



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

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP PUBLICATIONS

There are still some copies of the "Composition Listings of Organic German Military Units" available from the Sec./Treas. @ \$5.
We would also remind subscribers of PROJEKT HIMMELBLAU that all sections (1 thru 12) have been available for some time now and we urge your completion!!

Welcome to New Members:

- KREY, Gene E. - 255 E. Roeller St., West St. Paul, MN 55118
All 3rd Reich, covers, camp mail.
- CLIFT, Kevin M. - 466 Downing Lane, Santa Maria, CA 93455
Postal History, stamps and cancels.
- LaFURIA, Allen - 306 E. 2nd South, Mt. Olive, IL 62069
All aspects of the 1933-45 period.
- NORRIS, Dr. John R. - 2207 Midridge Rd., Timonium, MD 21093
Feldpost, Colonies, Naval mail.
- EKSTEDT, Carolyn Rae - 1290 20th Ave., #205, San Francisco, CA 94122
All Third Reich.
- WIDEMAN, John C.
- JENKINS, Edward R.
- DIETZ, David J. - P.O. Box 93, Oak Lawn, IL 60454
3rd Reich MNH, covers, postal stationery.
- WOOD, Ken - 106 Stardust Ln., Ventura, CA 93004
Stationery and Feldpost.
- KLEKERS, A.J. - 4614 Weiskopf Lane, Corpus Christi, TX 78413
Germany 1933-45, Baltic area - espec. Latvia.
- SMITH, William H. Jr. - 545 N. Orange Ave., DeLand, FL 32720
Overrun Countries - WWI & II.
- LAURY, George H. - 615 Concord St., New Milford, NJ 07646
WWII covers, Postal history of Post-war Berlin.
- LEPPA, August - PL 95, SF-04401 Järvenpää, Finland.
General.
- DRZEWICKI, John - 975 Germain St., Sarnia, Ont. Canada N7S 1L9

Winner's Circle

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY 94TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Oct. 31 - Nov. 2, 1980: We are pleased to advise that Theo Van Dam won the Ben B. Newman Award for the best U.S. Postal History exhibit and a CPS Vermeil Award (with felicitations) for his A.E.F. exhibit. Also winning a Vermeil Award was Justin R. Gordon for "The Holocaust: Postal Regulations and Markings".

BEPEX '81 (Elmwood Park, NJ)

Jim Lewis took 1st Place in the Postal History Section for his fine exhibit "A Postal Survey of P.O.W. Camps in Germany, 1939-45". Show was held Feb. 27 - March 1 by the Association of Bergen County Philatelists, Inc.

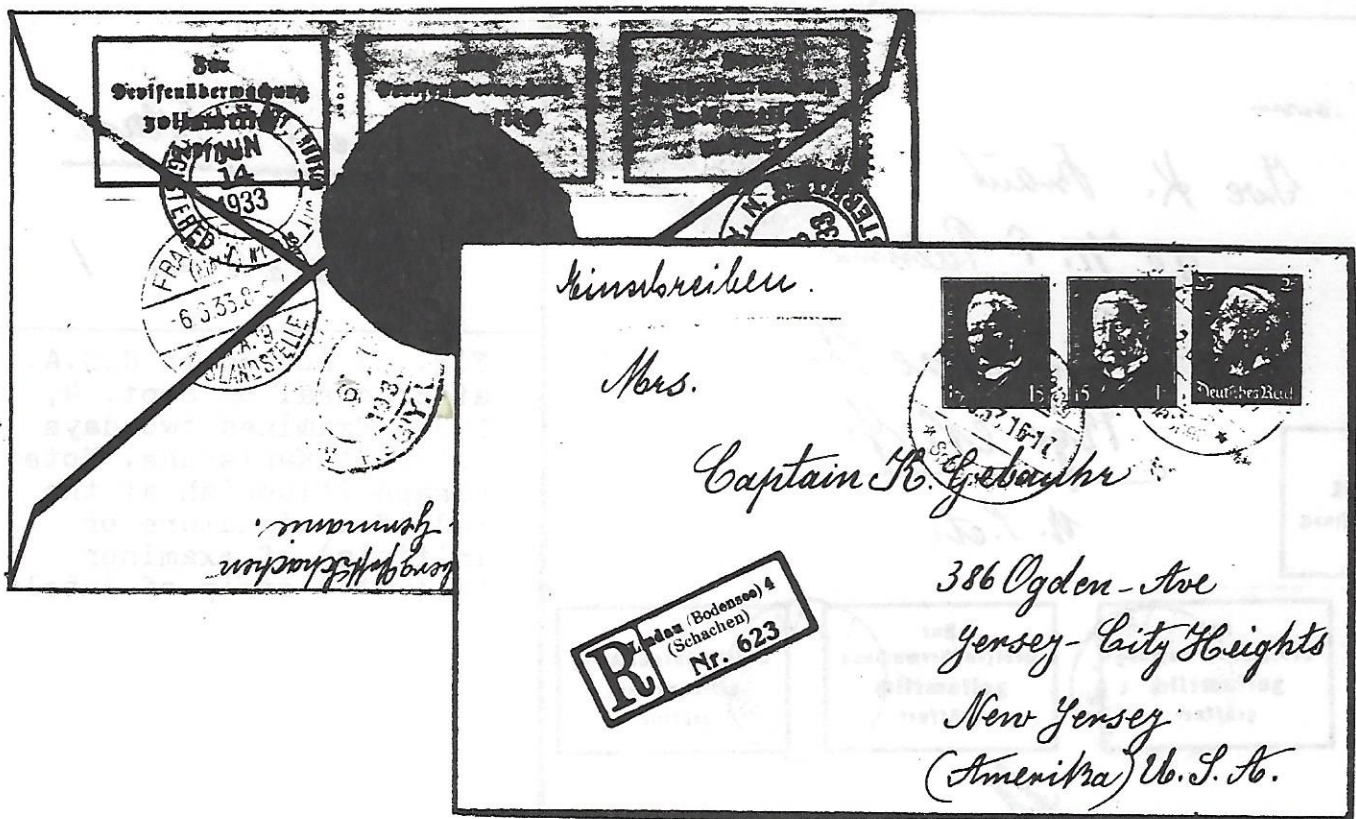
POSTAL MARKINGS OF GERMAN CUSTOMS OFFICES

by Jim Lewis

In the TRSG publication "Mail Surveillance under the Third Reich", Bob Houston noted that German Customs Offices conducted examinations of foreign mail during the pre-war years.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate some of the postal markings used by customs offices ("Zollämter") in connection with currency control and other forms of examination during the Third Reich era.

Currency control examinations came about as the result of regulations issued by Hjalmar Schacht, appointed by Hitler as Minister of Economics, which prohibited the sending of currency in foreign mail. Letters were selectively opened and examined by customs, then resealed with a strip of labels printed "Zur Devisenüberwachung zollamtlich geöffnet" (opened by customs for purposes of currency control). These labels were tied by a wax seal embossed with the designation of the P.O. at which the examination had been performed.



-Fig. 1) Registered letter to U.S.A. posted in Lindau on June 3, 1933 was examined three days later at Frankfurt/M. customs office which used labels tied by a wax seal. Also note "Auslandsstelle" (foreign office) handstamp below left-hand label.

These wax seals were soon replaced by conventional P.O. hand cancels used to tie the labels to the cover. These are found in many forms including handstamps, machine stamps and even T.P.O. cancels used by customs officials processing mail aboard trains.

Fig. 2) Posted to Poland at Berlin W6 on July 24, 1935 and examined same day in a T.P.O. aboard the Berlin-Bentschau R.R.

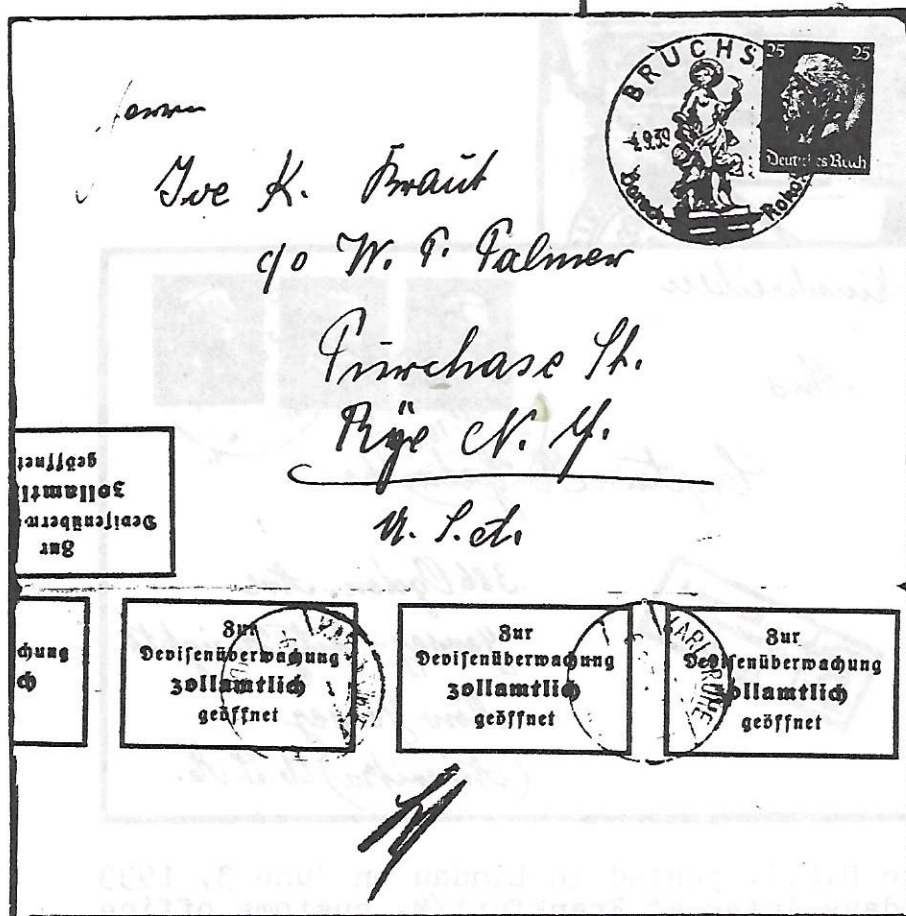
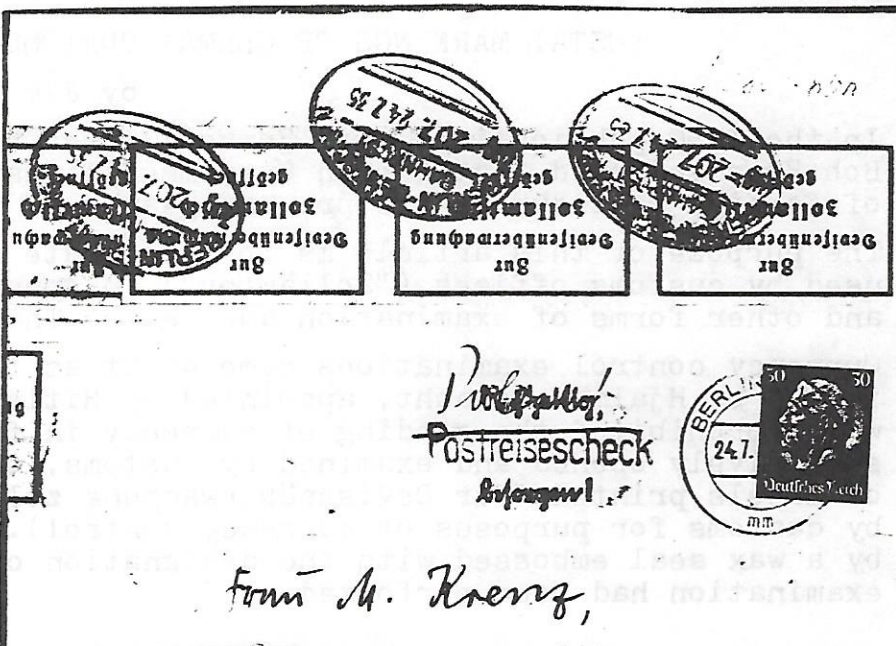
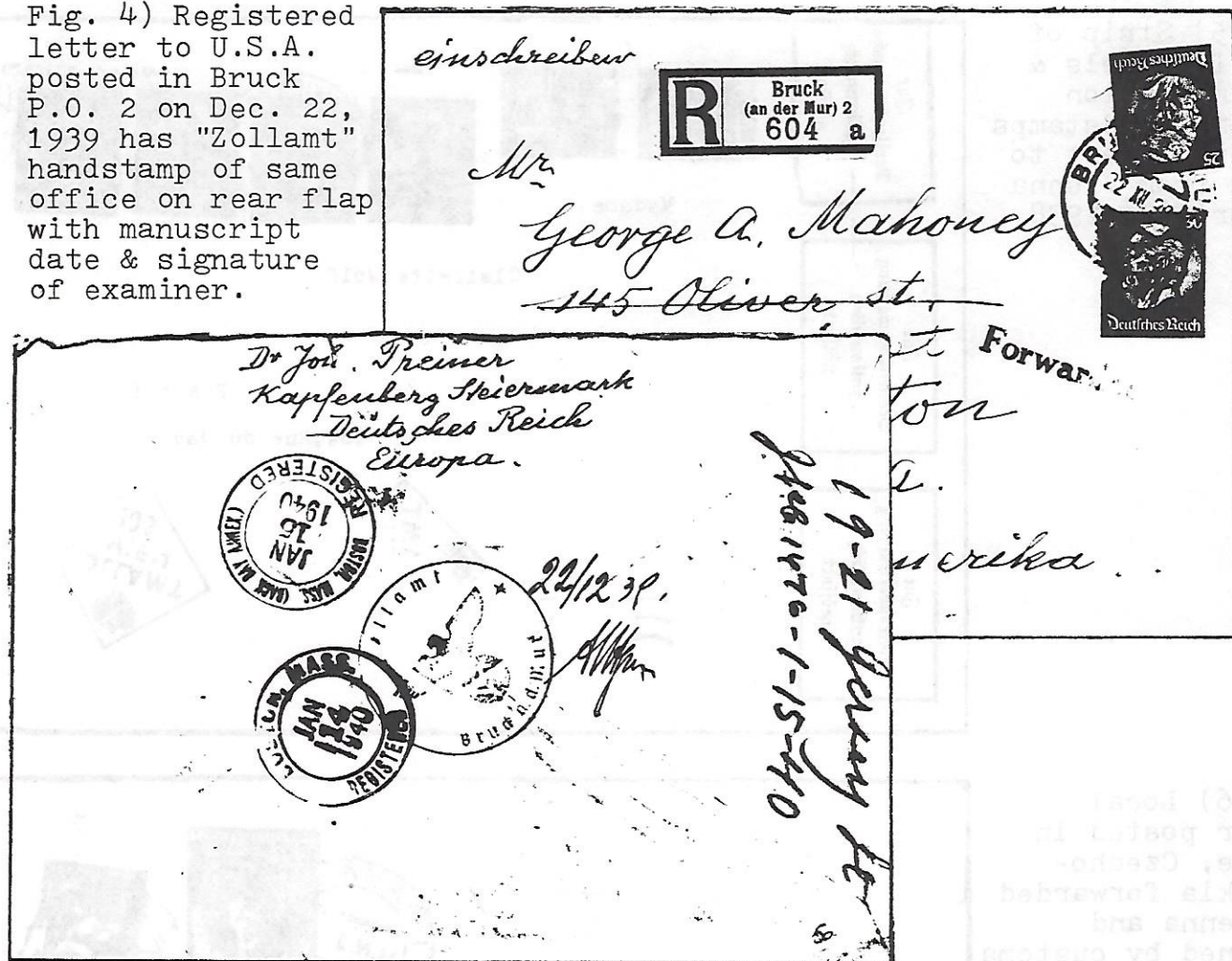


Fig. 3) Posted to U.S.A. at Bruchsal on Sept. 4, 1939. Examined two days later at Karlsruhe. Note paraph (flourish at the end of a signature or initials) of examiner below the strip of labels.

In some instances, letters were received at customs with unsealed envelopes. Following examination, such items were conventionally sealed with the custom office handstamp applied to the flap.

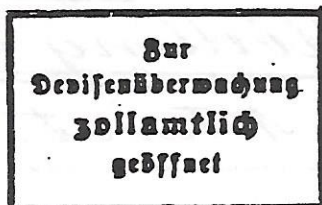
Fig. 4) Registered letter to U.S.A. posted in Bruck P.O. 2 on Dec. 22, 1939 has "Zollamt" handstamp of same office on rear flap with manuscript date & signature of examiner.



With the annexation of Austria in 1938, a second type of currency control label came into use. Similar in size and text to the earlier label but differing in the type style used for the word "zollamtlich". This later label is always found on mail sent through Vienna and nearby Austrian towns.

Type I - "Zollamtlich" in pointed, Gothic letters.

Type II - same word in bold, straighter letters.



I



II

In the period immediately following annexation, a diamond-shaped customs office handstamp was used in conjunction with the sealing labels. This handstamp featured the Hapsburg eagle which would not have been popular with the nazis. This marking was soon discontinued and the sealing labels tied by P.O. cancels as in Germany.

Fig. 5) Strip of Type II labels & pre-annexation customs handstamps on letter sent to Paris from Vienna on April 7, 1938.

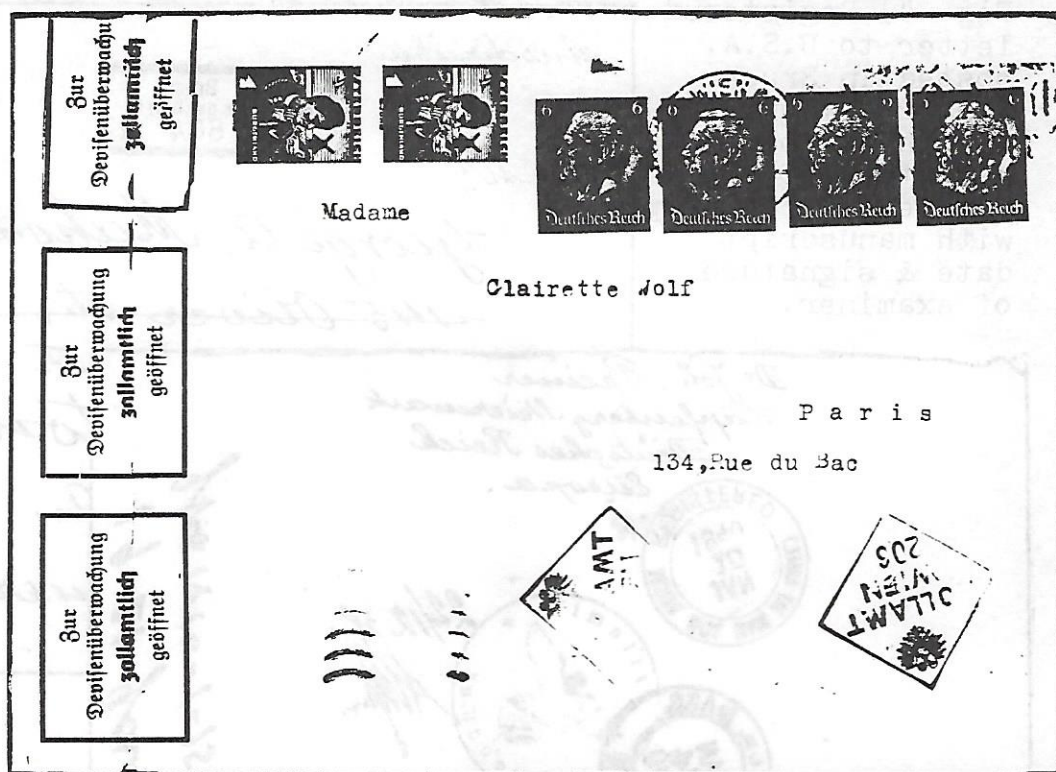
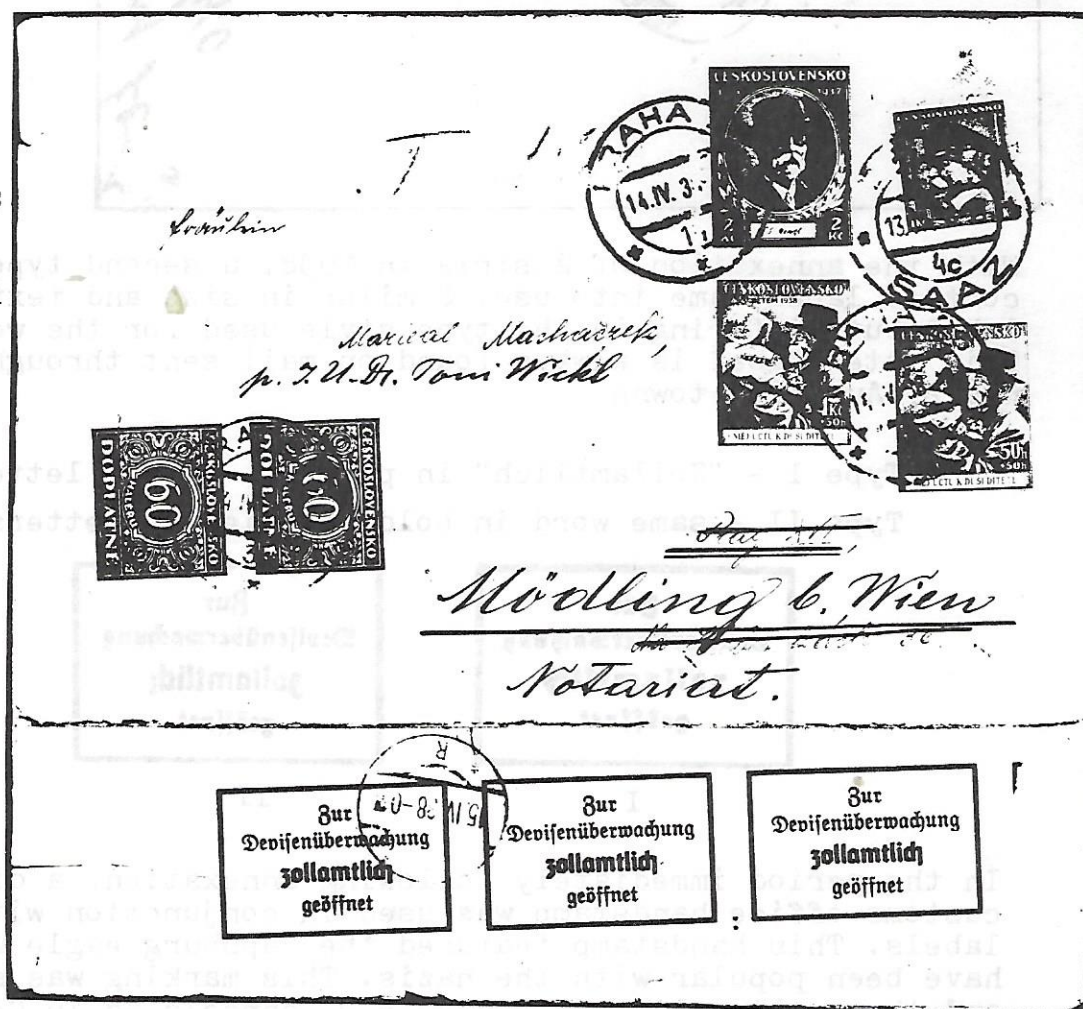
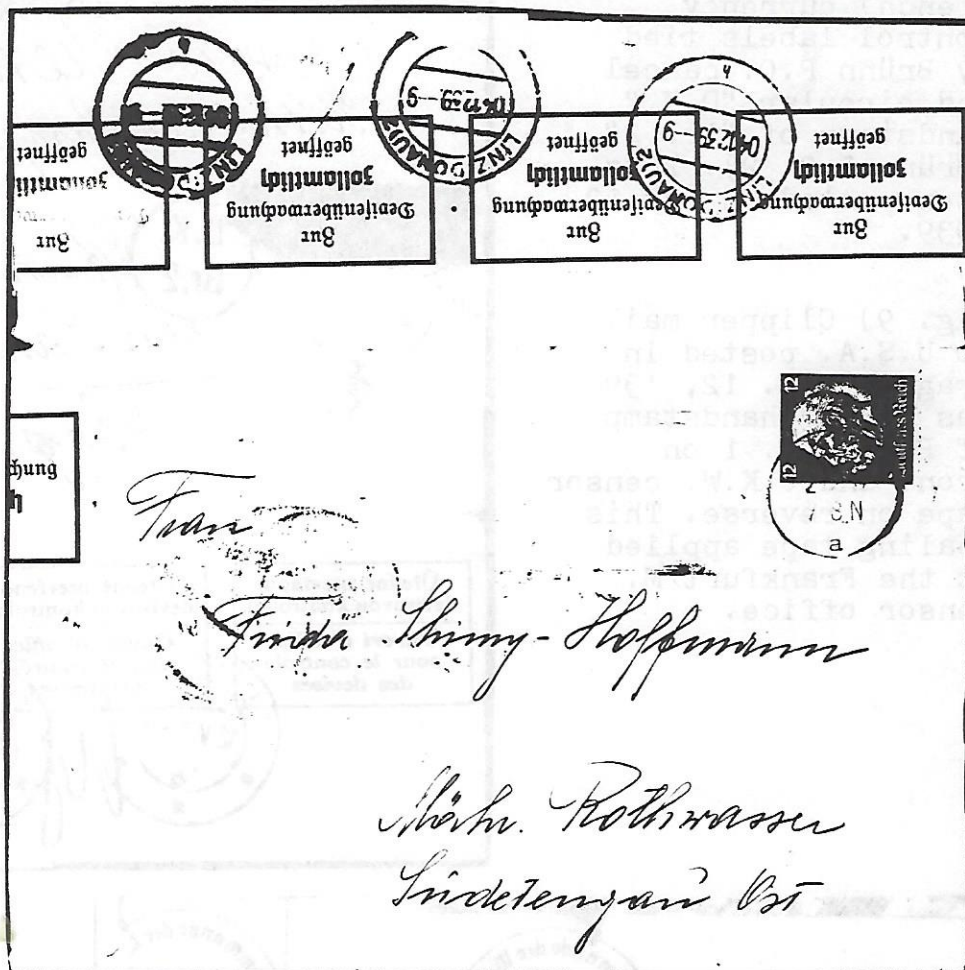


Fig. 6) Local letter posted in Prague, Czechoslovakia forwarded to Vienna and examined by customs on April 15, '38. Labels have been tied by P.O. cancel as in Germany.



The Sudeten border districts of Czechoslovakia were annexed to the Reich in October 1938. However, mail traffic between Germany and Sudetenland was still subject to currency control examination. This may have been due to the sizable Czec population living in these areas.

Fig. 7) Letter sent from Linz (formerly Austria) to Mährish Rothwasser, Sudetenland with Type II labels tied by Linz P.O. cancels dated December 4, 1939.

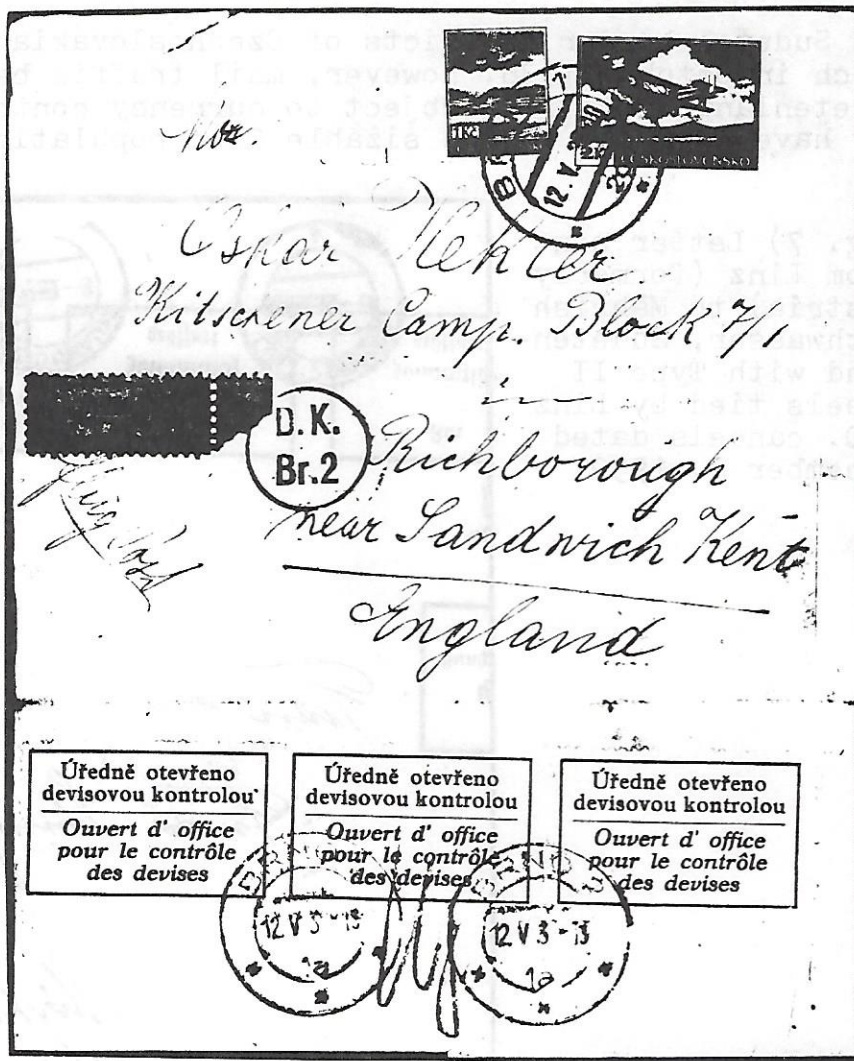


The occupation of Bohemia-Moravia in March, 1939 produced still more customs markings. During the early months, pre-occupation Czechoslovakian currency control labels were used along with new circular handstamps reading "D.K." (for Divisovou Kontrolou or Currency Control) and abbreviated P.O. designation.

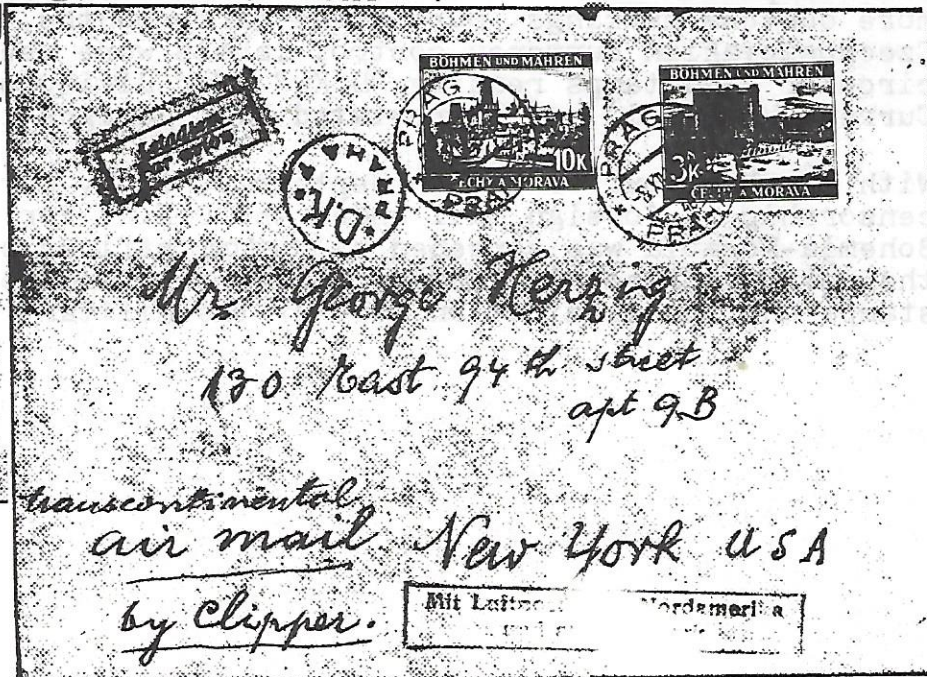
With the breakout of war in September, 1939, Germany initiated the censorship of foreign mail under the O.K.W. For a time, mail from Bohemia-Moravia was screened by custom offices before being sent to the censor offices in Germany. Thus, one finds both the "D.K." hand stamps and the examination tape of the military intelligence offices.

Fig. 8) Airmail to England sent during early period of German occupation. Bilingual (Czech-French) currency control labels tied by Brünn P.O. cancel and circular "D.K." handstamp of "Br. 2" (Brünn P.O. 2). This item posted on May 12, 1939.

Fig. 9) Clipper mail to U.S.A. posted in Prag on Dec. 12, '39 has "D.K." handstamp of Prag P.O. 1 on front and O.K.W. censor tape on reverse. This sealing tape applied at the Frankfurt/M. censor office.



Geprüft



Of particular interest are letters which were examined by both censor and customs offices. Shown below (Fig. 10) is an airmail letter sent from the U.S.A. in November, 1940 which was opened and examined by the censorship office in Frankfurt/M. which applied printed O.K.W. sealing tape and machine stamp. A 50 x 22 mm green label reading "Der Zollstelle vorzuführen" (deliver to customs office) was added to the front of the letter.

Upon receipt of the letter at the customs office in Sangerhausen, a slit was made through the censor tape and the contents examined. A plain white paper label was then applied over the censor tape and tied by handstamps reading "Zollamt - Sangerhausen Nr. 1". For purposes of illustration, I have folded back the customs label which appears to have been produced by cutting up a calendar page. A 48 x 64 mm green label reading "Zollamtlich abgefertigt" (customs inspection completed) was added to the front.



Fig. 10) Cover sent to Artern, Germany from U.S.A. with postal markings of censorship and customs examinations.

Another label used by the customs offices is perforated 66 x 35 mm green paper printed in black "Darf in Deutschland nur durch Vermittlung des zuständigen Zollamts ausgehändigt werden" (Service in Germany requires permission of originating customs office). I don't know the circumstances which led to the use of this label but examples are to be found on both incoming and outgoing mail.

Fig. 11) Customs label affixed to left corner of airmail letter sent from U.S.A. in June '40. Note portion of censor tape wrapped around the lower right corner.

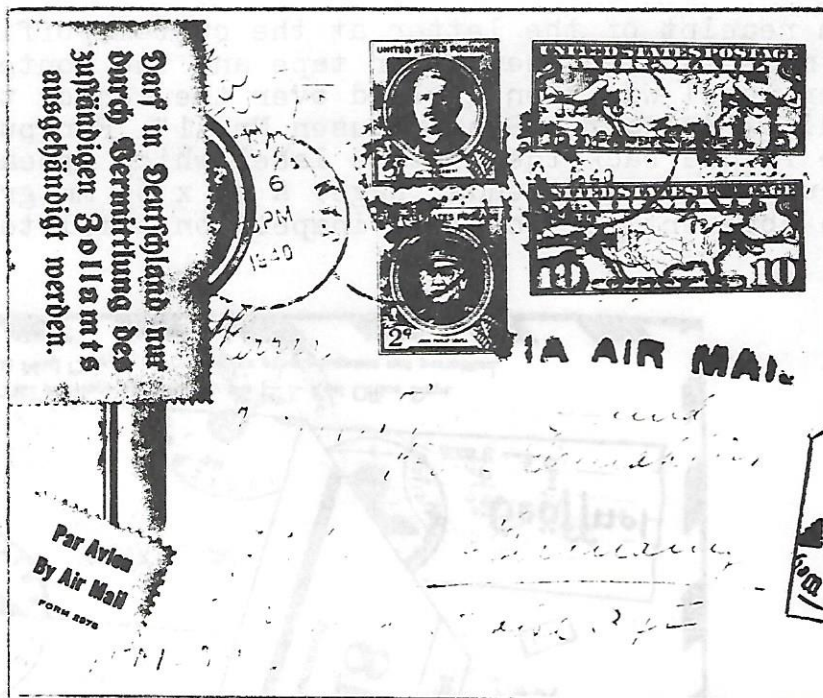
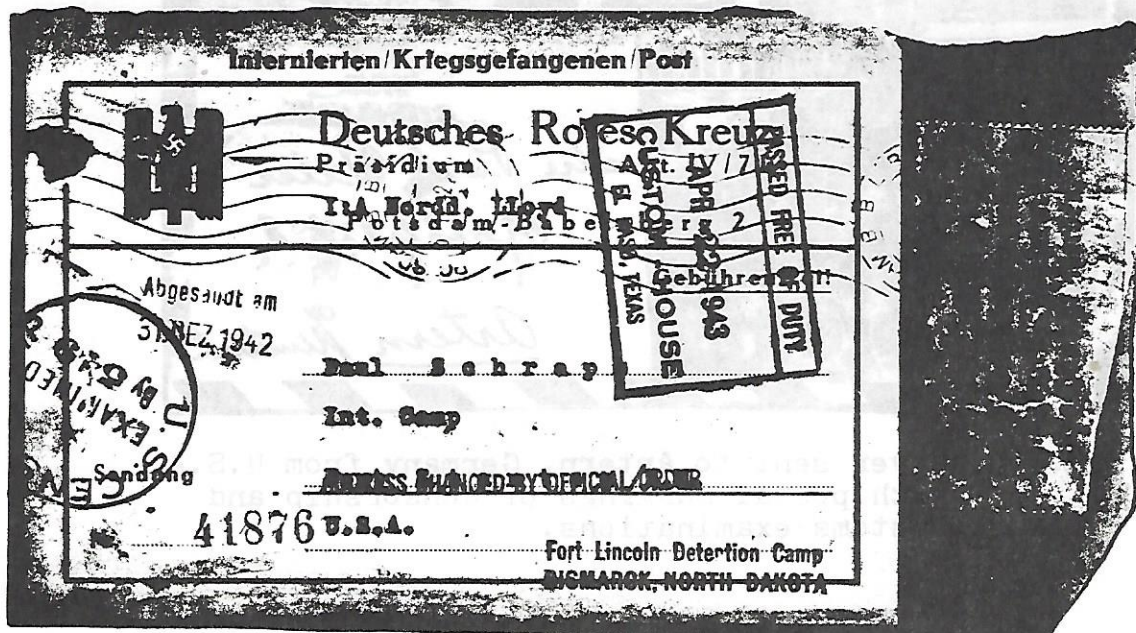


Fig. 12) Same label affixed to package wrapping with German Red Cross mailing label addressed to an internment camp in the U.S.A. Mailed in Potsdam on Dec. 6, '42, package received customs approval per handstamp "Abgesandt am 31. Dez. 1942". Upon receipt in the United States, package was examined by customs office in El Paso, Texas on April 22, 1943.



Customs markings are also to be found on receipt cards for parcels sent between Germany and her occupied territories.

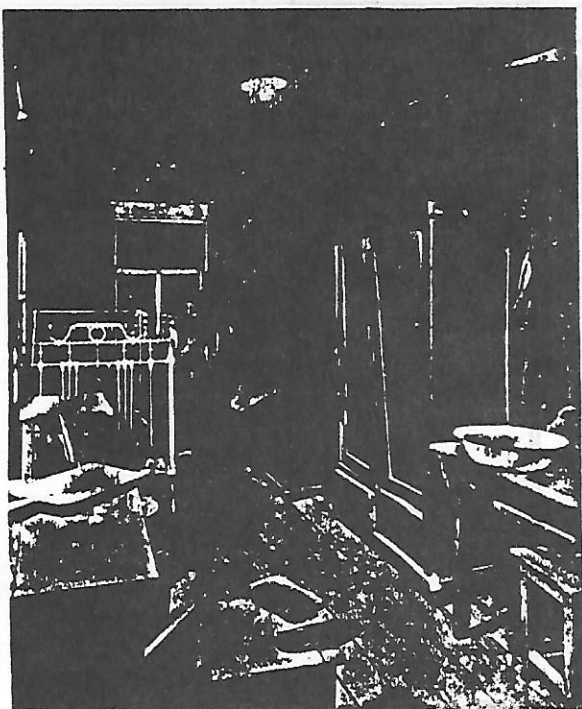
KANTOOR VAN AFZENDING & NR. VAN INSCHRIJVING.		BUREAU D'ORIGINE ET NUMÉRO D'ENREGISTREMENT.		PLAATS voor aanhechting van franktoezegels.	
558 Amsterdam		CENTRAAL STATION		TIMBRES POSTE.	
NEDERLAND		AYS - BAS			
AANGEGEVEN WAARDE.		VALEUR DÉCLARÉE.			
FL. [redacted]		Fr. or [redacted]			
De eenheden voluit (Les unités en toutes lettres)		In cijfers (en chiffres)			
<div style="text-align: center;"> A D R E S K A A R T B U L L E T I N D' E X P É D I T I O N </div>					
Aantal Pakketten 1		Aard verpakking: <i>doos in</i>			
Coils		nature de l'emballage			
Douaneverklaringen					
Déclarations en douane					
Certificaten of facturen					
Certificats ou factures					
AAN <i>Joh. Ambr. Hilbrink</i>					
A <i>Hof. / Bayern</i>					
Plaats van bestemming:					
Lieu de destination:					
Street en huisnummer:					
Rue et numéro:					
Land van bestemming:					
Pays de destination:					
Gewicht <i>0.500</i> kg		Douane-rechten:		Verzendingsweg:	
Poids <i>g</i>		Droits de douane:		Acheminement:	
				via	
				Uitwisselingskantoor:	
				Bureau d'échange:	
P 38*					

Fig. 13) Parcel receipt card for a parcel sent to Hof in Bavaria from occupied Holland in July '44 has handstamp of "Hauptzollamt" (Main customs office) in Hof.

As I hope this article has illustrated, postal markings of these customs offices is yet another aspect of Third Reich postal history which offers considerable possibilities for research. We would appreciate hearing from any members having additional markings and/or information on this subject.

"Soviet Paradise" Update

These view cards were sent in by member Bob Brooks to further our study of these exhibition markings:



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

Fig. 1) Another Berlin exhibit card. View is of interior of a room, the Message side carries inscription "Einraumwohnung einer sec..." (rest is covered by a postage stamp).

Fig. 2) Shown below is the other card inscribed "Wohnhöhle einer Familie" in the Vienna series. Note small chair in front of shack (arrow) compared with large straight-back chair shown in Fig. 4 in Bulletin 56.

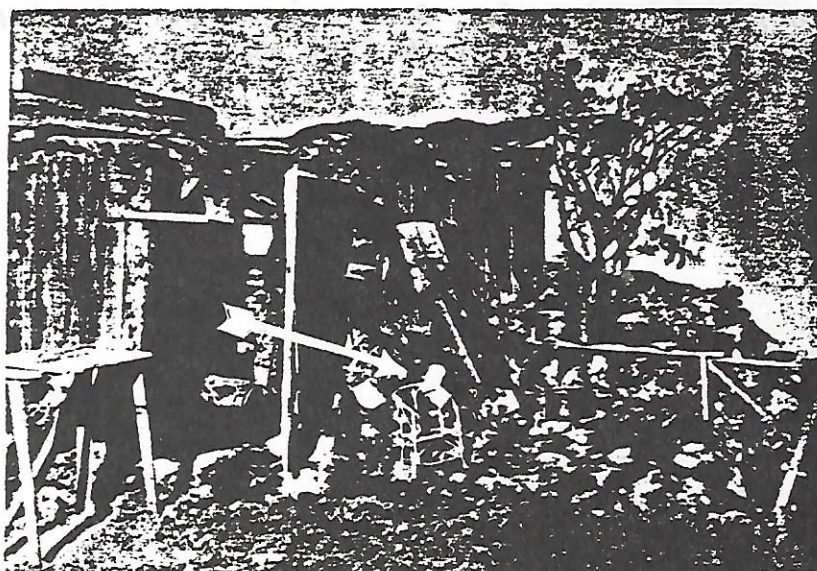
Message side of this card has one-line "Ausstellung Das Sowjet-Paradies". For view of 3-line version, see Fig. 2 in Bulletin 56.

Any more cards out there? C'mon Gang, just dig thru those shoe boxes!

AUSSTELLUNG „DAS SOWJET-PARADIES“

Wohnhöhle einer Familie

Q/5559



A Sudeten Sequel

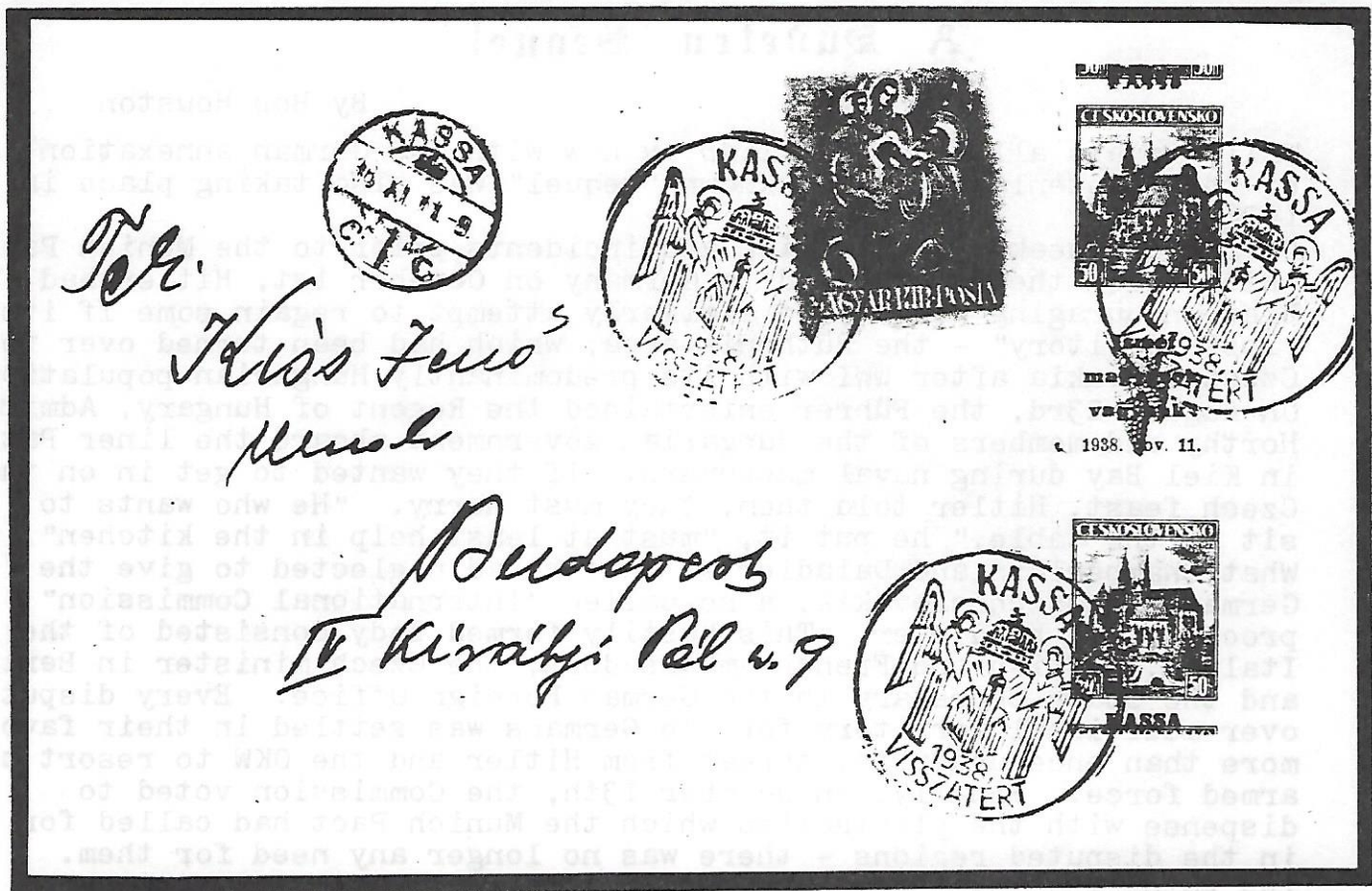
By Bob Houston

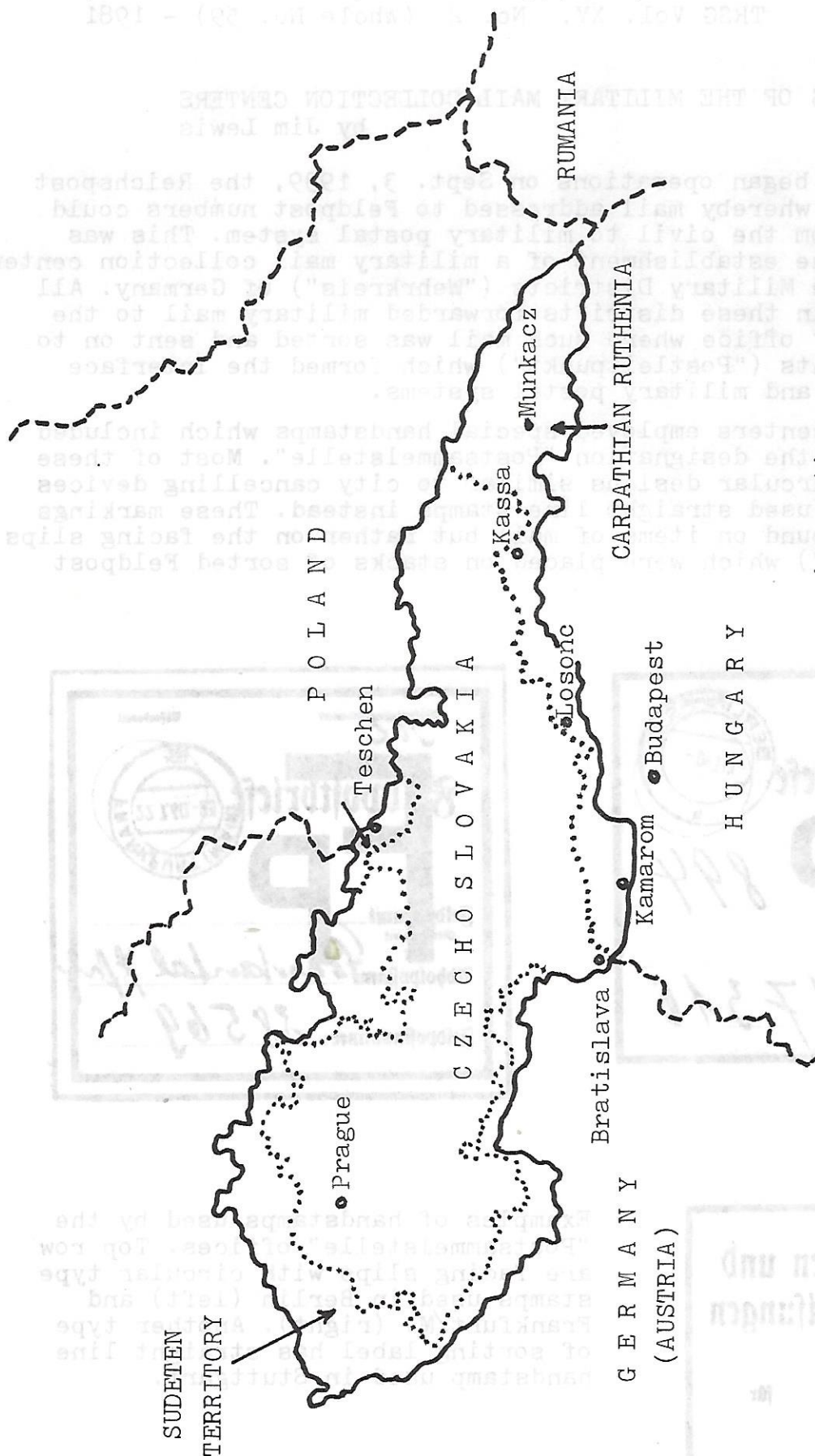
While we are all quite familiar by now with the German annexation of the Sudetenland, a less known "sequel" was also taking place in 1938:

During the weeks of agitation and incidents prior to the Munich Pact which ceded the Sudetenland to Germany on October 1st, Hitler had been encouraging Hungary to similarly attempt to regain some of its "lost territory" - the Ruthenia area, which had been turned over to Czechoslovakia after WWI with its predominantly Hungarian population. On August 23rd, the Führer entertained the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy and members of the Hungarian government aboard the liner Patria in Kiel Bay during naval maneuvers. If they wanted to get in on the Czech feast, Hitler told them, they must hurry. "He who wants to sit at the table," he put it, "must at least help in the kitchen". What Chamberlain and Daladier at Munich had neglected to give the Germans in Czechoslovakia, a so-called "International Commission" proceeded to hand over. This hastily formed body consisted of the Italian, British and French ambassadors, the Czech minister in Berlin, and the State Secretary in the German Foreign Office. Every dispute over additional territory for the Germans was settled in their favor, more than once under the threat from Hitler and the OKW to resort to armed force. Finally, on October 13th, the Commission voted to dispense with the plebiscites which the Munich Pact had called for in the disputed regions - there was no longer any need for them. The Poles and the Hungarians, after threatening military action against the helpless nation, now swept down like vultures, to get a slice of Czechoslovak territory. Poland, at the insistence of Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, took some 650 square miles of territory around Teschen, comprising a population of 228,000 inhabitants, of whom 133,000 were Czechs. Hungary got a larger slice in the award meted out by the Commission on November 2nd: Ruthenia - an area of 7,500 square miles, with a population of 500,000 Magyars and 272,000 Slovaks.

"Philatelic reminders" of the Hungarian annexation of Ruthenia are covers franked with Hungarian/Czech stamps and bearing special cancellations proclaiming the "Return" (Visszatért) to Hungary of each town - a few of which are illustrated herewith.







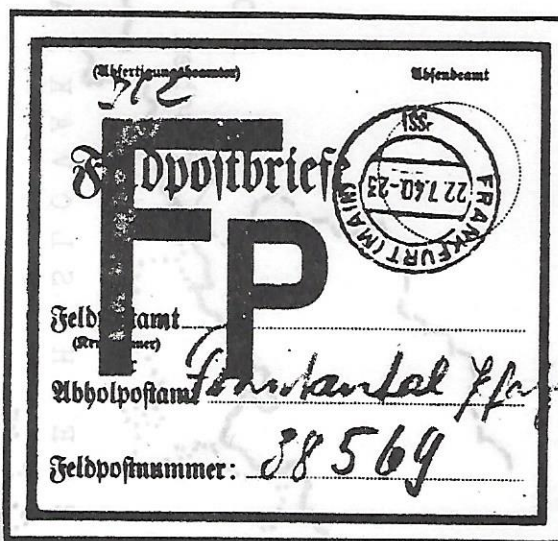
Annexations of Czechoslovak territory by Germany, Poland and Hungary in 1938.

POSTMARKS OF THE MILITARY MAIL COLLECTION CENTERS

by Jim Lewis

When the Feldpost began operations on Sept. 3, 1939, the Reichspost required a method whereby mail addressed to Feldpost numbers could be transferred from the civil to military postal system. This was accomplished by the establishment of a military mail collection center within each of the Military Districts ("Wehrkreis") of Germany. All post offices within these districts forwarded military mail to the "Postsammelstelle" office where such mail was sorted and sent on to the mail lead points ("Postleitpunkt") which formed the interface between the civil and military postal systems.

These collection centers employed special handstamps which included some variation of the designation "Postsammelstelle". Most of these handstamps were circular designs similar to city cancelling devices but a few offices used straight line stamps instead. These markings are not usually found on items of mail but rather on the facing slips ("Vorbindezettles") which were placed on stacks of sorted Feldpost mail.



Examples of handstamps used by the "Postsammelstelle" offices. Top row are facing slips with circular type stamps used in Berlin (left) and Frankfurt/M. (right). Another type of sorting label has straight line handstamp used in Stuttgart.

In addition to these "Wehrkreis" offices, certain towns in the occupied territories were designated as routing centers for military mail, adding still more special postmarks with the designation "PSST", "Fpsst" or "PLST" to denote their purpose.

The late Günter Fuchs, in an article titled "Die Feldpostsammelstellen der Deutschen Reichspost 1939-1945", identified 23 different circular and line stamps used by these offices. These are shown below:



On the following page is a listing of collection centers indicating the type(s) of circular date stamps and line stamps they employed. The Military District collection centers are denoted by the Roman Numeral and location of military headquarters for each district.

Collection Center	Military District and Headquarters	Datestamps (Type)	Letter Codes	Linestamps (Type)
Berlin	III Berlin	01	a,b,c,d, e,f,g,h, i,k	22a
Breslau	VIII Breslau	02 04	d b,c	23a 23b 23a
Deventer	(Holland)	-		
Dortmund	VI Münster	01	a,b,c,d	
Dresden	IV Dresden	04 13	b,d a	23a
Düsseldorf	-	02	b,c,e	
Frankfurt/M.	XII Wiesbaden	04 05 06 10	a - - a,b,d	
Hamburg	X Hamburg	08 16	ab ab	
Hannover	XI Hannover	01	a,b,c	
Kassel	IX Kassel	08	a,b,d,e	22a,22b,23a
Königsberg	I Königsberg	01 21	a,b,c -	23b
Lemberg	(10.2.42-18.4.45)	12	d	
München	VII München	17	c	
Nürnberg	XIII Nürnberg	17	a,b,c,d	23a
Prag	Böhmen-Mähren (1940-1944)	19	a,b,c,d e,f,p	
Salzburg	XVIII Salzburg	03 14	d a,b,c	
Stettin	II Stettin	02	a,b,c	23a
Stuttgart	V Stuttgart	08 18	a a	22a,22b,23a
Warschau	(20.1.42-1.8.44)	09	b	
Wien	XVII Wien	03 09 11 15 20	d g,h a,c,e a x	

Notes:

- 1.) All "Wehrkreis" collection centers began using the special handstamps on 29.9.39.
- 2.) Herr Fuchs indicates that "Leitstelle" offices were also located in Erfurt, Frankfurt/Oder, Heidelberg, Krakau, Mühlhausen/Els. and Oppeln at various times. However, as he has not recorded any particular handstamp types for these offices, they were deleted from the listing to conserve space.

GENERAL GOUVERNEMENT POSTAL AUTHORITIES

MESSAGE CARDS

TRSG member Gerard B. Menge writes:

I am trying to compile a listing, which will be submitted to the Study Group for publication at a later date, of the different "messages" applied to the Polish postcards by the "Dispatch Office for Collector Stamps", Krakau. Listing the six basic Polish cards, the inventory would identify the known printed messages and then match the messages to each card. To date, I have only been able to catalog 10 messages - 9 of which are not listed in Alf Harper's handbook "German Occupied Poland". (Edit. note: See Harper's book starting on page 93 for the interesting story on these cards). The original Polish postcards used were:

- 1) 10 Gr. Grey, Depicting Polish Eagle (Message #8)
- 2) 15 Gr. Brown, Depicting Wladislaw Jagrello (Messages 1,5,6)
- 3) 30 Gr. Salmon, Depicting Pres. Moscicki (Messages 7, 10)
- 30 Gr. Rose Red, Depicting Stephen Bathory:
- 4) Single card (Messages 1,3,9)
- 5) Reply card - z oplacona (Message 2)
- 6) Reply card - na odpowiedz (Message 4)

Members having examples of these cards are requested to contact Mr. Menge (1616 West 6th St., Apt. 411, Austin, TX 78703).

The above noted messages are reproduced herewith:

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken

Krakau, Datum des Poststempels
Poststr. 15

- 1) Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, Karten oder Umschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet.
- 2) Poststützpunktmarken (Portomarken) werden nicht mehr abgestempelt.
- 3) Ganze Bogen werden auch im Original entwertet.
- 4) Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen.
- 5) Fremde und außer Kurs gesetzte Postwertzeichen werden auch in Verbindung mit gültigen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements nicht abgestempelt.
- 6) Ein Einzelversand von (mit Anschrift versehenen) Postkarten oder Briefumschlägen als gewöhnliche oder eingeschriebene Einzelsendung ist derzeit nicht möglich.
- 7) Der gewünschte Sonderstempel ist bereits eingezogen.
- 8) Die Anbringung von Sonderstempel erfolgt nur auf Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements im Nennwert von mindestens 12 Groschen.
- 9) Aufkleben von Marken auf Papierbogen und dergleichen kann durch die Stempelstelle nicht erfolgen.
- 10) Gefälligkeitsabstempelungen von Postwertzeichen mit Überdruck „Ostland“ werden beim Dienstpostamt Riga; „Ukraine“ beim Dienstpostamt Rowno ausgeführt.
- 11) Kiewer wird in absehbarer Zeit nicht ausgegeben.
- 12) Briefumschläge, mit denen uns Postwertzeichen zur Gefälligkeitsabstempelung zugehen, werden nicht mehr zurückgesandt.

(Message #1)

STEMPELSTELLE

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken

Krakau, Datum des Poststempels
Poststr. 15

- 1) Alle im Generalgouvernement gültigen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, Karten oder Umschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet.
- 2) Poststützpunktmarken (Portomarken) werden nicht mehr abgestempelt.
- 3) Ganze Bogen werden auch im Original entwertet.
- 4) Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen.
- 5) Fremde und außer Kurs gesetzte Postwertzeichen werden auch in Verbindung mit gültigen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements nicht abgestempelt.
- 6) Ein Einzelversand von (mit Anschrift versehenen) Postkarten oder Briefumschlägen als gewöhnliche oder eingeschriebene Einzelsendung ist derzeit nicht möglich.
- 7) Der gewünschte Sonderstempel ist bereits eingezogen.
- 8) Die Anbringung von Sonderstempel erfolgt nur auf Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements im Nennwert von mindestens 12 Groschen.
- 9) Aufkleben von Marken auf Papierbogen und dergleichen kann durch die Stempelstelle nicht erfolgen.
- 10) Gefälligkeitsabstempelungen von Postwertzeichen mit Überdruck „Ostland“ werden beim Dienstpostamt Riga; „Ukraine“ beim Dienstpostamt Rowno ausgeführt.
- 11) Kiewer wird in absehbarer Zeit nicht ausgegeben.
- 12) Briefumschläge, mit denen uns Postwertzeichen zur Gefälligkeitsabstempelung zugehen, werden nicht mehr zurückgesandt.

(Message #2)

STEMPELSTELLE

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken K r a k a u

Krakau, Datum des Poststempels

Die Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements werden auch in das Reich und Protektorat gegen Nachnahme versandt. Wir ersuchen daher, von Vorauszahlungen auf unser Konto 26 Breslau Abstand zu nehmen.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

(Message #4)

Mehr als 5 gestempelte Sätze können wegen Papier- und Zeitmangel durch die Versandstelle nicht geliefert werden. Falls eine weitere Abstempelung von Sätzen gewünscht wird, so sind dieselben auf Papierbogen, oder Briefumschläge aufzukleben. Ganze Bogen werden unaufgelegt entwertet. Die Marken sind zur Abstempelung an die Stempelstelle Krakau, Poststraße 15 einzusenden.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

(Message #3)

MESSAGE CARDS (Continued)

Durch die beschränkte Auflage der Führer-Sondermarken mußte ich Ihre Bestellung entsprechend kürzen. Eine weitere Belieferung mit diesen Marken kommt voraussichtlich nicht in Frage. Ihre Bestellung bleibt vor-
gemerkt.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau

(Message #5)

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau

Ihrem Antrag auf Abstempelung der eingesandten Marken
mit dem

Stempel zum Führersgeburtstag 1941

kann nicht mehr entsprechen werden. Die eingesandten Wert-
zeichen gehen anbei zurück. Wir stellen es Ihnen anheim, die
Postwertzeichen zur Abstempelung mit einem laufenden Tages-
stempel wieder einzusenden.

(Message #6)

Stempelstelle
Versandstelle für Sammlermarken Krakau, den _____ 1942
Poststraße 15

Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen
auf Papierbogen, oder Briefumschläge aufgeklebt, werden
entwertet. Ungültige Marken mit dem Datum des letzten Gül-
tigkeitsstages. Ganze und halbe Bogen werden im Original ent-
wertet. Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch
Zeichnung kenntlich machen. Gültige Marken in Verbindung
mit außer Kurs gesetzten Wertzeichen auf Briefumschläge,
nur Portomarken allein auf Briefumschläge aufgeklebt, Deut-
sche Marken auch in Verbindung mit Generalgouverne-
ment-Marken werden nicht entwertet. Ein Einzelversand
dieser Briefumschläge und Karten, eingeschriebene Aufliefe-
rung und dgl. kann nicht erfolgen.

(Message #7)

Mit dem am 20. 4. 42 erscheinenden Sonderstempel Kra-
kau, (Sonderstempel von Lemberg, Lublin, Radom und War-
schau erscheinen nicht) werden nur die am gleichen Tage zur
Ausgabe gelangenden Sondermarken zum Geburtstag des Füh-
rers und zwar in der Zeit vom 20. 4.—31. 5. 1942 entwertet. Alle
anderen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements erhalten
den laufenden Tagesstempel.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau

(Message #8)

Postamt Datum des Poststempels
Krakau 3
Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom
8.IV.43

Infolge Auflösung der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau können Neueintragen zum Dauerbezug, sowie Ein-
zelbestellungen nicht mehr entgegengenommen werden.

Postamt Krakau 3

(Message #9)

Postamt Datum des Poststempels
Krakau 3
Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom

Mit Rücksicht auf die kriegsbedingten Verhältnisse erfolgt
die Belieferung mit den Neuerscheinungen des Gen. Gouv. nur
noch dreimal jährlich.

In Vertretung
Gessenhart

(Message #10)

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

Nr. 22 - March 1, 1940

Announcement of a set of four stamps issued to commemorate the Leipzig Spring Fair. Printed at the State Printing Works in Vienna, the three lower value stamps were designed by von Axter-Heudtlass of Berlin while the 25 Rpf. stamp was the work of commercial artist Rudolf Engelhardt of Leipzig. (Mi. # 739-742)

Verfügungen

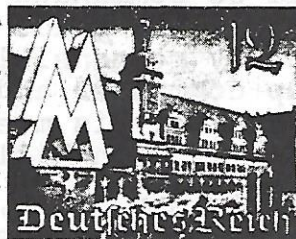
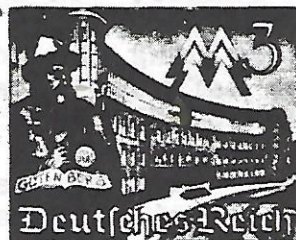
Allgemeines

*) Nr. 114/1940. Neue Postwertzeichen

Um die Werbung zu der für das Wirtschaftsleben aller deutschen Gauen bedeutsamen Leipziger Messe zu fördern, gibt die Deutsche Reichspost besondere Freimarke zu 3, 6, 12 und 25 Rpf. heraus. Die Marken sind in der Staatsdruckerei Wien im Rastertiefdruckverfahren in Bogen zu 50 Stück und Größe 27,5 x 32,8 mm hergestellt worden. Die Entwürfe der 3-, 6- und 12-Rpf.-Marken stammen von dem Künstlerpaar von Axter-Heudtlass, Berlin, der Entwurf der

25-Rpf.-Marke von dem Graphiker Rudolf Engelhardt, Leipzig. Die Freimarke zu 3 Rpf. zeigt die deutsche Bücherei mit einem Bilde Gutenbergs, die Freimarke zu 6 Rpf. das Uhrturmhaus am Augustusplatz, die Freimarke zu 12 Rpf. den Marktplatz mit altem Rathaus und die Freimarke zu 25 Rpf. die Große Technische Messe und Baumeisse.

Abbildungen der Marken hierunter in $\frac{5}{4}$ natürlicher Größe.



Die Marken werden vom 3. März an im Bezirk der RPD Leipzig und je nach Fertigstellung weiterer Mengen später auch bei allen PA und -amtsstellen der übrigen RPD-Bezirke abgegeben.

Min-Z 2040-1

THE DESTRUCTION OF ARMY GROUP CENTER

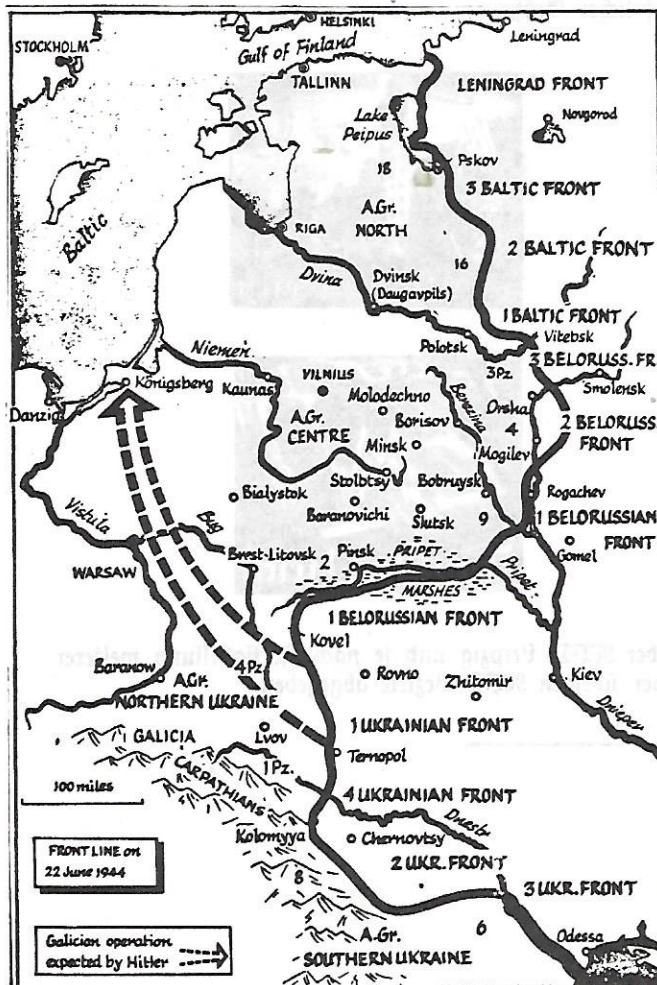
by Jim Lewis

A problem often encountered by feldpost collectors is to properly identify registered covers whose kenn numbers were subject to change. While the circumstances which led to such changes varied, one of the primary reasons was the destruction of the parent organization and it's field post office.

An example of widespread changes occurred in the late summer of 1944 as a result of the devastating defeat suffered by German forces in central Russia. For a fuller appreciation of the manner in which these postal changes took place, it is necessary to first review the military events which preceded them.

During the winter of 1943 and into the spring of 1944, the major action had taken place in the southern sector of the Russian front. In a series of fierce battles, German forces had been driven from their defenses on the Dnieper River and across the Ukraine, losing the Crimea in the process. When the spring rains produced a lull in the fighting, the Soviet line ran from Odessa on the Black Sea along the northern slopes of the Carpathians and then north, to the edges of the Pripet Marshes north of Kovel.

From there, the area of Army Group Center projected eastward over 250 miles. This 450 mile front was held by four German army groups, running from the Dvina River in the north, roughly paralleling the Dnieper River south and then along the upper edge of the Pripet Marshes where it connected with the left wing of Army Group Northern Ukraine.



Army Group Center had three armies (3rd Panzer, 4th and 9th) holding the eastern sector and a weak 2nd Army holding the southern flank. These defenses were laced to a number of "Festung Platz" (fortified places) which Hitler's Führer Order 11, issued in early March, designated as breakwaters to any Soviet attack. These cities would be commanded by a general or senior field grade officer who was directly responsible to the army group commander and could only be relieved of his mission by him and then only with Hitler's consent.

By early May, 1944, Hitler and the OKH became convinced that a Soviet offense would be directed against Army Group Northern Ukraine in the Kovel area. If successful, this attack would drive northwest toward Königsberg and the rear of Army Groups Center and North.

Fig. 1.) Map of the Eastern Front on June 22, 1944. Dotted arrow is the anticipated Soviet thrust at Army Group Northern Ukraine.

To counter this threat, the OKH decided to concentrate strong armored forces in the Kovel area. In late May, LXI Panzer Korps, containing virtually all of Army Group Center's tanks, was transferred to Feld-marshal Model's Army Group Northern Ukraine. In addition, most of the reserve divisions in the center were transferred to Galacia to seal off any breakthrough of Soviet forces. Of the original 55 divisions assigned to Army Group Center, by mid-June only 38 were left. The chart in Fig. 2 shows Army Group Center's order of battle on June 4th.

As German strength was concentrating in the south, the Soviets were beginning a massive build-up opposite Army Group Center. During late May and early June, four Soviet Fronts (Army Groups) received increases of 60% troop strength, 300% in tanks and self-propelled guns, 85% in artillery and 62% in support aircraft. When the build-up was completed, the Soviets had nearly 200 divisions with 1.2 million troops in the offensive zone.

The strength of Army Group Center was further weakened as a result of the Allied invasion on June 6th. To shore up the weak Luftwaffe forces in the west, units were quickly transferred from the Eastern front. On the eve of the Soviet offensive, the Sixth Air Fleet had only 40 operational fighters to support Army Group Center.

Fig. 2) Order of battle chart for Army Group Center. The fortified places are listed in the left hand column.

ObKdo. H. Gr. Mitte
Abt. Ia Nr 6930/44.g.Kdos



Mitte

9 Ausfertigung

Stand vom: 4.6.44

Gliederung der großen Verbände

Kommandanten d. Festen Platz	Wehrmacht Bef. Weißruth.	Pz 3	4	9	2
H.Gr.unmittelb. untersellt.		IX LIII VI	XXVII XXXIX XII	XXXV XXXXI LV	XXIII XX VIII
Wilna	221.Sich.				
Minsk		"D" 206 256	260 31 57	45 129 102	7 "E" 5Jg
Baranowicze	52.Sich (bodenst.)	252 6Lw 299	25 12 267	383 35 292	203 3. 211
Selusk	341.Sich. (bodenst.)	4Lw 197	78 337 18	6 36	12 Kav.
AOK 2	390 F.A.D.	246	110	296	12 ung.
Brest					Kgl. ung. II Res. K
Pinsk				134	5ung 23ung Res. Res.
Luniniec					
AOK 9					
Bobruisk					
AOK 4					
Mogilew					
Orsha					
Borissow					
AOK 3					
Witebsk					
z.V.d. Armeen		95 201.Sich.	286.Sich.	Div.stb. 707 zbV 442	
z.V.d. H.Gr. oder O.K.H.		14	Pz.Gr. Feldhh.		4.Kav.Brg. (in Ausst.)

Note: This Order of Battle chart is found on National Archives Microfilm
Publication T 311, Roll 228, Frame 689.

With his predilection for initiating major actions on dates of historical importance, Stalin ordered the attack on Army Group Center to begin on June 22nd, the third anniversary of the German invasion. On this day, the 1st Baltic and 3rd Belorussian Fronts, commanded by Marshal Vasilevskiy, attacked 3rd Panzer Army. By noon of the following day, the Soviets had achieved deep penetrations and had pinched off Vitebsk.

The center of the line was attacked on June 23rd by the 2nd Belorussian Front. Striking toward Orsha and Mogilev, the Soviets tore a large gap in the 4th Army front. The 4th Army commander, General Tippelskirch, requested permission to evacuate the fortified places and establish a new defense behind the Berezina River. General Busch, commander of Army Group Center, refused this request and ordered the troops to hold fast.

Continuing their attack in echelon, Marshal Zukov's 1st Belorussian Front attacked 9th Army in the southern sector and drove toward Bobruysk. By the end of the fourth day, Army Group Center had committed all of its reserves without stopping or slowing the Soviet advances. Five German divisions were encircled in Vitebsk while the rest of 3rd Panzer Army attempted to establish a new defense line 50 miles to the rear. Bypassing the fortified places, Soviet armor poured through the gaps in the German lines and drove toward Minsk. The troops of 4th and 9th Armies were being compressed into a pocket between the Beresina and Minsk.

With Soviet pinchers closing around Minsk, Hitler sacked Busch and turned command of Army Group Center over to Feldmarshal Model, who was to also retain command of Army Group North Ukraine to facilitate exchanges of forces between the two Army Groups.

By July 3rd, the Soviets closed the western side of a triangle formed around Minsk, Cherven and Borisov which contained the remnants of five corps of 9th and 4th Armies. Model brought up three Panzer divisions, backed by a Jäger and two infantry divisions, to break through to the hotly contested triangle. However, Soviet forces captured Baranovich, a rail center which was to have been the southern anchor for a new German defense line. There would be no help for the troops encircled around Minsk and in the fortified localities.

On July 17th, as the Soviet offensive continued unabated, 57,000 German prisoners were paraded through Moscow. By the end of July, the Soviets had passed Brest-Litovsk and were standing on the Memel and Vistula Rivers, where German blocking forces finally checked their advance. In five weeks the Soviets had advanced 435 miles and annihilated Army Group Center. Out of the original 38 divisions in action, 28 had been smashed. The tally of German troops killed, wounded or missing was 350,000 to 400,000. Out of 47 generals employed at the front as corps commanders or division commanders, 10 were killed or committed suicide and 21 were captured.

Shown in Fig. 3 is a listing of the post offices of divisions of Army Group Center which were destroyed in Belorussia. While many of these FpAs were officially disbanded, many others were later assigned to other units and/or to re-formed "Volks-Grenadier" divisions which bore the same tactical numbers as their predecessors. In most instances, however, these reformed divisions were assigned different kenn numbers and they can be easily distinguished from the original divisions.

Fig. 3) Listing of Feldpost Offices of German divisions destroyed during the Soviet Summer offensive against Army Group Center.

<u>FpA</u>	<u>Kenn</u>	
<u>Pz. AOK 3</u>		
206 Inf. Div.	206 910	destroyed Vitebsk, disbanded.
6 Lw. Fld. Div.	906 588	destroyed Vitebsk, disbanded.
4 Lw. Fld. Div.	904 528	destroyed Vitebsk, disbanded.
246 Inf. Div.	246 373	reformed in Prag area Sept. '44 as 246. Volks-Gren. Div. (K-277). K-373 assigned to FpA 846 (3. Marine Inf. Div.) Sept. '44.
256 Inf. Div.	256 477	reformed Sept. '44 as 256. Volks-Gren. Div. (K-898).
299 Inf. Div.	299 994	reformed Sept. '44 as 299. Volks-Gren. Div. (K-454).
197 Inf. Div.	229 399	destroyed Vitebsk, disbanded. K-399 to FpA 195 (95. Inf. Div. (neu)).
<u>AOK 4</u>		
260 Inf. Div.	260 569	destroyed Minsk pocket, disbanded.
25 Pz.-Gren. Div.	25 456	reformed Oct. '44 (K-922).
78 Sturm Div.	178 295	reformed 78. Volks-Sturm Div. Feb. '45 (K-183). K-295 to FpA zbV 960.
31 Inf. Div.	31 249	reformed Sept. '44 as 31. Volks-Gren. Div. (K-446).
337 Inf. Div.	337 454	reformed as 337. Volks-Gren. Div. Sept. '44. (K-110). K-454 assigned to FpA 299 (Korps Abt. "G") Sept. '44.
110 Inf. Div.	110 374	destroyed Minsk pocket, disbanded.
57 Inf. Div.	157 982	destroyed Minsk pocket, disbanded.
267 Inf. Div.	267 190	destroyed Minsk pocket, disbanded.
18 Pz.-Gren. Div.	18 980	reformed Oct. '44 (K-124).
<u>AOK 9</u>		
45 Inf. Div.	45 874	reformed as 45. Volks-Gren. Div. Sept. '44 (K-534). K-874 to FpA 443 XXXXIII Armee Korps.
383 Inf. Div.	383 219	destroyed Bobruysk, disbanded. K-219 to FpA z.b.v. 957 in Feb. '45.
6 Inf. Div.	6 662	reformed as 6. Volks-Gren. Div. Oct. '44. K-662 assigned to FpA 1552 (552. Volks-Gren. Div.) July '44. This unit absorbed into 6. VG Div.
296 Inf. Div.	296 660	destroyed Bobruysk, disbanded. K-660 to FpA 83 (3. Panzer Div.) Dec. '44.
134 Inf. Div.	134 384	destroyed Bobruysk, disbanded. K-384 to FpA z.b.v. 763.
129 Inf. Div.	129 115	reformed w/new Fp.# 27080 July '44. Later destroyed E. Prussia.
36 Inf. Div.	36 364	reformed as 36. Volks-Gren. Div. August '44 (K-379).
<u>AOK 2</u>		
7 Inf. Div.	7 652	reformed Nov. '44 (K-329).
707 Inf. Div.	769 285	destroyed Bobruysk. FpA 769 to 203. Sich. Div. (K-872). K-285 assigned to FpA z.b.v. 959 (Denmark) in Jan. '45.
211 Inf. Div.	211 348	reformed as 211. Volks-Gren. Div. Sept. '44.
<u>Reserves</u>		
95 Inf. Div.	195 527	reorganized as 95. Volks-Gren. Div. Sept. '44 (K-399).
221 Sich. Div.	350 922	destroyed Minsk pocket, disbanded. K-922 to FpA 25 Oct. '44.
12 Inf. Div.	12 674	transferred from AOK 16, destroyed Minsk. Reformed as 12. Volks-Gren. Div. Aug. '44. (K-564).

SUDETEN PLEBISCITE FOLLOWUP

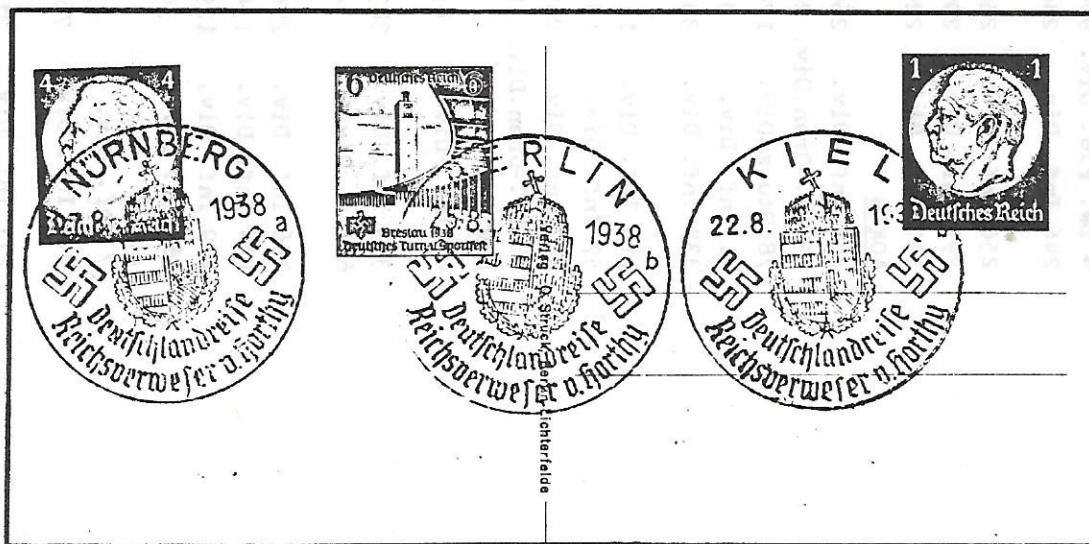
John Rawlings writes from London, England:

Jim Lewis' article on the Sudetenland Plebiscites was of particular interest since I contributed a couple of articles on the same subject to "Germania" several years ago. Your members may be interested to know that the voting which took place in the Sudetenland on December 4, 1938 was first and foremost a popular referendum designed to show the overwhelming support of the inhabitants for the annexation and secondly, an election to send representatives for the newly annexed areas to the Berlin Reichstag.

Voting in the area began at 9 a.m. and was virtually completed by midday. The results announced on the following day showed that, out of a total electorate of 2,532,863, some 2,464,681 had voted to approve the union with Germany. 27,427 voted against and 5,496 submitted spoiled papers. What happened to the remaining 35,259 I am not sure, but they probably decided to stay at home and chance the consequences. Thus Hitler received a 98.9% vote of confidence. Also as a result of the poll, 41 new Deputies joined the Party "yes" men in the Reichstag. The German Mobile Technical Exhibition (mentioned in Fig. 10) left Munich in its special train on November 24, 1938 and travelled through the northwestern area of the Sudetenland to Reichenburg, where it ended its journey on December 4th. Despite consulting various maps, both of the 1930s and modern, I have been unable to find the town of Liebenau. The train was in Aussig on November 29th and I therefore presume that it must be a small village near that town. Jim's card, posted in Liebenau on December 17th, dates from the post-plebiscite period and the temporary postmark is not connected with the journey of the Technical Exhibition.

VON HORTHY CANCEL UPDATE

An article in Bulletin 53 detailed special cancels used in Kiel on August 22nd & Berlin on August 25th to commemorate the 1938- visit on Admiral von Horthy of Hungary. Ron Paterson supplied the card shown below which has been favor cancelled at the previously mentioned cities plus a similar style cancel used at Nuremberg on August 27th.



T. R. S. G. Auction No. 17**Lot # Description****CHANNEL ISLANDS OCCUPATION:**

1. Red Cross Msg Form - British, bilingual to Guernsey & return, with Brit., Swiss, German markings, Guernsey "Bradshaw" h/s. F SB \$8
2. As above, but trilingual form & boxed "States of Guernsey" h/s along with Brit. & German censor markings. VF SB \$9.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF LORRAINE (LOTHRINGEN) - 1941:

3. Special deliv. cover with 64 pf in Lothringen ovrprts (60, 4). Cancelled Vallerystal 6.1.41. VF SB \$6.
4. Registered, special deliv. cover with 80 pf Lothringen ovrprt and 14 pf regular German franking. fm Türkheim (Els.). VF SB \$8.

PHOTO CARDS - GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS - Unused photocards with striking views of various fighting ships, ideal for a Kriegsmarine collection:

5. Set of four cards - Leopard, Tiger, Möwe, Iltis (Torp. Boats) SB \$6.
6. Set of four cards - Luchs, Wolf, Tiger, Seeadler " " SB \$6.
7. Set of three cards - Battleship Bismarck, Destroyer Theo. Riedel, Torpedoboat Flott. VI. SB \$5.
8. Set of three cards - Fleet Sloops 7 & 8 and wreck of Graf Spee in Montivedeo harbor. SB \$5.
9. Set of four cards - Aux. Minelayer Odenburg, Survey ship Meteor, Escort Max Stinsky & Training ship Niobe. SB \$6.
10. Set of four cards - Hosp. ship Berlin, Minelayers Elbe, Paul Behnecke & Patrol vessel. SB \$5.
11. Set of two cards - Cruiser Königsberg in Barcelona, 2nd Destroyer Div. in Tangiers (Span. Civil War). SB \$4.

FELDPOST:

12. Folded Ltrstht dated 10.3.41 with the scarce 22mm Fp cancel w/slogan - Petersen Fp Guide #12-b. VF SB \$30.

REGISTERED FELDPOST OF THE WAFFEN SS:

13. Kenn #235, Fp #09088 (I/SS Pz Gren Rgt 2 of 1st SS Div.) dated 22.4.42. VF RES \$20.
14. Kenn #883 (FpA SS-10 - 10. SS Pz Div "Frundsberg"), dated 20.5.43 fm Fp #29343 (Pz Jag Abt 10). Extremely fine & scarce! RES \$40.
15. Kenn #558 (FpA SS-5) - 5th SS Div "Wiking". Dated 4.5.43 from Fp #39688 (SS Pz Aufkl Abt 5). VF RES \$25.

REGISTERED FELDPOST:

16. Kenn #563 - Fp #07242 - 30.3.43 VF
17. Kenn #563 - Fp #L36719 - 20.11.42 VF
18. Kenn #128 (FpA 40 - 1. Kavallerie Div.), dated 15.11.40 fm Fp# 23554 (2 Schwdr/Reiter Rgt. 21 of 1. Kav. Div) VF SB \$8.
19. Kenn #640 (FpA 788 Abt Feldpost beim O.Qu. Schwarzes Meer) 28.6.43 fm Fp #L49983. VF SB \$7.50.
20. Kenn #441 (FpA 172 of 72nd Inf Div in Balkans, March 1941. From Fp #41423. F SB \$5.
21. Kenn #680 (FpA 112 of 112. Inf Div) 25.7.42, fm Fp #25682 (II/Art. Rgt 86 of 112. ID) then with Pz AOK4 in Russia. VF SB \$6.
22. Kenn #287 (FpA 88 of 18th Panzer Div) 11.8.42 fm Fp #01457 (6 Kp/ Pz Rgt 18 of 18th Pz Div) with Pz AOK4. VF SB \$10.

Lot # Description

REGISTERED FELDPPOST (Continued):

23. Kenn #755 (FpA 217) with AOK18 North Russia 19.2.43 - Fm Fp #04953 (Feldstrafgef. Abt. 6). VF SB \$7.50
24. Kenn #544 (FpA 132 of 132 Inf Div) 24.4.44 with AOK18. Fm Fp #23981 (III/Art Rgt 132). VF SB \$6.
25. Kenn #806 (FpA 2 of 12th Pz Div) 23.4.44 in N. Russia. Fm Fp #23151 (Heeres Flakart Abt 303 of 12th Pz Div). VF SB \$10.
26. Kenn #909 (FpA 81 of 1st Pz Div) 5.4.42 in N. Russia. Fm Fp #29535 (9. kl. Kw. Kol./Pz Div Kol 81) F SB \$9.
27. Kenn #916 (FpA 173 of 73. Inf Div) 9.10.42 with AOK17 in Caucasus. Fm Fp #28777 (Pz Jag Abt 173). Bears "blank-field" regis. label with h/s "Feldpost 916". VF SB \$9.
28. Kenn #788 (FpA 128 of 23rd Pz Div) 29.4.42 at Kharkov. Fm Fp #20150 (Kradsch Btl 23). F SB \$9.
29. Kenn #135 (FpA 82 of 2nd Pz Div) 11.5.43 in Central Russia. From Fp #05142 (Stabs Kp II/Pz Rgt 3 of 2nd Pz Div) F SB \$9.
30. Kenn #263 (FpA 27 of 17th Pz Div) 1.5.42 in Central Russia. From Fp #38125 (2 Kp./Kradsch Btl 29). F SB \$6.
31. Kenn #533 (FpA 186) 9.6.43 in Central Russia. From Fp #35665 (Stabs Battr/Pz Art Rgt 88 of 18th Pz Div). VF SB \$7.50
32. Kenn #694 (FpA 248 of 168th Inf Div) June, 1942 in So. Russia. From Fp #27189 (II/Inf Rgt 429 of 168. ID). F SB \$6.
33. Kenn #469 (FpA 198 of 98th Inf Div) 14.10.42 in So. Russia. From Fp #01457 (1 Kp/Pz Abt 18). VF SB \$5.
34. Kenn #251 (FpA 54 of 1st Gebirgs Div) 31.12.41 in So. Russia. From Fp #23344 (Kol/le Flak Abt 86). VF SB \$6.
35. Kenn #970 (FpA 46 of 46th Inf Div) 29.8.42 in So. Russia. From Fp# 37409 (2. Kr Kw Zug 46). VF SB \$7.
36. Kenn #430 (FpA 672zw, Etaples, Belgium) 4.3.44 fm Fp #L16997 (II Gru/Kampf Geschw. 6. F SB \$5.
37. Kenn #339 (FpA 726 Royan, France) 28.10.42 fm Fp #L51328 (Luftnachr. Ausb. Rgt. 305). VF SB \$6.
38. Kenn #972 (FpA 306 of 306th Inf Div) 11.4.42 in Belgium. From Fp# 34016 (Nachschub Trupp 306). VF SB \$7.50
39. Kenn #321 (FpA 593 in France) 8.6.44 from Fp #L54450 (Fallschirm Art Ausb Lehrgang). VF SB \$6.
40. Kenn #129 (FpA 336 of 336th Inf Div) 10.2.42 from Fp #04704 (Gren. Rgt. 685 of 336th ID) in the West. VF SB \$7.

41. Gen. Govt. cvr. w/prs. Mi. 92-3, tied by Aug. 15, '42 sp.can. for 600 yrs. Lublin. VF SB \$ 8.
42. Postal Congress P'card (Borek 305)w/block of 4 & single Mi. 823 tied by sp. cancels. Postally used frm Vienna to Chemnitz w/labels for Rohrpost & Luftpost service. VF SB \$ 8.
43. Dienstpost Ukraine - frm Melitopol w/mod. can. & D'siegels of "Reichskommissar Pinsk" & "Der Gen. Kommissar für die Krim". RES \$40
44. Dienstpost Ostland - reg. cvr. frm Schwentschlonsys w/D'siegel "Der Reichskommissar Wilna-Land". Not philatelic. RES \$ 30.
45. Picture cds used for feldpost, U-Boat flott. "Weddigen" w/escort vessel "Saar" frm Canal Guard unit; Innsbruck viewcd. sent frm Marine Lazarett. RES \$ 10.
46. Cd. frm German Labor Office Pleskau 15 Apr. '42, reg. w/Russian Mi 15 60 Kop. stamp. RES \$45
47. Same as above but w/Mi. 14(20 Kop.) stamp & not registered. RES \$ 35.

Postal Stationery & Propaganda Cards (Mint unless o'wise indicated).

Lot	Description
48	Bernard Type 349 color Hitler card, series "Der Führer on der Front" # 108952 VF RES \$ 15.
49	Same but # 108953. XF RES \$ 15.
50	Same but full figure frm original von Prof. C. Hommel XF RES \$15
51	Bernard Type 449 - Mineschifflootile at sea RES \$ 12
52	Same - Marine Heavy Costal Arty. I/10 RES \$ 12.
53	Song card "Das kann doch einen Seemann nicht erschüttern" VF \$ 6
54	Same - "Am Abend auf der Heide.." VF RES \$ 5
55	Same - "Leb wohl Rosemarie" VF RES \$ 5
56	Same - "Die Lorelei", can. Assannshausen 9.'41, Fp usage F RES \$ 6
57	Color song cd "Sei nicht bang!" soldier writing letter in field RES \$6
58	B&W song cd - "La Paloma - die weisse Taube" VF RES \$ 5
59	Same - "Heimatland, Heimatland" VF RES \$ 5
60	Bernard 524 song cd "Heia Safari" F RES \$ 10
61	Similar "Afrika Lied" VF RES \$ 12
62	Similar "Panzer Lied" VF RES \$ 15
63	Similar "Panzer rollen in Afrika vor" F RES \$ 12
64	Bernard 446 song cd "denn wir fahren gegen Engeland" F RES \$ 10
65	Color cd Göring, Hoffmann # 443 VF RES \$ 17.50
66	Same Hitler, Hoffmann # 448 VF RES \$ 15
67	Same Hitler, Hoffmann # 442 VF RES \$ 15
68	B&W Hoffmann cd # 232, Hitler Youth w/bugle. VF RES \$ 7.50
69	Picture p/c Dinning Room SS Pioniere Kaserne Dresden RES \$ 10
70	Bernard 290 Willrich cd. VF RES \$ 10
71	Bernard 554 w/sp. cancel RES \$ 5
72	Bern. 413 RES \$ 7.50
73	Bern. 257 RES \$ 5
74	Bern. 357 RES \$ 5
75	Bern. 117 RES \$ 10
76	Bern. 118 RES \$ 10 (note: w/sp. cancel).
77	Bern. 277 RES \$ 5
78	Borek 298 RES \$ 3.50
79	" 246 postally used 5.11.'36 RES \$ 5
80	" 255 RES \$ 5
81	" 131/D-1 100 Year Briefmarken RES \$ 7.50
82	" 105/C-80 w/slogan can. for show. RES \$ 7.50
83	" 105/C-27 w/sp. can. Kassel RES \$ 12
84	" 108/C-12 w/sp. can. Coburg RES \$ 10
85	" 105/C-15 w/sp. can. Coburg RES \$ 10
86	" 108/C-8 w/sp. can. Munchen "Mupa" 1 crn. bent, not noticable RES\$8
87	" 105/C-76 RES \$ 5
88	" 124/C-40 RES \$ 5
89	" 108/C-35 w/sp. Munich cancel RES \$ 8
90	" 108/C-38 postally used w/sp. can. Munich RES \$ 10
91	" 126/C-1 w/sp. can. Konstanz RES \$ 20
92	" 265 postally used w/sp. Köln cancel, F RES \$ 6
93	Color card I/1 "Die Postkarte der Kreigsmarine" (sim. Bern. 449) RES \$12
94	Same, I/3 Torpedo Boats slicing thru water RES \$ 12
95	Same, I/4 Cruisers "Karlsruhte" & "Köln" in harbor RES \$ 12
96	Same, I/6 Marines landing on beach RES \$ 12
97	Mint Fp card - map of France w/route 10th Pz Div. in 1940 RES \$ 7.50
98	Fp. cvr frm Fp. # 25317 (2.Kp/Nachs. Btl. 119 (19. Pz. Div.) sent June '44 frm no. Ukraine RES \$ 6
99	Same, Fp.15812, 1.Kp./Pz. Nachr. Abt. 92 (20. Pz.Div.) April '41 RES \$6
100	Same, Fp.10954, III/SS Inf. Rgt. 9 (5.SS Pz. Div.) Note: date in Fp. can. overprinted in pencil "14.6.41". However, looks legit. RES \$ 15

Lot # Description

- 101 Gen. Govt. reg. cvr. w/Mi.45 & 49 posted Gdow uber Krakau April '42 has Type 53 can. (see Menge listing in Bulletin 51) and h/s registry label "Gd6w". VF genuine usage. RES \$ 12.
 - 102 Brown Band stamp (Mi. 780) tied to cvr by Frankfurt/M. can. Aug.'41, sent to Zürich w/German sealing tape & roller censor markings. A nice example of single franked "Bedarfs". RES \$ 15.
 - 103 Hitler se-tenant W-149 and Mi. 768 tied on postally used cvr. by two clear sp. cancels dated 1.6.'42 for 100th Year Berlin SW11 Postoffice depicting flag w/swastika in cog wheel. VF RES \$ 10.
 - 104 European Postal Congress stamps (Mi. 820-22) in pairs on registered cvr to Bohemia-Moravia, sp. cancels & reg. label printed for Vienna "Europäischer Postkongress" Oct. 24, '42. A Beauty! RES \$ 15.
 - 105 German Derby stamp (Mi.698) tied on cvr by Hamburg sp. cancel for race day June 23, '39. VF RES \$ 12.
 - 106 Eight diff. values of Hindenburg definitives used to make special 20 Pfg. rate to Czechoslovakia plus 30 pfg. registry fee. A very attractive cvr w/ring grid cancels of Neustadt dated July '37 SB \$ 12.
 - 107 Reg. cvr to German Labor Front HQ in Baden frm Bakery in Berndorf, nice item w/12 & 30 Pfg. Hitler stamps tied by July '42 can. SB \$ 8
 - 108 Annexation of Carinthia (see TRSG 54,p.6), complete set semi-postal stamps (Mi.806-9) tied on cvr to Zerlach by sp. Klagenfurt cancels for Reunion Day Oct. 10, '41. Cvr folded in center not affecting stamps, o'wise VF. SB \$ 14.
 - 109 Cvr sent to USA frm Chile Consulate in Hamburg July '34. Hindenburg 15 & 10 Pfg stamps tied by roller can. depicting eagle w/wings over German housing. Roughly opened but interesting usage! SB \$ 6.
 - 110 Dienstpost Ostland - registered cvr. to firm in Germany from Labor Replacement Office in Kauen, Lithuania. Hitler "Ostland" o'prints (Mi. 14 & 8) tied by D'post can. Kauen April '44. VF RES \$ 20.
- ZUSSAMENDRUCKE Covers - next 10 lots postally used cvrs franked w/booklet and/or booklet sheet combination stamps. Cond. F-VF.
111. Commercial cvr w/KZ-23a tied by Dec.'34 Berlin roller can. SB \$ 5
 112. Cvr to Austria w/KZ-29b tied by Oct.'37 Berlin hand cancels. SB \$ 7
 113. Reg. cvr. w/KZ-23c,KZ-35,KZ-36 & W-80, comm. usage. July '40 SB \$ 18
 114. Reg. cvr. w/KZ-34,KZ-36,W-88 & S-207 frm Göppingen Dec.'40 SB \$ 10
 115. Reg. cvr to Poland w/S-120,S-121 & S-146 frm Halle July'39 SB \$ 12
 116. P'cd w/W-71 tied by July'40 Berlin slogan can. for Brown Band SB \$5
 117. Air mail cvr w/W-59,W-60,S-116 tied by March'34 Dusseldorf Flugpost cancels. Red Berlin Luftpost Befordert depicting mail plane. SB \$ 10
 118. Cvr w/KZ-35 & S-171 tied by Dec.'40 Halle can. SB \$ 7
 119. Xmas card w/S-207 tied by Dec.'39 Essen slogan can. SB \$ 5
 120. Two cvrs: W-65 tied Dec.'37 Berlin can.; S-127 tied June'38 Deutsch Eylau can. Both extra clean. SB \$ 6.
 121. Commercial airmail cvr frm Nuremberg to Milan,Italy June'36 w/Mi. 529 (two) plus Mi. 618&620. Italien 25 Cent. postage due stamp tied by Milan p'mark. Roughly opened and neatly repaired. Attractive and non-philatelic w/interesting markings. F SB \$ 8
 122. Sudetenland - "Postsache" (postal business) cvr to Chemnitz with special Plebiscite cancel used in Karlsbad Dec. 4.'38. SB \$ 7.
 123. POW lettersheet - printed "Kriegsgefangenenpost" form sent frm France to POW in Stalag XVIII A . Some stains but clear circular violet censor handstamp applied at camp. SB \$ 8.
 124. Cvr sent to OKW Bureau for POWs from Weidsenberg on Feb. 28, 1945, 12 Pfg. Hitler stamp. Good example of late 3rd Reich mail. SB \$ 10
 125. Occupied Poland - P'cd sent to Napels, Italy March '40 has "Deutsche Post Osten" 30 Gr. o'print (Mi. 7) tied by Tarnow can. VF SB \$ 14

FELDPOST COVERS (VF unless indicated otherwise)

- Lot

126. Re-used cvr, frm "Wehrmachtkommandantur" Nürnberg-Fürth w/paste-over label frm Fp #52939 (2.Battr./le. Flak Abt. 933) sent 19.9.44. F.
127. Off. cvr frm Fp# 36994 (IV/Art. Rgt. 389 of 389 Inf. Div.) sent on 2.9.44. This division reformed after Stalingrad, on Latvian coast.
128. Off. cvr to Naval Buildings Inspector in Kiel frm Military District Commander of Aschaffenburg. Unit seal plus h/s "Frei durch Ablösung Reich" in blue. City slogan can. for "2.Kriegs-WHW" depicts helmet, oak leaf & sword. Sent 14.1.41.
129. Off. cvr frm Fp# 46313 (Höher Kdo zbV LXV) in Serbia, sent 27.10.41, showpiece w/unit seal & h/s plus gothic "Feldpost" stamp. RES \$ 10
130. Off. cvr frm Fp# 40562 E (III/Polizei Rgt. 26) sent 28.12.43. RES \$ 8
131. Off. cvr frm Fp# 44611 (Höher Art. Kdtr. 314) sent 22.3.44, unit seal & line stamp in drk blue. SB \$ 5
132. Stumme cancel on cvr sent 15.6.43 frm Fp# 08614 (Mar. Art. Abt. 531) but unit seal of Fp# 45465 (Feldkdtr. 238 V). Letter enclosed. SB \$ 4
133. Cvr sent 13.1.41 frm member "Flugzeugführerschule" (Luftwaffe Training Camp) at Fürsterwalde (Spree). Interesting letter describes aircraft types, etc. SB \$ 7
134. Cvr sent 18.8.44 frm member Fp# 53919 (Co.2/Parachute Army Signals Rgt. 21). Scarce item but lacks unit seal. SB \$ 7.
135. Cvr sent 16.9.40 frm Fp# 05359 (III/Flak Rgt. 111) has "Luftgaupostamt Paris" in return address. F-VF SB \$ 4
136. Cvr sent 27.9.41 to Vienna Savings Bank frm Fp# 06175 (Army Signals Rgt. 521) has unusual unit seal w/eagle facing to right! SB \$ 5
137. Early item, cvr sent to Vienna 8.12.39 contains typed notification frm Fp# 03533 signed by "Feldwebel" (Staff Sgt.) SB \$ 10
138. Stumme can. on cvr sent 30.8.42 frm Fp# 32951 (Stab/Ldssch. Btl. 860) w/enclosed letter referencing activities around Minsk. SB \$ 10
139. Kriegsmarine - cvr sent frm Gotenhaven 4.11.41 has circle-in-box unit seal of "9. Ers. Marineartillerieabteilung". F-VF SB \$ 7
140. Occupation Alsace - Fp cvr sent 17.11.43 w/unit seal "Fernsprecht-betriebskomp. Els.-3. Zug" via civil p.o. Mulhausen. Enclosed letter, VF cond. except cancel partly off cover. SB \$ 6
141. Balance of this consignment - lot of 23 Fp cvrs frm various units, condition mixed. SB \$ 20.
142. Propaganda cards w/simulated stamps depicting Chamberlin & Churchill "Wert Keinen Pfennig". Left side has Gen. Govt. stamp w/sp. cancels. Note: bottoms of both cards trimmed 3/4", not affecting markings which are VF. If cards complete, worth \$ 15 each. Good chance to get these at "bargin" price. SB \$ 8 for both.
143. Occupation Belgium - attached sender/reply card frm Belgian bank sent Sept. '40. Nice postal markings incl. red Berlin censor h/s (Reimer B-2). F. SB \$ 6.

Lot # Description"REMAINING EFFECTS" PARCEL RECEIPTS:

144. 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 \$15.
145. Kenn #217 (FpA 457 - LVII Panzer Korps, So. Russia) inscribed "Nachlassachen Nicht öffnen Zollfrei". Dated 22.4.43 from Fp# 32272 (Sturmgesch. Brig. 203). VF RES \$15.
146. Kenn #705 (FpA 416 - Pz AOK3) inscribed "Eigensachen Verwundeter Zollfrei". Dated 1.5.43 from Fp #10531. VF RES \$15.

Please send all bids to:

Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Place
Union, NJ 07083

CLOSING DATE IS:

JUNE 24, 1981

Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 16

<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	10.75	31	9.00	61	12.50	91	5.00
2	WD	32	5.75	62	25.00	92	12.50
3	15.00	33	6.00	63	17.00	93	5.00
4	9.50	34	4.00	64	50.00	94	3.25
5	7.50	35	5.00	65	15.00	95	10.50
6	NB	36	4.00	66	10.50	96	12.00
7	6.50	37	4.00	67	9.75	97	14.50
8	12.00	38	4.00	68	12.00	98	13.00
9	9.00	39	7.50	69	11.50	99	13.00
10	6.50	40	6.50	70	19.75	100	NB
11	9.75	41	NB	71	16.50	101	NB
12	17.25	42	7.50	72	11.00	102	22.50
13	12.00	43	6.00	73	10.75	103	NB
14	12.00	44	NB	74	NB	104	19.25
15	12.00	45	NB	75	NB	105	20.00
16	12.00	46	10.75	76	NB	106	NB
17	6.50	47	6.00	77	NB	107	22.50
18	WD	48	5.75	78	9.00	108	20.00
19	NB	49	4.00	79	7.25	109	7.00
20	5.50	50	NB	80	12.00	110	6.75
21	18.00	51	6.00	81	9.00	111	5.75
22	18.00	52	4.00	82	31.00	112	7.00
23	12.00	53	12.50	83	9.00	113	9.50
24	14.50	54	10.25	84	15.25	114	12.50
25	13.00	55	4.50	85	12.00	115	15.00
26	15.00	56	12.50	86	14.50	116	11.50
27	14.00	57	4.50	87	10.00	117	6.00
28	12.50	58	8.00	88	NB	118	4.50
29	WD	59	6.00	89	NB	119	9.75
30	15.00	60	7.50	90	NB	120	19.00