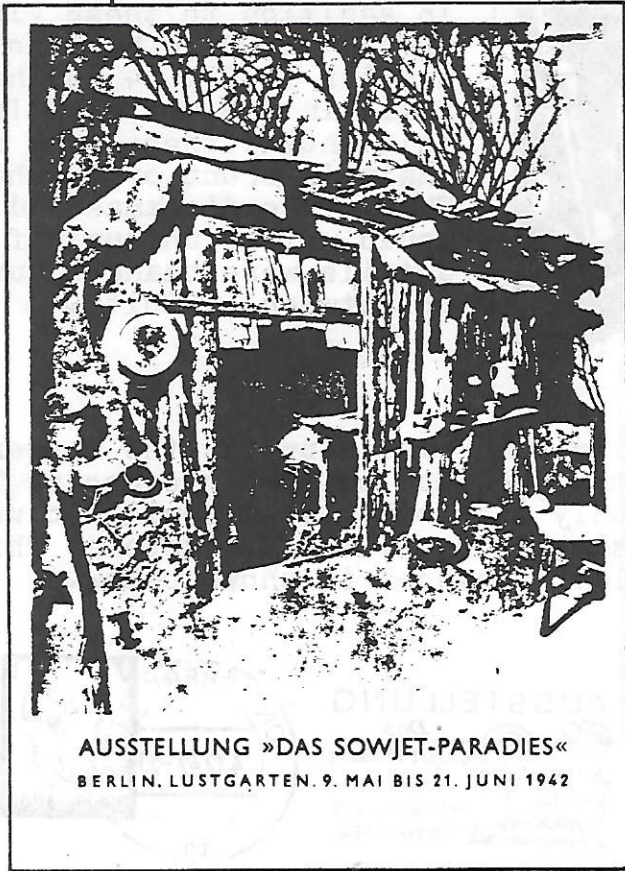
Jim Duke also supplied the answer to the question of slogan cancels. The only city other than Berlin to use a slogan cancel was Königsberg. This latter cancel is shown below.



Our members have also provided copies of the Hamburg, Essen, Dortmund and Königsberg hand cancel. While somewhat similar to the Berlin cancel design (see next page) each city used different engravings and display, therefore, many differences in design & detail.



WOHNHÖHLE EINES DROSCHKENKÜTSCHERS
UND SEINER EHEFRAU AUS EINER GROSSTADT
IM „PARADIES DER ARBEITER UND BAUERN“



AUSSTELLUNG »DAS SOWJET-PARADIES«
BERLIN, LUSTGARTEN, 9. MAI BIS 21. JUNI 1942

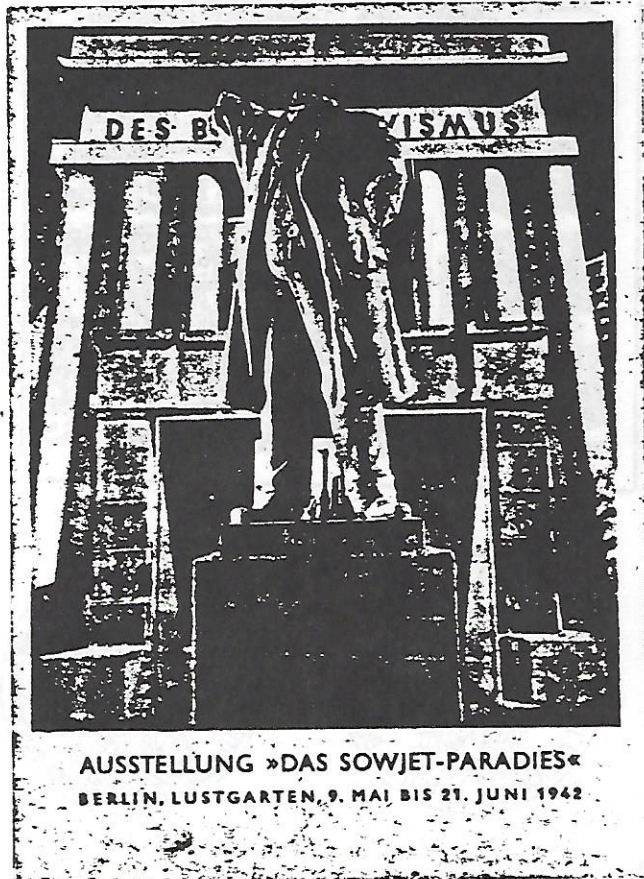
Fig. 9

Bob Dunn sent front & rear views of another of the Berlin Exhibit cards. Bob notes that the Berlin cancel has vAH under the women's right elbow. This is the signature of the design team von Axster-Heudtlass who were responsible for many stamp and post card designs of the Third Reich era.

Fig. 10

Bob Albrecht sent in this Berlin card. Note that the diorama is similar to Fig. 4 but now the statue lacks both arms!

Many thanks to these members for sharing their material with us. Sometimes we really do function as a "study" group.



Provisional Sorting Labels

By R.J. Houston

An excellent article was presented by J.E. Duffy in the Postal Specialist issue of April, 1971, which explored the subject of the "Vorbinderzettel". Noting that it was "apparent that these sorting labels were printed in sheets", we would like to now illustrate one of the scarce, full sheets of six labels as they were issued (see Fig. 1 on following page). To further continue the subject of the "Vorbinderzettel", we also note an interesting area which might be called "Provisional Labels" - in which blank pieces of paper or the reverse side of used envelopes were hand-stamped with a similar format to the regular sorting label. A few examples are shown herewith:



Fig. 2: Blank piece of paper glued to front of a previously used postal business envelope. Dated May 20, 1940, this bundle contained letters for Kenn #140 (Field P.O. 437 of the XXXVII Command, then in the Saarpfalz. Sent by Armeebriefstelle 570 (Kenn #890), then attached to Army Postmaster "J".

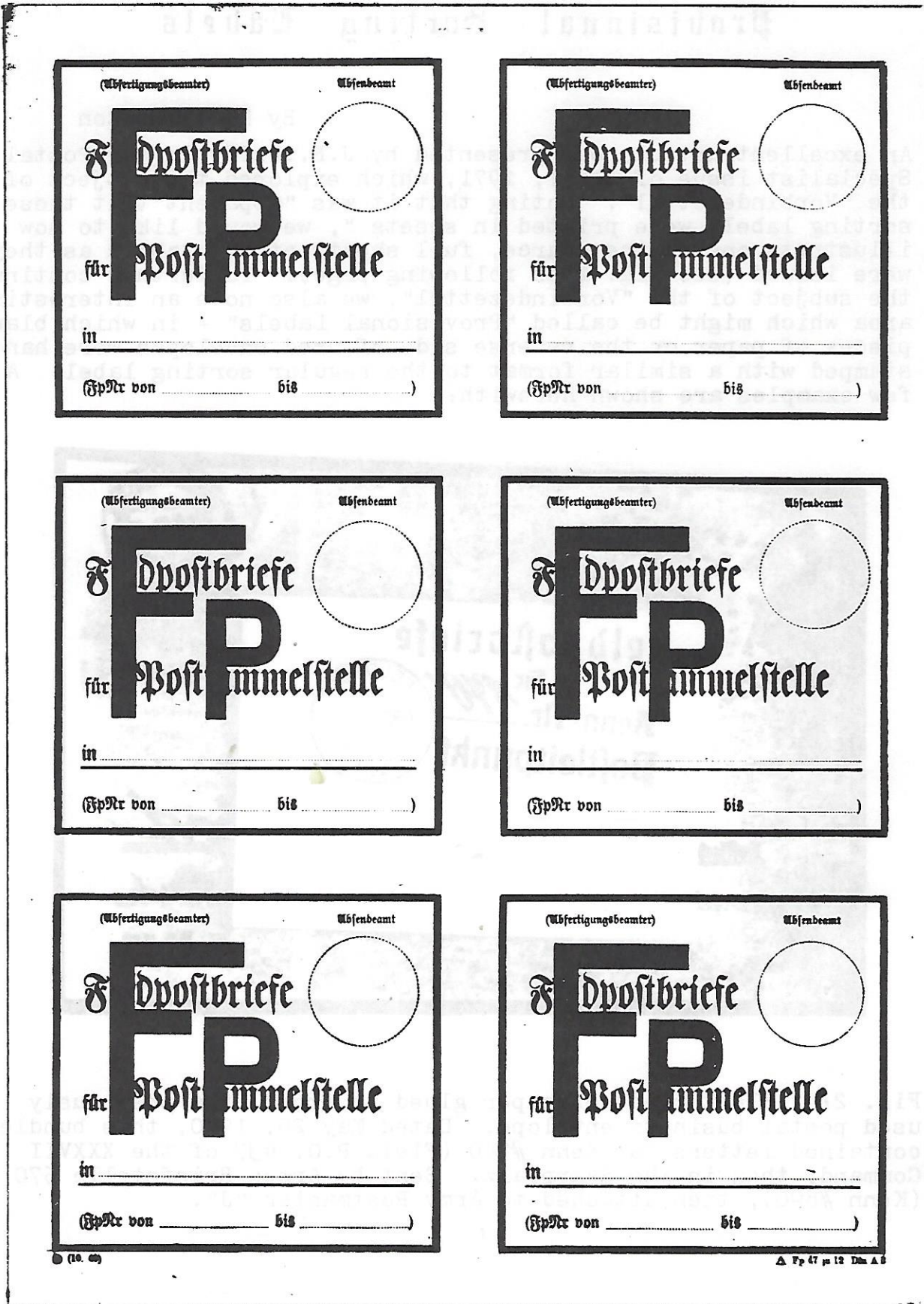


Fig. 1

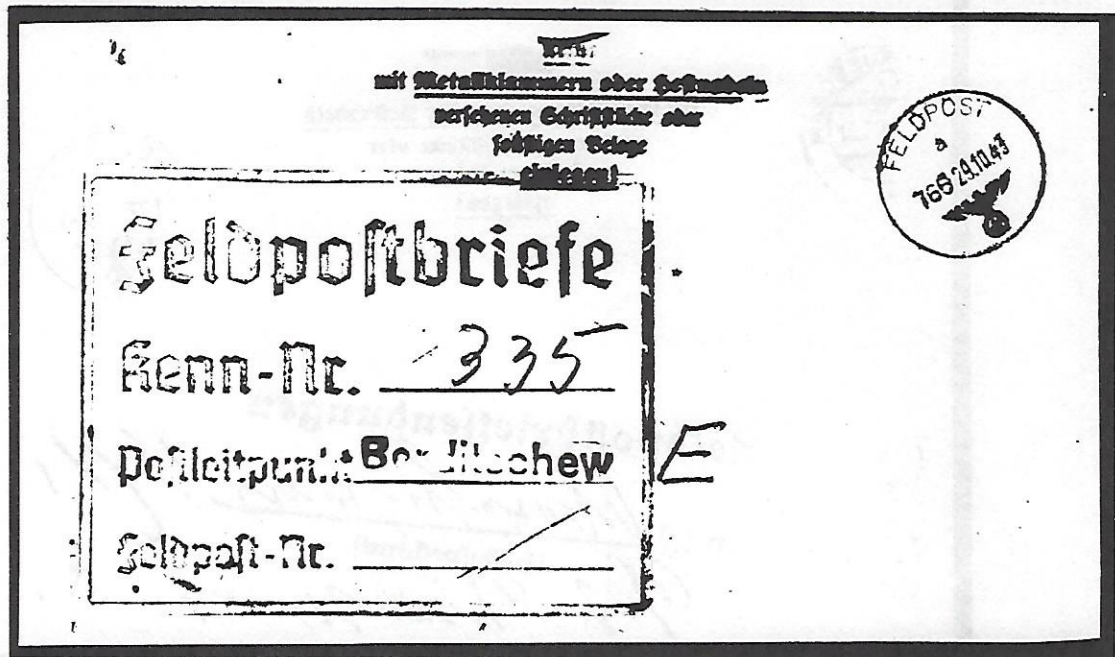


Fig. 3: Sent by Armeebriefstelle 500 (K#766), using h/s on rear of used postal-business envelope. Addressed to K#335 (Field P.O. 294 of 294th Inf. Divis.) via the "Postleitpunkt" at Berditschew, Ukraine.

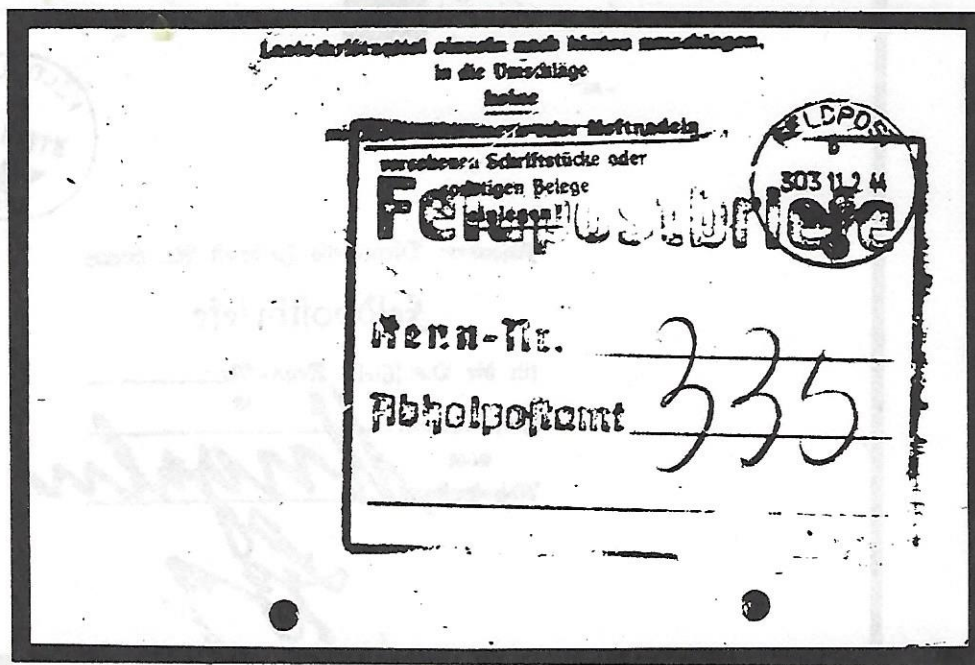


Fig. 4: Sent by Armeebriefstelle 602 (K#303) of Army Group Center and also addressed to K#335 (FpA 294).

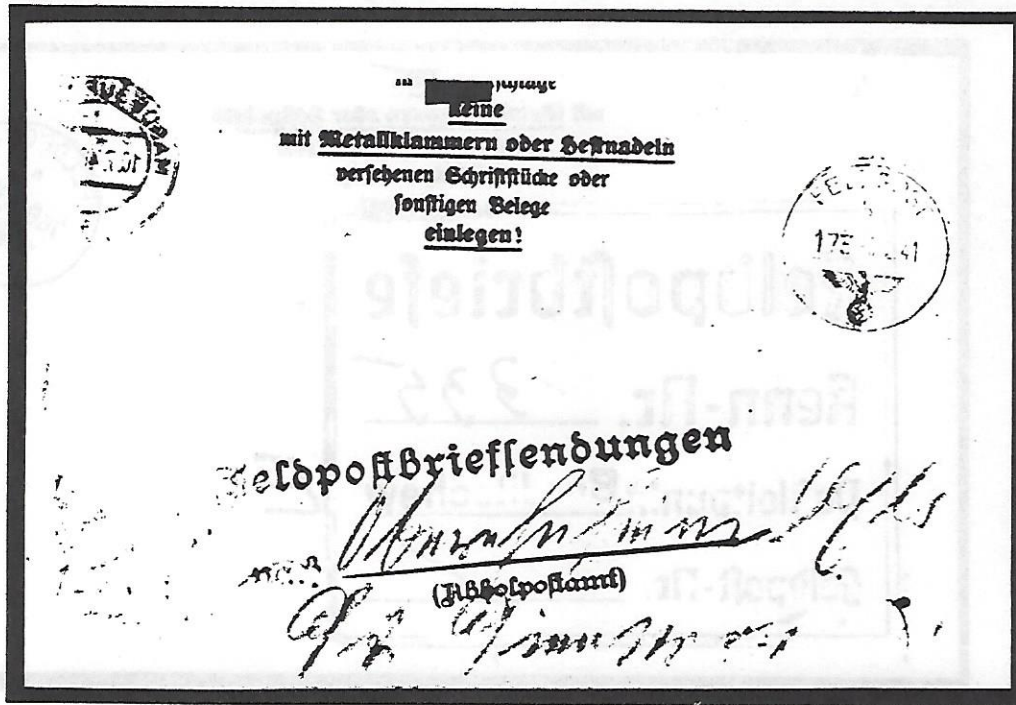


Fig. 5: Sent by Armeebriefstelle 540 (K#173) attached to the 6th Army in France. Addressed to the "Abholpostamt" (Collection Office) at Oberehnheim, Alsace - using rear of used envelope on postal business to Magdeburg.

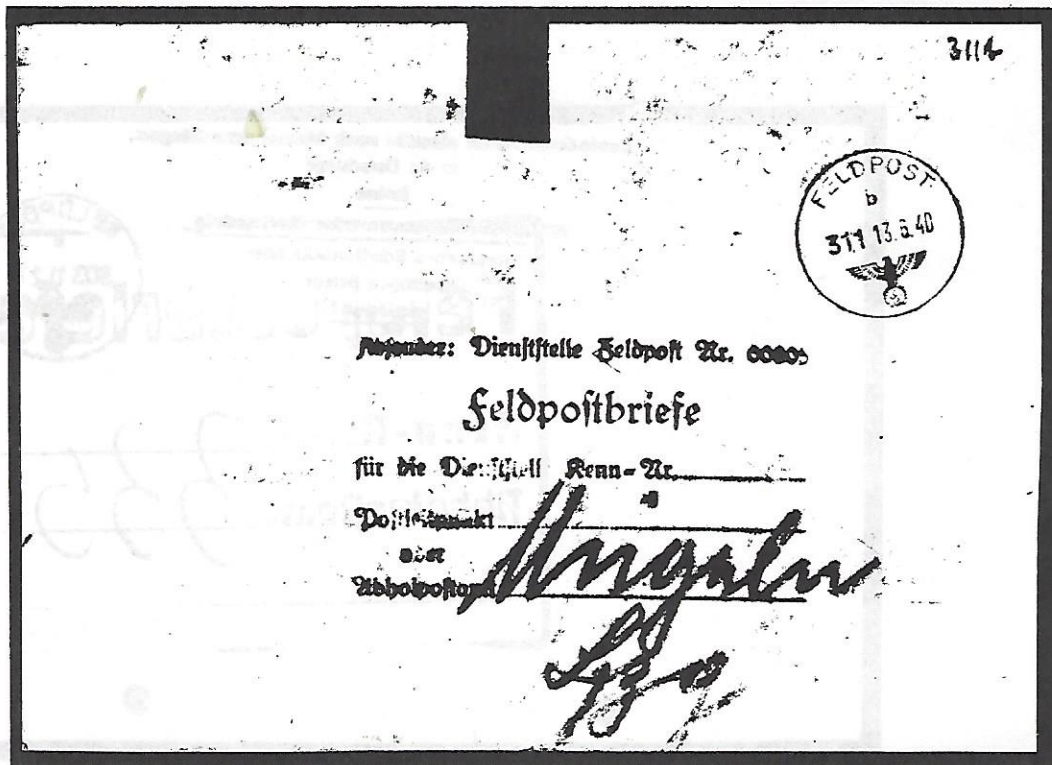


Fig. 6: Sent by Armeebriefstelle 580 (K#311) in France - identified by both its K# in cancel and its Fp Nr in h/s 00805. Addressed to the "Abholpostamt" at Leipzig.

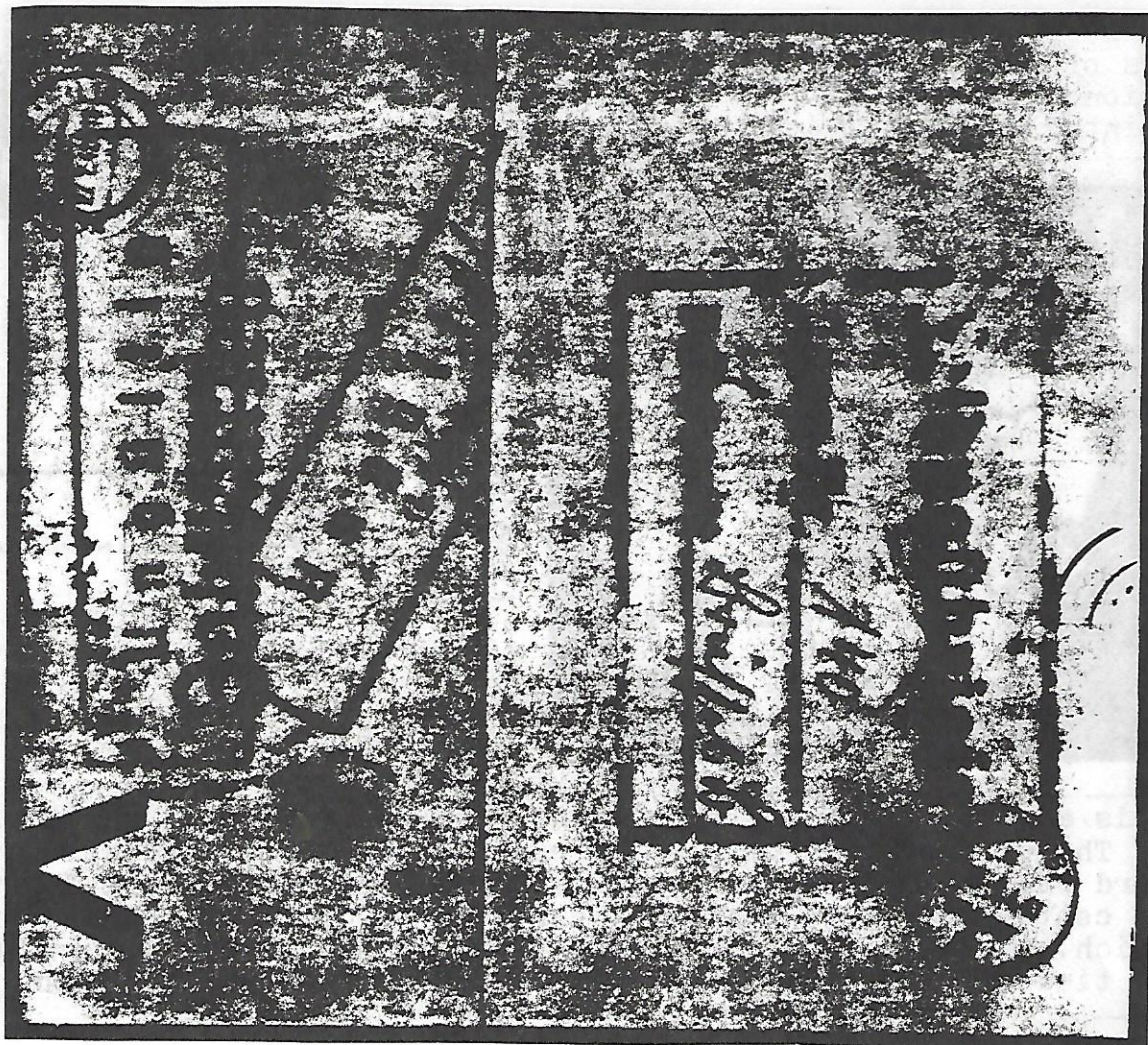
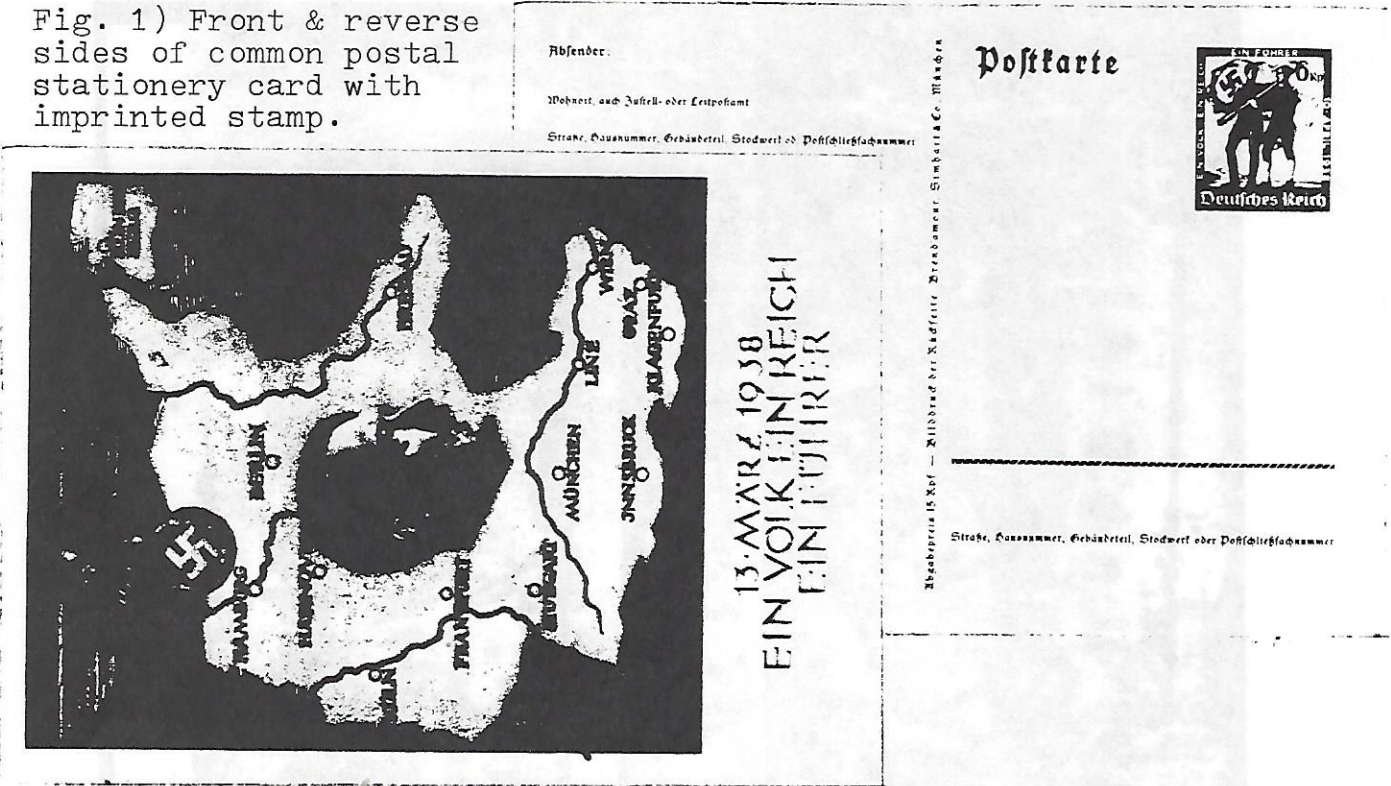


Fig. 7: Sent by Armees Briefstelle 500 (K#766) of the 18th Army, using h/s on rear of used envelope - the front side of which has received a large boxed h/s reading "Ungültig/s. Rückseite" (Invalid - see other side). The bundle of letters was addressed to Kenn #140 (Field P.O. 437 of XXXVII Command, then in Holland) via "Postleitpunkt" Brussels B.

AUSTRIAN PLEBISCITE CARD

Most collectors of Third Reich postal stationery are familiar with the multi-colored postcard featuring a photo of Hitler superimposed on a gold map of Germany & Austria. This card, listed in Borek and other catalogs as No. 253, has an imprinted 6 Rpf. stamp and was printed by Brend'amor, Simbart & Co. of Munich (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1) Front & reverse sides of common postal stationery card with imprinted stamp.



There is also a version of this card which does not have an imprinted stamp. The printed text on the address side includes a notation that the card was designed by Professor Richard Klein of Munich. The text in the center indicates that this card was produced by Hoffman Studios of Munich. A used copy of this card (Fig. 2) has German & Austrian stamps tied by the special "Anschluss" postmarks used in Vienna.

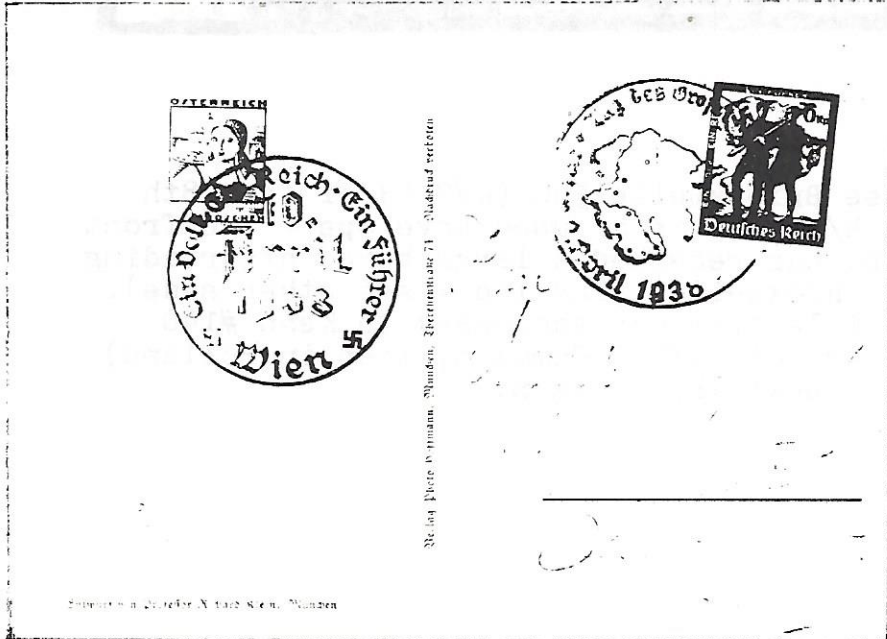


Fig. 2) Front side of private postcard with mixed franking and special postmarks.

P.O.W. MAIL

Long-time members will be glad to hear that Ben Beede is well and has been keeping in contact with us! Co-founder of the Group (along with John Painter), he has always been a fountain of Knowledge and his numerous articles are well known to collectors. Ben recently sent us an excerpt from War Department Tech. Manual TM19-500 ("Enemy Prisoners of War"), published in October, 1944. We wonder if any collectors have come upon any of the "Apostolic Delegation Forms" which are mentioned:

Section XIV. SPECIAL MESSAGE FORMS**88. Red Cross Messages**

a. German and Italian prisoners who have received no mail from their next of kin for 3 months or more may send a special "Express Message" to members of their families. The following regulations will govern:

(1) Forms for these messages will be furnished each camp commander by the International Red Cross Committee.

(2) Camp commanders or their representatives will distribute and collect these forms.

(3) Camp commanders will place all messages in one or more envelopes addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland. Envelopes will be furnished to camp commanders by the International Committee of the Red Cross. No postage is necessary for messages sent by Italian prisoners. However, air mail stamps must be placed on each envelope containing express messages sent by German prisoners. These stamps will be paid for by the German prisoners by giving the camp commander or his representative the necessary canteen coupons. The camp commander or his representative will redeem the canteen coupons, will purchase the stamps, and will fix them to the envelopes before forwarding them from the camp.

(4) Three months from the date his previous express message was mailed, a prisoner who has received no answer may send another message.

b. Express messages initiated by a prisoner and those in answer to incoming express messages will be in addition to a prisoner's weekly mail allowance. Incoming express messages may be answered whenever received.

c. Camp commanders may address requests for additional express message forms directly to The International Red Cross Committee, 1645 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

d. The International Red Cross Committee has adopted a printed form upon which a request may be written, normally by a person

TM 19-500
Ch. 2, Secs. XIV-XV
Pars. 88-93

in an enemy country, to a prisoner for information concerning a third person. Replies by prisoners on such form will be forwarded direct to Prisoner of War Department, District Postal Censor, Box 20, G.P.O., New York, New York.

89. Apostolic Delegation Messages

a. The Information Service of the Vatican, represented by the Apostolic Delegation, 3339 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C., has put into effect a plan for special delivery of messages of prisoners to their families in Germany and Italy, and replies by the prisoners to messages from their families.

b. The Apostolic Delegation has prepared a form for a 25-word message. A supply of message forms and forwarding envelopes will be furnished each camp commander by the Apostolic Delegation upon receiving information direct from camp commanders as to the need of each camp.

c. Camp commanders will make these forms available to prisoners. The prisoners may receive assistance from the chaplain of the camp in the proper use of the forms.

d. Prisoners may avail themselves of this method of sending outgoing messages, which will be charged against their weekly mail quota. Replies to incoming messages may be mailed in like manner without being charged against the prisoner's weekly mail quota.

e. The camp commander will examine each message and will forward them in postage free envelopes addressed to the Apostolic Delegation.

f. After receipt from the camp commander, the Delegation will sort, bundle, and route these messages to the District Postal Censor.

g. Separate cover envelopes for dispatch will be furnished by the Delegation. The Vatican representative will facilitate the dispatch of the mail to the appropriate foreign country.

90. Censorship

a. The camp commander may examine incoming and outgoing special message forms. The applicable provisions of this chapter for examination and withholding of outgoing letters and cards and examination and censorship of incoming letters and cards by the camp commander will be applied with regard to special message forms.

b. Outgoing special message forms are forwarded from the United States to oversea addresses by the International Red Cross Committee and by the Apostolic Delegation through the District Postal Censor.

Mail of the Condor Legion

By K. Heimann

(This article originally appeared in the "Deutschland Sammler", Nos. 1/2, Feb. 15, 1978. It was translated by R.S. Hunt and presented in "Cruzada", organ of the Spanish Civil War Study Group. It is reprinted herewith with their kind permission *).

1. Historical Outline

A few days after the army in Spain had risen against the Republican Government, several local commanders sent emissaries to request assistance from Italy and Germany. Among these commanders was General Franco who was in command of the Army of Africa, which was prevented from crossing over to Andalucia because of the blockade imposed by the Republican Navy. On the 26th of July, 1936, the German Government sent thirty JU-52's. These aircraft were flown by German crews to Morocco and there played a crucial part in the "air bridge" to Seville. On the same day, a department in the German Air Ministry, special unit "W", was set up under General Wilberg (hence the "W").

Special unit "W" was the center for superintending the recruitment of German volunteers for Spain and for supplying their personal and material needs. At the same time, the trading company HISMA (Hispano-Moroccan Transport Company) was set up in Tetuan. This was the Spanish counterpart of ROWAK, another holding company on the German side, through which material from Germany to Spain was exchanged for Spanish money or raw materials.

On July 31st, 1936 the first 85 volunteers set out from Hamburg as a "tourist group" and six Heinkel fighters went with them. They reached Cadiz on August 6th and immediately took part in the airlift. By the end of September, 1936, a further 65 aircraft were sent to Spain along with a heavy anti-aircraft battery and an armored division.

The officer in charge of the first volunteers was Major Alexander von Scheele who took command of all those who had previously "resigned" from the German Army. On September 5th Lieutenant Colonel Warlimont arrived in Spain as the "representative delegate of the German Army in Spain" and assumed full command over all Germans. The officer in charge of the army units was Baron von Funk, who later became military attache.

Following this advance body, there soon came other soldiers. The armored division with 41 tanks and 21 anti-aircraft guns was soon converted into a training unit. Then came an espionage unit and a unit set up to instruct personnel in the use of different types of weapons. The "Condor Legion", as a specific entity, came into being on Nov. 7, 1936 and consisted of about 4,500 men and comprised a battle group and a fighter group with three bomber squadrons each, a reconnaissance squadron, an anti-aircraft unit with four heavy and two light batteries, an aerial information unit with four squadrons and an experimental squadron. Those German volunteers who had already been fighting in Spain were permanently attached to the Legion, with further re-inforcements added in 1937 (amongst which were infantry training camps, armored divisions, artillery troops and a unit of communications specialists), the Legion rose to a contingent of approximately 5,600 men (Merkes, page 76, Brone, page 440 estimates 6,500 men).

* For information on the Spanish Civil War Study Group, contact:
Mr. Theo. Van Dam, P.O. Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509.

The number comprising the contingent remained about the same throughout the war, even though its composition varied from time to time. Since there was a definite purpose in having the greatest number of soldiers acquire practical experience in Spain, the tour of duty of a legionary was limited to no more than nine months. This may be assumed from the fact that troops were changed over and replaced about three times.

Each unit had its own abbreviation, an important element in itself for the carrying of mail. The abbreviations were:

K (Kampf)	for the bomber unit
J (Jagd)	for the fighter squadron
AS (Aufklärung-See)	for the naval recon. unit
A (Aufklärungs)	for the ground recon. unit
F (Flak)	for the anti-aircraft unit
LN (Luftnachrichten)	for the aerial communications unit
P (Park)	for the stores unit
San (Sanitats)	for the medical unit
S (Stamm)	for Staff HQ

These were used in conjunction with the number "88", which indicated the Legion. Thus 2/J-88 referred to the Legion's 2nd fighter squadron.

Brone, pp 442, 443:

"The recruitment of troops was carried out very carefully. A special unit "W" existed in Berlin for that very purpose. The German War Ministry was particularly solicitous in acceding to the requests of members of the Legion. Indeed, the special advantages granted to the members of the Condor Legion were considerable - high wages and the excitement of adventure. Airmen travelled to Spain as tourists involved in a holiday program supposedly organized by the "Strength through Joy" movement. The postal address of these men remained in Berlin throughout. Once the airmen reached their destination, the "civilian" donned his olive-brown uniform and was officially assigned to the Condor Legion."

Right at the beginning of their involvement in the war, as a means of camouflage, before leaving for Spain the soldiers "resigned" from military service in the German Army. However by November 1936, this practice was abandoned (Merkes, p. 52).

Only after the war was the veil of secrecy lifted. A parade of the Condor Legion took place in Berlin in which all those who had fought at one time or another in Spain took part. They numbered 20,000 (Beumelburg p. 310. Thomas, p. 462 mentions 14,000 participants, as does Colas, 1/1974, who mentions a number more in agreement with the facts, bearing in mind the triple substitution of the numbers). No statistics have been made available officially as to the Legion's losses. The number killed might have been as high as 300 (Merkes, p. 81, Sales p. 534 et seq, print: a list of the names of 271 soldiers. Hidalgo de Salazar prints another list of 298 names. There is no mention of the fallen of "Alemania").

Up to the end of the war, the existence of the Condor Legion was kept strictly secret in Germany. No information was given out through the Press or Radio about the presence of specific German groups in Spain, neither was there mention of any volunteers in a private capacity. Similarly, Spanish newsreels did not show any German soldiers, although a seasoned observer would have recognized the various types of German aircraft. People were only made aware of the use of German naval combat forces because of the establishment of control and inspection points set up under the agreements of the non-intervention pact.

2. The Treatment of Mail

How was the mail of these 5,000 to 6,000 German soldiers dealt with? As the war was reaching its end in 1945, the archives of the Condor Legion were destroyed and I have not been able to come across the actual texts of official orders, etc. Only in Merkes is one given concrete facts (Merkes p. 52 et seq):

"Soldiers were strictly forbidden to communicate, even to the closest members of their families and friends, the fact that they were in Spain and what they were doing there. Mail from friends and relatives had to be sent to the secret address "Max Winkler, P.O. Box 81, Berlin W8". Their own mail was subject to the censorship of the special unit "W". By Feb. 1937 however, the Department of the Interior of the German War Ministry decided that a relaxing or lessening of this censorship was desirable. In May, 1937, the German War Ministry finally allowed those fighting in Spain to communicate confidentially with members of their families that they were acting as volunteers in Spain. The mention of German commanders and German units was still forbidden. The secret was somewhat less strictly kept by those fighting in Spain in the navy, since they were not subject to any censorship."

Colas quotes a speech delivered to the volunteers, but remains silent about where and when (Colas p. 175). On Hitler's orders, Germany's intervention in Spain could not be made public. It had to be kept an absolute secret, even from the families of the volunteers. This is obvious from the speech delivered at the port of Hamburg to the volunteers on their way to Spain:

"Let people think that you are going on official maneuvers in the Baltic Sea area. It is the Führer's wish that nobody knows for the time being that you are being sent to Spain - not even your families. Similarly, in your future letters, you must avoid any comment that may make the fact obvious; that is to say, mentioning you are in a country south of Europe. For this reason, you will be provided with postcards which have been specially printed with this in mind. You will shortly be told the destination of the Condor Legion and you will be given a dictionary and a grammar book. Try your best to learn Spanish and avoid making mistakes".

If this speech was in fact ever made and in the form just quoted, we may take it that it was delivered in the spring of 1937, since the name Condor Legion appeared for the first time in February 1937 (Merkes p. 73). Already by May, 1937, the secret had come out as far as members of the family were concerned.

The contents of the speech also coincide with what Kuhnke describes in his article in the "DBZ" and he was himself a former member of the Condor Legion. Before setting off, not only were the soldiers denied leave, but a postal quarantine was imposed. Only one letter could be written to relatives - and that while still in Germany - and it had to be handed over unsealed. Only by the middle of May did families get to know something about where the soldiers were stationed.

That the secret was out by May, 1937, is made clear from the diary of the Legion's first Chief of Staff, Colonel Wolfgang von Richthofen, who copied in his diary the letters he sent back home. One entry dated May 25, 1937 read:

"You know that I am now in Spain. I have been here ever since the German authorities gave me an exit visa and I am fighting as a volunteer for Franco's cause. I have been doing this for several months now. You may speak openly and in anyone's presence only about the fact that I am a volunteer". (Meyer p. 112)

So, in the first instance, even the closest members of a soldier's family were kept in the dark and right up to the end of the war the public at large was unaware of the secret. It is certainly no surprise that measures were taken with regards to postal communications. For example, a great deal of attention would have been drawn to any individual using the Spanish civilian postal service. Postmen would have delivered mail at regular intervals to houses which had never - or at most, very rarely - received mail from abroad. Had the Spanish military postal service been used, the secret would not have been kept very long and the use of the Spanish postal service was therefore forbidden. However this prohibition (Wolter p. 147) must have referred exclusively to postal communications with Germany, since it was possible to use this service within Spain itself.

There evolved a method of postal delivery, the organization and administration of which meant that existant documents are very rare. Shelley described the method as follows (Shelley p. 71):

"The post of the Germans was well camouflaged. A serving member of the Legion would post his letter unsealed and with his name written where the stamp should be. This letter was sent by courier to Seville and there sealed in a diplomatic bag for onward transmission to Germany. In Germany, it was censored at the "W" branch, a stamp affixed over the name of the sender and then posted as though it had come from Berlin - receiving the NW7 postmark. Relatives writing to their loved ones would write "c/o Max Winkler, Postschließfach 81, Berlin W8". The letters were then sent by diplomatic pouch to Seville for onward distribution. These covers are often very difficult to recognize. Quite common in appearance, they may or may not have the name under the stamp (this is usually a common Hindenburg stamp) and again there may or may not be the censormark of the "W" branch - which is in the form of a single line date stamp".

In his second study (Franco Spain.. p.4,6) he also explains that mail went from Seville, via Rome, to Berlin and that the sender had to indicate his unit as well as his name.

It should be noted that the legionaires mail was carried postfree, the cost of the stamps being born by the State. Of course, postage had to be paid on mail sent from Germany to the legionaires. It was posted in two envelopes. The outside one had the address of Max Winkler and the inside one, unsealed, had the name and unit of the recipient as the address. It was then censored, sealed and sent on its way. The outside envelope went into the waste-paper basket. Mail was sent out via Rome for reasons of security. The postcards which Colas mentions were never printed.

3. The Characteristics of a letter sent by the Condor Legion

A. The Cover:

The envelopes present three or four characteristics which enable one to conclude that the sender belonged to the Condor Legion. The first

three, according to my reasearch to date, often appear together and thus combined, offer a sound criterion for authenticity. First of all there is the name of the sender in the place where the stamp is usaully affixed. The stamp often does not conceal the name at all (Fig. 1). The declaration already mentioned that the sender had to indicate his unit as well, cannot always be confirmed. However it is quite feasible that such an order did exist, since units of the Legion were frequently stationed quite a distance apart. So the fact that the sender had to write the number of his unit for the addressee and that the latter had to write it in his reply, was sensible enough and we may even regard this as being the forerunner of the code numbers used for military mail. Of course it must be remembered that this unit number was also mentioned in the text of the letter, since it was hardly likely that any addressee was going to check the number he had to use concealed under the stamp. This is a characteristic which goes hand in hand with the lack of any details relating to the sender written on the back of the envelope. This procedure is most uncommon for that time, since every postal user was advised to indicate fully and clearly the sender's name and address. The postoffice used to emphasize this point with its publicity slogans.

(Editor's note: The above subject has been treated in many articles and in many different ways. Knowing what we know about German military mail procedures, it would be entirely consistent that the sender's name and code number for his unit would be required on the outside of the envelope for the transit from the front to Berlin. In this case, the unit code number would have to be placed in the upper right corner so that it could eventually be concealed by the postage stamp upon leaving Berlin. It would not have mattered where the sender's name was - I have in my own collection a cover (Fig. 2) from the same sender as that of the author's in Fig. 1, on which the sender's name is in the upper left, but has the unit designation (2./K-88) under the stamp. - RJH)

Secondly, the date stamp printed in red (see also Fig. 2) indicates the origin or point of departure of the mail. It was not always printed clearly and fully.

Combined with these two characteristics is the postmark BERLIN NW7 which appeared together with publicity slogans of the most varied kind. The NW7 postoffice was situated in Dorotheen Strasse 18 (now Klara-Zetkin Strasse) near Friedrichstrasse station, a street on the north side of the city parallel to Unter den Linden. It must have been the nearest postoffice to the German Air Ministry. Here, all the posts which had already been received and censored would have been posted on a daily basis.

I also possess an envelope with yet another characteristic (Fig. 3). As well as the censor's datestamp, it carries on the back Max Winkler's dispatch handstamp printed in violet ink. The original sender's name is also on the back and underneath it is another inscription which has been rendered illegible. Possibly it is the designation of the unit and perhaps the sender wrote it down inadvertently on the back? The crossing-out may have been done by the censor. Now, since details of the original sender were now incomplete, Max Winkler's dispatch stamp was added. No check can be made to see if there was a name under the stamp, since I got the letter with the stamp torn off, but it could very well be a letter from a Legion member.



Fig. 1

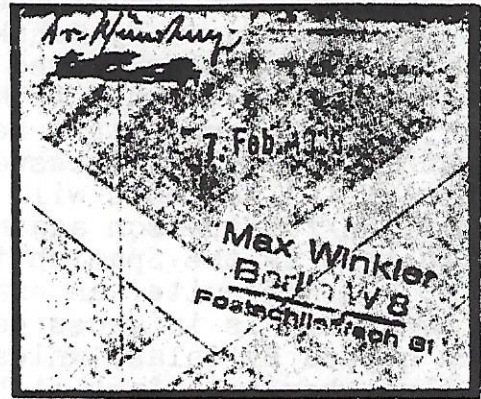


Fig. 3

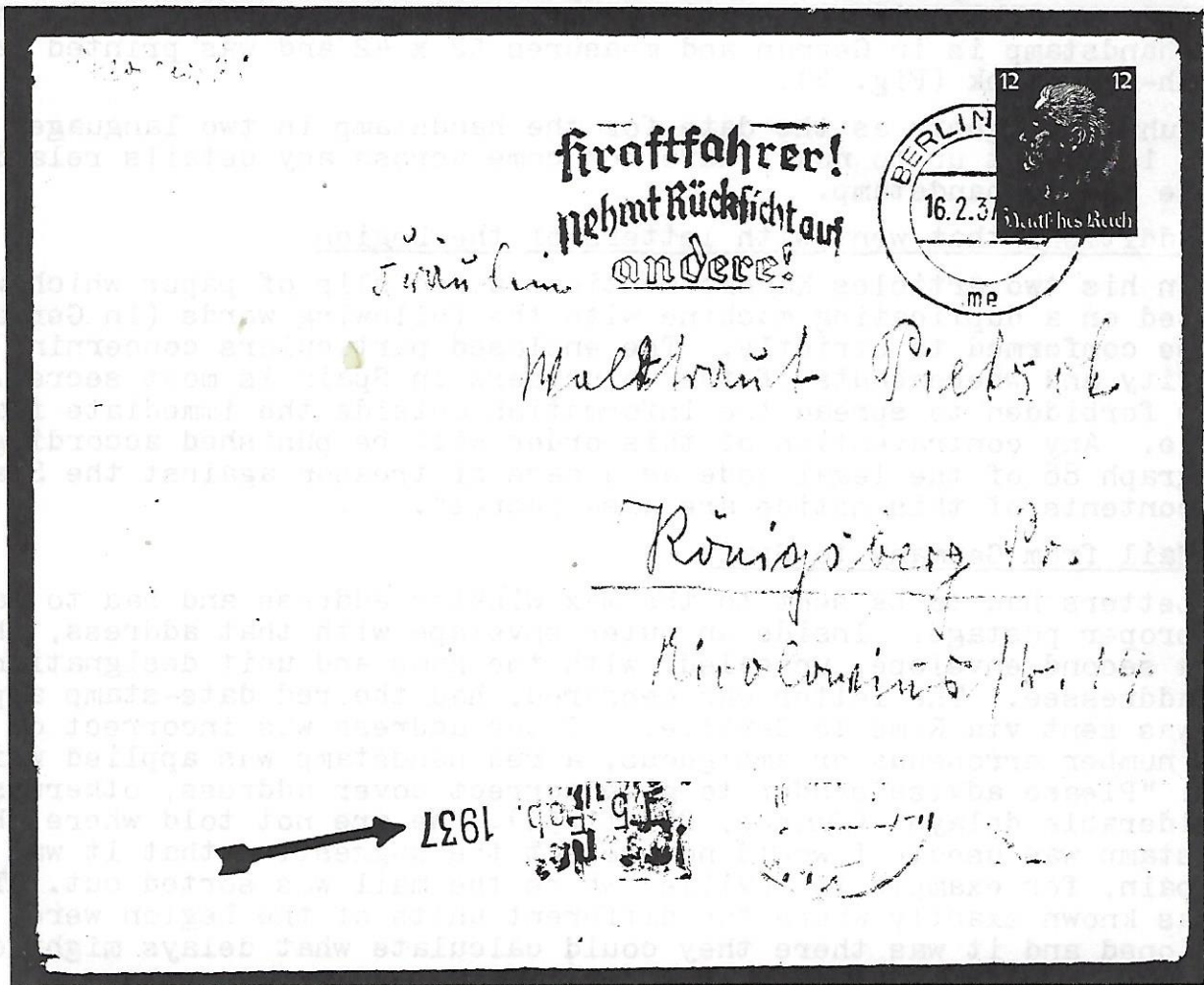


Fig. 2

B. The Paper:

Wolter mentions in his study of postal censorship (p. 147) two handstamps which had to be applied to the actual paper on which the letter was written and at the same time, reproduces one of them. The second is reproduced by Kuhnke (DBZ 11/58) in a sketch. Colas has accepted the facts as stated by Wolter. The green handstamp sketched by Kuhnke should measure 100 x 52. The German text reads "Censored/instructions to the/addressee: spreading the details of the contents will result in criminal prosecution/for treason against the State". Next to this is the Spanish text, which is nearly, but not quite, an exact translation. This handstamp is in gross contradiction to the speech quoted by Colas, unless it was applied at a time when relations might have been aware of where the sender was. Might the impression also have been created that there was a Spanish censorship of this mail? Or was it perhaps that German love of detail had gone beyond its objective and so resulted in this bizarre by-product (i.e., the Spanish translation of the German text)? Was this mistake rectified by means of a second handstamp? This handstamp is in German and measures 52 x 42 and was printed in bluish-green ink (Fig. 4).

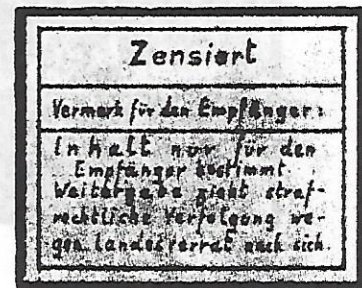


Fig. 4

Kuhnke suggests as the date for the handstamp in two languages July, 1937, but up to now I have not come across any details relating to the second handstamp.

4. Additions that went with letters of the Legion

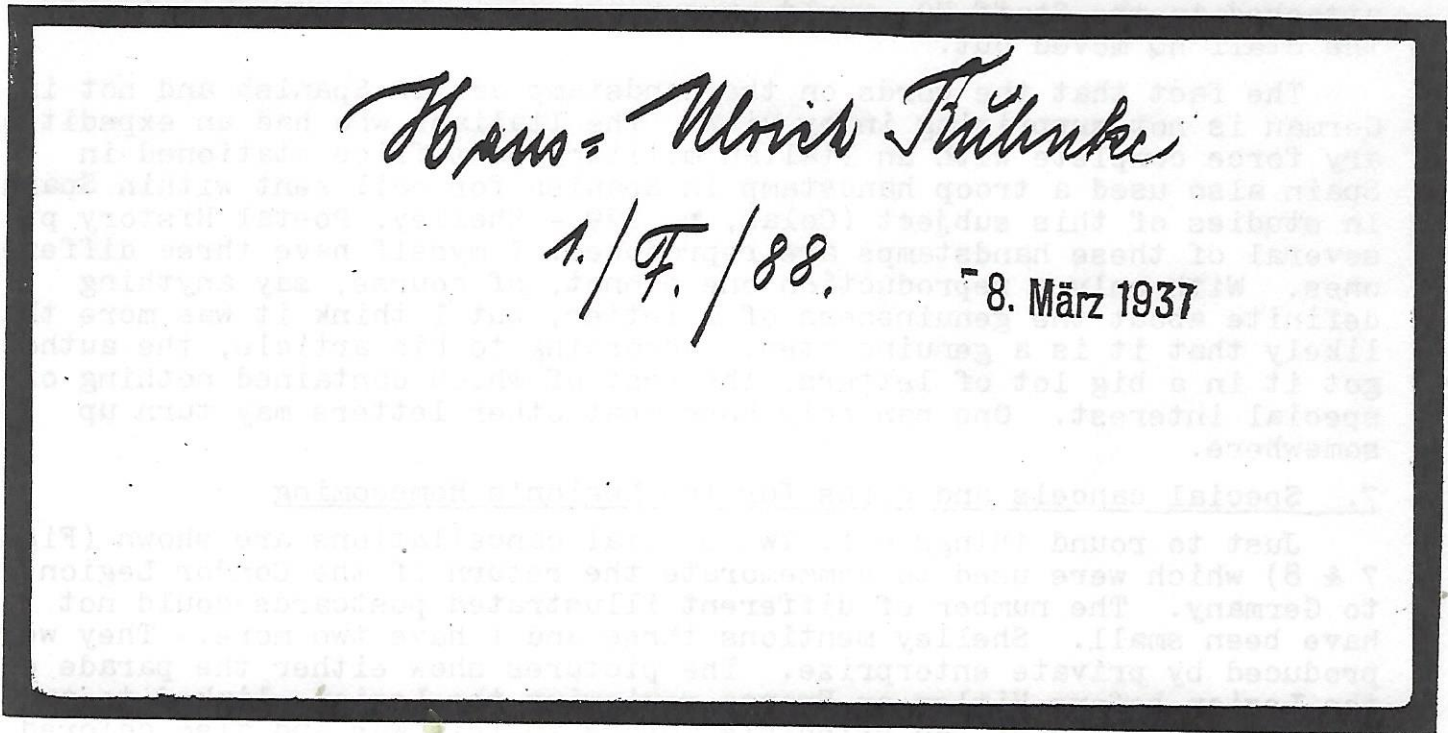
In his two articles Kuhnke mentions a red slip of paper which was printed on a duplicating machine with the following words (in German): "To be conformed to strictly. The enclosed particulars concerning the activity and whereabouts of the volunteers in Spain is most secret. It is forbidden to spread the information outside the immediate family circle. Any contravention of this order will be punished according to paragraph 88 of the legal code as a case of treason against the State. The contents of this notice are also secret".

5. Mail from Germany to Spain

Letters had to be sent to the Max Winkler address and had to have the proper postage. Inside an outer envelope with that address, there was a second envelope, unsealed, with the name and unit designation of the addressee. The letter was censored, had the red date-stamp applied and was sent via Rome to Seville. If the address was incorrect or the unit number erroneous or ambiguous, a red handstamp was applied which read: "Please advise sender to give correct cover address, otherwise considerable delays" (Kuhnke, DBZ 11/58). We are not told where the handstamp was used. I would not reject the suggestion that it was used in Spain, for example in Seville, where the mail was sorted out. There it was known exactly where the different units of the Legion were stationed and it was there they could calculate what delays might occur.

It is obvious that such envelopes sent from the Fatherland to Spain are all but impossible to find, since what soldier would have taken them back home with him? In any case, at that particular time collecting envelopes with the accompanying letters was not as widespread as it is today, especially as regards such ephemeral items.

(Editor's note: At least one soldier saved some of these covers - Kuhnke himself !! Shown below is a cover in my own collection which is addressed to Hans Ulrich Kuhnke, 1./F/88, with censor's red handstamp of March 8, 1937.)



6. Troop Handstamps

Within the cloak of secrecy which surrounded the Condor Legion, hardly anyone has considered the likelihood of the Legion having its own official handstamps, let alone that they should actually be used and should even incorporate the Legion's name - yet it is true. In "Revista de Filatelia", I have come across an article on the mail of the Condor Legion (Francisco Aracil - "La Legion Condor en Espana" - Revista de Filatelia 1974, p. 71). In it there is reproduced, although rather indistinctly, the picture of a military letter. It bears the address: Sr. D Antonio Bernal, calle de Sanchez Barbero, 21 2, Salamanca. It has the Burgos postage stamp for the 10th September (it must be 1938), the two line handstamp "Military censorship/Burgos" and the handstamp sketched in Fig. 6 which, according to the facts detailed in the author's article, rounded off the cover markings. According to the author, the sender of the letter was Santiago Muguierza, Legion Condor, S/88 escuela (training school) de Vinaroz, Castellon de la Plana. Since Vinaroz had been captured by Franco's troops on April 15, 1938, and in September 1939 the Condor Legion was no longer in Spain, the date of the Burgos postage stamp can only have been 1938. The sender and addressee were both Spanish. If one agrees that the letter is genuine, the writer must have been one of the



Fig. 6

soldiers who were attached to the Condor Legion, probably a member of the air force combat troops. The code number of the handstamp refers to Staff HQ of the Condor Legion (Beumelburg, p. 57). About April 1938, this Staff HQ was at Benicarlo, some 7 kilometres to the south of Vinaroz (Idem p. 230), and from the beginning of September was located in the environs of Gandesa, on that bend of the river Ebro (Idem. p. 243) at the exact spot where there had been fought one of the most violent battles of the Civil War, about 60 kilometres inland.

Therefore, the details relative to the sender and the actual words used are fully complementary. The training school, which must have been attached to the Staff HQ, would have remained in Vinaroz, whilst only the Staff HQ moved out.

The fact that the words on the handstamp are in Spanish and not in German is not surprising in my view. The Italians who had an expeditionary force complete with an Italian military postoffice stationed in Spain also used a troop handstamp in Spanish for mail sent within Spain. In studies of this subject (Colas, p. 179 - Shelley, Postal History p. 70) several of these handstamps are reproduced. I myself have three different ones. With only a reproduction one cannot, of course, say anything definite about the genuineness of a letter, but I think it was more than likely that it is a genuine item. According to his article, the author got it in a big lot of letters, the rest of which contained nothing of special interest. One can only hope that other letters may turn up somewhere.

7. Special cancels and cards for the Legion's Homecoming

Just to round things off, two special cancellations are shown (Figs. 7 & 8) which were used to commemorate the return of the Condor Legion to Germany. The number of different illustrated postcards could not have been small. Shelley mentions three and I have two more. They were produced by private enterprise. The pictures show either the parade of the Legion before Hitler or Franco reviewing the Legion, linked to two large photographs of the principle actors in this war and also colored illustrations of the Spanish flag or that of the Legion.

Fig. 7

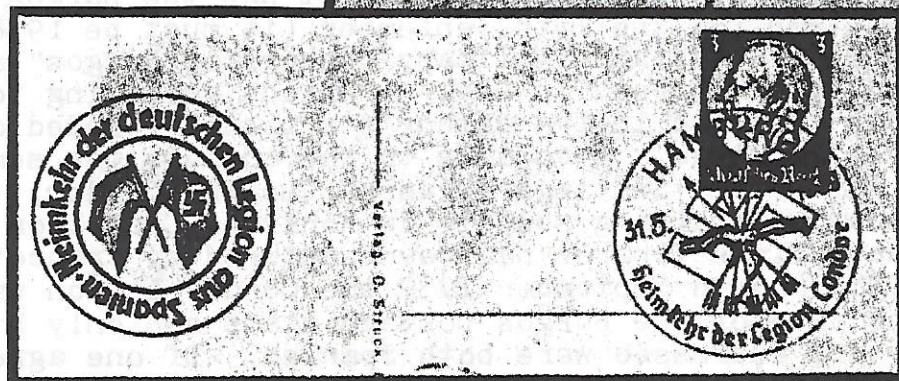


Fig. 8

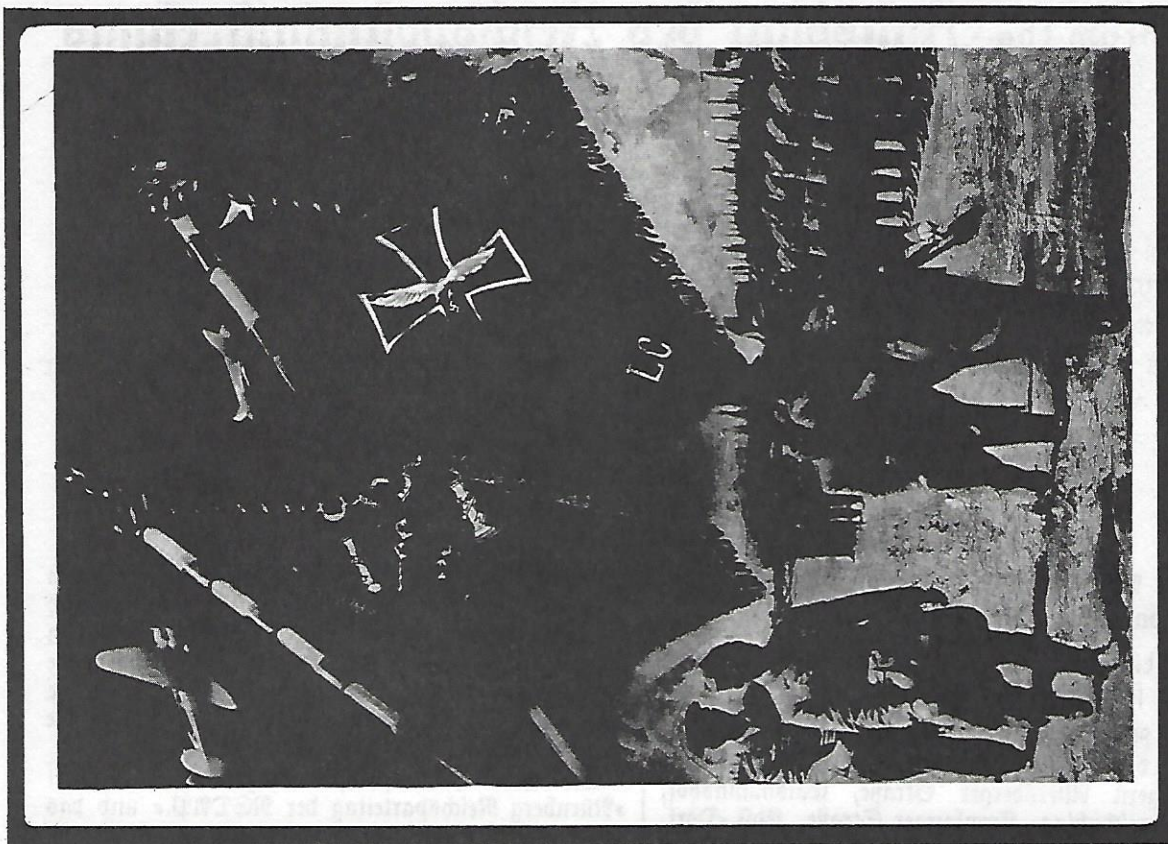


Fig. 9

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...from the **Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums**

Issue Nr. 97 - August 30, 1938

Nuremberg Rally Postoffices

Item Nr. 342 is an announcement of the locations of special branch postoffices during the National Party Days held from 5 to 12 September.

This item also describes special hand and machine cancels for the event which are illustrated below.

Verfügungen

Allgemeines

(S) *) Nr. 342/1938. Sonderpostämter zum Reichsparteitag 1938

Für die Zeit vom 5. bis 12. September 1938 bestehen folgende Sonderpostämter:

1. in Nürnberg im Guitpoldhain, im Stadion, in der KdF-Stadt, im Pressehotel, in den Lagern Allersberger Straße, Gaismannshof, Sarnischschlag, Kornburger Straße, KdF-Dorf, Langwasser, Moorenbrunn, Schäferwiese (Möggeldorf) und Siedlerstraße als ZwPA des PA Nürnberg 2;
2. in Fürth (Bay) in den Lagern Dammstraße und Schwabacher Straße als ZwPA des PA Fürth (Bay).

Außerdem werden 4 fahrbare Markenabgabe- und Stempeltische und 75 »fliegende Markenboten« eingesezt.

Die Sonder-PA befassen sich mit der Abgabe von Postwertzeichen und Formblättern, der Annahme von

Postanweisungen und Zahlkarten, von Briefsendungen jeder Art, von Paketen in beschränktem Umfang und von Telegrammen sowie mit der Vermittlung von Ferngesprächen. Für die Lagerinsassen eingehende Postsendungen werden von den Sonder-PA an die Postbevollmächtigten ausgehändigt. Auch führen die Sonder-PA Gefälligkeitsstempelungen aus.

Die Hand-Sonderstempel tragen die Inschrift »Nürnberg Reichsparteitag der NSDAP.« und das Bild des Reichsadlers mit Hakenkreuz. Auch die Einsatzstücke der Briefstempelmaschinen in Nürnberg tragen während des Reichsparteitags entsprechende Inschriften. Die Inschrift des Stempels des Sonder-PA Schäferwiese (Möggeldorf) lautet »Nürnberg Reichsparteitag NSKK-Zeltlager Möggeldorf«.

Anträge auf Gefälligkeitsstempelungen sind an das Postamt Nürnberg 2 zu richten. Auf den Umschlägen ist zweckmäßig — farbig unterstrichen — anzugeben: »Betrifft Sonderstempel«. Die Erledigung der Anträge wird einige Zeit in Anspruch nehmen.

I r 1250—0/2 B Zup



ROBERT KOCH 100th BIRTHDAY CANCEL
by Jim Lewis

On December 11, 1943 the German Postal Ministry issued a semi-postal stamp (Mi. 864) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Koch, a giant in the field of medical research.



Robert Koch was born in 1843 at the town of Clausthal in Hannover, the only son of Hermann Koch, a mining engineer, and his wife Mathilde.

Robert attended school in Clausthal and then studied medicine at the University of Göttingen. Upon graduation he was appointed medical officer at Wollstein bei Bomst in Posen. It was during this period that he began reasearch into bacteriology. In 1876, Koch discovered the anthrax bacillus and by 1883 had published his method for inoculation against anthrax. This work led to his appointment as professor of medicine at the University of Berlin in 1885. He also served as a director of the Berlin Institute of Health from 1885 to 1904.

Among Koch's discoveries was the isolation of the tuberculosis bacillus in 1882. While on an official mission

to Egypt and India in 1883, he discovered the comma bacillus which causes Asiatic Cholera. A tireless and dedicated scientist, Koch spent many years in South Africa investigating the cause of rinderpest, a disease which was devastating the cattle herds. In 1897 he travelled to Bombay to study an outbreak of the bubonic plague. Returning to South Africa in 1903, Koch continued his work on a method to prevent cattle disease.

In 1905 Robert Koch was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine for the development of a method to detect the presence of tuberculosis in food intended for human consumption.

Travelling to German East Africa in 1906, Koch spent the next 18 months studying the causes of sleeping sickness. Suffering from a degenerative heart disease, Koch returned to Germany and continued his research until his death from that affliction on March 27, 1910 in Baden-Baden.

There are two similar postmarks used on December 11, 1943 at Berlin C2 and in Wollstein. These are inscribed "For the Birthday of the conquerer of disease, Robert Koch".



...from the **Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums**

Announcement of a forthcoming semi-postal for the 5th running of the "Brown Band" horse race was made in Amtsblatt Nr. 72 dated June 28, 1938. This issue was slated to become Michel #671 (look at its value today!).

378

Amtsbl 1938 Nr. 72 — Vj Nr. 250—251

großzügige Art und Weise zu danken, in der Sie und die Ihnen unterstellten Beamten, insbesondere Herr Oberposttrat Roeder, die Arbeit meines Ministeriums, vor allem der deutschen Presse, der Bildpresse und des Films unterstützt haben. Durch die ausgezeichnete und unermüdliche Arbeit der mit dem Pressezug nach Italien entsandten Postbeamten, die Arbeit der für die Bildübermittlung eingesetzten Bildtelegrafisten und die umfangreiche Surverfügungstellung besonderer Leitungen für Presse und Rundfunk ist es der deutschen Presse, der Bildpresse und nicht zuletzt auch dem deutschen Rundfunk möglich gewesen, alle ausländischen Konkurrenten in ihren eigenen Ländern zu schlagen und auf diese Weise durch die Verwendung von Wort- und Bildberichten aus deutscher Quelle einen erheblichen Einfluß auf die Weltmeinung auszuüben. Ich bitte Sie, meinen Dank auch den Ihnen unterstellten Beamten zur Kenntnis zu bringen.

Heil Hitler!

Ihr

Dr. Goebbels. »

Der Herr Reichspostminister hat den beteiligten Beamten den Dank des Herrn Reichsministers für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda, der zugleich eine hohe Anerkennung für die Deutsche Reichspost darstellt, übermittelt und ihnen in persönlichen Schreiben seinen Dank und seine freudige Anerkennung ausgesprochen.

PersRef 8014—1

(S) *) Nr. 250/1938. Sonderwertzeichen

Am 31. Juli 1938 findet in München-Niem zum 5. Male das Rennen um das Braune Band von Deutschland statt. Aus diesem Anlaß wird eine in Stahlstich auf Papier ohne Wasserzeichen hergestellte Sondermarke zu 42 + 108 *Rpf* in brauner Farbe und in der Größe 27,5 × 32,8 mm herausgegeben.

Der Entwurf stammt von Professor Richard Klein in München. Abbildung hierunter in $\frac{5}{4}$ natürlicher Größe.



Der Freimachungswert beträgt 42 *Rpf*. Der Zuschlag von 1,08 *R.M* fließt je zur Hälfte dem Kulturfonds des Führers und dem Kuratorium der Reichsorganisation »Das Braune Band von Deutschland e. V.« zu.

Bestellungen auf diese Marken werden von allen Postämtern und Amtsstellen bis zum 9. Juli entgegengenommen. Die Gesamtmenge ist dem Wertzeichenverteilungsamt bis zum 12. Juli mitzuteilen, das die erforderliche Stückzahl bis zum 15. Juli bei der Wertzeichenverwaltung der Reichsdruckerei bestellt. Die Marken sind den Bestellern nicht vor dem 20. Juli auszuhändigen. Das Verfahren der Entgegennahme der Bestellungen und der Aushändigung der Marken — ohne Aufgeld — bleibt der Regelung der Amtsvorsteher überlassen.

Schriftliche Bestellungen werden auch von der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken in Berlin W 30 zu den üblichen Bedingungen entgegengenommen.

Ein Teil der Markenaufgabe wird von dem Kuratorium für das Braune Band von Deutschland in München, Residenz-Kaiserhof, vertrieben.

Die Marken können auch zum Freimachen von Postsendungen nach dem Ausland benutzt werden.

Für die rechnungsmäßige Behandlung gelten die Vorschriften der Amtsbl Vj Nr. 270/1936, S. 392, entsprechend. Als Zuschlagerlös sind 1,08 *R.M* zu verrechnen, die mit den Abrechnungen für Juli und August restlos an die GPK abzuführen sind.

VI 2040—1

WAR ARTIST CARD UPDATE

Additional information on the Pahl & Co. "Infanterie" cards (Bulletins # 48 and # 55) indicate that the alpha-numeric designations denote six sets of 10 cards, each with a different theme. The following are the sets and the main title which appears on the face side:

<u>Set</u>	<u>Title</u>
A	"Infanteristen"
B	"Infanterie Grieft An"
C	"Infanterie Im Kampf"
D	Aspects of duty i.e. "Der Angriff" etc.
E	"Infanterie Auf Sowjetischen Wegen"
F	"Kamerad Pferd"

These identifications were supplied by member Walt Swanson. The titles conform to the listing above and have, therefore, been deleted except for set D which, as noted, varies:

<u>Set #</u>	<u>Text on face side</u>	<u>War Reporter</u>
A-3	"Grenadier mits Mückenschleier .."	Hildebrand
A-4	"Ein Oberjäger unserer erfolgreichen .."	Kretschmann
A-5	"Hart und entschlossen ist das Antlitz .."	Stuhlmüller
B-2	"Im Sprung stürmen die Grenadiers .."	Busch
B-3	"Beim Angriff wird jede Geländefalte .."	Busch
B-4	"Bei starkem Feindfeuer grabt .."	Busch
B-5	"Durch Gräben, über Stacheldraht .."	Schardt
B-6	"Unsere Grenadiers durchstoßen .."	Grazioli
B-7	"Bewährter Grenadier-Stoßtrupp .. "	Kutzner
B-10	"Grenadiers nehmen zusammen .."	Stuhlmüller
C-2	"Grenadier bei erbittertem .."	Benedex
C-8	"Wiedrum ist dem erfolgreichen .."	Busch
C-9	"Leichtverwundeter Grenadier auf .."	Busch
D-2	"Der Sieg"	Liska
D-3	"Der Marsch"	Liska
E-2	"Staub wirbelt auf-und wieder .."	Photo (See note 1)
F-4	"Kamerad Pferde" bringt den Grenadieren."	Photo
F-7	"Frühling im Sowjetlande. Von allen .."	Photo

Notes

1. Item E-2 incorrectly identified in Bulletin # 55 as B-2.
2. Jim Duke has identified (?) card in Bulletin # 55 as F-5.

While space considerations do not permit us to reproduce these cards, we do wish to thank those members who have provided photocopies.

Walt Swanson is attempting completion of the series and would like to purchase or swap for those items needed. If interested, members can write to: Walter L. Swanson, 23113 Bigler St., Woodland CA 91364.

...from the **Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums**

MAIL TO MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE NORTH

Reichspost Amtsblatt No. 87 of 1942 contained an interesting directive concerning mail to and from merchant ships in the northern theatre. The directive is reproduced from the original Amtsblatt on the page opposite and below is an approximate translation of its contents:

No. 468/1942. Postal traffic Subject to fees sent "Via German Fieldpost"

In the future, this traffic will also include merchant ships and their crews in the northern areas. Directives for the above-mentioned traffic apply with the following variations:

I. Address

Because the actual location of a ship varies, no specific location can be given in its postal address. Mail must bear the inscription "Via German Fieldpost" and -

1. The exact designation of the recipient, thus letters to the ship must bear the ship's name and letters to crew members must bear the name/rank of the crew member and the ship's name.
2. Accompanied by "Via Air District Postoffice Berlin", underlined in red.

Sample addresses follow:

(illustrations)

II. Collection & Delivery in Ports of Call

Vessels in this traffic call at ports in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Germany. The handling and delivery of letters involves not only the fieldpostoffices, but also offices of the National Postoffice and the Official Post system in the eastern territories.

The National Commissioner for Marine Transport in Berlin advises the Air District P.O. Berlin and the fieldpost offices or postoffices in the ports of call regarding the coming and going of vessels.

Postal items intended for ships and their crews are collected and held by the fieldpost office or postoffice of the port of call for delivery to the ship.

III. Application for Permission

Applications to take part in this service are made through the National Commissioner for Marine Transport Berlin's liaison to the Army Field Postmaster North.

IV. Routing of this Mail

Mail to ships and their crews is routed to the Air District P.O. Berlin, where it is then routed at the given time in question to either a Field Postoffice or other postal office.

Mail from ships and their crews is routed by the following criteria:

- a) If dispatched via a Fieldpost Office or office of the Official Mail Service of Ostland: Via Air Dist. P.O. Berlin,
- b) If dispatched via a civil postoffice: Directly according to the address, thus without forwarding to the Air Dist. P.O. Berlin.

The determination that the ship is permitted to participate in this postal service is made by the Air Dist. P.O. Berlin.

Amtsbl 1942 Nr. 87 — Vf. Nr. 468

695

Verfügungen

Allgemeines

***) Nr. 468/1942. Gebührenpflichtiger Postverkehr „Durch Deutsche Feldpost“**

Zur AmtsblVf. Nr. 212/1942 S. 263

Am gebührenpflichtigen Postverkehr »Durch Deutsche Feldpost« nehmen künftig auch die für den zivilen Frachtverkehr im Nordraum eingesetzten Handelsschiffe und ihre Besatzungen teil. Für den Postverkehr gelten die in obengenannter Verfügung enthaltenen Bestimmungen mit folgenden Abweichungen:

I. Anschrift

Da die Schiffe dauernd ihren Standort wechseln, kann in der Anschrift der Sendungen an die Schiffe und ihre Besatzungen kein Bestimmungsort angegeben werden. Angegeben werden muß außer dem Vermerk »Durch Deutsche Feldpost«

1. die genaue Bezeichnung des Empfängers, also bei Sendungen an die Handelsschiffe der Name des Schiffes, bei Sendungen an ein Besatzungsmitglied dessen Name und Dienstgrad und der Name des Schiffes,
2. der **rotunterstrichene** Zusatz »über Luftgaupostamt Berlin«.

Die Anschrift hätte also beispielsweise zu lauten:

Durch Deutsche Feldpost
<p>An</p> <p style="text-align: center;">den Dampfer »Siegfried«</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>über Luftgaupostamt Berlin</u></p>

Durch Deutsche Feldpost
<p>An</p> <p style="text-align: center;">den 1. Offizier Carl Berger</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dampfer »Siegfried«</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>über Luftgaupostamt Berlin</u></p>

II. Abholung und Einlieferung in den Ladehäfen

Die für den zivilen Frachtverkehr im Nordraum eingesetzten Handelsschiffe laufen Häfen in Norwegen, Dänemark, Finnland, im Dienstpostgebiet Ostland und im Reich an. Für die Aushändigung und Einlieferung der Postsendungen kommen also nicht nur Feldpostdienststellen, sondern auch Ämter der DRP und der Deutschen Dienstpost Ostland in Frage.

Der Reichskommissar für die Seeschifffahrt in Berlin benachrichtigt das Luftgaupostamt Berlin und die Feldpostämter oder Postämter in den Ladehäfen über den Zu- und Abgang der Schiffe.

Die für die Schiffe und ihre Besatzungen eingehenden Postsendungen sind gesammelt bei dem Feldpost- oder Postamt des Ladehafens abzuholen, die von ihnen ausgehenden gesammelt einzuliefern.

III. Antrag auf Zulassung

Die Anträge auf Teilnahme an dem gebührenpflichtigen Postverkehr »Durch Deutsche Feldpost« werden durch den Reichskommissar für die Seeschifffahrt in Berlin beim Armeefeldpostmeister Nord gestellt.

IV. Leitung der Sendungen

Die Einlieferungsämter haben die Sendungen an die Schiffe und ihre Besatzungen der Anschrift entsprechend auf das Luftgaupostamt Berlin zu leiten. Dieses leitet sie an die für ihre Aushändigung jeweils in Frage kommenden Feldpost- oder Postdienststellen weiter.

Die von den Schiffen und ihren Besatzungen eingelieferten Sendungen sind folgendermaßen zu leiten:

- a) wenn sie bei einem Feldpostamt oder einem Amt der Deutschen Dienstpost Ostland eingeliefert werden: auf das Luftgaupostamt Berlin,
- b) wenn sie bei einem Postamt der DRP eingeliefert werden: unmittelbar nach Maßgabe der Anschrift, also ohne sie dem Luftgaupostamt Berlin zuzuführen.

Die Prüfung, ob das Schiff zu dem Postverkehr zugelassen ist, erfolgt beim Luftgaupostamt Berlin.

T. R. S. G. Auction No. 15

- | Lot # | Description |
|-------|---|
| | A nice selection of semi-official & privately printed postal cards for various philatelic exhibits. Where format is same as a Borek item except for lack of imprinted stamp, reference is "similar Borek". |
| 1. | Lichtenrade Liposta (9-10 April '38). Borek 105/C 59 w/sp.can. SB \$ 15. |
| 2. | Breslau 22.5-1.6 '40. Borek 108/C 40 w/spec. can. SB \$ 15. |
| 3. | Berlin 30/31.3. '40. Borek 105/C 80. Mint SB \$ 8. |
| 4. | Munich 3-4.6.'39 Borek 124/C 40 w/sp. can. SB \$ 12. |
| 5. | sim. Borek 129/C 1 w/Mi. 608 & sp. exhibit cancel. SB \$ 6. |
| 6. | sim. Borek 124/D 10 w/Mi. 529 & sp. can. Frankfurt 15.10.'38. SB \$ 8 |
| 7. | sim. Borek 106/C 2 w/Hindenburg stps. & sp. Halle can. 10.1.'37. SB \$ 8 |
| 8. | Private printed card w/imprinted Mi. 529 for Mampe-Berlin. Special can. for Berlin-Zehlendorf exhibit 13.3.'38. Unusual! SB \$ 8. |
| 9. | Ordinary postal stationery w/3 Pfg. Hind. & sp. can. Osnabrück exhibit (depicting strange multi-wheeled airplane) dated 26.3.'38. SB \$ 8. |
| | <u>P.O.W. Mail</u> |
| 10. | Form card sent from Stalag VC (Offenburg) to Stalag 306 (Marburg) in Feb.'43. Red 6-sided censor stamp. SB \$ 15. |
| 11. | Form letter sheet sent to New Zealand from Stalag XVIIIA (Wolfsburg) has ring-type censor stamp, "Taxe Percue" & U.S. censor marks. SB \$ 12. |
| 12. | Similar form letter to U.S.A. from French POW at Stalag IIB (Hammerstein). Printed boxes designating occupied or Vichy territory. Double ring censor stamp, stumme cancel & 2-line U.S. censor stamp. VF MB \$ 12. |
| 13. | Form card sent Jan.'44 from Stalag IIIC (Alt-Drewitz), violet "flag" type censor stamp, stumme can. & notation "Region Ocupie". F SB \$ 9. |
| 14. | Parcel receipt card to Danish Red Cross from Oflag XB (Nienburg), reverse details items in parcel & POW's signature. VF SB \$ 10. |
| 15. | Form card to England from Stalag VIIIB (Teschen, Sudetenland) with violet 6-sided censor stamp & stumme cancel. VF SB \$ 10. |
| | <u>General Postal History</u> |
| 16. | Odd item! An 8½ x 11 envelope sent to USA frm M.Gladbach April '33. This registered item franked w/Mi. 444, 479 (6), 483 (2), 487 (5). Also has various customs & postage due markings plus U.S. postage due stamps. Condition fair, a bit wrinkled but interesting! SB \$ 8. |
| 17. | Strip of 5 Mi. 549 tied on cvr. to England by Berlin roller cancel dated Oct.'34. A pretty cover w/all markings, stamps XF. SB \$ 7. |
| 18. | Reg. air mail cvr frm Berlin to Milan, Italy w/Mi. 529 & 535. SB \$ 6 |
| 19. | Mi. 481 Fredricus 25 Pfg. tied on window envelope by Berlin slogan cancel. Receiving stamp N.Y. May 20, '33. Stamp has slight wrinkle but still scarce example of single franked bedarfsbrief!! SB \$ 20. |
| 20. | Complete set '36 Winter Relief (Mi. 634-42) on two special del. registered covers from Jena to Halle. Exhibit quality! VF SB \$ 30. |
| 21. | Complete set '40 Winter Relief (Mi. 751-59) on reg. cover tied by Berlin cancels. Not backstamped! F SB \$ 12. |
| 22. | '38 Winter Relief stamps Mi. 680 & 683 on special delivery cover. Scarce example of genuine postal rate & usage for these! VF SB \$ 12. |
| 23. | Pair Mi. 608 Guericke stamps plus Mi. 523 on reg. cvr. frm Gottingen to Chemnitz. Genuine use commercial cvr. Tiny portion of cover sliced at bottom, o'wise VF. SB \$ 8. |
| 24. | Pair Mi. 737 plus Mi. 731 on reg. cvr. Ulm to Regensburg. VF SB \$ 12. |
| 25. | Wehrmacht I (Mi. 843,835,842) on reg. cvr. w/Braunau special can. "Unser Fuhrer Bannt Den Bolschewism". Correct franking. VF SB \$ 12. |
| 26. | Mi. 574 on cvr. frm. Magdeburg w/boxed p'mk Alkendorf. Genuine usage. SB \$ 7. |

- | Lot # | Description |
|---|---|
| 27. | Mi. 668 & 669 on airmail cvr to Greece July '38. Greek censor tape & hand cancel. Attractive item w/correct 40 Pfg. rate. F MB \$ 8. |
| 28. | Munich meter & machine slogan cancels Dec.'38. VF SB \$ 4. |
| 29. | Mi. 713 tied to cvr. by Karlsruhe slogan can. Sent to USA Oct. '39. Rear has Type I curr. control labels tied by P.O. canc. VF SB \$ 8. |
| 30. | Censored commercial cvr. frm Bucharest to Hamburg July '42. Good German & Romanian censor markings. Attractive item! VF RES \$ 8. |
| FELDPOST - the next 19 lots are official cvrs, most to the Army Arsenal in Vienna. Condition VF unless noted otherwise. | |
| Fp # | Date |
| 31. | 14130 1.41 Ldssch. Zug d. Lw. 352/XI. |
| -32. | 16630 8.41 II/Pz.-Gren. Rgt. 433 (164. Pz.Gren.Div. in Balkans) |
| 33. | 16829 9.41 Rgts. Stab/Inf. Rgt. 595 (327. Inf. Div. in France) |
| 34. | 17928 9.41 1. Werkstatt Kp. 13 (13. Panzer Div. in So. Russia) |
| 35. | 18872 4.44 Lehr Kp. Rumanien (cancel faint) |
| 36. | 23602 9.41 Stab I/Radfahr Rgt. 3 |
| 37. | 25680 8.41 Rgt. Stab/Pz. Art. Rgt. 4 (14. Panzer Div. So. Russia) |
| 38. | 28080 7.41 Pz.Div.Nachr.Abt.4 (14. Panzer Div.) |
| 39. | 30131 10.41 Stab/Ldssch. Btl. 865. |
| 40. | 30579 4.44 Waffen Instands. Kp. 130. |
| 41. | 36189 9.41 Feldpostamt 645 (Occupied France) |
| 42. | 36315 8.41 Veterinar Kp. 1559. |
| -43. | 39066 8.43 Feldkdr. 599 (Belgrade, Serbia!) |
| -44. | 40145 11.41 Kdo./114. Jäger Div. (Yugoslavia) |
| 45. | 40938 4.44 Stab/Panzer Pionier Btl. 130 |
| 46. | 42579 9.41 Rgts. Stab/Inf. Rgt. 749 (717. Inf. Div.) |
| 47. | 51879 12.43 Rations Office/Lw. Feld Div. 10 |
| 48. | 52911 9.41 Pionier Park 600 (stumme cancel) |
| -49. | 58850 4.43 Kdo./Heeres Gruppe F (in Balkans) |
| FELDPOST FROM BOHEMIA-MORAVIA. The next 10 lots are official cvrs sent by military units and posted at Deutsche Dienstpost offices. | |
| 50. | From Panzergrenadier Ersatz Btl. V via DDP office Mahr.Weisskirchen. posted 8.44. Red boxed "Durch DDP Böhmen-Mähren". F SB \$ 8. |
| 51. | From Schw. Art. Ers. Abt.(mot.) 109 via DDP Brünn. Red boxed cachet "Deutsche Dienstpost Böhmen-Mähren" posted 4.43. VF SB \$12. |
| 52. | From Beob. Ers. Abt. 44 via DDP Olmutz posted 1.43. VF SB \$ 10. |
| 53. | From Gren. Ers. Btl. II/486 via DDP Prerau posted 12.44. Two line rgd "Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Böhmen-Mähren". VF SB \$ 10 |
| 54. | From Inf. Pi.Ers.u.Ausb.Kp. 131 via DDP Prerau posted 1.44. This cvr also has red boxed h'stp of Behördenpoststelle 24 in Kremsier and black 2-line "Durch Deutsche Dienstpost B-M". VF SB \$ 16. |
| 55. | From Gren.Ers.Rgt.131 via DDP Brünn posted 2.43. Boxed 2-line "Durch Deutsche Dienstpost B-M". F SB \$ 8. |
| 56. | From Art.Ers.Abt.102 via DDP Olmutz posted 12.42. Red boxed single line "Deutsche Dienstpost B-M". Showpiece, super clean! VF SB \$ 15. |
| 57. | Registered cvr. from Gren.Ers.Ausb.Btl. I/132 via DDP Ung.Hradisch. Registry label printed "DDP Ung. Hradisch". Posted 9.43. VF SB \$15. |
| 58. | From Gren.Ers.Btl.II/139 via DDP Iglau posted 2.43. Red single line "Deutsche Dienstpost B-M". VF SB \$ 10. |
| 59. | From Inf.Ers.Rgt.Nr. 131 via DDP Brünn posted 11.41. Red boxed 2-line "Durch Deutsche Dienstpost B-M". Boxed unit seal. VF SB \$ 12. |
| ***** | |
| 60. | "Soviet Paradise" exhibit card illustrating very dilapidated shack - entitled "Living-hole of a Worker". Bears special exhibit cancel. Unaddr. VF RES \$8. |

REGISTERED FELDPPOST OF THE WAFFEN SS

61. Receipt card for official parcel - Kenn #235 (FpA SS-1 in Italy) 19.9.43 from Fp #11808B (Battr. 7/Art. Rgt. LSSAH) VF RES \$35.
62. Parcel receipt card inscribed "Nachlaßsachen Gefallener Zollfrei" Kenn # 978 (FpA 510 - AOK8) - 15.3.43 from Fp #29883 (2. Kp./Pz. Rgt. 2 - SS Div. "Reich" - certif. by "Obersturmführer u. Kp. Fhr." VF RES \$35.
63. Cover - Kenn #235 (FpA 563, serving 1. SS Div. & later became FpA SS-1) - 22.4.42 from Fp #09088 (I/SS Pz. Gren. Rgt. 2 of 1. SS Div.) VF RES \$20.
64. Cover - Kenn #883 (FpA SS-10 - 10. SS PZ. DIV. "FRUNDSBERG") - 20.5.43 from Fp #29343 (Pz. Jag. Abt./10. SS Pz. Div.). This item is EXTREMELY FINE and SCARCE. RES \$50.
65. Cover - Kenn #558 (FpA SS-5) of 5th SS Div. "Wiking". 4.5.43 from Fp #39688 (SS Pz. Aufkl. Abt. 5) VF RES \$25.
66. Cover - Kenn #764 (FpA SS-102 of II. SS Pz. Korps in Italy) - 21.12.43 from Fp #35920 (3. Kp./Pz. Korps Nachr. Abt. 400) VF RES \$25.
67. Cover - Kenn #604 (SS Fp Prüfstelle, Agram) - 21.9.44 from Fp # 21253 (Sich. Rgt. Wien) 4 Pt. K# - AV
68. Cover - Kenn #795 (FpA SS-113) of XIII. SS Korps - 24.2.45 from Fp #L46385 (Stab/gem. Flak Abt. 164). VF RES \$22.
- 69. Cover - Kenn #262 (SS FpA Kroatien in Esseg) - 7.3.44 from Fp # 42498 (Res. Gren. Btl. II/462) - 5 Pt. K# ! - VF RES \$25.

SS FELDPPOST

70. Cvr from Fp #34002C (10. Kp./SS Rgt. "Germania") - 19.3.41 stummestempel. F RES \$15.
71. Cvr from Fp #14103B (Stab/LSSAH) - 30.7.44 - F RES \$15.
72. Cvr from Fp #39245D (I/SS Pz. Art. Rgt. 3 of SS Totenkopf Div.) with stummestempel of 19.5.43. VF RES \$15.
73. Cvr from Fp #40600 (Stab/Reichsführer SS) - 18.6.42 - VF RES \$15.
74. Registered cover canc. Düsseldorf 30.10.44 with large, imprinted "SS Feldpost" and "Ergänzungsamt der Waffen SS - Ergänzungsstelle West (VI)". VF RES \$25.
75. Cover canc. Dresden 30.8.43 with h/s cachet "Der Reichsführer SS - Bauleitung der Waffen SS und Polezei - Dresden N23" VF RES \$20.

KRIEGSMARINE FELDPPOST

76. Cvr dated 13.12.44 w/cachet "Dienststelle Feldpostnummer M13559 - Marine Postamt Wien" (Hafenkapitän Savona) VF
77. Cvr canc & registered Kiel-Wik 22.11.39 w/nice cachet of Fp# 17684 (Linien Schiff "Schleswig-Holstein"). VF RES \$15.
78. Cvr canc & registered Wesermünde-Fischereihafen w/Kriegsmarine cachet - from Fp #05138 (12. U-Jagd Flott.). VF RES \$13.
79. Official cover canc. Wilhelmshaven 31.1.40 from Fp #25522 (Kdo./2. U-Bootsflott.). VF RES \$15.
80. Official cover w/stummestempel of 10.4.42 from Fp #M36251 (Kdo./27. U-Bootsflott.). A beauty!! VF RES \$18.
81. Official Cvr dated 23.5.40 from Fp #16506 (Adm. of Cruiser Fleet) to Mar. Oberkdo. in Berlin. Canc. Sassnitz (Rügen) VF SB \$7.50
82. Regis. Cvr w/Stumme cancel Feb. '44 - from M06153 (HDQTRS., U-BOOT FLOTT. 1) & bears registry label with imprint "Fp XXVI" (see Petersen Fp Canc. Guide - #54) - these have become VERY SCARCE. VF RES \$45.

MISC. FELDPOST

83. Folded Ltrsht dated 10.3.41, bearing the scarce 22mm circular Fp cancel with slogan (see Petersen Fp Canc. Guide #12-b).
VF RES \$35.
84. LUFTFELDPOST Cvr - 24.4.44 w/2 stamps - addr to Prag, Prot. of Boh./Mor. from Fp #46008 (Kr. Kw. Kp. 121) VF
85. LUFTFELDPOST Cvr - 23.5.43 (1 stamp) - from Fp #04930 (Kdo./56. Inf. Div.) VF

"REMAINING EFFECTS" PARCEL RECEIPTS

86. Kenn #699 (FpA 756 - AOK11 So. Russia) inscribed "Gefallenen Nachlass - Nicht öffnen - Zollfrei". Dated 4.3.43 from Fp #06434 (Kol. 1/Kw. Trsp. Abt. 352). VF RES \$16.
87. Kenn #217 (FpA 457 - LVII Pz Korps, So. Russia) inscribed "Nachlaßsachen Nicht öffnen Zollfrei". Dated 22.4.43 from Fp #32272 (Sturmgesch. Brig. 203). VF RES \$16.
88. Kenn #705 (FpA 416 - Pz AOK3) inscribed "Eigensachen Verwundeter Zollfrei". Dated 1.5.43 from Fp #10531 (Eisb. Pi. Rgt. 5) VF RES \$16.
89. Kenn #655 (FpA 342 - 342. Inf. Div. in central Russia) inscribed "Nachlaßsachen Gefallener Zollfrei". Dated 28.10.43 from Fp #02943 (Stab/Div. Gruppe 330). VF RES \$16.

REGISTERED FELDPOST COVERS:

90. Kenn #802 (FpA dem Dtsch. Befh. in der Slowakei) dated 15.11.44, from Fp #39546 (Nachsch. Btl. 523). F RES \$12.
- 91. Kenn #965 (FpA 369 - 369. Kroat. Inf. Div.) - 17.6.43 from Fp #L08367 (Trsp. Kol. d. Lw. 105/I). VF RES \$10.
- 92. Kenn #743 (FpA 224 - 164. Fstg. Div., Kreta) - 5.8.43 from Fp #10992 (Rgts. Stab/Gren. Rgt. 746) VF RES \$10.
- 93. Kenn #743 (FpA 224 - Fstg. Div. Kreta) - 4.6.42 from Fp #11373 (Sich. Btl. 833) VF RES \$10.
- 94. Kenn #768 (FpA Sturm Div. Rhodos) - 6.4.44 from Fp #48678 (Pz. Nachr. Kp. Rhodos). VF - SCARCE ITEM RES \$15.
95. Kenn #477 (FpA 256 of 256. Inf. Div.), from Fp #32669 (I/Gren. Rgt. 476 of 256. Inf. Div.) in central Russia. Unit was disbanded after heavy losses at Witebsk. VF
- 96. Kenn #736 (FpA 646 in Athens) - from Fp #20430 (Propaganda Staff, Southwest). VF

FELDPOST

- 97. March '45 Cvr frm Fp #02988 (Werkst. Kp. 373 - Kroat.) RES \$10.
98. Aug. '44 Cvr frm Fp #07978 (Feldgend. Tr. 54).
99. June '44 Ltrsht frm Fp #51004 (Flak Btl. 613) w/civil cancel.
100. April '43 Cvr frm Fp #26093 (schw. Flak Trsp. Battr. 15/XI) w/Stummestempel.
101. June '43 LUFTFELDPOST Cvr frm Fp #48266 (Sturmgesch. Abt. 912) F RES \$5.
102. Regis. Fp Cvr frm Fp #29185 (Schl. Kp. 522) via FpA 532 zbv (Kenn #976). Aug. 1942 RES \$7.
103. Regis. Fp Cvr frm Fp #47---? via FpA 506 (K#843). May, '44.
104. Fp Cvr w/contents frm Stamm Kp./Gren. Ers. Btl. 470 w/Aug. '44 canc. civil P.O. Tübingen.
105. Regis. Fp Cvr frm Dist. Recruiting Command Berlin (May, '42). canc. civil P.O. Berlin SB \$4.
106. Fp Cvr frm Armed Forces Command Arnhem, Holland (Dec. '44) w/Stummestempel.

107. DIENSTPOST OSTLAND Cvr to Berlin w/24 Pfg "Ostland" stp. canc
Kauen DDP (Sept. '42) RES \$10.
108. SLOVAKIA - Regis. Cvr posted Navaky (May, '42) w/G-53 & G-3
censor marks. RES \$10.
109. ROMANIA - Regis. airmail Cvr posted Bucharest (Jan. '43) w/G-53
& G-3 German censor marks. SB \$5.
110. BOHEMIA-MORAVIA: Cvr posted Prag (Jan. '40) w/currency contral
labels & "DK" handstamp.
111. OFFICIAL Cvr (Jan. '44) frm Winter Charity District Office in
Künzelsau.
112. OFFICIAL MAIL - Two P'cds frm Braunfels (Oct. '44) w/timber
production report & frm Distr. Pres. Göttingen to Berlin
publisher (Dec. '40).
113. POST-WAR POW CDS (3) - frm German POW's in Germany (2) and
France (1).
114. CONCENTRATION CAMP - Auschwitz: Fld. Ltrsht (July '44) to Warsaw
w/Simon type 3 censor mark (100 Pts.). VF RES \$40.
115. CONCENTRATION CAMP - Dachau Ltrsht (April '43) w/Simon type 9
censor mark (350 Pts.). VF RES \$40.

Please send all bids to:

Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Place
Union, NJ 07083

CLOSING DATE IS:

DECEMBER 4, 1980

Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 14

<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	15.00	19	23.50	37	8.00	55	41.50
2	17.50	20	20.50	38	12.00	56	5.00
3	18.50	21	21.00	39	NB	57	8.00
4	18.00	22	37.00	40	19.00	58	18.25
5	NB	23	37.00	41	8.75	59	7.50
6	NB	24	57.50	42	NB	60	NB
7	10.00	25	67.00	43	NB	61	NB
8	NB	26	52.75	44	3.00	62	12.75
9	NB	27	46.75	45	NB	63	2.50
10	NB	28	84.00	46	3.00	64	4.00
11	NB	29	2.50	47	NB	65	16.75
12	NB	30	17.00	48	3.00	66	4.00
13	22.50	31	7.25	49	4.50	67	5.00
14	NB	32	8.00	50	4.50	68	5.00
15	32.50	33	7.00	51	4.50	69	3.50
16	15.75	34	11.00	52	4.50	70	16.25
17	15.25	35	6.75	53	NB	71	16.25
18	28.75	36	6.75	54	NB	72	NB