

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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Himmelblau Section 7 Keady!

Section #7 of "Projekt Himmelblau" (identification of Feldpost numbers 30001 to 35000) can now be ordered from the Sec./Treas.. Please make checks payable to Robert J. Houston rather than to the "TRSG" or "GPS" (price is still \$10. per section). Many thanks to the following "Honor Roll" of members who have already subscribed in advance:

Maj. J. Seawell J. Ziegelhofer J. Matschinegg F. Prosser R. Wright J. Duffy R. Finger W.A. Frye C. Cosentino D.L.M. Lambert R. Albrecht G. Snels J. Pidun J. Duke R. Ramsey M. Fox D. Meinung W. Brierton

We would also note that Himmelblau #8 (35001 - 40000) is very near completion at this writing and could be ordered at the same time.

Study Group Notes

PANPEX '79

Held Sept. 8-9, 1979 in Panama City Beach, Florida, this show was hosted by the Bay County Stamp Club of Panama City. In the list of award winners, we note one TRSG member: A Silver Award to Carol Pappas for "Third Reich on Stamps and Postcards". Our congratulations to you Mrs. Pappas!!

NOJEX '79

Held Oct. 26-28, 1979 in Elizabeth, NJ, this show also produced awards for TRSG members:

Gold medals were won by James E. Lewis for "German Military Mail in Bohemia-Moravia", Henry Laessig for "Croatian Postal Rates" and Bob Houston for "German Armed Forces Manuevers of 1937".

Special Awards: Third Reich Study Group Research Award: J. Lewis; Croatia Philatelic Society Award: H. Laessig; S.P.A. Research Award: B. Houston

Note: I am not in a position to carefully screen all of the various philatelic periodicals for awards information and would very much appreciate it if members exhibiting or knowing of other members that have exhibited, would advise us of same in order that they might be mentioned.

EDITORIAL

With this first issue of 1980, we embark upon still another year in which we anticipate further growth and activities. We wish to thank the many members who made our planning easier by sending in their renewals for 1980 promptly and the many that renewed in advance for 1981 as well. We also wish to thank the many members who have sent in advance subscriptions for "Himmelblau". While we're throwing out all these "thank you's", I certainly want to thank the members of the TRSG Staff - Jim Lewis, Fred Stengel and Fred Willshaw - who have given a great deal of time and effort to the Study Group and are directly responsible for the success of our many projects.

We expect to continue our TRSG Auction which has been very successful and would remind members that such a feature is dependent upon their sending of good, saleable lots to the Auction Manager - along with proper descriptions and realistic prices (when "Reserve" prices are to be indicated). We do not encourage the inclusion of mint stamps in this auction, since many prospective buyers of such material are extremely critical of gum, perforations, centering, etc. - so as to make sale by mail rather difficult. Similarly, common items of mint postal stationery have not been found to be attracting active bidding. We would also note that postal history material is considered "Very Fine" (VF) if the markings are completely legible. The fact that a postage stamp on such a cover has a missing perforation or slight wrinkle, etc., is not considered to be of concern. Similarly, rough edges, opening tears, spindle-holes, etc. are to be expected on this material. Conversely, a cover whose "only claim to fame" is the postage stamps which it bears (Michel now states catalog values for the various issues on cover in addition to mint and used) would naturally be assumed to bear the stamps in VF condition (or as otherwise described). We would also request the buyer's observance of the previously published rules which require payment within 5 days of notification. Undue delays have consumed much extra effort.

Please remember that this whole operation is being carried out by unpaid, volunteer labor and that we all have our own vocations and responsibilities which demand our time. The word "Group" in the title of our organization means just that - successfull operation depends on a combined effort. There are many members that certainly must have some information in their particular specialty which could be shared with others and it should be noted that not all articles need be lengthy or the result of an extensive research effort. Just a single page entitled "One of My Favorite Covers" would certainly be a contribution that anyone could make !! We are looking forward to yours !!

RJH

FOLLOW-UP ITEMS

Art Carey has provided a notice appearing in the June 1939 issue of "Der Deutsche Sammler" (below) which removes any doubts as to the authenticity of the Hitler birthday cancel used in Danzig (see Bulletins 50 & 51). Art explains that the cancel doesn't appear in a list of Hitler birthday cancels in the April issue of "Sammler" nor is it listed in Bochman because it was "foreign", Danzig being a free city in April 1939. Apparently the Nazi philatelic press wanted to make the cancel appear spontaneous, playing down the fact that Germany controlled sub rosa the events taking place in Danzig.

Juni 1939/B/6

Nachrichten

Sonderwertzeichen

Zu der vom 22. April bis Ende Oktober stattfindenden Reichs-Gartenschau in Stuttgart sind Sondermarken zu 6⁺⁴ und 15⁺⁵ Rpf herausgegeben. Das Markenbild zeigt den Eingang zur Ausstellung, das von Blüten umgebene Wappen der Stadt Stuttgart und enthält die Inschrift "Reichs-Gartenschau Stuttgart 1939, Stadt der Auslanddeutschen". Der Entwurfstammt von dem Graphiker Hans L. Schmitt in Stuttgart. Die Zuschläge von 4 und 5 Rpf fließen dem Kulturfonds des Führers zu. Die Marken werden vom 22. April an bei allen Postämtern und Amtsstellen abgegeben.

Die Deutsche Reichspost gab zum Nationalen Feiertag des Deutschen Volkes

Sonderstempel

Der in Danzig am 20. 4. verwendete Sonderstempel anläßlich der Ernennung des Führers zum Danziger Ehrenbürger ist der erste Stempel Danzigs anläßlich eines Führergeburtstages.



Art also states that the swastikas on the Sikkim State stamp (Bulletin 53) are probably associated with the official state religion of the former Kingdom of Sikkim, Tibetan Buddhism. The use of the swastika as an auspicious mystic sign in this religion is widespread and has no relationship to the Nazi use of the symbol.

Welcome to New Members:

WINSLOW, Stephen - 1315 N. 16th, Melrose Park, IL 60160 Feldpost, WWII Occupations.

RIPLEY, W. David - 9 Cottage Ct., Maplewood, NJ 07040 Sudetenland, Occupations

CUNNINGHAM, J.F. -

LUNDQUIST, David - 629 El Toro Way, Davis, CA 95616 Feldpost, Used stamps and covers of T.R.

MOELLER, Allan P. - 35 Channing Pl., Tonawanda, NY 14150 Mint stamps, used and unused postcards.

McDOWELL, John W. - 5 Beaver Run, Rome, GA 30161 Occup. issues, Propaganda stamps and labels.

MONROE, Stephen C. -

NELSON, Lawrence W. - 7 Summit St., Glen Ridge, NJ 07028 Germany - Pre 1950.

KING. Col. D.M. (Ret.) -

SKIBRA, Michael - 56A Cedar Arms, Highland Park, NJ 08904 States, Colonies and Pre-1946.

"Heeres Nachrichtendienst Stamps"

Having received an unusual number of requests from members regarding these "stamps", we are reproducing herewith the paragraph in Clement's Handbook which describes these as sealing labels for military telegrams (also used as sealing labels for letters). Note that these had no postal significance and when found with "Inselpost" overprints are not even genuine sealing labels !!

C) VERSCHLUSS-, KONTROLL- UND PROPAGANDA-MARKEN.

Heeresnachrichtendienst.





Eine Verschlussmarke für Wehrmachtstelegramme, die zuweilen auch als Verschlussmarke für Feldpostbriefe ver-wendet worden ist. Die Marke ist in grüner Farbe gedruckt. Es gibt zwei Ausführungen des Adlers.

547. - Heeresnachrichtendienst.

o b) Adler mit Hakenkreuz, grobe Zeichnung, o c) wie b, aber feine Zeichnung

Aufdrucke "Inselpost" auf diesen Marken in roter oder schwarzer Farbe sind Fälschungen.

THE FATE OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SERBIA by Jim Lewis

The "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes", proclaimed at the Treaty of Versailles in December 1919, joined into one state the former south-Slav subjects of Austria-Hungary and those of the former independent state of Serbia.

From the start there was a serious problem in creating a governmental system which would satisfy the aspirations of each of its nationality groups. The Serbs, whose King ruled in Belgrade, were more numerous than Croats or Slovenes together. Orthodox in religion, using the Cyrillic alphabet and having experienced and overthrown Ottoman domination, many Serbs regarded the Croats as effete subjects of the Hapsburgs. Roman Catholic in religion, using the Latin alphabet and having opposed Germans and Magyars for centuries, the Croats wanted a full measure of autonomy within the new state.

When a Serb deputy killed Croat leader Radich on the floor of parliment in June 1928, a crisis arose that terminated only when King Alexander proclaimed a dictatorship in January 1929. Alexander made an effort at wiping out all vestiges of old provincial loyalties. The nation was renamed Yugoslavia as a sign that there were to be no more Croats or Serbs. The dictatorship of King Alexander passed no racial laws, elevated no one political party to exclusive power, and had no colored shirts, special songs or other fascist paraphernalia. But it was unmistakably authoritarian and anti-democratic. One result was the growth of Croat extremists called "Ustashi" (rebels) whose goal of an independent Croatia was combined with a program of terrorism, supported from abroad by the enemies of Yugoslavia - Italy and Hungary.

In October 1934, Alexander was assassinated in Marseilles by a "Ustashi" agent. His son, Peter II, was still a minor and could not assume his full title until he was eighteen. The late King's cousin, Prince Paul, was declared Regent and the dictatorship continued.

Following the German occupation of the Sudetenland in 1938, the Balkan states offered Germany massive trade concessions in return for guarantee of their borders. In June 1939, Hitler invited Prince Regent Paul for an official State visit as a prelude to a trade agreement between the two nations.

A special cancellation was used in Berlin to mark the State visit of Prince Paul and his wife, Princess Olga.

Special cancel depicting Royal crest & swastikas is shown below and on a photocard of the visitors.





In the trade agreement which highlighted the visit, Yugoslavia was to exchange quantities of copper, zinc & lead for 100 Messerchmidt aircraft & arms from the Skoda factory.

By the later part of 1940, a victorious Germany had created the Tripartite Pact with Italy & Japan. With planning for the invasion of Russia well under way, Hitler pressured the Balkan countries to join the pact. Hungary and Bulgaria joined in November but the Prince Regent of Yugoslavia refused. Hitler summoned Paul to Berchtesgaden in March, 1941 and promised the port of Thessalonika, Greece (an invasion of this nation also being in the works). Still resisting, Paul was given an ultimatum - sign or risk German invasion. During the night of 24/25 March, Yugoslavian officials signed the Pact at Vienna.

However, when news of the pact reached Belgrade, a group of Serb nationalist officers engineered a coup which overthrew the Regency and set up a new government of distinctly anti-German character. Hitler was indignant and determined that Yugoslavia would be pulverized by a lightning campaign.

On March 27th, Fuhrer Directive No. 25 ordered a concentric attack on Yugoslavia from the Fiume-Graz and Bulgaria. To gain the cooperation of his Axis partners, this directive detailed the manner in which Yugoslavia would be dismembered.

The attack began on April 6th. Nearly 500 bomber and dive bomber sorties were launched against Belgrade within hours after the campaign opened. Close to 17,000 civilians were killed by this devastating attack and the Yugoslav communication center smashed. Flanked by fast moving Panzer columns, the Yugoslav armies fell back in confusion. By April 13th, the capital of Belgrade had been occupied and the German 12th Army, advancing from Bulgaria, had entered Macedonia and severed Yugoslavia from Greece. The Yugoslavians capitulated to the German Army on April 16th and 340,000 soldiers went into captivity. German losses had been very light with 151 killed in action.

With the surrender came the partitioning of Yugoslavian territory. The Banat of Temesvar, lost after W.W.I, was returned to Hungary, Italy recieved the Dalmatian coast & Montenegro, Bulgaria was given Macedonia and Croatia became an autonomous Fascist state. The former Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria were returned to Greater Germany. The former area of Serbia came under German military occupation. Luftwaffe Gen. Helmut Förster was appointed military governor with headquarters in Belgrade.

On April 23rd the Greeks also surrendered, ending the Balkan campaign. A triumphant Hitler toured the former Yugoslav areas and was cheered in the German-speaking provinces his Second Army had regained for the Reich.

On September 29, 1941 the German Postal Ministry issued a set of four semi-postal stamps commemorating the return of Carinthia and Styria. These stamps are shown on a colored propaganda card sent from Gutenstein to Völkermarkt, towns in Carinthia, during a reunion day celebration on October 1st.





Front and back of colored propaganda card for Reunion Day celebrated on October 10, 1941. Special cancellation used in Gutenstein, Carinthia.



Map showing occupation zonesof Yugoslavia in 1941.

_____ 1939 Boundaries

..... 1941 Boundaries

Shaded areas are occupied or annexed by Axis powers.



During the German military administration of Serbia, the postal service was reformed with censorship offices established for surveillance of domestic mail traffic. As the works of both Riemer and Wolter deal only superficially with the censor markings of this area, a detailed review is in order.

Censor sealing tape - only one type is known, white or grey gummed paper in roll form with bilingual text in German and Serbo-Croatian Cyrillic reading "Geöffnet/Postzensur" (Opened/Mail Censor). Additional text in the circular portion includes identity "Beograd" (Belgrade). This tape was also used by other censor offices in Serbia.

GEÖFFNET
POSTZENSUR

NOWTAHCKA KEHBYPA

OTBOPEHO



Fig. 1) Sealing tape used by German postal examination offices.

Censor handstamps - these are of three types:

- a) Handstamps used on private mail during three distinct periods.
- b) Handstamp used by German Censor's Serbian trustee at Red Cross.
- c) Handstamps used by trustees in municipal & district offices.
- a) Period I in mid-1941 German censorship offices were established at Belgrade, Nis and Veliki Beckerek (zrenjanin).

The earliest known stamp was a provisional design used by the mail examining office in Nis during May-June '41. This stamp (Fig. 2) was a circular design with bi-lingual text "Postzensur Nisch 1/ Postanska Censura Nis 1".

The Belgrade censors used a rectangular stamp with bi-lingual text "Zensuriet/Censurisano". This stamp had no town designation but an Arabic number on either side of the text. These are known from 1 to 120 (Fig.3).

A similar stamp was also used in Nis after June '41. However, this design featured Roman numerals flanking the text (Fig. 4). These are known from I to XXX.

The Veliki Beckerek office used a stamp with bi-lingual text "Zensuriet/Pregledano/No. ----/Postzensur/Postanska censura/ Grossbetsckerek". This stamp is known with numbers 1 to 20 (Fig. 5).



Fig. 2

32 Zensuriert 32

Fig. 3

Zensuriert XXII XXII Цензурисано

Fig. 4

Zensuriert
Pregledano Na 11
Post Zensur
Postanska censura
GROSSBETSCHKEREK

Fig. 5

Period II - late in 1942 the earlier stamps were replaced by a new 21 x 18 mm rectangular design with a 2-line bi-lingual text "Zensuriert/Censurisano" and a 3-digit examiner's number. There also appeared an abbreviated town designation next to the number. During this period two branches of the Belgrade examining office were opened in Sabac and Kragujevac.

There are three abbreviations used on stamps of the Belgrade office, "Bgd", "Bg" and "B". The significance of these different markings is not known to the author. Period II handstamps are known as follows:

Censor office	Designation	Known numbers
Belgrade	Bgd B	001 - 120 141
ingual text "Vertra	Bg	142 - 150
Sabac	mpedSebalemenath	121 - 130
Kragujevac	Kansiyado	131 - 140
Nis	N	001 - 030
Veliki Beckerak	V.B.	001 - 020

The Nis office added a seperate date stamp (w/o year) above their examiner's handstamp. This was not done consistently as Nis censor stamps are also found without the date stamp during this period. Shown below are a sampling of the Period II markings.

ZENSURIERT UENSPHICATO 103/0,3.	TENSURIERT UENSYPHEANS 128/\$.	ZEHSURIERT QEH33PHCAH0 133/K.
	19.6	
VEHSVETERS OUT / FILE	ZERSURIERT LEUSYPHEARD 013/R.	TENDURIERT NEWDYTHEASO 002/V.B.

Fig. 6 Examiner handstamps from (top row) Belgrade, Sabac & Kragujevac. (bottom row) Nis with & w/o date stamp and Veliki Beckerak.

Period III - in mid-1944 the Censor offices were reorganized into sectors, replacing the town designations on mail examiner handstamps.

These new handstamps were 32 x 15 mm rectangles with bi-lingual text "Zensuriert" and "Censurisano" above & below a 4-digit number and the "Sektor" designation.

Sector I (Belgrade) handstamp is known with numbers 0301 - 0324 while Sector II (Veliki Beckerek) used numbers 0301 - 0312. While it seems logical that there should have been another sector relative to the Nis area, no such markings are known.

> 0324/Sekt 1 LEHSYPHEAHO

ZENSURIERT Fig. 7. Examiner handstamp used at the Sector I office in Belgrade.

b) The German Censor Office had a "Vertrauensmann" (Trustee) located at Serbian Red Cross headquarters in Belgrade who used a handstamp with bilingual inscription "Vertrauensmann der Zensur/Beim serbischen Roten Kreuz". This marking is found on mail from Serb POWs repatriated for medical attention at hospitals in Belgrade.

TOBEPEHUK LEHBYPE TIPH CPTICKOM APYLLTBY LIPBEHOT KPCTA VERTRAUENSMANN DER ZENSUR BEIM SERBISCHEN ROTEN KREUZ

Fig.8) Handstamp of Serbian trustee at Red Cross Headquarters.

c) A special group of censor markings were used by other Trustees at municipal and district offices in Serbia.

Belgrade - two handstamps were used by the Trustee in this municipal office. A straight-line stamp with bilingual text "Vertrauensmann der Zensur bei der Stadtgemeinde Beograd"(Fig.9a)is found on the front of mail while a circular stamp with same inscription (Fig. 9b) is generally found on the back side.

Jagodina - this district office used an office handstamp with added Trustee manuscript "Cenzur/(ident. no.)/(date)/(signature)" (Fig.10).

Kragujevac - the Trustee in this municipal office used handstamp with Cyrillic text "Cenzurisano/cinov. grad. poglavartsva" (Censored/municipal office). The Trustee's signature was placed under this stamp (Fig. 11).

Leskovac - the Trustee in this District office used a stright stamp with Latin text "Censurisano/---194--g/Leskovac/---" (Fig. 12).

Nis - the Trustee in this municipal office used straight-line stamp with Cyrillic text "Cenzurisano" and his signature which appears under the circular office seal (Fig. 13).

NOBEPEHUK LEHBYPE

TPU OTWINHU IPADA BEOIPADA

VERTRAUENSMANN DER ZENSUR

BEI DER STADTGEMEINDE BELGRAD

Fig.9 a



Fig. 9b

Fig. 10 Fig. 10 00 11 15

Zonsys 2/6 943 r.

ЦЕНЗУРИСАНО

чинов. град. поглаварства

Fig.11

Censurisao

Leskovac _____

Fig.12

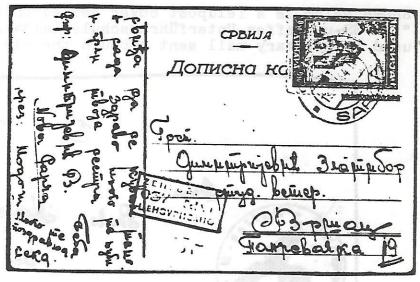


Fig.13 ЦЕНЗУРИСАНО



Examples of Serbian mail censored by German military examining offices. Cover shown above posted November 1941 in Kragujevac. Belgrade censor stamp has number 112.

Card at right posted in Sarca in November 1944 has Sector I handstamp.



From early September, 1943 until the end of the war, the German presence in former Yugoslavian territories underwent an expansion which ultimately resulted in the military occupation of all of those areas shown on the map which accompanies this article. The reason, of course, was the defection of Germany's Axis partners. The overthrow of Mussolini in July, 1943 convinced Hitler that the Badoglio government would secretly negotiate a surrender to the Allies. A series of plans for the military occupation of Italian territories were drawn up by the OKW. These plans would be set into motion by release of the code word 'Achse' (Axis). On September 8th Italy surrendered and German forces moved into the district of Ljubljana and the Dalmatian coastal areas.

Similarly, the surrenders of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania late in 1944 triggered the military occupations of the Banat and Macedonia by German forces. These actions gave rise to a number of new or overprinted stamps for use in these newly occupied areas. These include those for Albanien, Brac, Kotor, Laibach (German name for Ljubljana), Mazedonien, Montenegro and Zara. These stamps are listed in the Michel Deutschland-Spezial and need not be dealt with here.



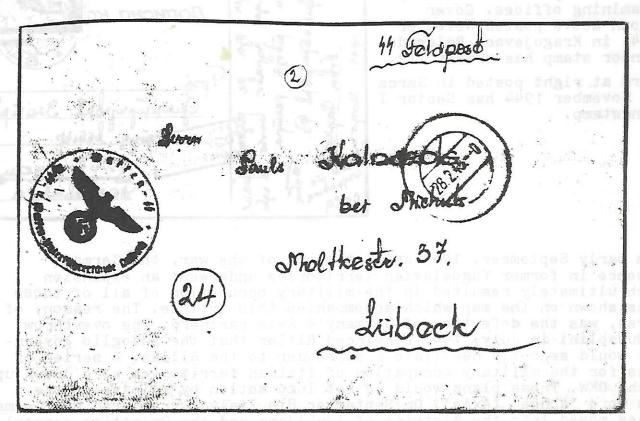


Examples of the stamps issued after German takeover of Axis-occupied former Yugoslavian regions. At far left is pair of Yugoslav stamps w/text "Deutsche Militaer Verwaltung" (German Military Administration) used in Montenegro and at near left a block of 4 Italian stamps with a similar imprint used in Kotor, the area comprising the Bay of Cattaro.

Within occupied Yugoslavia, the activities of Tito's partisans placed an increased burden on German military forces. On September 12, 1944, Hitler ordered the construction of fortifications in Carinthia and Styria which ran along a line from Tolmein to north of Laibach along the Save river.

While the Russians took Belgrade in October, 1944, their later operations were in a north-westerly direction toward Vienna and the Laibach line held until May 1945, the last vestige of the German occupation of Yugoslavia.

Shown below is a feldpost cover posted on Feb. 28, 1945 with unit seal of "II. SS-u. Waffen-Unterführerschule Laibach" with "stumme" (mute) cancel used on military mail sent through the civil postal system in Ljubljana.



FESTUNGS LORIENT by Emile Maurin

In December, 1944, German forces still held the "pockets" of St. Nazaire and Lorient in Brittany. In each pocket were a number of towns with many civilian inhabitants. As the shooting war was at a standstill, a modus vivendi was officially concluded which allowed the passage of mail to and from external areas.

In St. Nazaire, the supply of postage stamps was soon exhausted. With the approval of the Kommandatur (the German Military Administrator), the Chamber of Commerce produced a local issue which was recognized as valid by French authorities.

Lorient, with a smaller population, had no shortage of stamps. However, the German Kommandatur decided to overprint a quantity of the available stamps with the words "Festung Lorient" (Fortress or Stronghold Lorient). Only these overprinted stamps were valid on mail sent out of the pocket. Two official documents reveal the details of this ruling. The older of these is dated May 1, 1945 and is an official declaration made by Oberleutnant Schmitt, the officer in charge of the German post office. The declaration was made to the French postmaster of La Baule and is translated thusly:

"I, the undersigned, First Lieutenant Dr. A. Th. Schmitt, having been delegated to negotiate with American and French authorities outside the Fortress of Lorient, declare that the recommencement of mail (letters & postcards) between French civilians living in both liberated and non-liberated zones had been established by an agreement with the French Red Cross (Captain Nelleau) in Vannes. All of the mail sent by French civilians in the "pocket" had been accumulated at the main German censor office by the various Kommandatur offices in the area."

"As there was no French post office in the main area of the "pocket", the office chief of the German censorship, at the same time German Army representative in Lorient in contact with Allied forces (1st Lt. Schmitt) acted as French postmaster. He issued needed stamps, furnished by French Post Offices, to mayors of the various French towns included in the "pocket" area, postmarked stamped letters with the German censorship device except for a few which were post marked by French Post Offices in Quiberon, Belle-Isle and Ile de Groix. It is understood that these offices were open but, because of censorship, were unable to provide regular service."



The "Festung Lorient" censor stamp mentioned in this article is shown on a cover from La Boule to Lorient.

This stamp inscribed: "Festung Lorient - Zensur - 1945".

"The stamps were distributed to mayors after being surcharged by the German censor office with the text "Festung Lorient" in small type. Orders were issued that thereafter only mail with these stamps would be accepted or transmitted by the German censors, who would affix a censor seal made especially for this service."

"Mail thus established was sent in three different ways by the German censor office:

"1) To liberated France, her colonies and protectorates. About 3500 letters were forwarded after January 1, 1945 and of these, about 2500 bore stamps. Red Cross messages are not included in this number."

- "2) To French workmen in Germany via the Feldpost air service, not including mail to French prisoners of war. About 160 letters were franked with "Festung Lorient" stamps and sent to addresses in Germany (4, 4.50 or 5 francs in stamps according to the weight of the letters). Of these, 65 letters received the Feldpost mark while the others were cancelled by the French P.O. in Groix."
- "3) From the Lorient pocket to the St. Nazaire pocket by German ocean service. This mail service was in operation from the beginning of January but civilians in the St. Nazaire pocket were informed officially by French postal officials only on February 19th for military reasons. The mail sent from Lorient to St. Nazaire consisted of 334 letters and post cards, from St. Nazaire to Lorient were sent 419 letters. This service was terminated on May 1, 1945."

"The following stamps had been overprinted "Festung Lorient" and allotted to the mayors in the Lorient pocket. A small quantity was also at the disposal of the German censorship office for franking purposes:"

```
"Mercury 10c ... 650 Petain 60c ...... 105
         30c ... 600
                                   70c orange . 300
                              80c green .. 300
1.00f ...... 150
1.20f ..... 180
         40c ... 180
         50c ... 1800
"Interzonal Postcards
                                 1.50f brown .. 1800
2.00f ..... 150
w/1.20f .... 30
                                 4.00f ..... 200
"Arms 5f .... 75
                                 4.50f typo ... 100
4.50f engraved 70
"Arch of Triumph
     4f .... 25
         .... 30
      5f
```

"At the request of a few philatelists, the following stamps were struck with "Festung Lorient" and used as franking on mail to St. Nazaire:

```
"Petain 1.50 + 3.50 ... 20
Great men ...... 15 sets."
```

"Declaration issued on May 10, 1945 and signed by Oberleutnant Dr. A. Th. Schmitt, Head of the German Censorship Office."

The second document, dated May 26, 1945, is a police report made by the Directory of the National Police after hearings at which Lt. Schmitt testified. Though it repeats almost completely the official declaration received by Mr. Rocque, postmaster at La Baule, the further details given in it justify publishing it also in translation:

"French Republic - Declaration (Proces Verbal) - May 26, 1945"
Minister of the Interior - General Head Office of the National Police
SUBJECT: Surcharging of French stamps by the German authorities at
Lorient - Declaration of a certain Alfons Schmitt, Lieutenant in the
German Army:

"We heard the mentioned Schmitt, 39 years old, 1st Lt. to the General Staff of the XXV Army Corps, who answered as follows to our

questions in the French language:

"After January 1945 I assumed the duties of French Post Office chief, since the reestablishment of postal service requested by the mayors in the mainland area of the Lorient pocket had not been granted by the French administration."

"I supplied myself with regular French stamps at the post offices of Belle-Isle, Groix and Quiberon. These offices were operated under French supervision, but regular services were conducted via the Kommandatur for censorship reasons."

"All stamps obtained from these offices were surcharged by myself with a device bearing the words "Festung Lorient". The ink was black. I surcharged the following values in these approximate quantities:" (Ed. note: This is the same listing shown in the first document and has been deleted due to space considerations).

"Moreover I must state to you that for the benefit of a few philatelists from St. Nazaire pocket, I surcharged 20 copies of the 1.50 + 3.50 Petain Birthday issue and 15 sets of the Great Men issue with the same device. I cannot tell you these philatelists' names".

"I distributed all these stamps at face value, through the Kommandatur at Lorient, to representatives of the various towns included within the mainland portion of the Lorient pocket. I distributed them, at face value, also to the French postmaster at La Baule."

"Mail leaving the Lorient pocket was sent to three different destinations: Liberated zone, St. Nazaire pocket and Germany."

"Carefully read and signed, Schmitt, Oberleutnant."

(Ed. note: This article originally appeared in "France & Colonies Philatelist" in 1956 and was recently discovered in the back of a file drawer. As the author has really "nailed down" the circumstances which led to the issuance of these scarce overprinted stamps, we thought the membership would find the article of interest. JEL).

FIELDPOST NUMBERS OF SS AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS by Jim Lewis

In June 1937, Hitler appointed Himmler "Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei" (National SS Leader and Chief of German Police). Himmler divided the German police system into two principal branches: the "Ordnungspolizei" (Regular Police) and the "Sicherheitspolizei" (Security Police). The "Ordpo" was uniformed and consisted of the "Schutzpolizei" (National Police), the "Gendarmie" (Rural Police) and the "Gemeindepolizei" (Local Police). The "Sipo" wore mufti and was composed of the "Reich Kriminalpolizei" (State Criminal Police) and the "Geheime Staatspolizei" (State Secret Police).

Unlike the "Sipo", the "Ordpo" was not integrated into the "Reichs-sicherheitshauptamt" (Main Office of Reich Security) but was raised to the level of a seperate main office within the SS hierarchy. Himmler appointed a "Höhere SS und Polizeiführer" (Higher SS and Police Leader) in each military district to serve as his personal representative and to coordinate the activities of the Orpo, Sipo, SD and General SS in the area.

With the coming of war, this system was extended to the German-occupied areas and the "Höh. SS u. Polizeifuhreren" were the agents through whom Himmler transmitted many of his most notorious orders. Below the H.SS. Pf., command was exercized by "Inspekture" (Inspectors) and "Befehlshaber" (Commanders).

In May 1940, a decree was issued extending fieldpost privileges to the Ordnungspolizei and the auxiliary police attached to it which were then serving in the Generalgouvernment for the Occupied Polish Territories. Such extensions of SS-Feldpost privileges took place during the entire war. It was not until the last years of the war, however, that these organizations were furnished 5-digit Feldpost numbers. For operations in the occupied areas, the Orpo Police Officials had at their disposal about 28 SS Police Regiments of from two to three battalions each. As the zones of combat contracted toward the Reich, these units were often assigned to the front lines and were assigned feldpost numbers in the same manner as regular combat units.

On the following pages is a listing of these SS and Police Organizations which had been assigned Feldpost numbers.

Glossary of terms:

Banderkampfverbande (Pol.) - Police anti-bandit formation.

Beauftrager - representative, commissar or administrator.

Bereitschaftspolizei - mobile police.

Einwandererzentralestelle - Central Immigration office.

Einsatzstab - Headquarters of Action police.

Führungsstab - operations staff.

Heeresgebiet - Army region.

Sonderverband - special formation.

Teilkommando - a sub-unit.

Verschiedene Einheiten - miscellaneous units.

z. b. V.(zur besondern verwendung) - for special use.

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tandortfuhrer)		Kdr. d.		"Feldpostubersicht" (Fieldpo	(Fleidpost Directory)
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Krakau	21731	ich		microfilm T-78	1 133.
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Lublin Radom	59147	The following are undates to	to this		
Warshau	42544 A	edition			
Kdre der Gendarmerie		Höh. SS u. Pol. Fuhrer	le.		
Bozen Italien	37392 B	Nordost Stab	06981 A		
Nord	33845	1. kp.	д C		
Lublin	59147 B	,			
Warshau West Emilien		4. kp. 5. kp.			

KA-BE OVERPRINT COMBINATION STAMPS

by Jim Lewis

For fanciers of Zusammendrucke, some of the more elusive combination stamps are those which occurred in connection with the privately-printed "Tag der Briefmarke" stamps of 1937. The Michel Spezial has an illustration of these stamps but has never assigned numbers nor values.

For those unfamiliar with the circumstances surrounding these stamps, the producers of Ka-Be stamp albums purchased 3,000 sheets of 3 Pfg. definitives (Mi 513) and overprinted them in a checkerboard pattern. Every other stamp is surprinted black & white with the text "Ka-Be Stamp Albums, leads the rest" (upper half of sheet) or "Tag der Briefmarke 10.1.1937" (lower half of sheet).

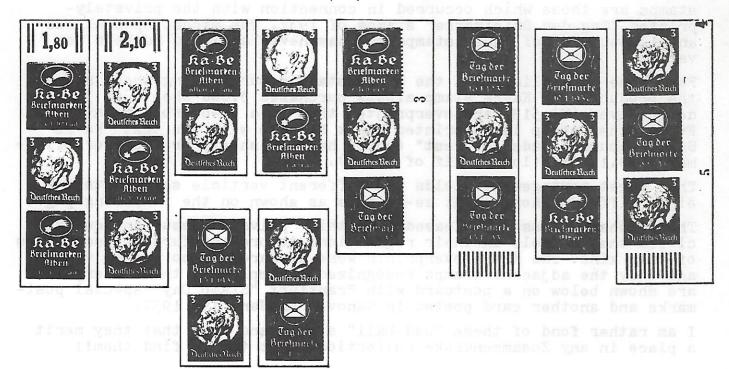
This sheet arrangement yields ten different verticle se-tenants and eight different horizontal se-tenants as shown on the following page.

The Reichspost was not pleased with this "private" issue and quickly closed the loophole in their regulations to prevent further occurances of this kind. The Ka-Be overprints were declared of no postal value and only the adjacent stamps recognized. Examples of these overprints are shown below on a postcard with Frankfurt "Stamp Day" special postmarks and another card posted in Hanover on Jan. 19, 1937.

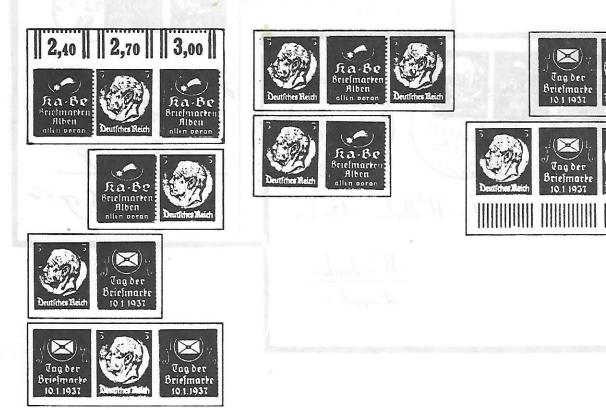
I am rather fond of these "odd-ball" stamps and feel that they merit a place in any Zusammendruke collection. Just try to find them!!



Verticle se-tenant combinations (10):



Horizontal se-tenant combinations (8):



Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 11

Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7.00 4.00 W/D 12.50 5.00 NB 5.00 NB 9.00 NB 5.00 NB NB S.00 NB	32 33 34 35 37 38 39 41 42 44 45 47 49	13.75 12.00 NB 10.00 2.50 W/D NB NB 36.00 20.50 15.00 18.50 8.50 8.00 10.00 NB 12.00 NB	63 64 65 66 67 68 69 71 72 77 77 77 79 80	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 8.00 7.75 NB NB 12.50 7.00 91.00 22.50 12.75
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4.00 NB 5.00 W/D 4.00 7.25 NB 5.00 10.00 2.50 5.00 7.75 9.50	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62	W/D 5.50 5.75 5.50 5.50 5.50 18.00 18.00 8.00	81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92	4.50 17.25 11.25 8.00 NB NB NB 5.00 W/D 21.50 16.00 54.25

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 12

The following pages contain the lot listings for TRSG Auction No. 12. Please send all bids to:

Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Place
Union, NJ 07083

CLOSING DATE IS: MARCH 13, 1980

T. B. S. G. Aurtion No. 12

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Lot #
       Description
       REGISTERED FELDPOST: "Grosse Format" (9 x 6\frac{1}{2})
       K#677 (15.9.40) Fp 01341E - 169. Inf. Div.
 1.
       K#629 (1.2.42) Fp 22786 - 198. Inf. Div.
       K#101 (20.11.40) Fp 15575 - III Armee Korps
K#365 (20.7.42) Fp 01973 - Pz. AOK 3
       K#722 (20.8.40) Fp 03692A - 14. Inf. Div. (mot.)
       K#689 (22.5.41) Fp 43178 - Pz. Abt. 202 via FpA 477 (2 Pts.)
       K#847 (28.1.41) Fp 03662 - Art. Abt. 636 (3 Pt. K#)
 3.
       Normal Format:
 4.
       Three covers (chewed at edges, but all markings readable) -
       K#483 (4.5.44) Fp 14373 - XXIII Armee Korps K#543 (5.5.43) Fp 26001 - 102. Inf. Div.
       K#533 (19.3.42) Fp 18147E - 86. Inf. Div.
       "Remaining Effects" Parcel Receipts:
5.
6.
       K#217 (22.4.43) - FpA 457, LVII Armee Korps
                                                          RES $15.
                                                          RES $15.
       K#238 (9.3.43) - FpA 365 zbV (Bucharest)
       K#407 (12.6.43) - FpA 387 - 387. Inf. Div.
K#415 (6.8.43) - FpA 355 - 355. Inf. Div.
 7.
8.
                                                          RES $15.
                                                          RES $15.
       FELDPOST - KRIEGSMARINE:
 9.
       Offic. Cvr fm Fp 01158 (Befehlshaber der Sich. Ostsee) -
               Stummestempel 12.39 VF
                                          RES $5.
       PRE-WAR 3RD REICH NAVAL COVERS (All VF with nice cachets):
       Kommando/4. Torpedobootshalbflottille
 10.
                                                   (9.33)
                                                                   RES $6.
 11.
       2. Minensuchhalbflottille
                                                   (3.34)
                                                                   RES $6.
 12.
       Mar. Intendantur Wilhelmshaven
                                                   (2.33)
                                                                   RES $6.
 13.
        3. Torpedobootshalbflottille
                                                   (11.33)
                                                                   RES $6.
       1. Torpedobootshalbflottille (Bahnpost Canc.) 9.33
 14.
                                                                   RES
                                                                        $6.
       Artillerieschulboot "Bremse"
 15.
                                                   (3.34)
                                                                   RES $7.
 16.
                                                   (9.33)
       Vermessungsschiff "Meteor"
                                                                   RES $7.
       Fischereischutzboot "Elbe"
 17.
                                                   (9.34)
                                                                   RES
 18.
       Kdo./1. Raumbootshalbflottille
                                                                   RES $6.
       CENSORSHIP - CURRENCY CONTROL:
 19.
        1933 Cvr from Berlin - German Type I Currency Contr. Labels.
       1938 Cvr fm Austria - mixed frking & German Type II CC label RES$12. 1940 Cvr fm Prag "D.K. Praha 7" CC h/s & Czech/French bilingual
 20.
 21.
                 Currency Control label VF RES $10.
       Two (diff.) unused photo cards of Feldherrnhalle Munich.
 22.
 23. -
       Pleskau - mint set Mi. 10,11,12 (DM 80.) RES $25.
        CHANNEL ISLANDS - GERMAN OCCUPATION - RED CROSS MESSAGE FORMS:
 24.
       Brit. Form III to Guernsey & Return. German type 3 Censor and
              boxed "States of Guernsey". Brit. & Swiss markings.
       Brit. Form IIa (scarce - 25 word limit not specified) to Guernsey
 25.
              & Ret. - bears Bradshaw Sig. Stamp. VF
 26.
       Brit. Form I, German type 2 Cens., 36mm Swiss marking, to Guernsey
                           VF RES $15.
       Same markings, but on scarce Brit. Form Ia VF RES $15.
 27.
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- 28. Brit. Form III with large St. John cachet type A (8 pointed star) to Jersey & Ret. - Bailiff's Emb. seal & boxed stamp.
- Brit. Form III w/St. John cachet type B (5 pointed star) to 29. Jersey & Ret. - with other usual markings, secret writing test Brit. Form III to Guernsey & Ret. w/usual markings. 1942/43. 30.
- Bohemia-Moravia the next 3 lots are postally used cvrs to Ger. frm Prossnitz, Moravia franked w/var. combo. stamps used to make registered COD fee. Michel Spez. lists these as "Kombinationen mit Zierfeld".
- Cvr w/8 combos(vert.& horiz.) Mi.53&54; strip of 5 Mi.26 w/coupon; 31 also pr. Mi.39 & sing. Mi. 40. VF MB \$ 15
- Cvr to Breslau marked "Zuruck" w/combo blks of 9 ea.Mi.53 & 54 32 plus sing. Mi 23. F MB \$12.
- Cvr w/combo blks of 6 ea.Mi. 62 & 63; 2 combo prs. same plus pr. 33 Mi. 21. VF MB \$ 12.
- 34 Cvr to USA w/Mi.522 tied by Munich roller can. "Zustellpostamt" VF.
- 35 1939 Nuremberg Rally cd (W.Bernhard # 257) postally used w/Berlin slogan can. "Benutze die Rohrpost" VF \$ 12.
- 36 Comm. p'cd franked w/Mi 750(50 Yrs Helgoland)& tied by Hamburg slogan can. 1 punch hole in cd not detracting. Scarce postal usage of this stamp. F MB \$8.
- Cvr to USA posted Munich Oct. 33, franked w/Mi.445,468 & 479. Insc. 37 "uber Cherbourg, D. "Europa". Cvr VF but stamps a bit scuffed.
- 38 Cvr w/Mi.517 tied Hamburg roller can. Front has colored label w/ picture of cow inscr. "Besucht die Reichs-Mastviehausstellung mit fachgewerbl. Abt. Hamburg 8-10 Oct. 1937". Cvr wrinkled but all markings VF.
- 39 POW cd to Stalag XVIIIA frm Gironde, France. Red cir. handstp of German censor. VF for these. MB \$ 7.
- Reg. cvr frm Vienna w/Mi.786 & 794 printed "Industrie-und Handwerks Forderungs-Gesellschaft M.B.H." VF MB \$6. 40.
- Occupied Norway comical cachet cvr w/Scott B38-41 Landeshelpen set tied by Dec. 44 Sandes cans. VF. 41
- 42 Comm. cvr franked w/Mi. 547, tied Sept. 34 Plauen slogan can. VF.
- German combo. Mi. K36 plus other postage on postally used cvr. F. 43 44 Hitler Birthday Cancels - Bohemia-Moravia Mi. 85-88, ea. on pc. w/Spec. Prag can. "Fuhrer Geburtstag" 20.IV.1942. VF MB \$5.
- 45 Same as above but w/can. used in Brunn. VF MB \$5.
- 46 European Postal Congress Mi. 820-22 and Mi.823-25, ea. on pc w/Spec. Vienna cancels for event. VF MB \$5.
- 47 Spring Fair Mi.768-71, ea. on pc.w/Sp.Can. "Tag der Briefmarke" used at Wuppertal-Elberfeld on Jan. 11, 1942. VF.
- 48 Censored airmail cvr frm Berlin to USA, franked w/Mi 767,768,770 & 771. Frankfurt censor tape E-20 & transit stamp E-25. VF. SB\$4.
- 49 Same-reg.airmail w/Mi.520 & 527, Berlin censor tape B-51 & h'stp B-21. Also has British censor tape type P.C. 90. VF MB \$ 5.
- 50 Five censored cvrs. sent between Grm'y & USA, var.stps & markings, mostly Winter Relief issues, condition mixed. SB \$ 7.
- 51 52 Luftfeldpost frm Fp# 41388 (Kw.Werkst.Zug 121) dated 14.5.42.
- Same frm Fp# 03685 (2.Kp./Inf. Div.Nachr.Abt.262)dated 23.8.43. Same frm Fp# 23650C(Btl.I/Infantry Rgt.43)dated 10.4.43.
- 53 54 Same to Fp# 00049(Panzer AOK 2) dated2.2.43.
- 55 Same frm Fp# 16167F(Btl.I/Pz.Gren.Rgt.25)dated 21.6.42.

Lot # Description 56 Reg. cvr frm Vienna franked w/Mi 850,852,854,855,857 & 858. F Souvenier cd von Behring w/Mi 760-61 & Sp Marburg Cancel. F 57 58 Two cvrs w/Mi 598 & Berlin slogan can "Deine Stimme dem Führer!" 59 Mi 811 tied to Tag der Briefmarke Cd(German helmet, sword & oak leaves) by Berlin sp cancel for Day of Stamp. VF. SS FELDPOST - Dachau viewcard w/Nov. '39 "stumme" can sent by member of Fp# 14967 (4. kl.Kw.Kol./Div.Kolonne SS Totenkopf Div. 61 Censored cover - 5 meter franked cvrs to Sweden (1940-41) with various tapes & h'stamps of Berlin Censor Office. Markings clear. 62 Same - 1941 cvr to USA w/notation "Luftpost über Italien-Lissabonn-New York", Frankfurt E-52 tape & E-3a h'stamp. F. Same - 1939 cvr to USA w/strip of 5 Type I curr.control labels tied by Bremen cancels. Folded in center o'wise F. 63 64 Special cancel - unused cvr w/Mi 772 tied by Berlin "Legions" can "Europas Einheitsfront Gegen den Bolschewismus". VF 65 Same - unused cvr w/Mi 886 tied by sp can FULDA; also postally used cvr w/same stamp & town cancel (2 items). F. FELDPOST - the next 4 lots consist of ordinary cvrs from individuals during various time-frames. Those w/contents are noted. the condition ranges from Fair to Very Fine. 66 13 cvrs from member Grenadier Ersatz u. Ausbildungs Btl. 440 at Tubingen dated between 8/'44 & 3/'45. All w/contents. 12 cvrs from airman at Fp # L47964 (6. Battery/ gem. Flak Abt.599) 67 in 1944, later w/open address "Flakartilleryschule II" in '45. 68 20 cvrs from Army Doctor at Reservelazarett in Reutlingen. All posted in 1942 but w/o contents. 69 5 cvrs from member 3.Kp/Inf. Ersatz Btl. 34 in Heilbronn. All posted early '42 but w/o contents. 7 cvrs w/contents from various units incl. Luftwaffe "Fliegertechnische Schule 3". PHOTOCARDS - the next 16 lots are genuine but unused photocards, colored items denoted (c)otherwise B & W. Condition VF unless noted differently. Where similar cards listed W. Bernhard, the note "Sim. WB#--" is used. 71 Sepia cd Lutfwaffe recruits taking flag oath, frm "Der Adler". 72 German canteen "Soldatenheim" in occupied Paris. 73 View cds(3) - Unter der Linden; Brandenburg Tor and Haus der deutschen Kunst. "Sim. WB# 125". 74 Four cds:paintings in Haus der deutschen Kunst. "Sim. WB# 121". Front view Reichstag in Berlin. 75 Heavy cruiser "Admiral Hipper" 77 Gebirgsjager troops scaling cliffs. 78 Tank column advancing through wooded area. 79 Studio portrait of young SS trooper in black uniform. 80 Sketch of infantry attacking bunker w/flame thrower. 81 Two cds depicting ME-109s in flight. 82 Two cds depicting HE-115 flying boat & airman w/oxygen mask. 83 Three Nuremburg Rally cds w/views of city & rally grounds. 84 Five cds depicting various political events, paper remnants stuck to backs, no text but subjects ident. in pencil. F

Hitler in uniform, Czec stamp & Boh-Mor cancel (phil.)

Hitler "Manner der Zeit" Nr. 124 w/Mi 819 & Sp. Nurnberg can.

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Lot #
         Description
         Multicolor Hoffman photocd of Berchtesgaden, stains in corners,
 87
         "Sim WB# 307". Very attractive!
         Songcards - following three lots are similar to WB# 468-471.
         "Das kann doch einen Seeman nicht erschüttern" Naval photo.
 88
         "Hannelore" - German soldier playing harmonica.
 89
         "Schenk' mir Dein Lächeln, Maria" - view of Venice.
 90
         War artist cards - next 4 lots multicolor scenes from battlefield.
         Tank column on muddy road.
 91
 92
         Disabled tank in field.
 93
94
         Tanks passing through Polish town.
         British plane being shot down by ME-109.
         Viewcard of "Ehremal, Berlin" w/Mi 714-15 & sp Berlin cancel for
 95
 96
         "Grossdeutscher Reichstag" dated 6.10.1939. Clear markings.
 97
         Photocd WW I monument in Munich, postally used w/'38 slogan can.
         Same-U-Boat memorial in Kiel w/cruiser "Koln" in background. Has
 98
         Mi 580 & Kiel '35 slogan can. Some scuffing on face of card.
         Colored p'cd of entrance to Reichskanzlei, unused but lovely.
 99
         Postwar propaganda showing Hitler & Franco, sent to UN frm Cuba. Grabbag lot - mixture of 12 diff. items, photocds, 3 Nuremberg
100
101
         Rally cds, mint & used postal stationery. Easily worth $ 30.
         Willi Bernhard's Bildpostkarten NSDAP 1933-45 nos. used for the
         next 6 lots:
102
         Color card 700 Years Berlin (WB# 165) (c)
103
         Sudetenland (WB# 336) (c)
         Day of German Art (WB# 117) (c)
Austrian "Ein Volk etc." (WB# 324) (c)
104
105
         Soldier with wounded comrade (WB# 554)
106
        Hitler Birthday Official Postalcards (WB# 358, 360 - 362) Note
107
         that 359 <u>not included</u>.
Iron Cross card (WB# 413) (c)
108
         Official stamp variety - the next 5 lots consist of Mi 135x, the 6 Pfg Official with horizontal gum. Michel value is DM 10 each.
         All these lots are mint NH:
        Block of 4 w/right side margin.
109
        Another block of 4 w/o margin.
110
        Single w/right hand margin.
111
112
         Single w/o margin.
113
         Same as above.
         Cinderella corner
        "NS Volkswohlfahrt" party card w/handstamp Ortsgruppe Hessen-
114
        Nassau, reverse covered w/various denomination labels, circa '35.
43
        Winter Relief Fund 3\frac{1}{4}" x 4\frac{1}{2}" cards w/colored sketches, 1937/38. Handbill for "Zur Flucht des Kaisers" circulated by Zweigstelle
116
117
        Rostock. 8\frac{1}{2}" x 11" brown paper, folded but good condition.
        Armor identification booklet of German Army depicting silhouettes
118
        of var. tanks, etc. on 16 pages. Size 6" x 4" fan folded. VF
        Austrian Nazi Party paper "Osterreichisscher Beobachter" July '37.
119
120
        Same but June '37 issue. 42" x 6" format. Appears authentic.
        Book - "Zeitgeschichte in Wortund Bild".1942. broken spine, some
121
         foxing & stains.
122
        Book "Mein Weg nach Scapa Flow" by G. Prien. 1940. Condition fair.
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Lot #
         Description
         P'cd w/sketch Goebbels, multi-lingual p'tg reverse, possibly
123
         reprint? Mint, VF RES $ 7.
         Press pass (3" x 6\frac{1}{4}") multicolor, signed "Reichsleiter fur die Presse". VF RES $ 7
124
         Ticket for '37 Nurnberg Rally, Parade of Political Leaders,
125
         VF RES $ 15
         The next 36 lots are photo and/or propaganda cards w/reference
         to W. Bernhard (W.B.) or Borek Postal Stationery Catalog nos.
         Semi-off. p'cd "Seegeltung Weltgeltung" Borek 105/c 85.VF RES $ 7 Willrich VDA color cd.(W.B. 404) "Major Koch" Mint VF RES $ 12
126
127
         Same, W.B. 438 "Wachoffizier U-Boot" Mint, VF RES $ 12
128
         Same, W.B. 442 "Kaptainlt. Schuhart" Mint, VF RES $ 12
129
         P'cd "700 Yrs. Berlin" (W.B.165)w/Sp.Can. F RES $ 7
130
131
         '34 Nurnberg rally cd (W.B. 241) Sp. Can, Avg. RES $ 15
         '38 Nurnberg rally cd (sim. to W.B. 252) F RES $ 12
132
133
         Colorcard Berchtesgaden (sim.W.B. 307) Mint, VF RES $ 7
         Similar cd., diff. view, Mint VF RES $ 7
134
135
         Hitler photocd. "Manner der Zeit" # 91, used, F RES $ 7
136
         Same, "M. d. Z." # 92, Sp.Can. F RES $ 7
         Two cds frm House German Art (sim. to W.B. 127-35) Mint VF RES $8
137
138
         Sepia cd. of soldier, Mint VF RES $ 9
139
         Sepia cd. Feldmarshall v. Moltke, used Avg. (cnr.bent) RES $ 4
140
         Photocd - model warships built by "Schiffsmodellbauschule" F
         Mint, RES $ 7.50 (very pretty card)
141
         Photocd. Berlin Watch Company (sim.W.B. 113), used, F RES $ 5
142
         Similar item - used, F RES $ 7
         Photocd. - Reichskommissor Rosenberg (?) Mint F RES $ 5
143
         Photocd. Ludendorff grave in Tutzing, crease o'wise F, used RES$ 3
144
145
         Photocd. Roadside memorial to W.W. I dead, Mint, VF RES $ 3
         Photocd. castle flying Nazi flag, used, Avg. RES $ 3
146
147
         Saxony at Work color cd. (sim. to W.B. 211) Sp.Can. Avg. RES $ 3
148
         Same, scuffed, Sp.Can. Avg. RES $ 3
         Hitler 50 B'day cd (W.B. 358) Mint, VF RES $ 5 Same (W.B. 360) VF Mint RES $ 5
149
150
         Same (W.B. 361) used rust stain, RES $ 5
Same (W.B. 362) Mint, VF RES $ 5
151
152
         Gen. Gov't (W.B. 554) Sp.Can., scuffed, RES $ 4
153
         Same, color cd. "Tag der NSDAP" Sp. Can. VF RES $ 5
154
155
         Same, '40 Ski Meet in Zakopane w/Mi 23 & Sp.Can. VF RES $ 5
156
         Songcard - "Steh'lch In Finst'rer Mitternacht" Used, Avg. RES $ 5
         Same - "Willi Ostermanns Lied" Mint, VF RES $ 5
157
         Same - "Madagaskar" Mint, F RES $ 5
158
         Same - "Komm Zurück" F(Unused but writing on back) RES $ 5
159
160
         Same - "O mia bella Napoli" Mint VF RES $ 4
161
         Same - "Auf der Heide blüh'n die letzten Rosen" used, Avg RES $ 4
         Reg. Feldpost (assort. K-nos.) most cvrs large size, avg. cond.
162
         101, 116 (2),137 (2),139 (2),144
147, 155 (5),172 (2),176
163
             (3),181 (2),182 (3),197 (2)
164
         176
         197 (3),214 (2),215, 228 (2)
165
166
         233,238,241,242 (3),244 (4)
277 (2),298 (2), 312 (5), 355
167
         401,413,437 (4),438,451,457 (2)
168
169
         465 (2),486,497,498,499,541,575
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