



Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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

VOL. XXXVIII No. 3 (Whole No. 152) 2004

DIRECTOR: Myron Fox, P.O. Box 283, Needham Heights, MA 02194

BULLETIN STAFF:

EDITOR/AUCTION MGR.: James E. Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070.

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Robert Dunn, 3318 Running Cedar Way, Williamsburg, VA 23188

BACK ISSUES MGR.: Robert Dunn

Contents:

- Page 3 Waffen-SS: SS-Verfügungstruppe – J. Painter
- Page 4 Combat Division Profile: 71st Infantry Division - J. Lewis
- Page 5 Story Behind the Stamp: Wagner's Seigfried - K. Stefanacci
- Page 6 Combat Division Profile: 304th Infantry Division - J. Lewis
- Page 7 Feldpost Fundamentals: The Replacement & Training Army – J. Lewis
- Page 12 Rejected by Censor: Picture Card Enclosed – M. Fox
- Page 13 Special Cancels –The Day of German Art - B. Ferguson
- Page 14 Behind the Wire: Stalag VIIIA Postcard – K. Stefanacci
- Page 15 Advertising Covers: Another "Fun" Collection - B. Ferguson
- Page 17 Forwarded Mail: Now that was Postal Service! - B. Ferguson
- Page 19 Navy Log: Fleet Sloop F-10 – M. Lynes
- Page 20 Combat Division Profile: 30th Infantry Division - J. Lewis
- Page 21 Postal Rates: Special Delivery Single Weight Airmail - B. Ferguson
- Page 22 Combat Division Profile: 101st Jäger Division - J. Lewis
- Page 23 TRSG Auction No. 95

Konzentrationslager

Folgende Anordnungen sind beim Schriftverkehr mit Gefangenen zu beachten:

- 1.) Jeder Schutzhaftgefangene darf im Monat zwei Briefe oder zwei Karten von seinen Angehörigen empfangen und an sie absenden. Die Briefe an die Gefangenen müssen gut lesbar mit Tinte geschrieben sein und dürfen nur 15 Zeilen auf einer Seite enthalten. Gestaltet ist nur ein Briefbogen normaler Größe. Briefumschläge müssen ungetüftet sein. In einem Briefe dürfen nur 5 Briefmarken à 12 Pfg. beigelegt werden. Alles andere ist verboten und unterliegt der Beschlagnahme. Postkarten haben 10 Zeilen. Lichtbilder dürfen als Postkarten nicht verwendet werden.
- 2.) Geldsendungen sind gestattet.
- 3.) Es ist darauf zu achten, dass Geld- oder Postsendungen die richtige Adresse, bestehend aus: Name, Poststempel und Gefangenen-Nummer, auf die Sendungen zu schreiben ist. Ist die Adresse fehlerhaft, geht die Post an den Absender zurück, der sie vernichtet.
- 4.) Zeitungen sind gestattet, werden aber nur durch die Poststelle der K. L. Auschwitz bestellt werden.
- 5.) Pakete dürfen nicht geschickt werden, da die Gefangenen im Lager alles kaufen können.
- 6.) Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schutzhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.
- 7.) Sprecherlaubnis und Besuche von Gefangenen im Konzentrationslager sind grundsätzlich nicht gestattet.

Der Lagerkommandant:

Grau

Anna Richter

Schopprinst. 9/10

Waldstrasse 4

Waldstrasse 4

STUDY GROUP NOTES

Philatelic Courtesy This is to remind our members that any request for information that does not come with a SASE will be deposited in our 'round file'.

Lost Legacies? TRSGer Gerald Zedlitz writes: "I was surprised to find several Feldpost covers acquired in a recent TRSG auction to be mounted on hand designed historical pages. Undoubtedly these items were once part of a larger collection and possibly even exhibited. A great effort was made to document the combat profile including identifications of 5-digit Feldpost and Kenn numbers. To me such pages represent a "lost legacy" of effort and research that may now be lost. In all probability many such collections have been dissolved as time marched on, hence the title "lost legacies". With the advent of Personal Computer technology, it is possible to stem the tide of the lost legacies by documenting collections for TRSG history and member reference usage. It's my intention to document in color my German occupation of Zante collection and make it available for study group reference. Yes, there is a cost to the contributing member but what better "legacy" could one contribute to our study group? Should we start a TRSG reference library or sent them to the GPS library? Your comments to the Bulletin Editor will be appreciated."

Navy Log Sails on! Our supply of covers for "Navy Log" was nearly exhausted when TRSGer Martin Lynes kindly provided a fresh supply so this popular feature may continue. Many thanks to Martin!

New TRSG Publication! We're pleased to announce the upcoming publication of a new TRSG handbook 'German Feldpost Operations in the West 1940-1944' by former TRSG Director John Painter. This book details Feldpost operations from the invasion of France and the Low Countries in the spring of 1940 through the Battle of the Bulge in late 1944. Most important is that all of the information presented in this handbook was obtained by the author from microfilm in the Captured Enemy Documents section of the National Archives in Washington, D.C. As is usual with our handbooks, this will be a limited publication. Details including a release date and pricing will appear in the next TRSG Bulletin.

Prices Realized - Auction # 94

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$43.00	19	\$12.00	38	\$27.00	51	\$13.00	65	\$12.00
2	27.00	22	12.00	39	40.00	52	68.00	66	25.00
3	36.00	23	14.00	40	18.00	56	12.00	68	14.00
4	42.00	24	10.00	44	12.00	57	14.00	71	13.00
5	28.00	27	12.00	45	26.00	59	18.00	72	12.00
6	68.00	30	25.00	46	18.00	61	17.00	75	10.00
7	26.00	34	13.00	47	15.00	62	40.00	76	15.00
12	34.00	36	36.00	48	24.00	63	36.00	77	14.00
18	11.00	37	26.00	50	13.00	64	14.00		

Cover Illustration - a formula card from an inmate in A. L. (Work Camp) Buna located in the Monowitz Labor Camp (Auschwitz III). This camp was built in 1943 to house 10,000 slave laborers being used to help in building the nearby Synthetic Oil & Buna Rubber Plant. The working and living conditions were so bad that most workers lived only three months and replacements had to be sent on a regular basis. They were literally worked to death. Mail from this camp is quite scarce. This card is lot 2 in TRSG Auction 95. Good hunting!

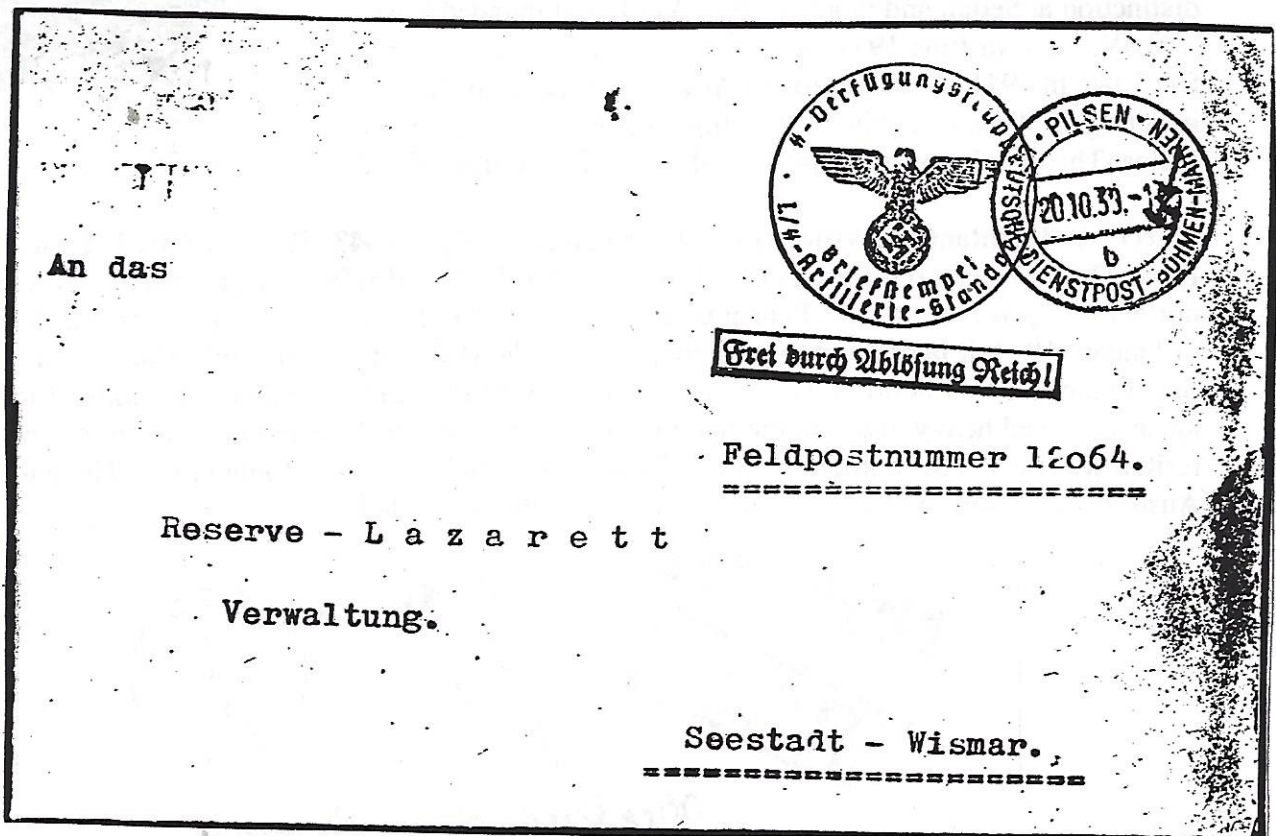
WAFFEN SS FELDPOST:

SS Verfügungstruppe

by John Painter

The SS Verfügungstruppe (SS Special Deployment Troops) was formed into a division in 1938 by SS General Hans Jüttner using various SS units throughout Germany. He obtained support from the Army to train these SS men with the special military skills. The Army usually referred to the SS as "Asphalt Soldiers"; good only for the excellent parades they marched in.

To overcome this bias, Jüttner put his SS Verfügungstruppe through such a heavy training schedule that by the time war started his troops were at least equal to any Army unit and often much better. The Verfügungstruppe Division fought in the Polish campaign with distinction. At the time this cover was posted the division was being reorganized as the 2nd SS Division 'Das Reich'.



The cover shown above was posted in October 1939 at the Pilsen DDP Office in Bohemia-Moravia. It is addressed to Fp. # 12064 (Battery 3 of SS Artillerie- Standarte) at a Reserve Hospital in Seestadt-Wismar and also displays the unit seal of Battalion I of the SS Artillery Standarte of the Verfügungstruppen. This was a violation of the military postal regulations but such violations were often overlooked in 1939 due to the inexperience of postal clerks.

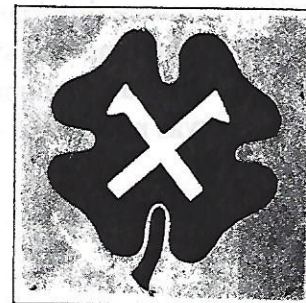
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

71st Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
171	234	191	194	211	171

Formed in summer 1939 from reservists in Hannover area, the orange-bordered divisional emblem has two white stylized horse heads crossed on a green four-leaf clover. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 23116 and Kenn 333. Sent to the Saar area during Polish campaign, the division saw action in France, fighting with distinction at Sedan and in advance on Verdun. It invaded Russia with IV Corps in June 1941 and was rotated back to France for R&R late in 1941. Assigned to 6th Army upon return to Russia in spring of 1942, it fought in all major battles in advance to the Volga. The division was trapped and destroyed at Stalingrad in January 1943.



A second 71st Infantry Division formed in Denmark in April 1943. The new FpA 171 was assigned Kenn 234 for use on registered mail. Initially sent to Istrias, Slovenia on garrison duty, it crossed into northern Italy as part of II SS Panzer corps in the fall of 1943. Sent to the front after the Anzio landings in January 1944, it later fought for three months in the Battle of Cassino and suffered heavy casualties. Sent to the rear to rebuild, it was back in action in July 1944 in the Battle of the Gothic Line and once again sustained heavy losses in the Rimini area. Withdrawn to Venezia-Giuli area in northern Italy to refit, it was rushed to southern sector of Eastern Front in late 1944. It fought in the Hungarian and Austrian campaigns and was still in the east when the war ended.



Cover sent to Armed Forces High Command in December 1943 from Fp.# 59745 (Panzer Kompanie Hohenstauffer) via P.O. 171 (K-234).

Story Behind the Stamp: Wagner's "Siegfried"

by Kelly Stefanacci

In Richard Wagner's four-part opera "Der Ring des Nibelungen", Siegfried, whose name means "the Victorious", is the son of Siegmund (the son of Wotan) and his wife Sieglinde. When Siegmund is killed in a fight with the avenging hunter, Sieglinde gives birth to Siegfried. Before she also dies, she gives her infant son to Mime the dwarf, brother of Alberich. The boy grows to be a fearless youth and finally re-forges his father's broken sword, with which he slays the dragon Fafner and wins the Rhinegold. Taking the helmet of power, Siegfried awakens Brunhilde from her magic sleep. He asks for her hand in marriage with the magic ring.

Before the marriage, Brunhilde first sends him out into the world to win renown as a great hero. Siegfried arrives at the court of King Gunther, whose brother Hagen knows about the Rheingold. Hagen tricks Siegfried into drinking a potion of forgetfulness. In this state Siegfried falls in love with the King's sister Gudrun. King Gunther promises Siegfried her hand if he will help him to win the hand of Brunhilde. He does this by wearing the magic helmet and taking the form of Gunther so that he is able to remove the ring of power from Brunhild's hand and lead her to Gunther's palace. After the double wedding, a great feast is given in honor of the two brides. At this feast Brunhilde is tricked by Hagen to agree that Siegfried should be killed for his treachery. during a hunt on the following day.

However, Siegfried rides far ahead of the hunting party on the steed Grani and comes across the three maidens on the bank of the Rhine, from whom the gold had originally been stolen. They warn him of the curse of the ring but he doesn't believe them. At a meal after the hunt, Hagen gives Siegfried another potion that causes him to remember his past. As he recognizes Brunhilde and professes his love, Hagen kills him by plunging a spear into his back. Siegfried's body is burned on a great funeral pyre. When the flames are at their highest, Brunhilde mounts the steed Grani and rides into the fire, taking the ring with her. The Rhine maidens come out of the river on a great wave to recover the ring. When the wave subsides, Brunhilde and the pyre have vanished. At that moment Valhalla was destroyed in the twilight of the gods.

Scenes from "The Ring of the Nibelung" appear on three values of a set of nine stamps that were issued on Nov. 1, 1933 for the Winter Relief Fund (Deutsche Nothilfe). The scene depicted on the 12+3 Pfg. stamp (Mi. 504) is Siegfried slaying the dragon Fafner so he can reclaim the stolen Rheingold.



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

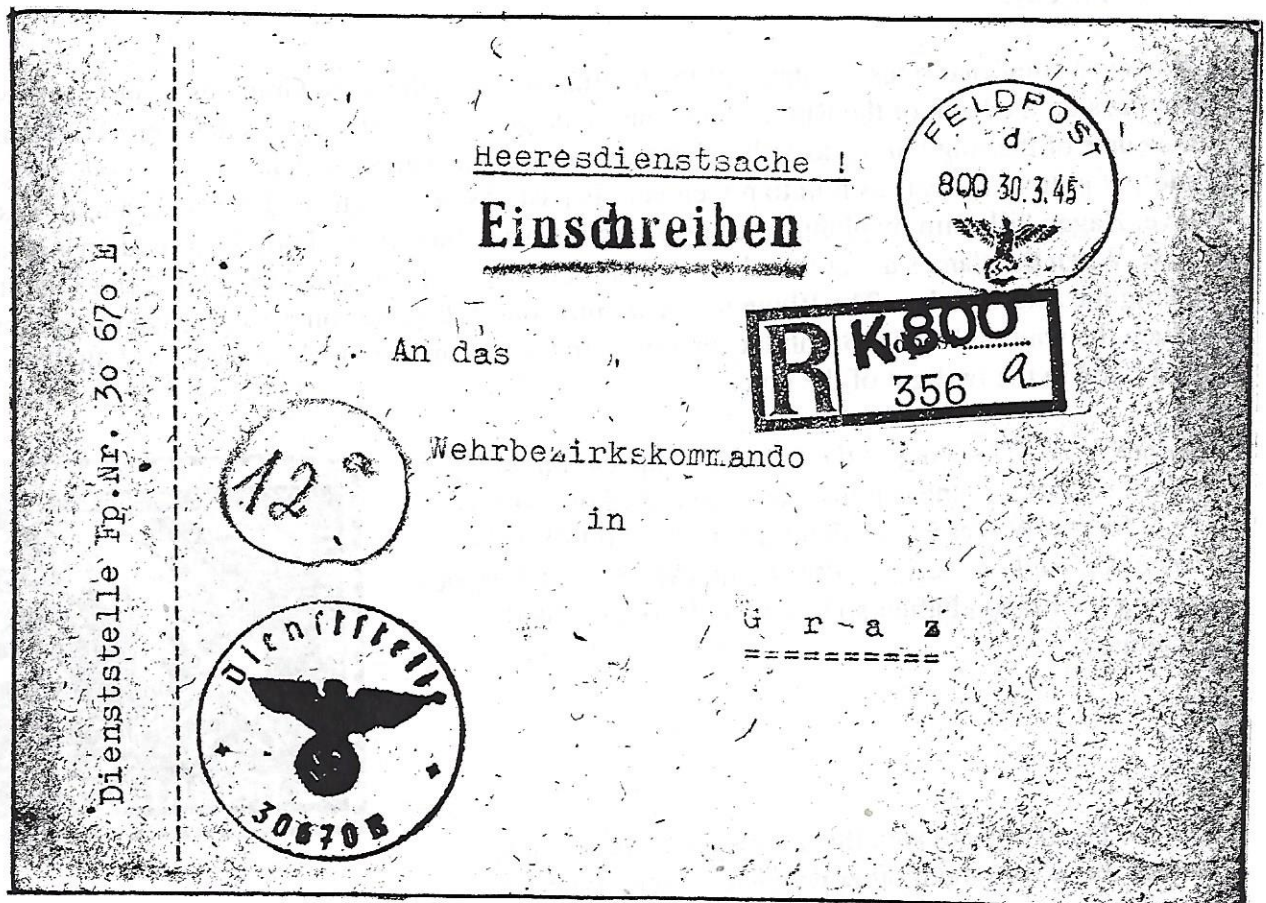
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

304th Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
304	800	573	574	575	304
					304

The 304th Infantry Division was formed in Wehrkreis IV as a static division late in 1940 (13th Wave) and transferred to Belgium in the winter of 1941-42. The division post office was assigned Fp. # 17417 as a mailing address and Kenn 800 as a coded identification in lieu of its tactical FpA 304. In December 1942 it was rushed to the Eastern Front, where the southern sector was on the verge of collapse. It first saw action in the Donets but behaved badly. The next month, as Army Group Don retreated from Stalingrad, panic again broke out in the ranks of the 304th Infantry Division. Despite its record of unreliability, the division continued to serve in the southern sector and suffered heavy losses at Taganrog and during the withdrawal to the lower Dneiper bends in March 1944. It fought in the Ukraine and in the retreat through southern Poland. The division withdrew into Czechoslovakia and ended the war in a pocket near Deutsch-Brod.



Cover sent to Military Area Command at Graz in March 1945 from Fp. # 30670 (HQ/Regional Defense Battalion 987) via Field P.O. 304 (K-800).

Fundamentals of Feldpost Collecting

Part 16. The Replacement and Training Army

by Jim Lewis

Introduction

Previous sections have dealt with postal activities of the "**Feldheer**" (Field Army), particularly the code numbers used to prevent the disclosure of unit identifications and Feldpost offices. The purpose of this article is to provide information on the other major branch of the German Army, the "**Ersatzheer**" (Replacement Army) and to provide examples of postal forms used in connection with the recruiting and training of replacements for the field army.

Universal military conscription had existed in Germany ever since the Napoleonic wars, with the exception of the period from 1918 to 1935. Conscription was reintroduced by law in March 1935, with the period of active service originally fixed at one year and extended to two years in August 1936. The law provided that all males between the ages of 18 and 45 were subject to military service in peacetime. In wartime those age limits could be extended and, in addition, all citizens of both sexes were liable to "service to the Fatherland".

The conscription system was organized under the "**Allgemeines Heeresamt**" (General Army Branch) which was under the control of the '**Chef der Heeresrüstung und Befehlshaber der Ersatzheeres**' (Chief of Army Equipment and Commander of the Replacement Army) at "**Oberkommando des Heeres or OKH**" (Army Headquarters) in Berlin.

While OKH retained close control over the whole system, much detail was decentralized with the commanders of each "**Wehrkreis**" (Military District). Within these military districts the supervision of manpower (from civil life into the armed forces, within the armed forces and back to civil life) was entrusted to Inspectors of Recruiting, each controlling a "**Wehrrersatzbezirk**" (recruiting area). These areas were sub-divided into "**Wehrbezirk**" (sub-areas) which covered a number of urban or rural local authorities whose duty was to provide recruits to the depot units on such scale as was called for by Berlin.

The German recruit was inducted into a depot unit in the vicinity of his place of residence and then sent almost at once to the "**Ausbildung**" (training) unit which bore the same number as the depot unit. The basic principle was that every unit in the Field Army was affiliated for personnel replacement with a specific unit of the Replacement Training Army located in its own original "**Wehrkreis**" and known as an "**Ersatz**" (replacement) unit. Previous to the autumn of 1942, almost all training of recruits was done in Germany, although as early as the autumn of 1939 certain depot units were transferred to Poland in order to economize man-power by using recruits undergoing training to garrison an occupied territory. This practice was extended to Bohemia-Moravia in late 1939 and to Denmark and Alsace-Lorraine from 1940 to 1942.

A study of the postal history of the Replacement and Training Army is yet another sub-specialty of Feldpost collecting which offers many interesting possibilities in the form of official military notices, unit hand stamps, etc. The following are a few examples of such mail which will, hopefully, stir up some interest in this rather neglected area of Third Reich postal history.


Fig. 1) Notification of the Conscription of an 18-year-old is contained in this form letter sheet sent by the "Wehrbezirks-Kommando" (Sub-area Command) in Dessau on April 13, 1944.

DESSAU
13.4.44-1415

Feldpost

Herrn **Willy Reitz**

Dessau
Tannenwall Nr.54



Muster D
12. April 1944.
(Ausgabedatum)

Bereitstellungsschein

für Willy Reitz

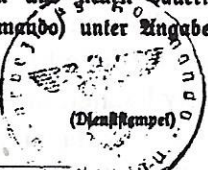
geb. am 5.11.1926 in Zwickau

Sie haben an Ihrem dauernden Aufenthaltsort einen besonderen Einberufungsbefehl zum abzuwarten. zum 25.4.44

Dieser Bereitstellungsschein ist sicher aufzubewahren und dem Wehrpaß beizufügen. Sein Inhalt ist dem Dienststellenleiter oder Betriebsführer, auf Verlangen auch dem Leiter des Arbeitsamtes, oder deren Stellvertretern mitzuteilen.

Dieser Bereitstellungsschein gilt nur für die Dauer des Krieges und ist bei der Einberufung dem Einstellungsstruppenteil abzugeben.

Jeden Wechsel Ihres Wohnsitzes haben Sie innerhalb 48 Stunden dem für Ihren alten und neuen dauernden Aufenthaltsort zuständigen Wehrmeldeamt (Wehrbezirkskommando) unter Angabe des alten und neuen dauernden Aufenthaltsortes mitzuteilen.

 **Wohrmeldeamt*)** Dessau
Wehrbezirkskommando*)

*) Nichtzutreffendes ist zu streichen.

Fig. 2) Three-part form letter (shown on following page) is a report for duty notification from the Sub-area Command in Braunschweig posted in April 12, 1943. Notification includes instructions to report to "Artillerie-Ersatz-Abteilung 19" (Artillery Depot Section 19) Braunschweig-Rautheim on April 16th. Bottom portion of the form is a chit for public transportation to the depot.

Note on the address side "Eilige Wehrmachsache" (Special Military Business) printed at top center and boxed hand stamp in upper left corner noting that the intended recipient could not be located.

Muster 14
zu § 25 (2)

22. Feb. 1944
(Ausgabedatum)

Wehrpaß-Notiz F

für *Johann Tykwinski*
geb. am *16.12.96* in *Orst*


Sie stehen der Bedarfsstelle, für die Sie unabkömmlich gestellt sind, zur Verfügung und dürfen die Arbeit bei dieser Bedarfsstelle nicht ohne Einverständnis des zuständigen Arbeitsamtes aufgeben. Die fristgemäße als auch eine Vorzeitige Beendigung Ihrer Uk-Stellung haben Sie dem unterzeichneten Wehrmeldeamt persönlich oder schriftlich zu melden.

Diese Wehrpaßnotiz ist sicher aufzubewahren und dem Wehrpaß beizufügen. Ihr Inhalt ist dem Dienststellenleiter oder Betriebsführer, auf Verlangen auch dem Leiter des Arbeitsamtes oder deren Stellvertretern mitzuteilen.

Bei Übersendung eines Bereitstellungscheines oder einer anderen Wehrpaßnotiz ist diese Wehrpaßnotiz dem unterzeichneten Wehrmeldeamt (Wehrbezirkkommando) umgehend zurückzusenden.

Jeden Wechsel Ihres dauernden Aufenthaltes haben Sie innerhalb 48 Stunden dem für Ihren alten und neuen dauernden Aufenthaltsort zuständigen Wehrmeldeamt (Wehrbezirkkommando) mitzuteilen.

Wehrmeldeamt*) *Bromberg*
Wehrbezirkkommando*)



*) Nichtzutreffendes ist zu streichen.



Fig. 3) Front (right) and back (above) sides of form letter sheet sent from "Wehrmeldeamt" (Recruiting station) in Bromberg in Feb. 1944.

Einschreiben Feldpost

R Bromberg 1
352 e

Johann Tykwinski
geb. *16.12.96*

Bromberg
St. Nr. 4/2

Seldpost

familie

Dummierung hier lesen ↓

CESSAU-ROSSLAU
14.8.42-13

Rigist Birne

Minden i. Westf.

Pöngestr. 111






Fig. 4) Feldpost from a member of "Pion. Schule" (Engineer School) in Dessau in August 1942.

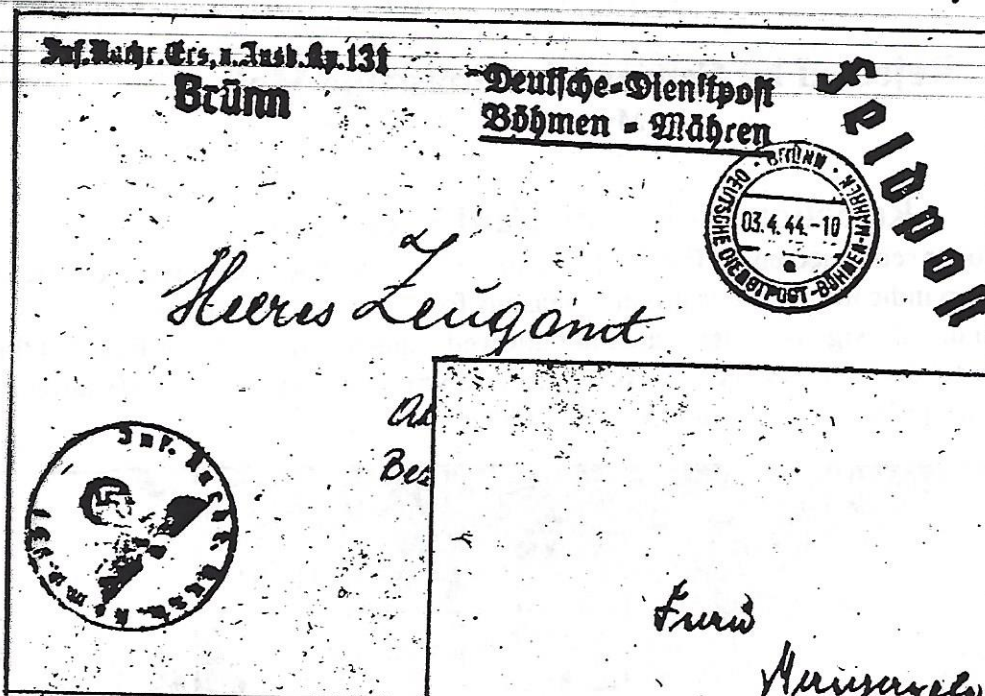


Fig. 5) Cover with D' siegel & line stamp of Infantry Signals Replacement and Training Co. 131 in Brunn, Moravia sent via Deutsche Dienst-post office.

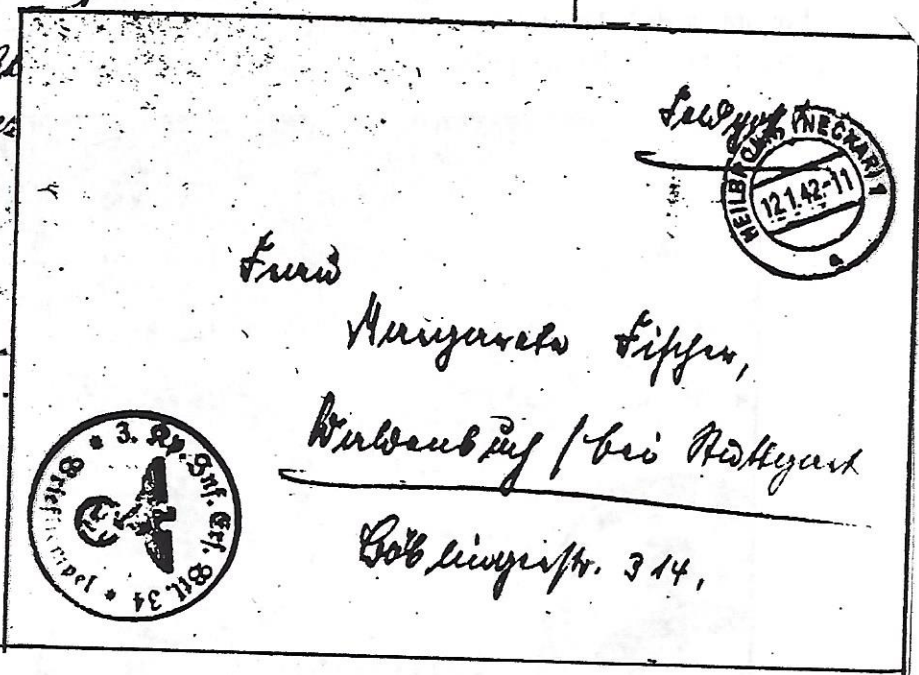


Fig. 6) Cover from member of Co. 3, Infantry Replacement Battalion 34 posted in Heilbronn in January 1942.

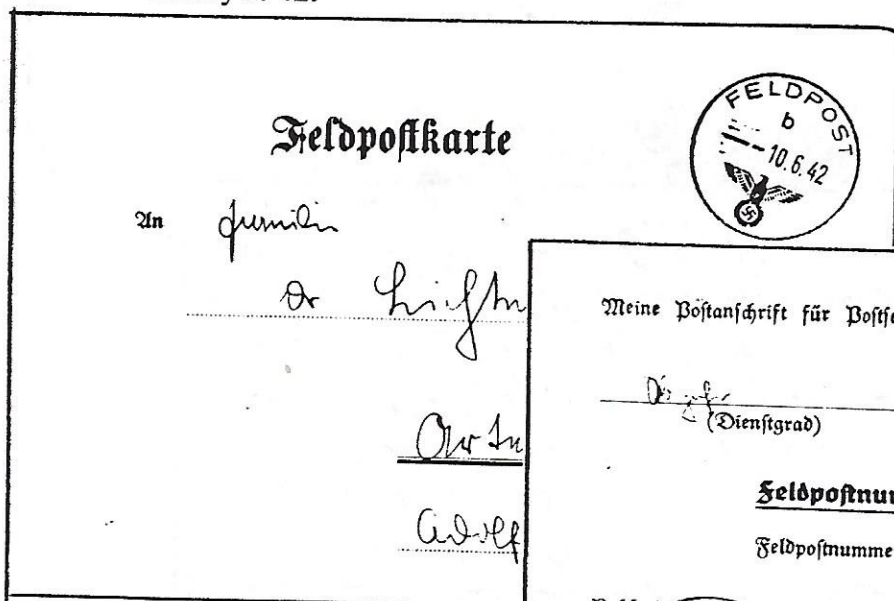
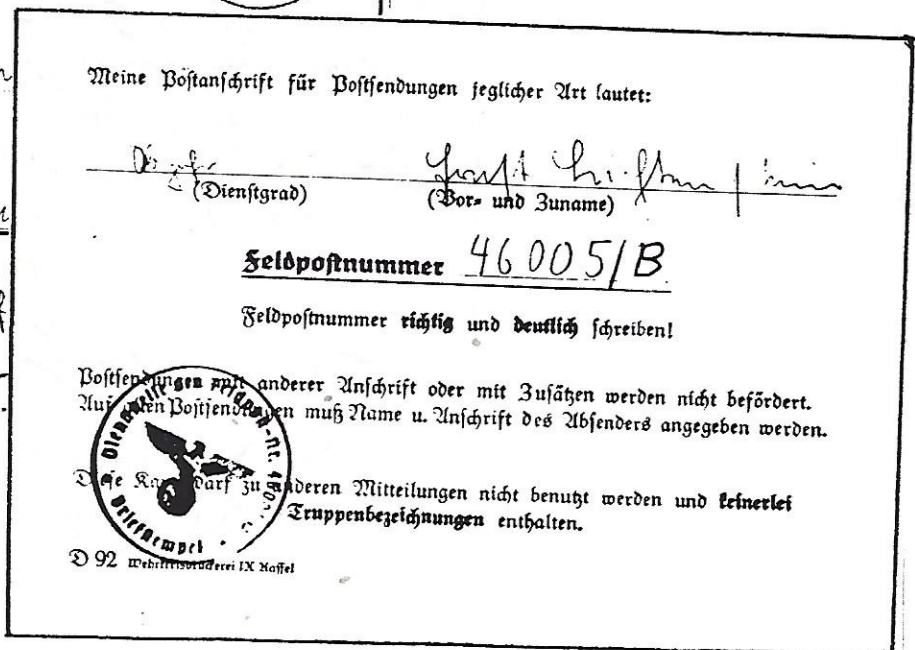


Fig. 7) Upon transfer to the Field Army, soldiers sent a form card giving their new 5-digit Feldpost number address.



ED NOTE: This article originally published in TRSG Bulletin No. 72 in July 1984

Special Cancels – Day of German Art

by Bob Ferguson

There are a number of cancels commemorating the Day of German Art. The cancel numbering scheme is in Julius Bochmann's work "Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstem.

Munich # 68	Grundsteinlegung Tag der Deutschen Kunst/Neuer Glaspalast Munchen	October 15, 1938
Munich # 97	Tag der Deutschen Kunst/ Munchen/1933-1937	July 16-18 1937
Munich # 98	Same text as # 97 but machine applied	
Munich # 116	Tag der Deutschen Kunst	July 8-10 1938
Munich # 133	Tag der Deutschen Kunst/ Munchen	July 16 1939
Machine Can. #258	Tag der Deutschen Kunst zu Munchen vom 16-18 July 1937 (Used Berlin, Breslau, Fürth, Hamburg, Köln, Munchen & Wurzburg)	May 25 – July 19, 1937
Machine Can. #286	Tag der Deutschen Kunst zu Munchen vom 16-18 July 1938 (Used Berlin, Breslau, Hamburg, Köln, Munchen & Stuttgart)	May 15 – July 10, 1938
Machine Can. #319	Tag der Deutschen Kunst zu Munchen vom 14-16 July 1939 (Used Berlin, Breslau, Hamburg, Köln, Munchen, Stuttgart & Wien)	May 15 – July 15, 1939



Advertising Covers: Another "Fun" Collection

by Bob Ferguson

Covers can be interesting for any of several reasons: rate, franking, destination, routing, censor markings, etc. One of my "fun" collections is concerned only with the sender of the cover; in particular, advertising covers. I've never seen an "official" definition of an advertising cover, but for my collection (currently 87 covers) the definition is whatever I want it to be. The following are several examples:

Fig. 1) T. H. Kleen Zigarren-Dusseldorf posted Dusseldorf 13 May 1937 to Munich



Fig. 2) Paschold, Doeger & Co., G.m.b.H., Thür. Mech. Metallgewebe und Geflechte-Fabriken Saalfeld-Saale. Posted: Saalfeld, 12 March 1937 to Greece. Backstamped: Athens, 15 March 1937



Fig. 3) Chr. Hartmann/Sondhelm - Rhön
Fruchtsaft-Presserei Obst- und
Beerenwein-Keterei Sussmost
Posted: Sonfheim, 21 January 1944
to Göppingen



Fig. 4) Friedrich Quiram-Posen.
Wilhelmstrasse 23, Ruf 1847
Posted: Posen, 20 February 1944 to
Zell a.H.

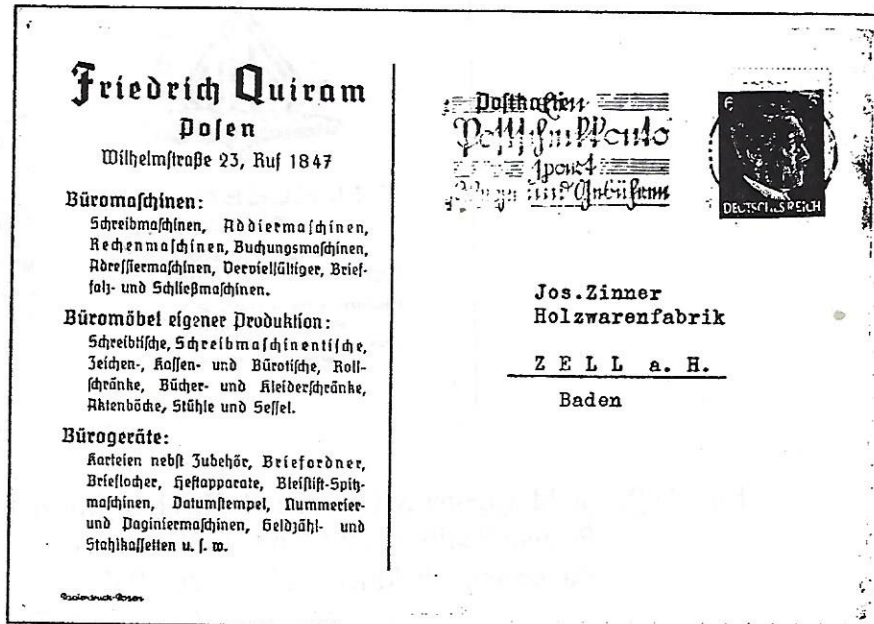
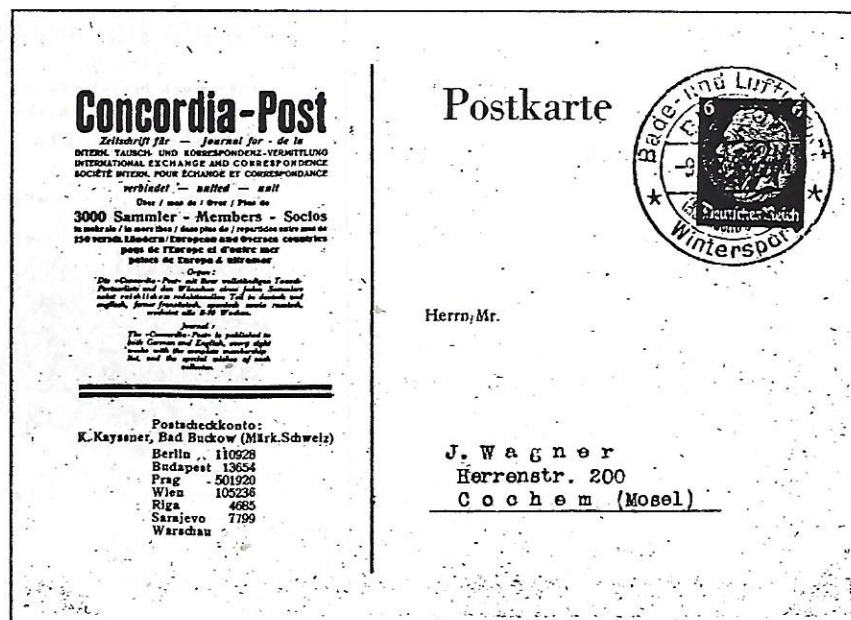


Fig. 5) Concordia-Post Concordia-Post/
Journal for International exchange
and correspondence. Over 3000
members in more than 150
European countries. The Concordia
-Post is published in both German
and English every eight weeks with
the complete membership list and
the special wishes of each collector.
Posted: Buckow, 9 March 1934 to
Coohem



Forwarded Mail: Now That Was Postal Service!

by Bob Ferguson

I find it hard to imagine any current postal service going to the trouble to deliver ordinary mail that is illustrated by the three following covers.

Fig. 1) Posted Hamburg on 15 September 1933 to Stockholm by surface mail.

Swedish Luftpost sticker and stamp added, cancelled Stockholm on 16 September and forwarded by airmail to Helsinki.

Back stamped: Stockholm 17 September 1933

Back stamped: Helsinki 18 September 1933

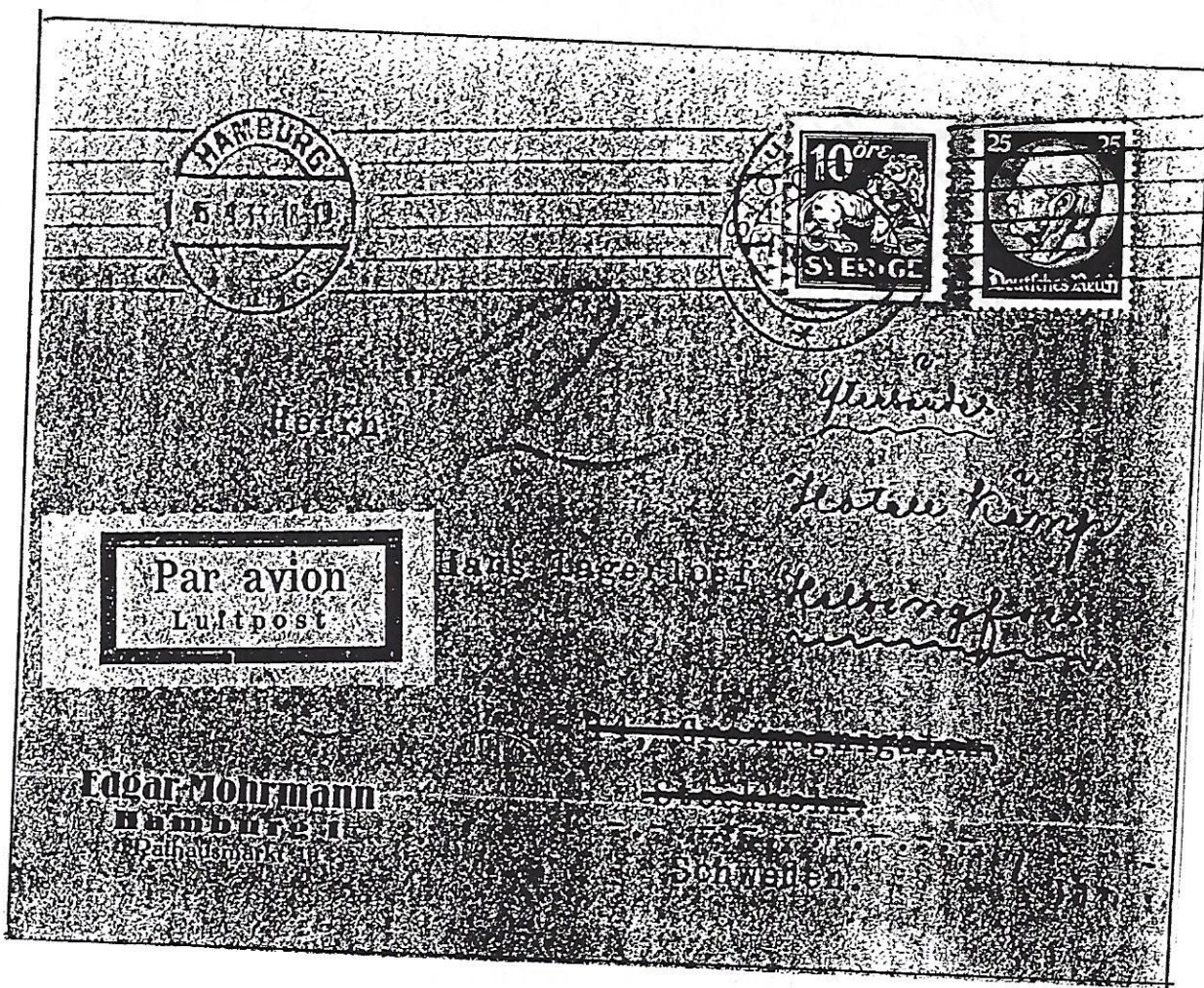


Fig. 2) Posted Salzburg on 3 July 1939 to Baden, Switzerland by surface mail.

Frontstamped: Baden, 4 July 1939
Forwarded to Gersau, Switzerland

Frontstamped: Gersau n, 5 July 1939
Forwarded to Miracourt, France

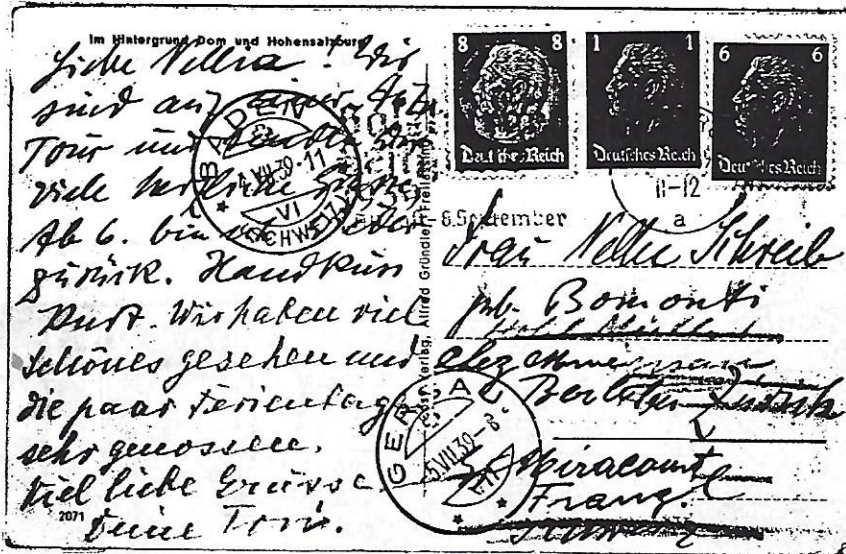
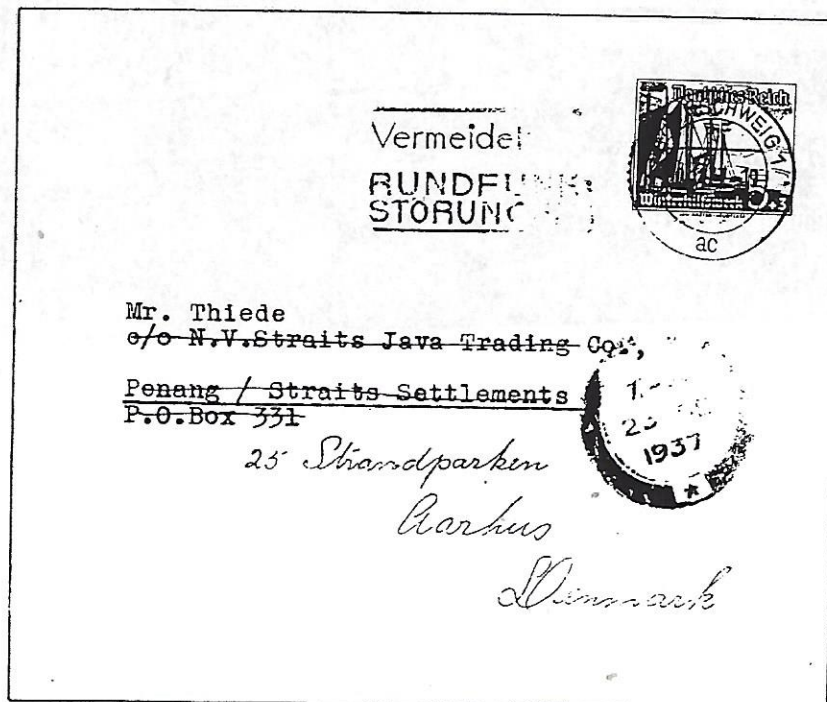


Fig. 3) Posted Braunschweig on 30 November 1937 to Straights Settlements.

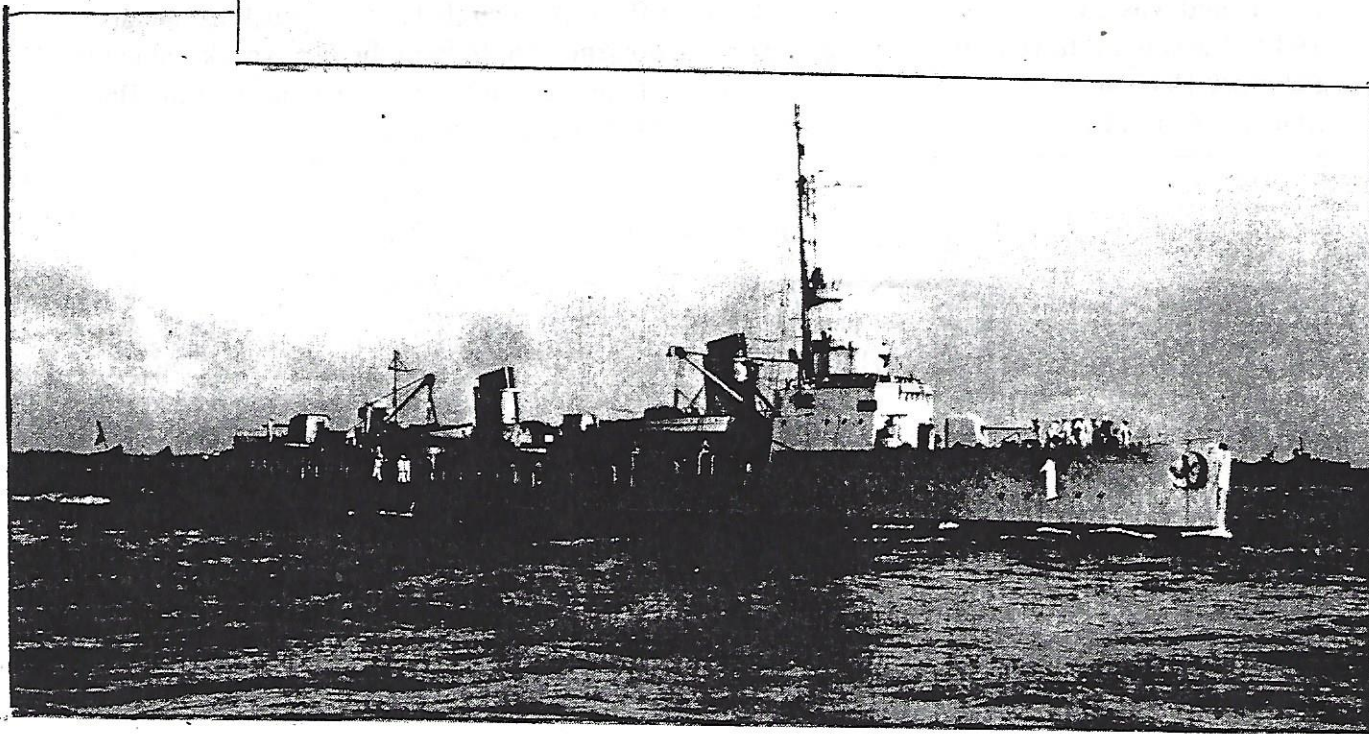
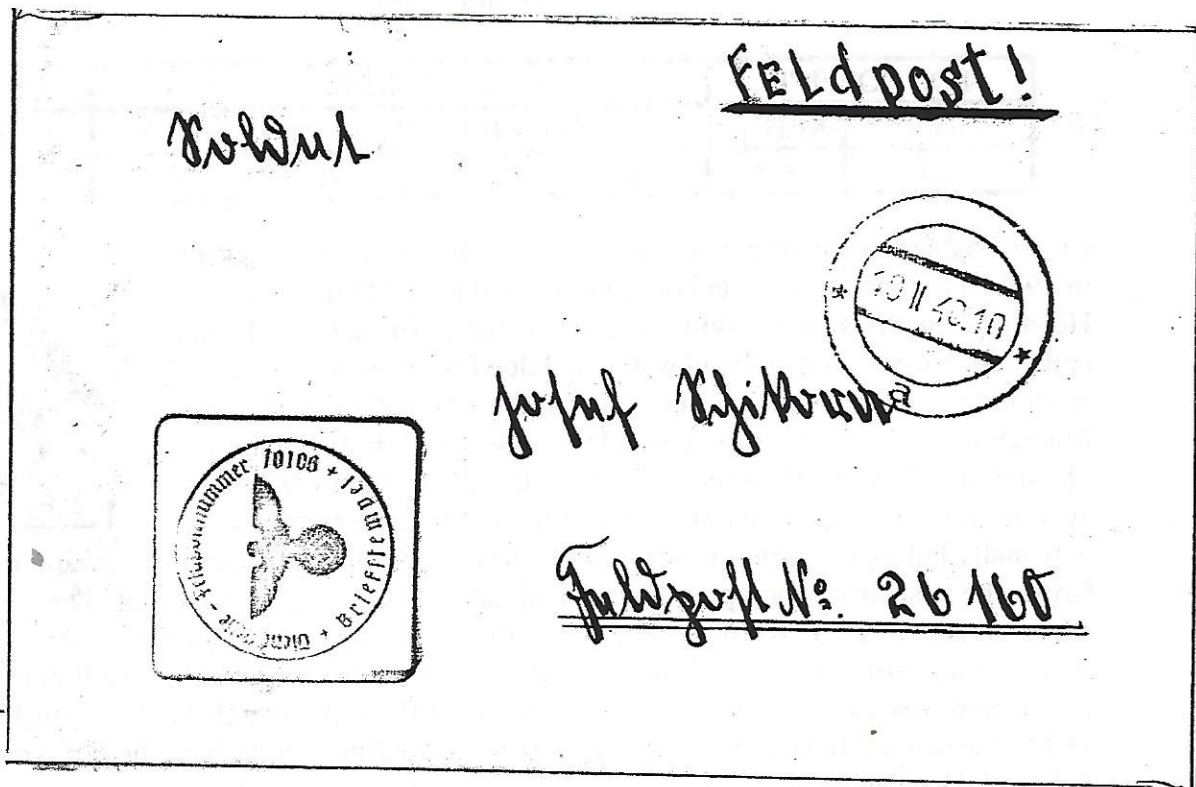
Frontstamped: Penang, 23 December 1937
Forwarded to Aarhus, Denmark



NAVY LOG

by Martin Lynes

Fleet Sloop F-10 - Feldpost # 10106



Fast escort (fleet sloop) built by Naval Dockyard (Wilhelmshaven) and launched May 11, 1935. Displacement: 712 tons, speed: 20 knots, crew: 121. armament: two 4.1", four 37mm AA, four 20mm AA guns.

Fate: captured by US Navy in 1945, scrapped in Holland in 1950.

Cover sent to Fp.# 26160 (Fernschreib Bauzug z.b.V Luftnachrichten Abtl. 2) on February 10, 1940 has mute cancel used in Gotenhaven.

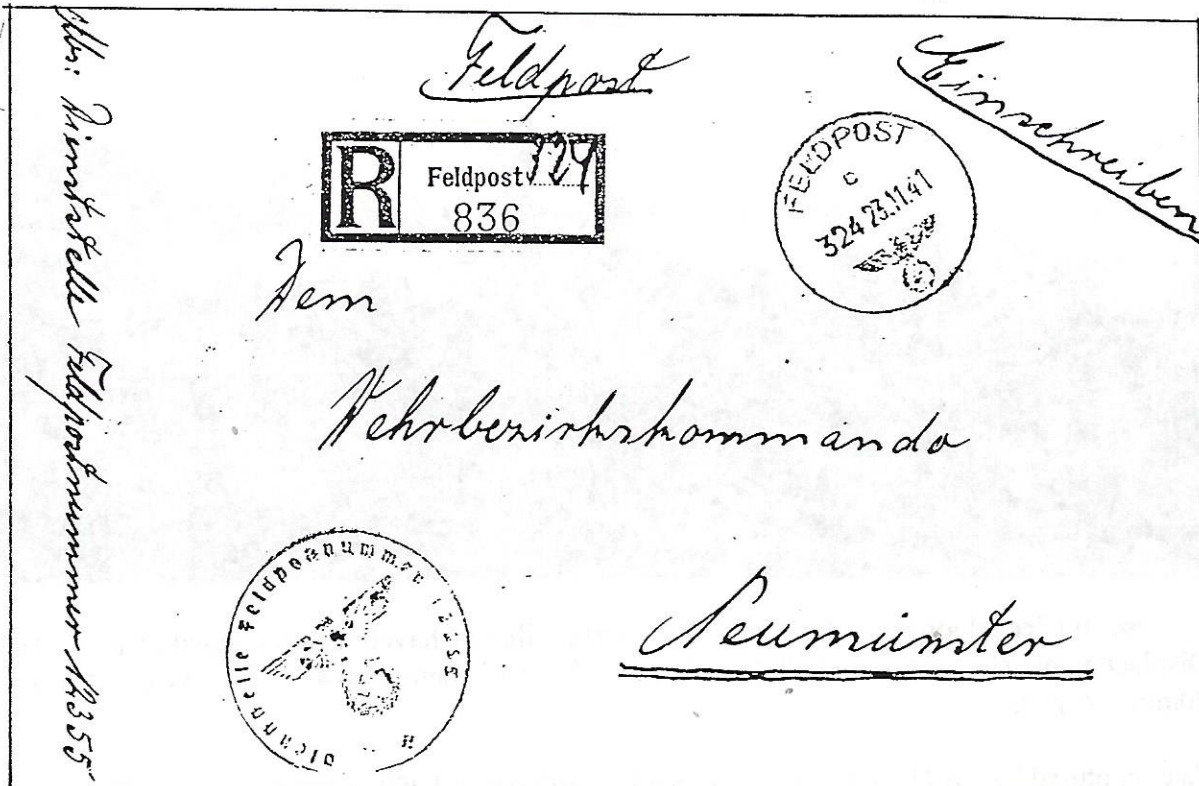
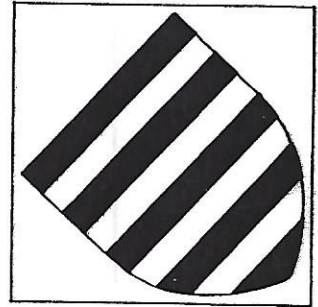
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

30th Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADEIER		ARTY	UNITS	
30	324	6	26	46	30	30

Created by expansion of the 6th Infantry Regiment of the Reichswehr in 1935, the division consisted of men recruited from Schleswig-Holstein. The division emblem was tilted a shield with alternating red and white stripes. The division was scheduled for the attack on Prague in 1938 before the British and French abandoned Czechoslovakia at Munich. In 1939 the division, led by Major-General von Briesen, crossed into Poland with Army Group South. During heavy fighting against an attempted break out by Polish forces, a counterattack was personally led by von Briesen, who lost an arm during this action and was awarded the Knight's Cross, the first such award presented to a divisional commander in the war. Thereafter the 30th was nicknamed the 'Briesen Division'. The division fought in Belgium and then in Russia with Army Group North from June 1941 until the end of the war. It fought in the Battle of Dvinsk (1941) and was one of six divisions of the German II Corps encircled at Demyansk in January 1942. It was not relieved for more than a year and continued to fight in the Demyansk Salient until February 1943. After the long withdrawal from the Leningrad area and retreat through the Baltic States, the 30th Infantry division ended the war in the Courland Pocket.



Cover sent to Military District Command in Neumünster in November 1941 from Fp. # 12355 (Company 13 of Infantry Regiment 46) via Post Office 30 (K-324).

THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

by Bob Ferguson

SPECIAL DELIVERY SINGLE-WEIGHT AIRMAIL LETTER

LETTER (Rate Period: January 30 1933 to July 31, 1938)

Posted: Bonn, March 4, 1937 to Berlin-Marienfeld
Frontstamped: Berlin C, March 4, 1937 (1240)
Backstamped: Berlin W, March 4, 1937 (1300)
Backstamped: Berlin W, March 4, 1937 (120N)
Backstamped: Berlin -Marienfeld, March 4, 1937 (15)

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY SINGLE WEIGHT LETTER RATE

Franking (62 Pfg.): 12 Pfg. = Intercity letter rate for weight: 0 - 20 grams.
10 Pfg. = Airmail surcharge for weight: 0 - 20 grams.
40 Pfg. = Special Delivery (Eilbote Exprès) fee.

This letter passed through the Berlin pneumatic mail system



COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

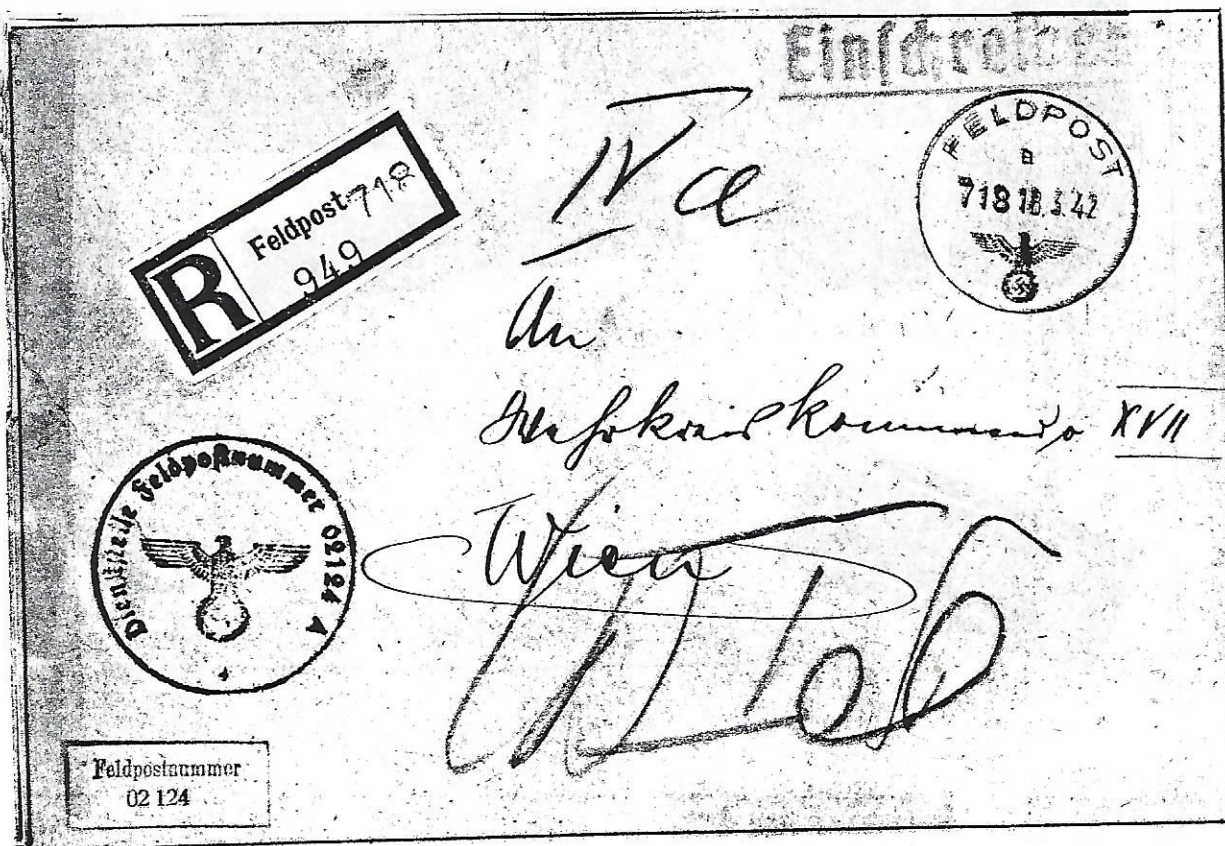
101st Jäger Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	JAGER		ARTY	UNITS
101	718	228	229	101	101

Formed with personnel from Baden-Wurttemberg in December 1940. The 101st Jäger Division P.O. was assigned Fp.# 45326 as a return address and Kenn 718 as a coded address in lieu of FpA101. This division invaded Russia in June 1941 and fought in the drive across the Ukraine and southern Russia. It fought in the winter battles of 1941-42 and, during 1942-43, took part in the Battle of Kharkov, the Caucasus campaign, and the retreat into the Kuban, during which it suffered heavy casualties.

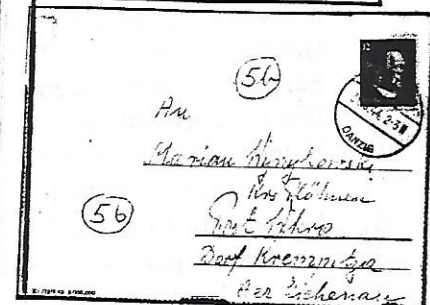
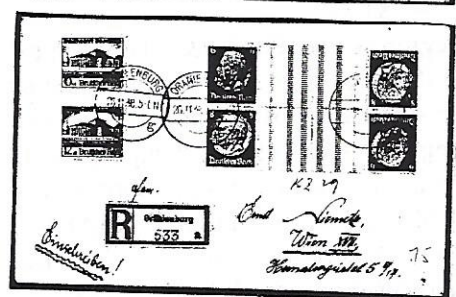
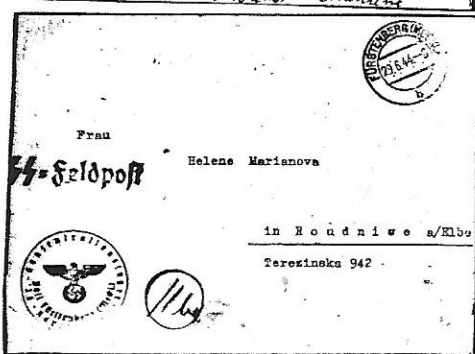
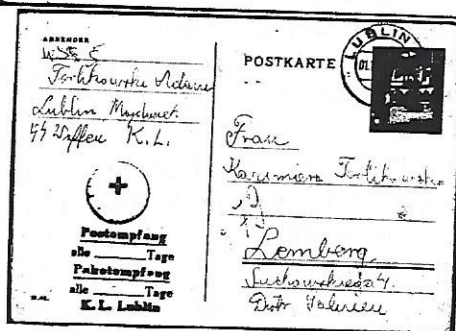
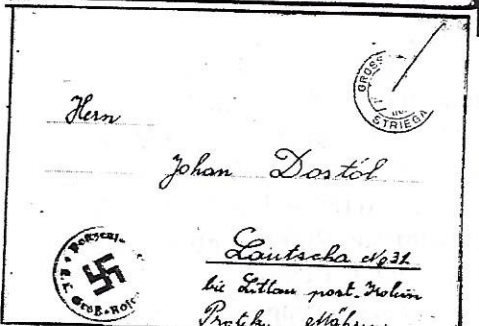
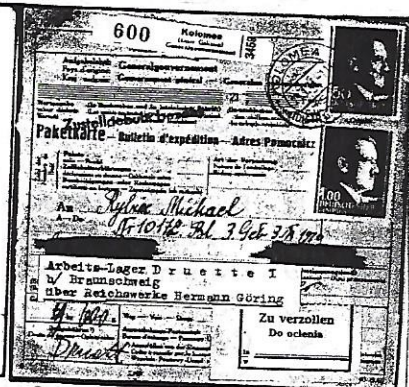
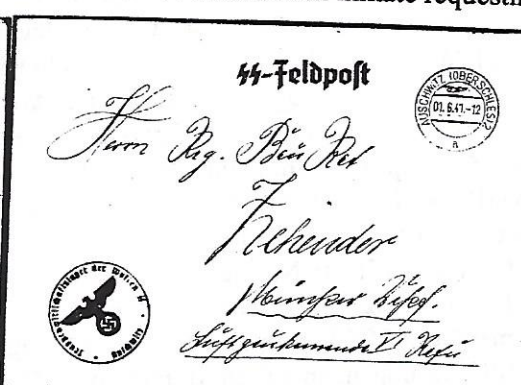
Evacuated across the Kerch Straits, the 101st Jäger Division was transferred to the lower Dneiper during the latter part of 1943. Surrounded with the 1st Panzer Army in March 1944, the division formed the rear guard of XLVI Panzer Corps in the subsequent breakout. Retreating across northern Ukraine, it was withdrawn to Slovakia in the fall of 1944. Sent south early in 1945, it fought in the retreat across Hungary and into Austria, where it surrendered to American forces at war's end.



Cover sent to Military Command XVIII in Vienna in March 1942 from Fp. # 02124 (Battalion III of Jager Regiment 229) via P.O. 1011 (K-718).

TRSG Auction No. 95

Lot	Description	Min. Bid
First 10 lots are KZL covers & parcel cards illustrated by Row/Position i.e. Top Center = TC etc.		
1	Auschwitz: early letter from Polish Protective Arrestee with #1897 sent 11.'40 (See TL)	
2	Auschwitz III: form card p with scarce "A.L. Buna" censor marking (See cover illus. & Page 2)	\$30
3	Auschwitz: cover sent 6.'41 from SS Economics Office that ran labor operations (See TC)	33
4	Druette Labor Camp: receipt for parcel sent 1.'44 from inmate in Reichswerke Hermann Göring (See TR)	23
5	Gross Rosen: letter sent from inmate 11.'43 w/swastika "Poszensur" & stamp removed by censor (See TR)	30
6	Majdanek: postcard sent to GG from inmate 12.'43 with censor & Red Cross markings (See ML)	23
7	Neuengamme: receipt for parcel sent 11.'44 by SS Commander "Waffenkammer" (Arms Room) (See MR)	30
8	Ravensbrücke: SS Feldpost cvr sent 6.'44 from member camp police (trustee) but censored (See BL)	23
9	Sachsenhausen: R-cvr sent 11.'38 from SS Brandenburg Standarte guard to his philatelist father (See BC)	23
10	Stutthof notorious KZL on Baltic: letter sent 8.'44 from Polish inmate requesting food parcel (See BR)	23



Next 25 lots R-Fp cvrs from Corps plus Infantry, SS & Luftwaffe Feld Divisions VF unless noted o'wise

	Kenn	FpA	Date	Fp. #	Description	
	11	130	84	9.'42	32785	Stab II/Infantry Regiment 114. via 4 Panzer Div P.O. 15
	12	294	57	10.'40	30356	Armee Pferdepark 521 via 6 Panzer Div P.O. 15
	13	313	406	5.'42	09121	Stab II/Flak Rgt. 19 via IV Armee Korps P.O. 8
	14	355	58	2.'42	44214	Stab u. Einheit/Flak Abt. 16 via 7 Panzer Div P.O. 15
✓	15	372	902	3.'43	54180	Stab II/Lw. Art. Reg. 2 via 2 Luftwaffe Feld Div.. P.O. 15
	16	377	428	7.'43	18712	Korps Nachr. Abtl. 428 via XXVIII Armee Korps P.O. 9
	17	394	SS-13	10.44	56156	Stab IV/Freiw. Geb. Jag. Rgt. 28 via 13 SS. Div P.O. 20
	18	433	61	7.42	36432	Stab/Panzer Regt. 15 via 11 Panzer Div. P.O. 15

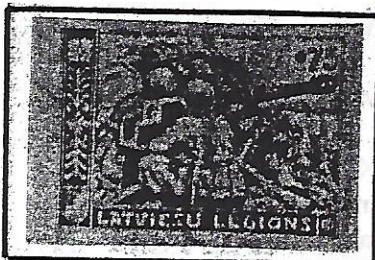
	19	455	4	9.'44	58586	II/Panzer Gren. Rgt. 108 via 14 Panzer Div. P.O.	\$15
	20	503	408	3.'42	36140	Kdr. d. Korps Ns. Tr. 409 via IX Armee Korps P.O	7
No	(21)	528	(904)	4.'44	50041	Stab I/Jäg. Rgt. 49 [L] via 4 Luftwaffe Feld Div P.O	15
	22	548	59	7.'42	29732	7 Kp./Pz. Gren. Rgt. 28 via 8 Panzer Div P.O.	15
✓	(23)	592	(912)	8.'43	51306	I/Lw. Jäger Rgt. 23 via 12 Luftwaffe Feld Div P.O.	15
	24	608	60	8.'42	13733	3 Kompanie, Pz. Gren. Rgt. 11 via 9 Panzer Div P.O.	15
	25	650	83	2.42	29019	Stab/Marsch Btl. Afrika 34 via 3 Panzer Div P.O.	15
	26	697	33	1.42	02600	Stab II/Panzer Gren. Rgt. 115 via 15 Panzer Div. P.O.	15
	27	729	13	3.'44	29307	Rgts. Stab/Panzer Art. Rgt. 13 via 13 Panzer Div P.O.	15
	28	778	85	7.'42	36818	6 Kp./Panzer Gren. Rgt. 14 via 5 Panzer Div. P.O.	15
	29	806	2	10.'43	57009	3. Batterie Art. Abtl. 637 via 12 Panzer Div P.O.	15
✓	(31)	824	758	8.'41	40144	2. SS Cavalry Regiment to SSFHA in Berlin	18
	(31)	864	(915)	5.'43	18757	I Gruppe/ K. G. 27 via 15 Luftwaffe Feld Div P.O.	15
	32	888	95	5.'43	24010	III /Gebirgs Jäger Rgt. 100 via 5 Gebirgs Div P.O.	13
N 8	(33)	904	(910)	11.'43	?	(Fp Nr not readable) via 16 Luftwaffe Feld Div P.O.	8
	34	969	755	9.'44	18200	Stab II/Geb. Art. Rgt. 55 via 7. SS Gebirgs Div. P.O.	18
	35	985	90	9.'42	25193	2 Kp./Panzer Regiment 7 via 10 Panzer Div. P.O.	15

Next 6 lots are Waffen-SS Feldpost - Condition Exhibit Quality unless indicated o'wise

36	Cvr sent 6.'42 from Waffen-SS Settlement Haupt Amt in Berlin to woman in East Prussia	25
37	Cvr sent 7.'43 from member of SS Panzer Grenadier Training Battalion 2 in Prag to Vienna	30
38	Cvr sent 11.'41 from Gestapo office in Neustadt to Party Newspaper in Berlin	32
39	Cvr sent 12.'41 from Higher SS & Polizei Führer in Pleskau	22
40	Cvr sent 12.'43 from member of SS Panzer Ersatz u Ausbildungs Abtl. I in Dresden.	32
41	Cvr sent 11.'42 from SS Führungshauptamt in Munich to St. Polfine	30
42	Naval Feldpost cover to member of Kdo. 22. U-Boot Flotilla, routed to ship Fp. # M11128. VF	15
43	Legion Denmark Fp cvr sent 4.'44 frm Res. Laz. Eisenach w/ Frankfurt cens. & contents! VF	20
44	Cachet cvr 300 Yrs Passion Play w/Mi.515 tied nice Oberammergau slogan can. 5.21.'34 Bedarfs! VF	15
45	Adv. cvr from Maschinenfabrik P.Greczmiel w/Mi.788 tied Dobberschütz can 9.'42 VF	14
46	Nachnahme (C.O.D.) card for 10.9 RM w/Mi. 517&520 can JImenau 1.'36 refused w/"Zuruck" h/s	18

Next 13 lots are mint Feldpost & Legion stamps illustrated by Position i.e. Right Center = RC etc

47	Tunis provisional (Mi. Fp. 5) on exhibition page w/write-up & map. (See R Below)	40
(48)	Rhodes Xmas (Mi. Fp 12) plus unofficial 10, 20, 25, 30, 50 cent & package on page w/write-up. VF	65
49	Ruhr provisional (Mi. Fp. 17) on exhibition page w/write-up & map. VF condition (See RC Below)	45
50	French Legion stamps (Mi. II - X) VF	12
51	Norway semi-postal 1943 Legion stamps 20+30 & 20+ 80 on exhibition page (See C Below)	20
52	Belgian Flemish "Emperor" SS- Legion set of 6 stamps issued 8/9/43 (Mi. Belgien IX-XIV) VF	18
53	Same as above but in each in small sheet of 4 w/printer numbers in upper right corners. VF Scarce	55
54	Belgian unissued Flemish Legion imperf set of 5 stamps (Mi. Belgien XV-XIV) VF	35
55	Belgian Mi.XIV block of 4 imperf vertically from bottom of sheet. VF	28
56	Belgian perforated 50 Franc Mi. XX o'printed LANGEMARK in red (See LC Below)	15
57	Netherlands Legion set of 2 in sheets issued Nov. 1, 1942 (7-1/2 sheet 10, 12-1/2 sheet of 4)	28
(58)	Croatian Legion imperforate color proofs for 1, 2 & 3.50 values -12 diff on exhibit sheet w/write-up	28
59	Latvian Legion: nine essays including four unissued designs imperforate (See example L Below)	39



PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 95 is AUGUST 5, 2004.
 SEND ALL BIDS TO: Jim Lewis, 111F Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070