



Germany Philatelic Society, Inc.

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP

Devoted to the Study
of the Postal History
of Germany 1933-1945

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP BULLETIN

Vol. XIII, No. 1 (Whole No. 50) - 1979

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STUDY GROUP NOTES

Congratulations to the following TRSG members and award winners at the Chicago Philatelic Society 92nd Annual Stamp Show, Oct. 6-8, 1978:

James E. Duffy, John H. Bloecher Jr., Austin Dulin, George E. Kuhn.
(Details of these awards have already appeared in the "Specialist").

BALPEX '79

The next fall convention promises to be a gala affair with a large section for exhibits of the German area. To encourage a good showing of 3rd Reich material, the TRSG plans to provide a number of very nice awards for deserving 3rd Reich exhibits. Please contact Jim Duffy (Entries Chairman for the GPS Section) if you would like to exhibit.

NOJEX '78

Congratulations to Jim Lewis for his Silver award - won by a very nice showing of German Feldpost in Bohemia-Moravia, a subject in which Jim has done a fine job of original research.

GPS Spring Meeting

The 1979 Spring Meeting will be held March 30-April 1, 1979 in Columbus, Ohio in conjunction with "GPS-COLOPEX '79". Details are available from our local member Jason Manchester (Box 3128, Columbus, OH 43210), who has also volunteered to arrange for a TRSG meeting during the course of that weekend.

PROJEKT HIMMELBLAU - SECTION 3

Section 3 of "Himmelblau" is now available (Feldpost numbers 10001 - 15000). New members desiring further information and a sample page can obtain same from the Sec./Treas (SASE please). The usual price of \$10 per section still applies - please send your subscriptions in to the Sec./Treas. as early as possible to facilitate financing of this project.

IN THIS ISSUE

We are very pleased to include in this issue of the TRSG Bulletin, an article by the noted authority on 3rd Reich mail censorship, Karl-Heinz Riemer of Wetzlar, Germany. Permission to print this article was arranged for by Myron Fox, who also translated same. A nice set-up job by Jim Lewis completed the arrangements.

DISCONTINUED PUBLICATIONS

Due to the difficulty and cost of maintaining continual stocks of the publications "PANZER POST" and "FELDPOST OPERATIONS IN THE WEST", we plan to produce no more after March 1, 1979. Orders to that date will be filled.

A most sincere WELCOME to the following new members:

SOLL, Raphael I., M.D. -

BIALOS, Anne - 1947 East 38th St., Brooklyn, NY 11234

Prop. cards, Concen. Camp mail, Gestapo & SS censored mail, Ghetto mail, postal stationery.

LEFKOWITZ, Philip - 1055 Esplanade, Bronx, NY 10461

Occup. of Greece, Crete, Aegean, Ionian & Dodocanese Isl.

KREIFELDT, Daven - 218 E. Walnut, Westerville, OH 43081

Occupations, stationery, censored mail.

EARLE, Michael A., Ph. D. - 1436 Begonia Pl., Carpinteria, CA 93013

Occupations, propaganda, locals, Feldpost.

PLUNKETT, Charles E. - 19316 Merridy St., Northridge, CA 91324

General

STROZEWSKI, Casimir J. - P.O. Box 1513 Ellicott Stat., Buffalo, NY 14205

TR stamps, Hindenburg flight covers.

MALLON, Arthur - 636 8th St., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

Propaganda postcards, semi postals.

DOUGLAS, George T. - 2106 - 32 St., Vernon, Brit. Columbia, Canada

Feldpost, propaganda, occupations, booklet panes, used blocks.

Fieldpost in North Africa 1941-43



By R.J. Houston

A review of the German "Feldpost" operation in this highly mobile and historic campaign.

Outline:

- I - General Background;
- II - Military Operations;
- III - German Army Organization;
- IV - The Feldpost Offices;
- V - Regulations;
- VI - Field Newspapers/Propaganda;
- VII - The "Palmenstempel";
- VIII - The "Tunispäckchenmarke";
- IX - Other Philatelic Items;
- X - List of References;

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The story of "Panzer Armee Afrika" begins necessarily with the Italian invasion of Egypt in September, 1940, which had ground to an abrupt halt after reaching as far as Sidi Barrani.

In December, 1940, British forces under Gen. Wavell launched a counter offensive, forcing an Italian retreat westward back into Cyrenaica. Bardia fell on January 7th and Tobruk on January 22, 1941. The Italian's situation was now desperate and previous German plans to send a "Sperrverband" (blocking force), consisting of the 5th Light Division and miscellaneous units, to North Africa were now accelerated and at German insistence, all German and Italian units in Libya were placed under a single German command. As commander, Hitler chose Gen. Lt. Erwin Rommel (later to be respectfully called "The Desert Fox"), who had distinguished himself as commander of the 7th Panzer Division in France.

Rommel was appointed on February 6, 1941 and arrived in Africa on February 12th as the commander of "Aufklärungs Stab Rommel". By this time all of Cyrenaica had fallen to the British and all that stood between the British and Tripoli were 7000 disorganized Italian troops.

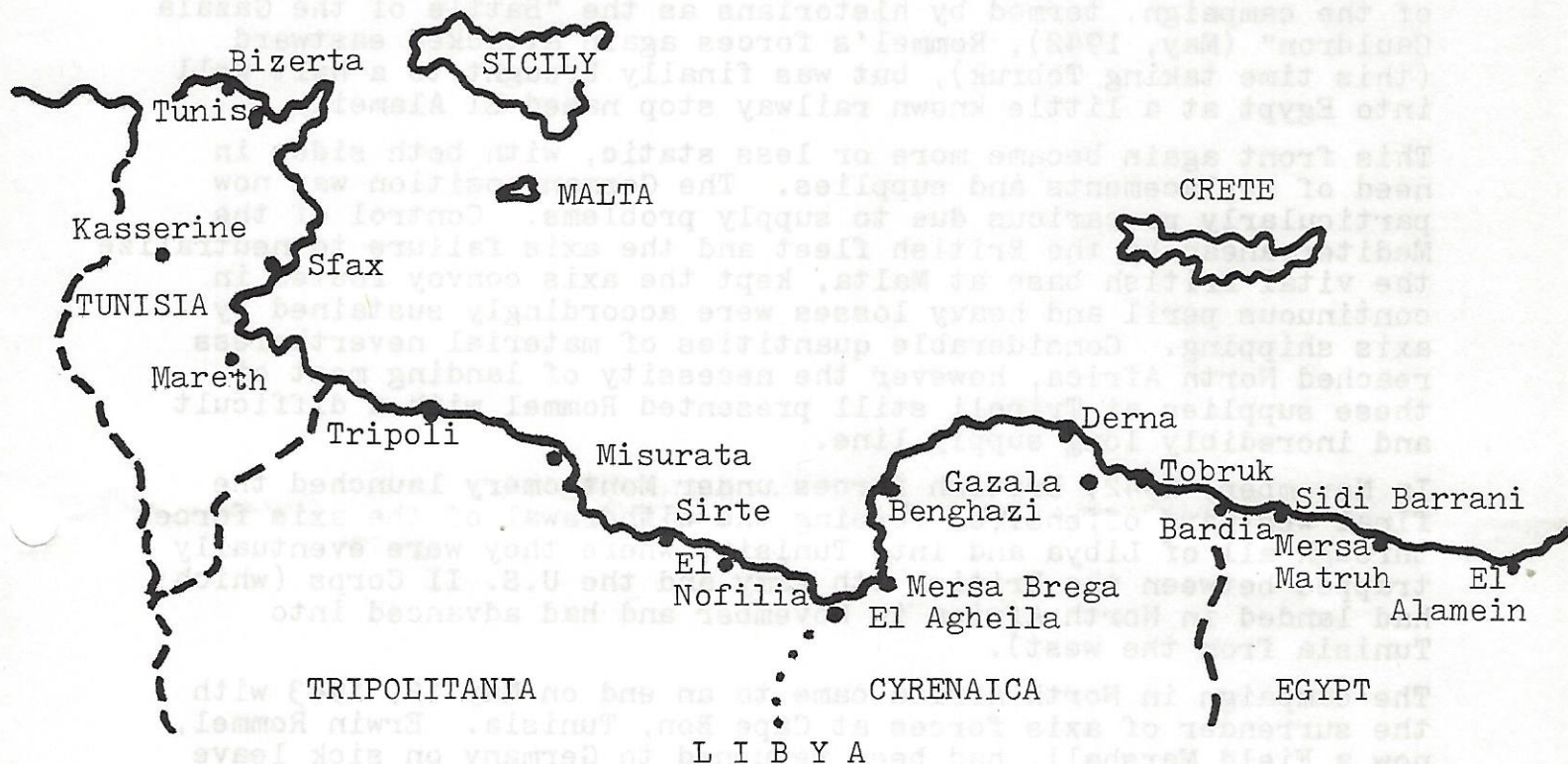
The first German combat troops arrived at Tripoli on February 14th, 1941 and marched immediately to Misurata. On February 18th, Hitler decreed that these German forces would now be designated as the "Deutsches Afrika Korps" and thus began a two year classic of modern military history.

The Afrika Korps arrives, and a new phase in the desert war begins

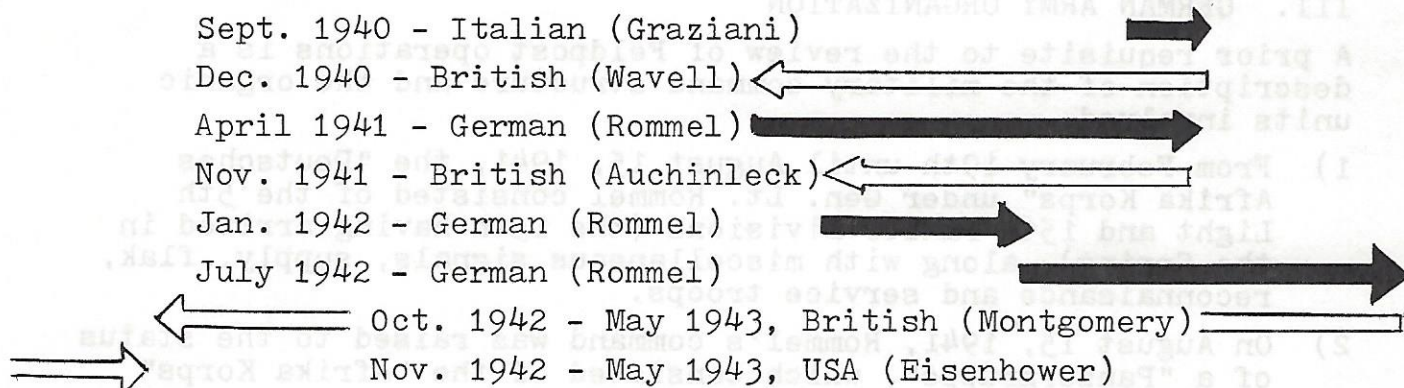


II. MILITARY OPERATIONS

The two year war in North Africa became a "see-saw" battle, with each side launching spirited offensives and racing across the northern edge of Libya's provinces of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, only to encounter the inevitable logistic problems of overextended supply lines - since Tripoli and Alexandria were the only deep water ports capable of handling the supplies required by the Germans and British respectively.



GRAPH OF MAJOR OFFENSIVES



Rommel's first offensive began in April, 1941 and resulted in the driving of British forces all the way back into Egypt, thereby regaining all of Cyrenaica - except Tobruk (whose stubborn defense became a wartime chronicle).

In November, 1941, British forces under Gen. Auchinleck retook virtually all of Cyrenaica in a drive which ended at the "El Agheila Line", where axis forces made a determined stand.

The German/Italian forces launched a new offensive in January, 1942, driving eastward as far as Gazala, where the front again became static for a time. Following one of the bloodiest battles of the campaign, termed by historians as the "Battle of the Gazala Cauldron" (May, 1942), Rommel's forces again attacked eastward (this time taking Tobruk), but was finally brought to a halt well into Egypt at a little known railway stop named El Alamein.

This front again became more or less static, with both sides in need of replacements and supplies. The German position was now particularly precarious due to supply problems. Control of the Mediterranean by the British fleet and the axis failure to neutralize the vital British base at Malta, kept the axis convoy routes in continuous peril and heavy losses were accordingly sustained by axis shipping. Considerable quantities of material nevertheless reached North Africa, however the necessity of landing most of these supplies at Tripoli still presented Rommel with a difficult and incredibly long supply line.

In November, 1942, British forces under Montgomery launched the final westward offensive, forcing the withdrawal of the axis forces through all of Libya and into Tunisia, where they were eventually trapped between the British 8th Army and the U.S. II Corps (which had landed in North Africa in November and had advanced into Tunisia from the west).

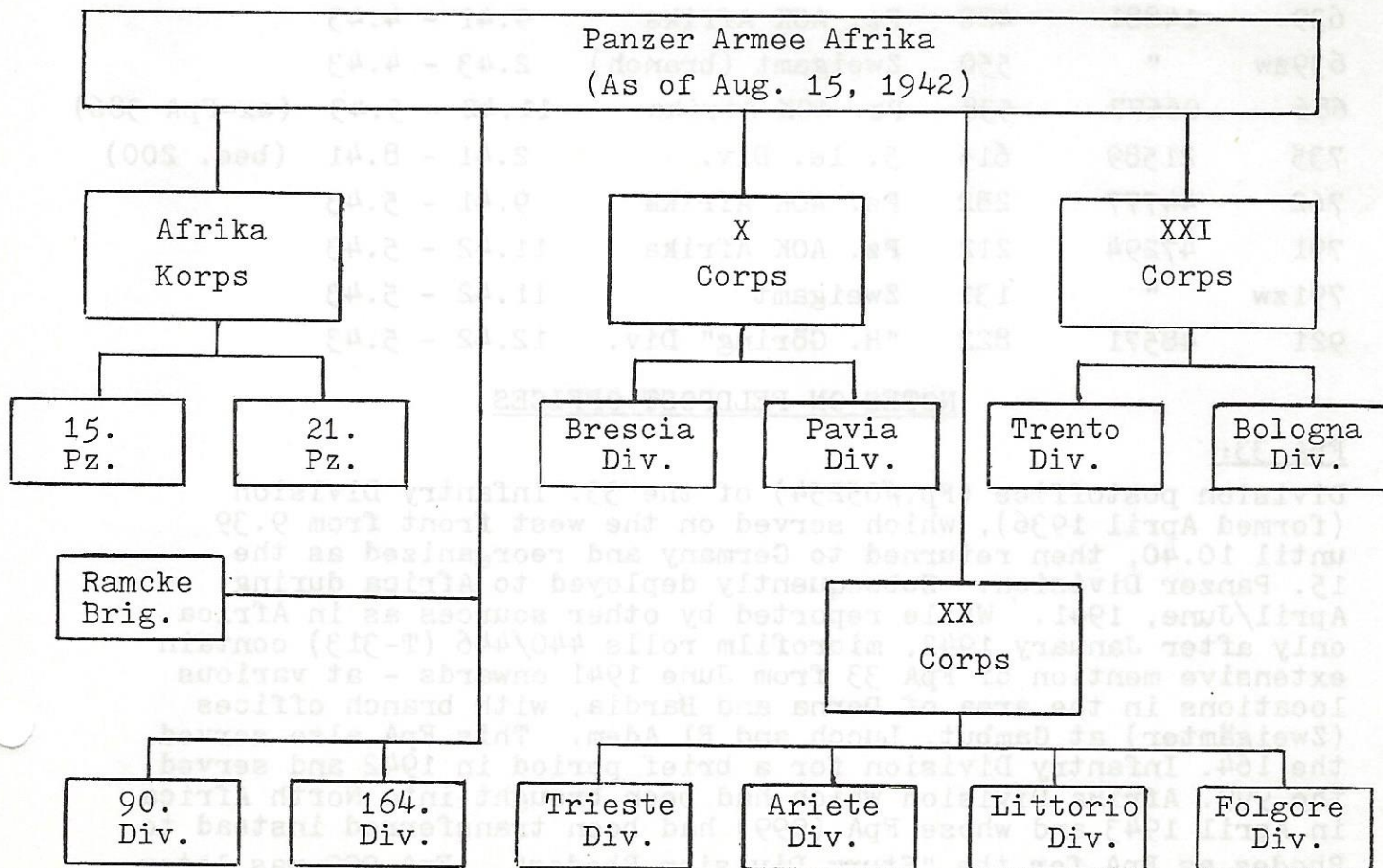
The campaign in North Africa came to an end on May 12, 1943 with the surrender of axis forces at Cape Bon, Tunisia. Erwin Rommel, now a Field Marshall, had been returned to Germany on sick leave however, in March and was destined to once again face these same adversaries on the western front.

III. GERMAN ARMY ORGANIZATION

A prior requisite to the review of Feldpost operations is a description of the military command structure and the organic units involved:

- 1) From February 19th until August 15, 1941, the "Deutsches Afrika Korps" under Gen. Lt. Rommel consisted of the 5th Light and 15th Panzer Divisions (the 15th having arrived in the Spring), along with miscellaneous signals, supply, flak, reconnaissance and service troops.
- 2) On August 15, 1941, Rommel's command was raised to the status of a "Panzergruppe", which consisted of the "Afrika Korps" (15th Panzer Division and the 5th Light Division - now re-organized as the 21st Panzer Division), the 90th Light Division and two Italian corps (XX and XXI) which included six Italian Divisions.

- 3) On January 30, 1942, "Panzer Gruppe Afrika" was redesignated as the "Panzer Armee Afrika" and a year later (Feb. 23, 1943) the title of "1. italienische Armee" was adopted. In the meantime, this army had been strengthened by additional units (see below).
- 4) The Allied invasion of NW Africa prompted the establishment (in November 1942) of a separate axis force in Tunisia under Gen. Walther Nehring, which was designated as the XC Corps and consisted of miscellaneous German field battalions, paratroop and artillery regiments - supplemented by several additional Italian divisions including "Superga" and "Imperiali".
- 5) On December 9, 1942, XC Corps was expanded and redesignated as the "5th Panzer Army" (Pz. AOK 5). This army now included newly arrived reinforcements such as the 10th Panzer Division, the "Manteuffel Division" (former "Division von Broich"), the Luftwaffe Division "Hermann Göring", the 334th Infantry Division and the 19th/20th Flak Divisions - later to be further reinforced by elements of the 999th Light Division.
- 6) The eventual convergence of the two major axis armies in Tunisia, made it necessary to create (on February 23, 1943) a unified command which was designated as "Heeresgruppe Afrika" under the overall command of Field Marshal Rommel. Returning to Germany on sick leave on March 9, 1943, Rommel was succeeded by General-oberst Jürgen von Arnim, the last commander of the axis forces in North Africa.



IV. THE MILITARY POSTAL SYSTEM

While each organic division had it's own "Feldpostamt", the command structures and multitude of other miscellaneous and auxiliary units required additional postoffices, both mobile and fixed. Mail to and from these postoffices (as well as the several Italian military postoffices in North Africa) was transported by sea and air from Italy where the primary forwarding of German mail was effected in Naples.

As usual, the German field postoffices had "Kenn" (3 digit code) numbers assigned to facilitate routing and P.O. identification. Through the study of microfilmed records of German Army operations/ Feldpost directives and reports, etc., examination/identification of actual covers and the compilation/comparison of information provided by numerous other sources, it is now possible to assemble the following listing of German "Feldpostämter" (FpA) which operated in the North African theatre:

FpA # (Tact.)	Feldpost No.	Kenn No.	Assignment	Dates (Africa)	Notes
33	05254	697	15. Pz. Div.	5.41 - 5.43	
90	21630	985	10. Pz. Div.	12.42 - 5.43	
190	19560	805	90. le. Div.	8.42 - 5.43	
200	21589	615	21. Pz. Div.	8.41 - 5.43	(ex-FpA 735)
220	16550	946	164. le. Div.	8.42 - 5.43	
334	48115	412	334. Inf. Div.	12.42 - 5.43	
386	06677	538	Pz. AOK Afrika	3.42 - 10.42	(bec. 686)
639	14881	420	Pz. AOK Afrika	9.41 - 4.43	
639zw	"	550	Zweigamt (branch)	2.43 - 4.43	
686	06677	538	Pz. AOK Afrika	11.42 - 5.43	(ex-FpA 386)
735	21589	615	5. le. Div.	2.41 - 8.41	(bec. 200)
762	44777	282	Pz. AOK Afrika	9.41 - 5.43	
791	47294	212	Pz. AOK Afrika	11.42 - 5.43	
791zw	"	131	Zweigamt	11.42 - 5.43	
921	48571	822	"H. Göring" Div.	12.42 - 5.43	

NOTES ON FELDPPOST OFFICESFpA 33:

Division postoffice (Fp.#05254) of the 33. Infantry Division (formed April 1936), which served on the west front from 9.39 until 10.40, then returned to Germany and reorganized as the 15. Panzer Division. Subsequently deployed to Africa during April/June, 1941. While reported by other sources as in Africa only after January 1942, microfilm rolls 440/446 (T-313) contain extensive mention of FpA 33 from June 1941 onwards - at various locations in the area of Derna and Bardia, with branch offices (Zweigämter) at Gambut, Lucch and El Adem. This FpA also served the 164. Infantry Division for a brief period in 1942 and served the 999. Afrika Division which had been brought into North Africa in April 1943 and whose FpA (999) had been transferred instead to Rhodes as FpA for the "Sturm Division Rhodos". FpA 999 was later

designated as the new FpA 33 (Fp.#26908) of the 15. Panzer Grenadier Division formed in Sicily during July, 1943.

FpA 90:

Division postoffice of the 10. Panzer Division, which had served in the Polish, French and Russian campaigns and was transferred to Tunisia in late November, 1942, assigned to Gen. Nehring's XC Korps. It is interesting to note that the Feldpost number (21630) of this FpA was later assigned (July, 1943) to FpA 476 of the LXXVI Panzer Korps in France.

FpA 190:

The 90.le. Afrika Division was formed in Africa as "Afrika Division zbV" in August 1941 from miscellaneous units and was designated as the 90th Light Division from November 28, 1941. This title was changed to "90th Light Africa Division" in March, 1942. The unit was served by a branch (Zweigamt) of FpA 33 until August, 1942, when the branch was redesignated as FpA 190 (Fp.#19560). This redesignation is included in a report of the Armee Postmeister covering the period August 16-31, 1942 found on frame 8729437 of microfilm roll 436, Series T-313.

FpA 200:

Originally FpA 735 (Fp.#21589) of the 5th Light Division which had been formed in June, 1940 and dispatched to North Africa in February, 1941. This unit was reorganized as the 21st Panzer Division on August 1, 1941 and it's FpA redesignated as "FpA 200". Following the capitulation in May, 1943, the tactical designation of FpA 200 was assigned to the FpA (Fp.#58445) of the "931. Schnelle Brigade" in France (July 15, 1943).

FpA 220:

Division postoffice of the 164th Infantry Division - originally formed in December 1939, served on the west front from June 1940 until January 1941, participated in the Balkans campaign and was eventually stationed on Crete. FpA 220 (Fp.#02476) was redesignated as FpA 224 and remained on Crete when the major portion of this division was hurriedly flown to North Africa in July 1942 - being temporarily served by FpA 33 until the arrival of a new division postoffice FpA 220 (Fp.#16550) in November. The division was redesignated as "164. Light Africa Division" on August 15, 1942.

FpA 334:

Division postoffice (Fp.#48115) of the 334th Infantry Division, which had been formed in the autumn of 1942 and dispatched into the Tunisian bridgehead in late December, 1942. This FpA was among the units capitulating on May 8, 1943. A new FpA 334 (Fp.#59007) was established in October 1943 and attached to the newly re-formed 334th Infantry Division which carried the honorary title "334. Infanterie Division (Afrika)".

FpA 386:

Designated as "FpA 386 z.b.V." (for special use), this FpA (Fp.#06677) was formed in March, 1942 and assigned as "Gruppe Feldpost beim Pz. Armee Afrika". On October 30, 1942, it's tactical number was changed to FpA 686 (still Fp.#06677) and the tactical number 386 assigned to the FpA (Fp.#08292) of the newly formed 386th Infantry Division back in Germany (Wehrkreis III). The "African" FpA 386 is reported in microfilm records (T-313, roll 440) during the period 3.42 to 10.42 at such locations as:

Derna - April/June, 1942

Tobruk - July, 1942

Marsa Matruk - Aug./October, 1942

(See FpA 686 for further history)

FpA 639:

Also designated as "z.b.V.", this FpA (Fp.#14881) had been attached to Armee Oberkommando 1 in France until reassigned to Panzer AOK Afrika in September, 1941 and established in Tripoli under the "Kdt. d. rückw. Armeegebiet" (Commander of the rear Army Area). FpA 639 took over branch offices of FpA at Benghazi and Derna in July 1942 and later maintained offices at Bizerta, Misurata, Sousse, Gabes and Sfax. A special branch in Tripoli itself had it's own "Kenn" number assigned (K550). This Kenn number had for some time been somewhat of a mystery to Feldpost collectors, but this writer was able to locate a specific reference to this Kenn on frame 8729434 of microfilm roll T-313/436 in which the APM reports that he had assigned "the special K#550" to FpA 639zw in Tripoli on February 23, 1943. This Feldpost unit was successfully evacuated from Africa in April 1943 and became the new FpA 190 (Fp.#14881) of the 90th Panzer Grenadier Division which had been formed from the "Divisions Kdo. Sardinien" in September 1943.

FpA 686:

(Ex-FpA 386). This FpA continued to serve the Panzer Armee Afrika following it's tactical number change and is recorded in microfilm records at the following locations:

Vicinity of Nofilia - Dec., 1942

Misurata - Jan., 1943

Sfax - Feb./March, 1943

Bizerta - April, 1943

The few FpA personnel surviving the African campaign were used as a nucleus for a new FpA 686 z.b.V. which was attached to AOK 14 in Italy.

FpA 762:

Designated as "z.b.V.", this FpA was assigned to Pz. AOK Afrika as an "Umschlagstelle" (re-shipping office) and "Feldpostprüfstelle" (military censoring office). This field postoffice was formed in Africa on September 21, 1941 (considerably earlier than reported in most sources, but confirmed in microfilm roll T313-436, in which the APM reports it's formation - using personnel trained at FpA 735).

Reports in the T-313 microfilm series place this FpA at the following various locations:

Benghazi - Nov., 1941
47km East of Nofilia - Dec., 1941 to Jan., 1942
Benghazi - Feb. to May, 1942
Tobruk - July, 1942
Tripoli - Nov., 1942

and with branches at Benghazi and Derna (May, 1942) as well as Misurata and Sirte (Jan., 1942). This postal unit was among those units capitulating in May, 1943.

FpA 791:

Designated "z.b.V.", this FpA had been formed in August 1941 and assigned as a stationary P.O. at Ploesti under the "APM O.Qu. Schwarzes Meer" (Army Postmaster, Quartermaster Command - Black Sea) until reassigned to Pz. AOK Afrika on October 9, 1942 and located in Tunis with a branch (FpA 791zw using Kenn #131) at Bizerta.

FpA 921:

Portions of the Luftwaffe's Division "Hermann Göring" were sent to Tunisia over the period November 1942 - March 1943 and included a partial postoffice unit (Teil FpA) assigned Fp.#48571. These units, actually operating as "Kampfgruppe Schmid", fought with distinction until the final days of the campaign when some escaped by air to Sicily and were later incorporated into a new unit designated as the "Fallschirm Panzer Division Hermann Göring".

FpA 999:

FpA (Fp.#26908) of the 999. Afrika Brigade, formed in late 1942 - mainly from court martialed soldiers to whom combat duty had been authorized for purposes of rehabilitation. In March 1943 the unit was redesignated as the "999. leichte Afrika Division" and portions were sent to Tunis. All available histories indicate that FpA 999 was sent instead to the island of Rhodes at this time, where it was employed as the postoffice for the "Sturm Division Rhodos".

Surprisingly however, Fp.#26908 - FpA 999 is listed in a then-secret listing (Ref. 8) by the OKW entitled "Übersicht der in Kampfraum Tunisien eingesetzt gewesenen Einheiten" (Directory of units employed in the Tunisian battle theatre). This listing is captioned "Geheim" (secret) and coded "OKW/AHA/Ag E/Tr. - Tr. Abt. 4400/43". In the record, Fp#26908 is crossed out by hand, but the fact that it had been printed there initially would indicate that the FpA had actually gone to Africa and then was subsequently relocated (to Rhodes). This same listing has been one of the many sources for the TRSG publication "Projekt Himmelblau", where it has the special source-code "A" - since it nicely establishes the date of the Feldpost number assignment within the period January to May, 1943.

R Feldpost 615
240

Feldpost - Einschreiben

Prüfstelle O.K.H., ANA/General Stb.V. IV,

BERLIN *GL*
Langerstr. 3.

Diennelle
Feld-Post- Nr. 240

Stuttgart 21. April 1943

April 21, 1943:
From Fp.#38159 (Kdr. d.
Pz. Div. Nachschub Tr.
200) via FpA 200 (Kenn
#615) of 21st Pz. Div.

Oct. 30, 1942:
From Fp.#06102 (2. gr. Kw.
Kol./Nachschub Kol. Abt. 902)
via FpA 386/686 (Kenn #538) -
cancelled on the exact date of
change from FpA 386 to 686.

Feldpost.

Einschreiben.

R Feldpost 555

An das

Wehr - Melde - Amt
Stuttgart I.

Stuttgart.

Diennelle
Feld-Post- Nr. 555

Dienststelle der
Feldpostnummer 06102

R Feldpost 985
302

Einschreiben

An das

Wehrmeldeamt

Ulm a. D.

Diennelle
Feld-Post- Nr. 985

Stuttgart 4. Mai 1943

May 4, 1943:
From Fp.#42879 (4. Kp./
Pz. Rgt. 7 of the 10th
Pz. Divis.) via Div. FpA
90 (Kenn #985) only a few
days before capitulation.

Einschreiben

Feldpost!

An das

R Feldpost 394

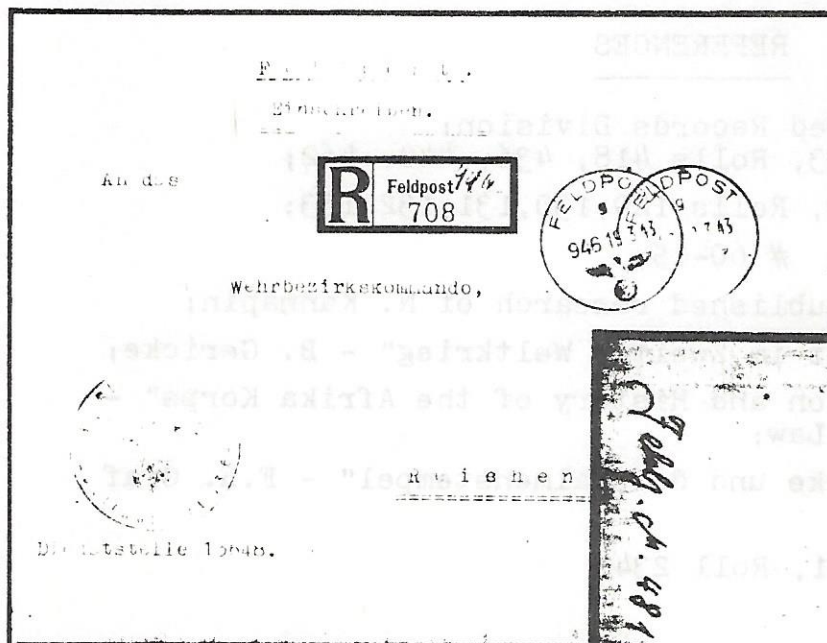
Wehrmeldeamt

Diennelle
Feld-Post- Nr. 394

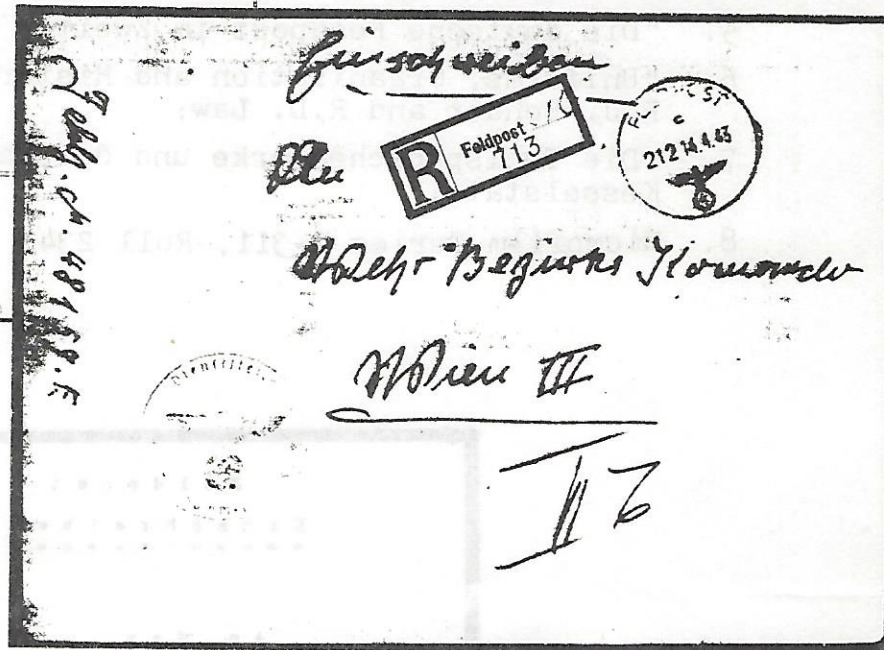
Ulm / Donau.

Stuttgart 29. April 1943

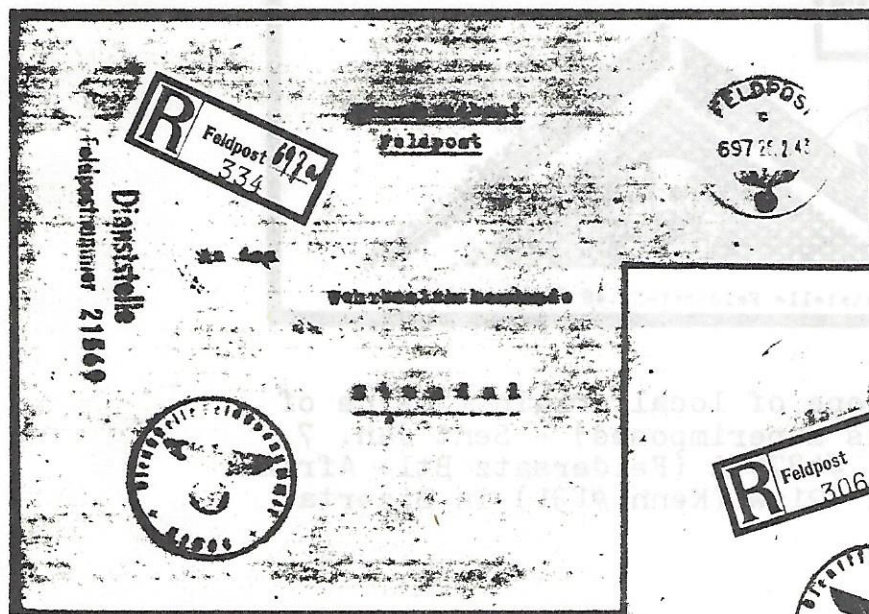
Jan. 29, 1943:
From Fp.#28038 (Stab II/
Pz. Rgt. 8 of the 15th
Pz. Div.) via FpA 639
(Kenn #420).



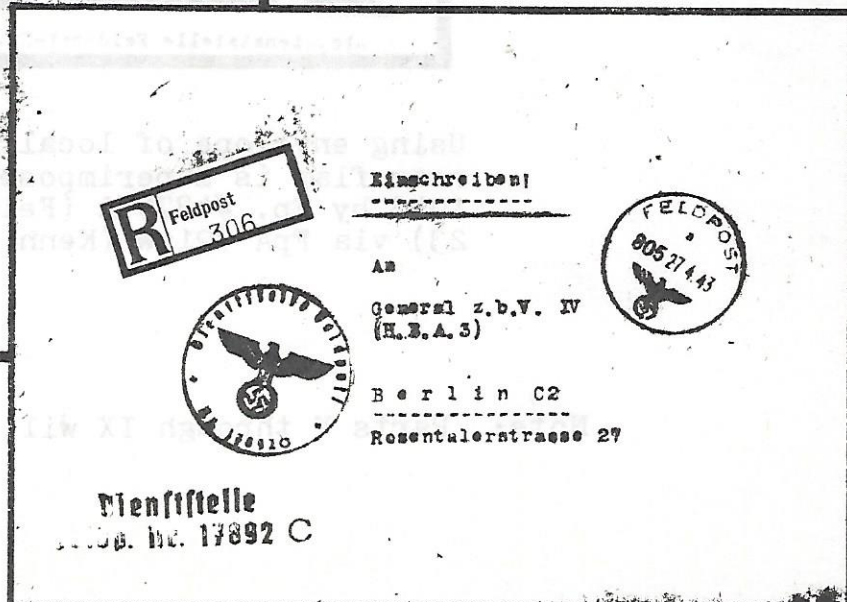
March 19, 1943:
From Fp.#13648 (13. Kp./Pz.
Gren. Rgt. 433 of the 164th
Light Div.) via Div. FpA
220 (Kenn #946).



April 14, 1943:
From Fp.#48159E (4. Kp./
Felders. Btl. 21 - also
designated as "Marsch Btl.
Afrika") via FpA 791
(Kenn #212).



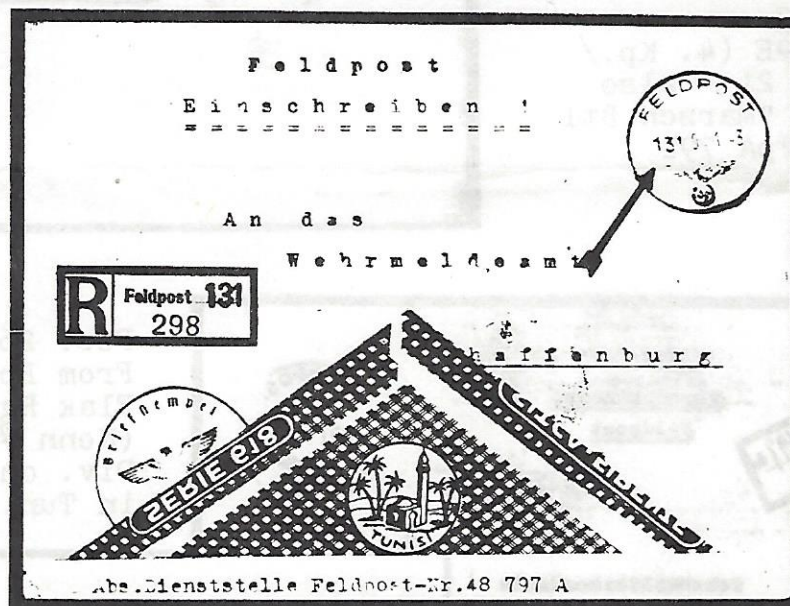
Feb. 26, 1943:
From Fp.#21569 (3. Battr./
Flak Rgt. 43) via FpA 33
(Kenn #697) of the 15th Pz.
Div. on the "Mareth Line"
in Tunisia.



April 27, 1943:
From Fp.#17892C (6. Kp./
Pz. Gren. Rgt. 155 of the
90th Light Div.) via Div.
FpA 190 (Kenn #805).

REFERENCES

1. U.S. Archives, Captured Records Division:
Microfilm Series T-313, Rolls 418, 436, 440, 462;
2. Microfilm Series T-78, Rolls 129, 130, 131, 132, 133;
3. Microfilm publication # 60-15;
4. "Feldpostämter" - unpublished research of N. Kannapin;
5. "Die deutsche Feldpost im Zweiten Weltkrieg" - B. Gericke;
6. "Uniforms, Organization and History of the Afrika Korps" -
R.J. Bender and R.D. Law;
7. "Die Tunispäckchenmarke und die Palmenstempel" - F.E. Graf
Kesselstatt;
8. Microfilm Series T-311, Roll 234;



Using envelope of local origin (inside of rear flap is superimposed) - Sent Jan. 7, 1943 by Fp. #48797A (Feldersatz Btl. Afrika 23) via FpA 791zw (Kenn #131) in Bizerta.

Note: Parts V through IX will follow in next Bulletin.

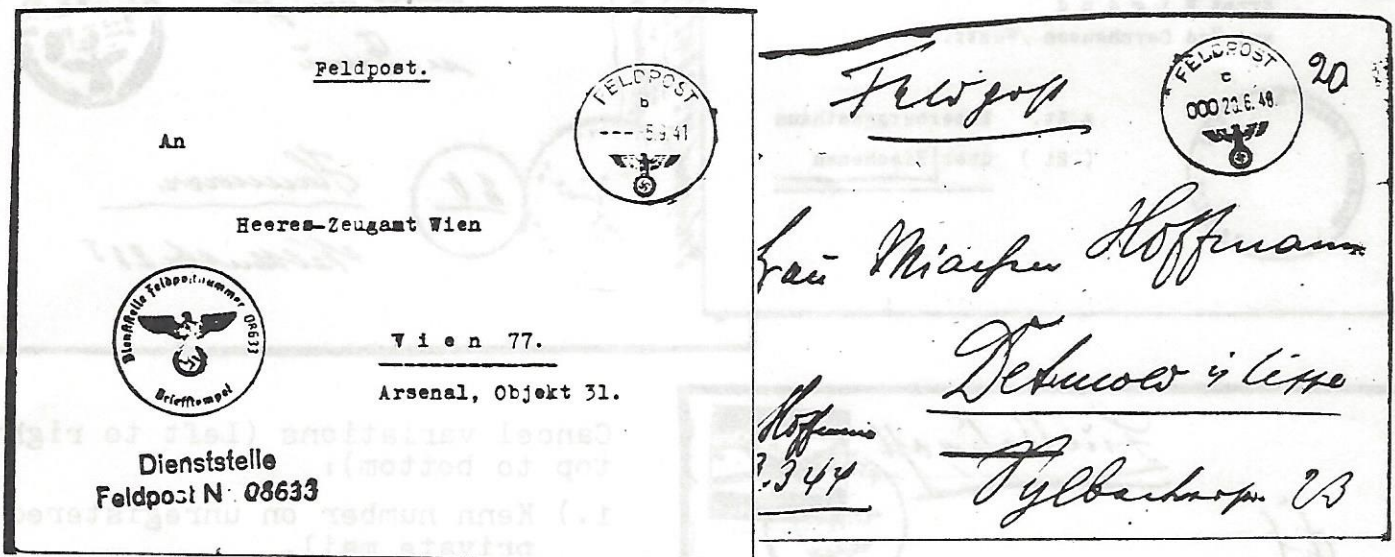
VARIATIONS OF STANDARD FELDPOST CANCELS

by Jim Lewis

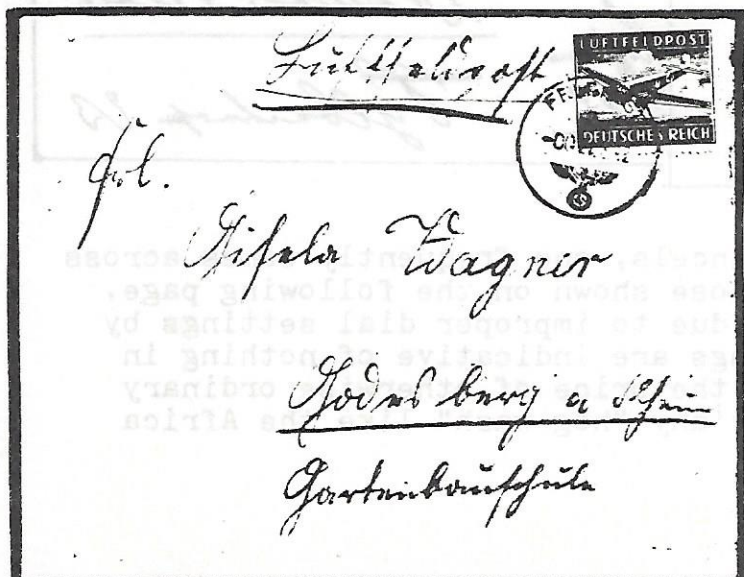
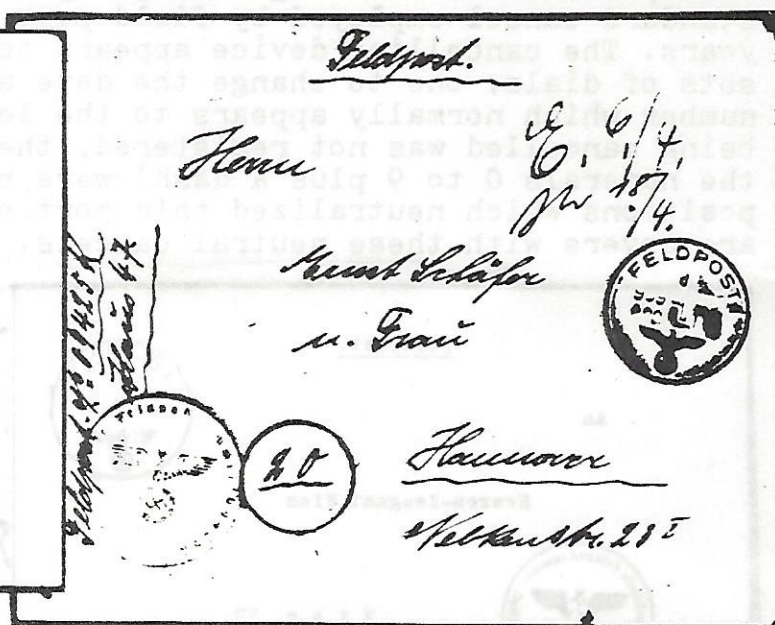
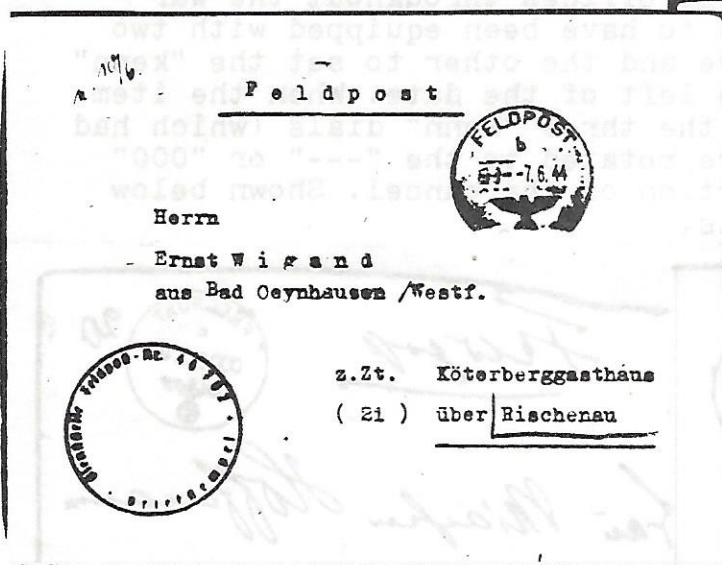
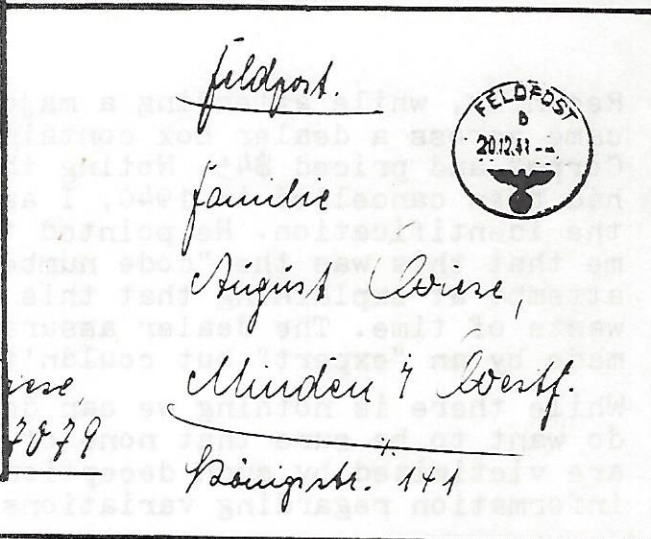
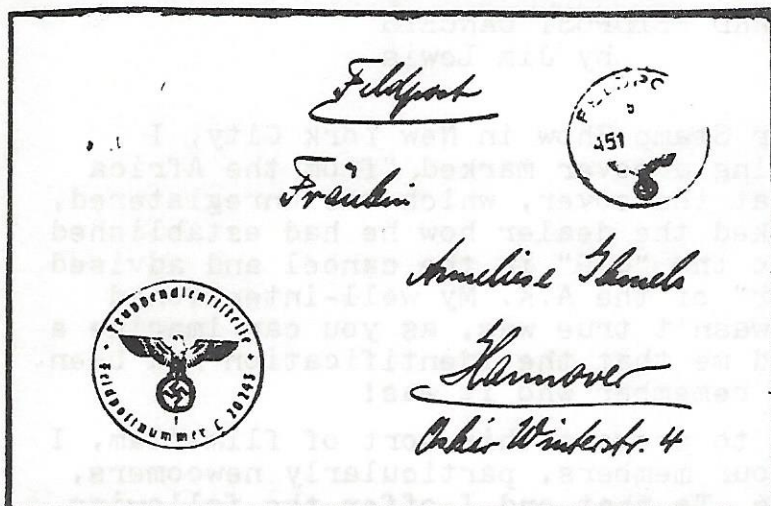
Recently, while attending a major Stamp Show in New York City, I came across a dealer box containing a cover marked "from the Africa Corps" and priced \$45. Noting that the cover, which was unregistered, had been cancelled in 1940, I asked the dealer how he had established the identification. He pointed to the "000" in the cancel and advised me that this was the "code number" of the A.K. My well-intentioned attempt at explaining that this wasn't true was, as you can imagine a waste of time. The dealer assured me that the identification had been made by an "expert" but couldn't remember who it was!

While there is nothing we can do to prevent this sort of flim-flam, I do want to be sure that none of our members, particularly newcomers, are victimized by such deceptions. To that end I offer the following information regarding variations of the standard 28mm feldpost cancel.

This cancel was first used during the German army maneuvers which took place in Mecklenberg during September 1937 and remained as the standard cancel employed by field post offices throughout the war years. The cancelling device appears to have been equipped with two sets of dials, one to change the date and the other to set the "kenn" number which normally appears to the left of the date. When the item being cancelled was not registered, the three "kenn" dials (which had the numerals 0 to 9 plus a dash) were rotated to the "---" or "000" positions which neutralized this portion of the cancel. Shown below are covers with these neutral cancels.



In addition to these most common cancels, one frequently comes across interesting "variations" such as those shown on the following page. Many of these odd-ball markings are due to improper dial settings by busy field post clerks. Such markings are indicative of nothing in particular and should not increase the price of otherwise ordinary cards or covers. So, don't fall for any "hog-wash" like the Africa Corps story.



Cancel variations (Left to right, top to bottom):

- 1.) Kenn number on unregistered private mail.
- 2.) Date located on left side.
- 3.) Improperly set "kenn" dials.
- 4.) Dials set between 9 and 0 rows, also no date line.
- 5.) Luftfeldpost cover with "-00" in cancel.

P.O.BOX 506: ENCLOSURE SLIPS of the BRITISH MAIL CENSORS
by Karl H. Riemer

Postal communication from Central Europe to Great Britain and the Commonwealth was interrupted in WW II due to the occupation by German Armed Forces. The single possibility was via the Red Cross in Geneva which provided special forms for the transmission of a limited number of words.

British censors rejected letters or cards sent through normal channels, the addresses on such mail being covered by a label and an explanatory note inserted. Early in the war these enclosure slips merely indicated that communication to enemy countries was no longer possible. During this early period Switzerland was also affected by the postal embargo as shown by a letter addressed to that country and posted in South Africa in April 1940 (Figs. 1a & b). The label is white with green printing while the enclosure is white with black printing.

Fig. 1a (right) is a cover rejected by South African censor. Fig. 1b is bi-lingual enclosure slip which accompanied this item.

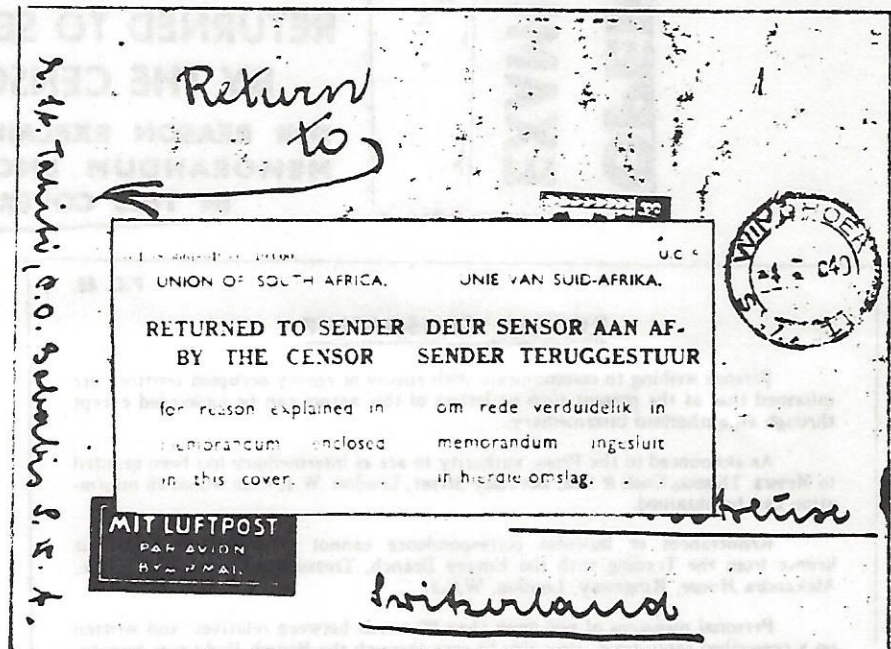
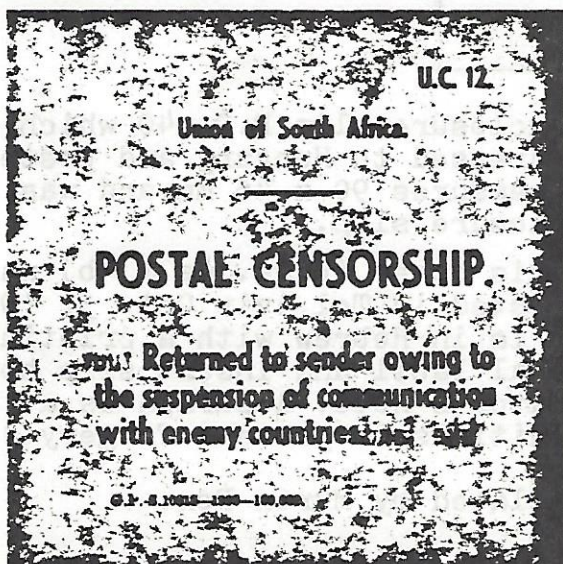
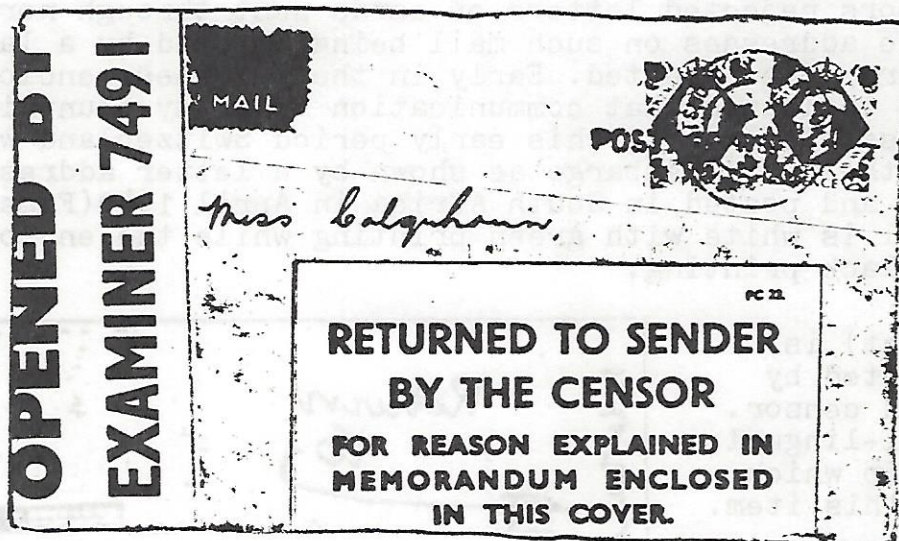


Fig. 1b



The need for an additional type of postal communication to and from enemy territories was recognized by the British government who authorized the firm of Thomas Cook & Son to establish a liaison office in Lisbon, Portugal. This revised policy was manifested in changes to the above mentioned enclosure slips. As can be seen on this letter posted in England (Figs. 2a & 2b), enclosure slip P.C. 85 makes reference to the Cook scheme. The P.C. 23 label on the cover measures 90 x 46 mm.

Fig. 2a.



P.C. 85.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Persons wishing to communicate with enemy or enemy occupied territory are informed that at the present time no letters of this nature can be forwarded except through an authorised intermediary.

As announced in the Press, authority to act as intermediary has been granted to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, London, W.1, from whom all information can be obtained.

Remittances or business correspondence cannot be despatched without licence from the Trading with the Enemy Branch, Treasury and Board of Trade, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.1.

Personal messages of not more than 20 words between relatives, and written on a prescribed reply form, may also be sent through the British Red Cross Society. Details of the procedure to be adopted for the transmission of these messages can be supplied by the Citizens' Advice Bureaux. The address of the Citizens' Advice Bureau nearest to your residence is obtainable from your local Post Office. The messages can only be sent from a Citizens' Advice Bureau or other agency mentioned on the Post Office List.

(17/27) W 47227/100 50,000 5/61 A & E W Ltd. Gp. 6/98

Fig. 2b.

Still more information is provided by enclosure slip P.C. 40 which was found in a cover (Figs. 3a & 3b) addressed to Hungary and posted in Haifa, Palestine. The P.C. 23 label measures 90 x 46 mm and was printed in October, 1940 as was the enclosure slip.

Possibly the most interesting item is this cover (Figs. 4a & 4b) which is addressed to the United States and posted in Tel Aviv Oct. 5, 1940. The text on the P.C. 40A enclosure slip is in Hebrew with a printing date of August 16, 1940. The instructional label and insert slip both carry the paraph of the censor. (Translator's note: A paraph is a flourish at the end of a signature or initials to prevent forgery.)

Translated by Myron Fox.

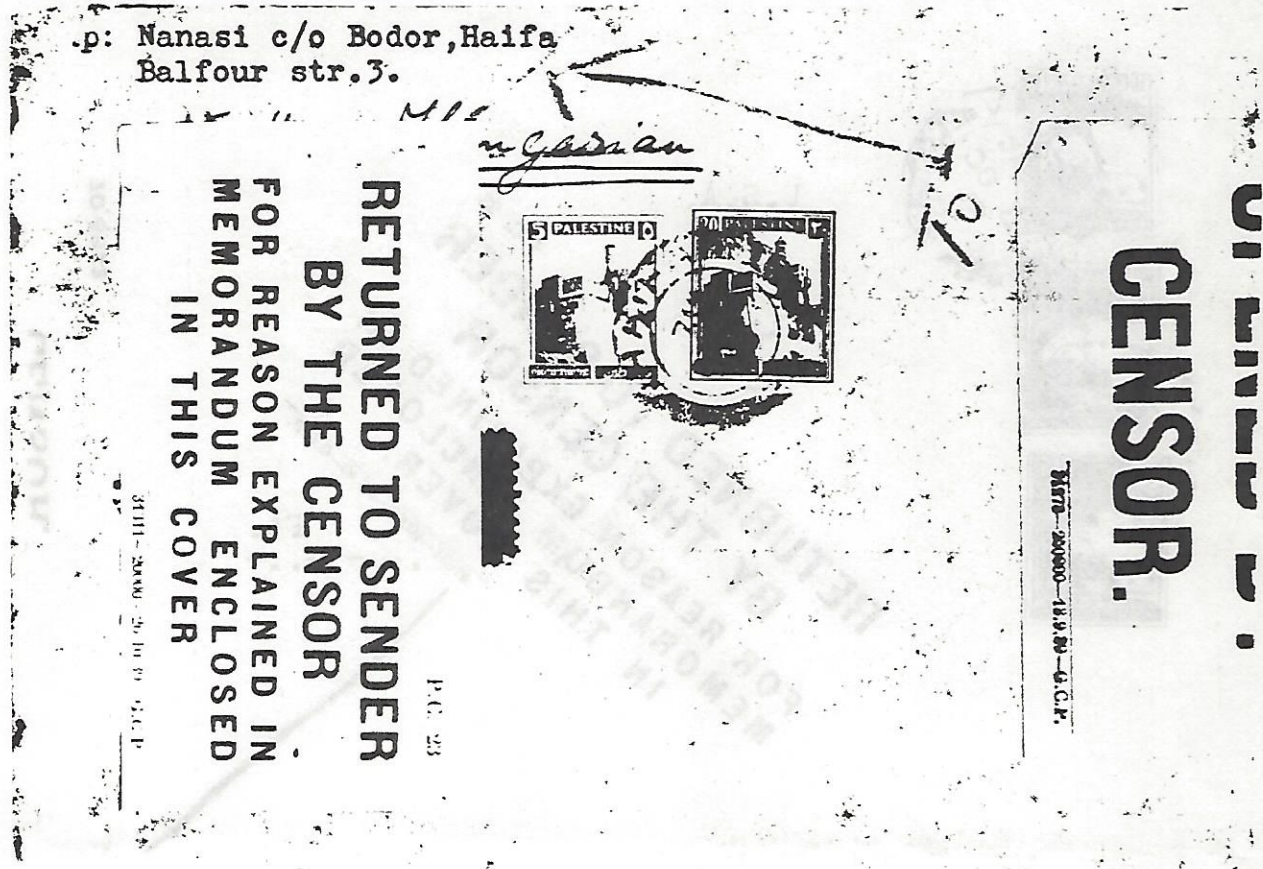


Fig. 3a.

IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP, PALESTINE.

P.C. 40.

WARNING.

This packet is returned as correspondence may not be sent to an intermediary in a neutral country for transmission in whole or part to Enemy or Enemy-occupied Territory.

Any further letters sent to Enemy Territory through intermediaries in neutral countries will be detained without notice, unless:—

- (a) they are addressed to the International Red Cross at Geneva on their printed forms:
- or
- (b) they are sent through P.O.B. 506, Lisbon, under the arrangements notified in Palestine Gazette No. 1034 of the 1st August, 1940 and in the press on the 1st and 2nd August, 1940.

GPP. 11325—23000—4.10.40

Fig. 3b.

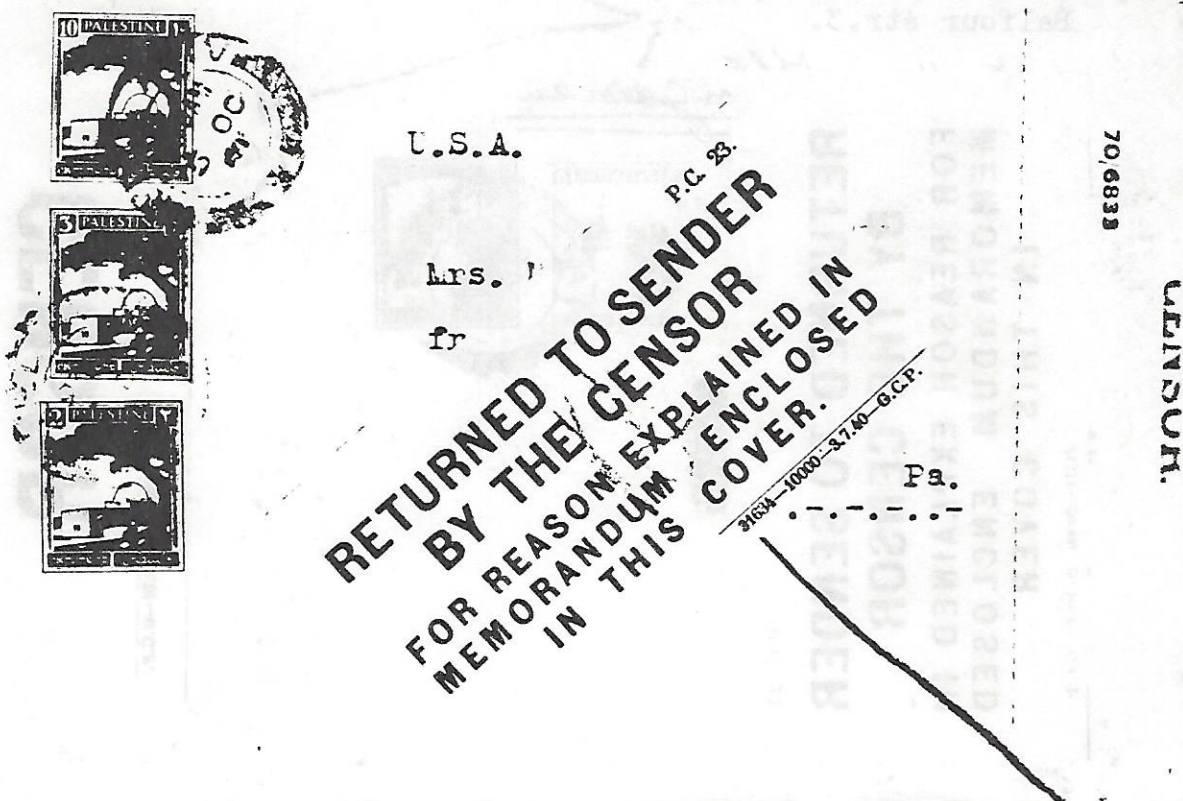


Fig. 4a.

הבקרת הקיסרית בפלשתינה (א"י)

P.C. 40A.

המכתב הזה מחזור בזה לשולחו בגלל האסור לשלח מכתבים למתוך בארץ ניטראלית לשם העברתם, בשלמותם או בחלקם, לארץ האויב או לשטחים שנכבשו על-ידו. להבא, כל מכתב נוסף שישלח לארץ האויב באמצעות מתוכים בארצות ניטראליות, יעצר במשרד הזה בלי כל הודעה על כך, זולתי אם ישלח המכתב (א) אל הצלב האדום בישראל, בג'ניבה, שוויצריה, בטפסים המדפסים שלו ;

או

(ב) באמצעות ת. ד. 506 בליסבון, פורטוגל, בהתאם לסדורים שנתפרסמו בעתון הרשמי מס. 1034 מן הראשון באוגוסט, ובעתונות היומית בראשון וכשני באוגוסט, 1940.

GPP. 11057-6000-16.8.40

Fig. 4b.

THE SAAR PLEBISCITE

by Jim Lewis

The Saar Basin is a broad valley which lies immediately to the north of Alsace-Lorraine. Geographically not large, comprising about seven hundred square miles, this area had a population of more than 650,000 in 1919. Technically the Saar Basin was only a part of the German Rhineland, but, for a compelling reason, the territory had long managed to preserve a separate identity. The reason was that the Saar Basin was a valley of coal. It's mines, estimated at seventeen billion tons, comprised nearly a quarter of the known German coal reserves. The Saar Basin alone contained more coal than was to be found in all of France.

On May 28, 1919, a special French delegation presented a memorandum to the Council of Versailles which demanded that most or all of the Saar Basin should be turned over to France, together with it's mines, factories and people. This proposal was rejected by the American President, Woodrow Wilson, who held the view that the Saar was obviously German territory with a population which was clearly German and wanted to remain so.

The French were suffering coal shortages, however, due to the German practice of flooding the mine workings in those parts of France occupied during the war. Therefore, France was to be given the bulk of the coal from the Saar. The region would be administered by the League of Nations for a period of fifteen years, at which time a plebiscite would be held to determine whether or not the people of the Saar desired to remain a quasi-independent state, to return to Germany or to become citizens of France.

With Hitler's rise to power, repudiation of the hated Versailles Treaty and the restoration of the "stolen" lands of the Reich were the keystone of Germany's foreign policy. With the date for the Saar Plebiscite set at January 13, 1935, Goebbels's propaganda machine was set in motion to assure an overwhelming German victory.

In August, 1934, a mass rally was held in Coblenz to demand the return of the Saarland. Later that month an exhibition was held at Cologne to lend historical evidence to anyone doubting that this was German land.

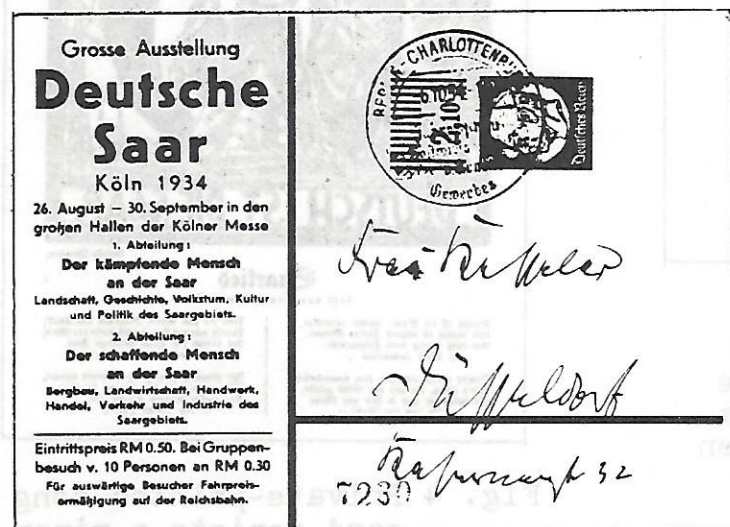


Fig. 1 Front and back of a postcard advertising the "Deutsch Saar" exhibit held in Cologne from August 26 until September 30, 1934.

The Postal Ministry issued two stamps (Mi. 544-5) publicising the upcoming plebiscite. These were placed on sale during the opening of the Cologne Exhibit. A special cancel (Fig. 2) "Saar/Plebiscite/13 January 1935" was used by sixty-five German towns from Sept. 22, 1934 until the day of the plebiscite.

The voting in the Saar was supervised by the League of Nations and was a huge success for Germany. Over 450,000 Saarlanders cast their ballots for reunion with Germany while 46,000 voted for the status quo and only 2,000 voted for a union with France.

To commemorate the return of the Saar, four values of the same stamp design (Mi. 565-8) were issued on Jan. 16, 1935. A special cancel used in the town of Saarbrücken had the first bars of the song "The Saar is German". A songcard with the "Saarlied" was also sold at this time (Figs. 3 & 4).

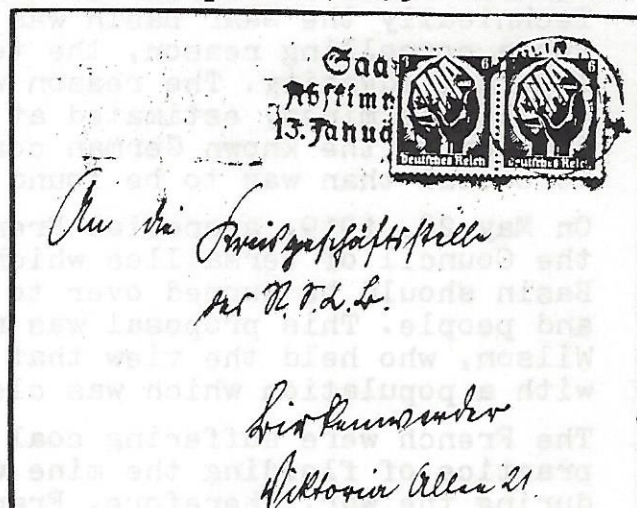


Fig. 2 Cover w/6 Pfg. Saar stamps and slogan cancel posted in Berlin Nov. 1, 1934.



Fig. 3 Two values of the "Return of Saarland" issue and the special slogan cancel on a cover posted in Saarbrücken on March 1, 1935.



Fig. 4 Private-printed song card depicts a miner with symbols of Saar industry in background.

Shown below are two additional propaganda cards sold during the period following the Saar Plebiscite. Fig. 5 depicts a turreted building in the foreground and the text "The Saar is German Forever". Fig. 6 is a simple but highly effective piece of propaganda showing the final tally in the voting expressed as percentages: Status quo - 8.8%, to France - 0.4%, to Germany - 90.8%.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

WHAT IS IT ?



John Andrews sent in the above "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST" label which is gummed and horizontally perforated. Can anyone explain it's use ??

GERMAN ARMY UNITS IN THE UKRAINE - 1944

by Fred Willshaw

The following table contains a listing of Feldpost numbers which were found in the National Archives Microfilm Publication T-311/267 under the title "Army Postal Service Survey of Army Group A Units to be deactivated, North Ukraine" and, thus, provided a guide to the location of these units. This report is dated 1944 and includes unit identifications as they appear in "Projekt Himmelblau".

00138	00296	00539	00811	01317	01808	02095	02186	02284
02328	02706	02400	02586	02665	02703	02777	02860	03064
03189	03280	04389	04542	04961	04975	05986	06413	06508
06697	06708	06792	07221	07617	07771	07920	08073	08179
08388	08668	09895	09901	10009	10386	10864	11331	11477
11500	11768	11984	12505	12568	12673	12733	12872	12949
13135	13973	14328	14587	14678	14814	15133	15370	15378
15666	16057	16292	17070	17420	17965	17951	18224	18383
18827	18907	19264	19691	20216	20559	20885	21483	22189
22673	22885	23487	23725	23900	24683	24826	25440	25567
25600	25889	26335	26489	26600	26885	27141	27174	27724
27774	27970	28169	28188	28336	28472	28620	29153	29220
29624	30117	30519	30846	31233	31799	31952	32199	32627
33311	33776	34022	34026	34100	34411	34806	35081	35193
35359	35797	35818	36045	36130	36175	37207	37536	37705
37907	38293	38312	38482	38557	39304	39357	39406	39446
40330	40990	41232	41441	42046	43669	43808	43909	44147
44485	44667	44688	44958	45146	45335	45442	45822	46459
46863	47685	47696	48872	56077	56282	56344	56496	56741
56830	57167	57759	57892	58201	58633	58744	58856	59071
59133	59374	59445	59708	59883				

VON SCHÖNERER EXHIBITION

George Ritter von Schönerer was a publisher by trade and founder of the Pan-German Party in Vienna at the turn of the century. This was the first political party to which 21 year old Adolf Hitler pledged his allegiance. In "Mein Kampf", Hitler wrote that due to the influence of Schönerer's writing, he had left Vienna in 1913 "as a deadly foe of the whole Marxist world outlook, a confirmed anti-Semite and a Pan-German".

During the Third Reich, Schönerer was seen as a "pathfinder" who had prepared the way for the establishment of Greater Germany. The cancel shown at the left was used from Sept. 26 until Nov. 8, 1942 to commemorate a "Schönerer Exhibition" held in Vienna. The similar cancel at the right was used from Dec. 19, 1942 until Feb. 14, 1943 in Graz when the exhibition was held in that city.



HITLER BIRTHDAY CANCELS

by Jim Lewis

The following is in response to letters received from several new members requesting a listing of special cancels commemorating the birthday of Hitler. The first such cancels appeared on April 20, 1937, Hitler's 48th birthday.

1.) 1937 cancels:



2.) 1938 cancels same as above plus these from Austria:



3.) 1939 cancels:



- 4.) 1940 slogan used in Berlin; Cologne; Danzig; Hamburg; Munich; Nuremberg; Posen and Vienna.



- 5.) 1941 cancels:



- 6.) 1942 cancels:



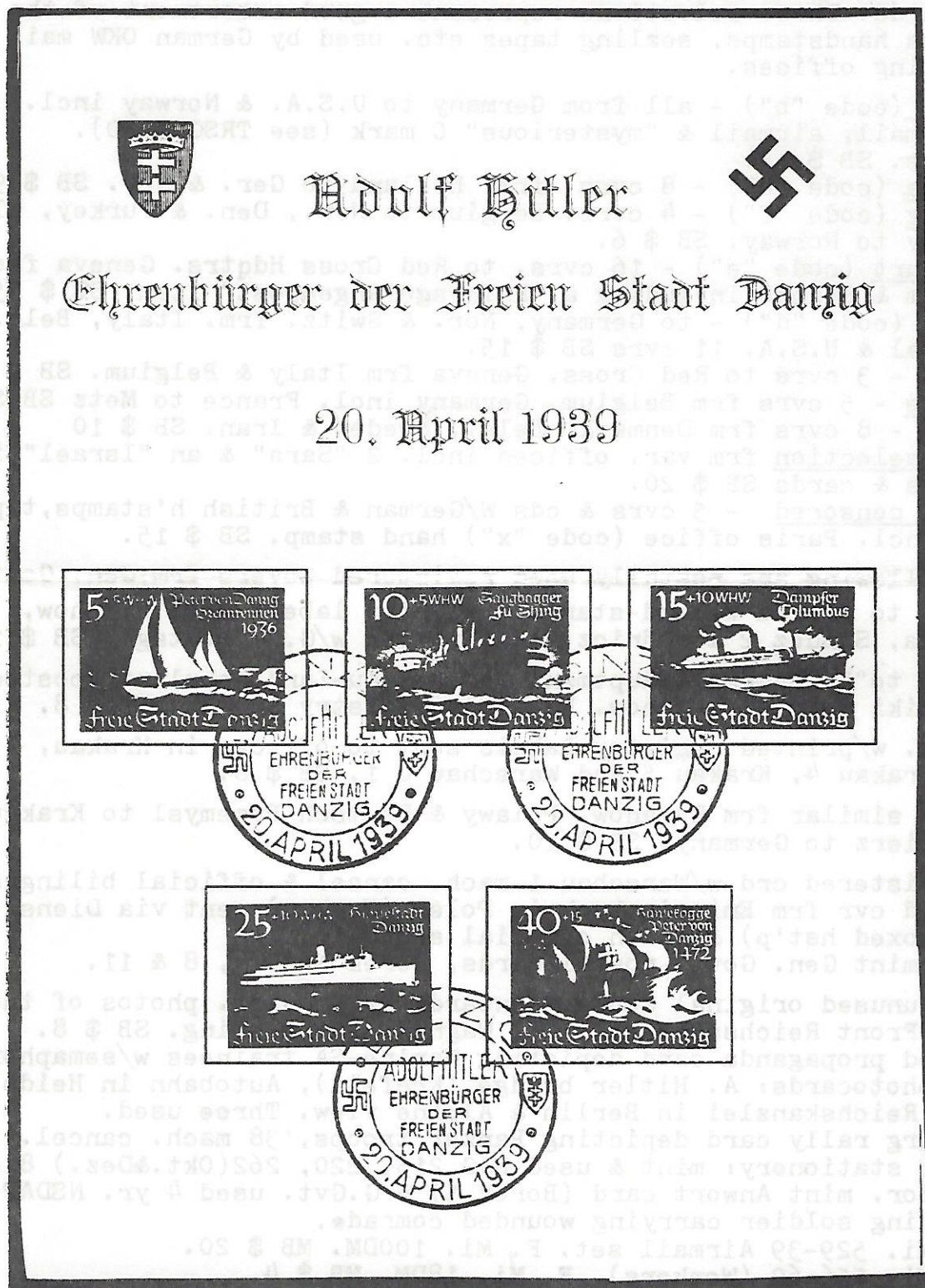
- 7.) 1943 cancels:



- 8.) 1944 cancels:



The scarcest birthday cancel, as well as an interesting pre-war propaganda item, was one used in Danzig in 1939 which bestowed honorary citizenship to Hitler. This cancel is shown below on a souvenir sheet bearing the same inscription.



TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 9Lot # Description

The following 10 lots are each composed of ZENSURPOST covers and cards. These selections represent a good assortment of the various handstamps, sealing tapes etc. used by German OKW mail examining offices.

1. Berlin (code "b") - all from Germany to U.S.A. & Norway incl. meter mail, airmail & "mysterious" C mark (see TRSG # 20). 10 cvrs. SB \$ 15.
2. Cologne (code "c") - 8 cvrs. frm. Holland to Ger. & Nor. SB \$ 9.
3. Hamburg (code "f") - 4 cvrs. Belgium to Nor., Den. & Turkey, also Germany to Norway. SB \$ 6.
4. Frankfurt (code "e") - 16 cvrs. to Red Cross Hdqtrs. Geneva from Belgium & France including a "Kriegsgefangenpost" item. SB \$ 25.
5. Munich (code "d") - to Germany, Nor. & Switz. frm. Italy, Belg., Portugal & U.S.A. 11 cvrs SB \$ 15.
6. Munich - 3 cvrs to Red Cross, Geneva frm Italy & Belgium. SB \$ 5.
7. Cologne - 5 cvrs frm Belgium, Germany incl. France to Metz SB \$ 7.
8. Berlin - 8 cvrs frm Denmark, Belg., Sweden & Iran. SB \$ 10
9. Misc. selection frm var. offices incl. 2 "Sara" & an "Israel" item 16 cvrs & cards SB \$ 20.
10. Double censored - 5 cvrs & cds W/German & British h'stamps, tapes etc. incl. Paris office (code "x") hand stamp. SB \$ 15.

The following are postally used registered covers frm Gen. Govt.:

11. 4 cvrs to Krakau w/hand-stamped registry labels from Miechow, Krynica, Sandez 2 & Wojnicz. All franked w/G.G. postage. SB \$ 10.
12. 2 cvrs to "Herrn Kreishauptmann für Krakau-Land Schulamt" posted Swiatniki Gorne & Lapanow. Handst'p registry labels. SB \$ 8.
13. 3 cvrs. w/printed registry labels sent to offices in Krakau, from Krakau 4, Krakau 5 and Warschau C 1. SB \$ 8.
14. 4 cvrs similar frm Rymanow, Pulawy & Deutsch Przemysl to Krakau; Sandomierz to Germany. SB \$ 10.
15. Nonregistered crd w/Warschau 1 mach. cancel & official bilingual printed cvr frm Emissionbank in Polen (Krakau) sent via Dienstpost(boxed hst'p) & green official seal.
16. Three mint Gen. Govt. postal cards, Borek Nos. 4, 8 & 11.
17. Eight unused original sepia viewcards w/ 7 diff. photos of the Labor Front Reichsschule Dr. A. Wagner. Interesting. SB \$ 8.
18. Colored propaganda card depicting Marine-SA trainees w/semaphore.
19. Four photocards: A. Hitler bridge (Krefeld), Autobahn in Heidelberg, Reichskanzlei in Berlin & Alpine view. Three used.
20. Nurnberg rally card depicting Panzer troops, '38 mach. cancel.
21. Postal stationery: mint & used H&G 215, 220, 262(Okt.&Dez.) 8 cds.
22. Boh.-Mor. mint Antwort card (Borek 5) & G.Gvt. used 4 yr. NSDAP-depicting soldier carrying wounded comrade.
23. Used Mi. 529-39 Airmail set. F. Mi. 100DM. MB \$ 20.
24. Used Mi. 556-60 (Workers). F. Mi. 18DM. MB \$ 4.
25. Feldpost cvr. dated 23.8.43 frm Fp. # 06694 - Btl.I, Grn.Rgt.383 (Croatian unit in 373rd Inf. Div.). MB \$ 5.

- | Lot # | Description |
|--|---|
| 26 | Feldpost cvr. dated 14.9.42 frm Fp #00378A-Btl.I,Inf.Rgt.194 of the 71st Inf.Div. (destroyed at Stalingrad). |
| 27. | Naval feldpost cvr.dated 11.1.42 frm Fp #31982-Hafenschutzflott. Molde. |
| 28. | Two Luftfeldpost cvrs frm front w/'42 Feldpost cancels. |
| 29. | Bohemia-Moravia - cvr frm Kremsier dated 8.10.41 w/Mi.77 and bi-lingual handstamp "Viktoria!!". |
| 30. | Gen.Govt.-Official cvr frm Krakau to Wein w/Dienstmarken Mi. 1(2) and Mi. 28. Mi.22DM. |
| 31. | Gen.Govt.-Reg. Commercial cvr frm Warshau w/Mi.78(2)&Mi.49. |
| 32. | Ostland Dienstpost reg.cvr.Minsk to Germany w/60 Pfg.Hitler o'print. |
| 33. | Ostland local cvr w/Hitler o'prints used in Minsk 18.4.44. |
| 34. | French p'card w/added Fr.stamps sent to Köln frm Fp #L46439 (Stab, Flak Rgt. 6). No Fp. cancel but 26.6.40 date in message. |
| 35. | Two cvrs w/Rosegger stamps, one w/Mi.856 & Sp.Kriegslach can.,one reg.w/Mi.855 & Mi. 856 blk of four. SB \$ 10. |
| 36. | Reused official cvr frm Zahmen(Oberhessen) to "Amt für Volkswohl-fahrt" in Lauterbach. Franked w/Hitler stamps. |
| 37. | Five mint postal stationery items incl. H&G 308, 310 (type 8),313 (2 copies) and "Sign of Life" card. |
| <u>COMBINATION STAMP BOOKLET PANES</u> - Michel Spezial "Zusammendrucke" | |
| 38. | Frederick the Great panes H-B 74 & 75. Mint w/margins. VF SB \$25. |
| 39. | Hindenburg panes (7) - H-B 81,83,84,85,86,87 & 88. Mint w/margins VF SB \$ 10. |
| 40. | Hindenburg panes (10) - H-B 89,90,91,92,93,94,95,97,98,99 & 100. All mint w/margins. VF MB \$ 10 |
| 41. | Cvr w/red & silver printed cachet "Zum Geburtstag des Führers/ 20.April 1938". Franked w/Mi.665. Berlin can. Some stains. |
| 42. | Surface rate cvr to USA frm Velzen 14.9.35 w/Mi.586(2) & 587 plus Mi. 512. Rear has strip of 3 Type I curr. control labels tied by Bremen roller cancel. F. MB \$ 7. |
| 43. | Printed matter rate to USA on portion of parcel wrap w/Mi 468 tied by 3.7.40 Munich can. Red handstamp "Via Siberia" & Vt. rec. cancel. |
| 44. | Seven cds w/sp. pictorial cancels: Condor Legion, Hitler Youth Winter Camp, English-German football match, etc. SB \$ 5. |
| 45. | Cvr to USA w/corner blk of four Mi.664 tied by "Bremen" seapost can. |
| 46. | Color p'cd w/painting of couple in horse-drawn carraige w/Mi.828 tied on front by Vienna can. Very pretty! SB \$ 5. |
| 47. | Phil.cvr w/five Mi.810 Mozart stamps. Avg. |
| 48. | Reg.cvr to USA w/complete set Mi. 634 - 641 tied by Eisenach can. MB \$ 10. |
| 49. | Photocard of von Behring sent to Venezuela. Franked w/pr. Mi. 760 and tied by sp.Leverkusen cancel. VF SB \$ 3. |
| 50. | Churchill and Chamberlin "Wert Keiner Pfennig" postcards. The reprint versions w/phil. Gen.Govt.stamps & cancels. Bottoms cut off. |
| 51. | Two cvrs w/Hindenburg stps & slogan cancels: Graz to Vienna 17.12.39 w/"Weihnachts u. Neujahrspost"; Berlin to State Dept. USA w/"Deine Stimme dem Führer!". Last has rear flap removed but o'wise F. |
| 52. | Feldpost cd w/ring-segment cancellation (Peterson 13b) 23.5.40 frm Fp # 12315 (2.Kp./Panzer Pionier Btl. 16). Avg. |

Lot # Description

53. Luftwaffe Feldpost cvrs.(7) w/open address unit stamps: Schw. Flakersatzabteilung 38, Flak-Waffentechn.Schule d.Lw, etc. All w/cancels from German civil P.O.s. SB \$ 15.
54. Military hospitals - Fp. cvr frm Reserve-Lazarett Schwab.Gmünd, Fp. cd. frm Reserve-Lazarett Gera. F. SB \$ 3.
55. Special cancels - Garmisch-Partekirchen 25.1.39 cancels(3) for International Sports Week depict Hockey, Skiing & Skating, on cvr to Jagstfeld am Necker. Also 3.7.38 "Preis von Nürnberg" Motor-cycle Race cancel on cvr w/printed matter franking. F.
56. Mi. 850 I - printing variety on Labor Corps stamp (see TRSG #45), error in blk of four frm UR sheet corner w/selvege. SB \$ 8.
57. Postal Stationery -H&G 252(Fifth Anniversary of Nazi Power) Mint cd plus 3 w/sp. Berlin & Leipzig cancels.
58. Iron Cross card H&G 283 mint VF SB \$ 5.
59. Kraft durch Freude flagship "Robert Ley", H&G 268 w/sp.cancel.
60. H&G 221 (mint & used), 275 (Heinrich & Friedrich), 251 mint, and 258 mint. Six cards. F-VF. SB \$ 7.
61. Austrian Plebiscite w/Hitler & map H&G 253, mint & canceled at "Fahrbares Postamt Wien". Mint has sml flaw on address side.
62. Nuremberg Rally cd H&G 249c (Marching SA) mint & used. SB \$ 8.
63. Waffen SS Trooper H&G 286 w/Chemnitz 12.1.41 Day of Stamp cancel depicting wireless operator. VF SB \$ 8.
64. Same series as above. Six different units depicted on Elsas o'prints. Each cd w/Strassburg 12.1.41 sp.cancels. SB \$18.
65. Winter Aid Charity cd H&G 284 w/Wuppertal-Elberfeld 12.1.41 Day of Stamp cancel depicting "E-boat". VF
66. Hitler B'day card H&G 266 depicting H. and B.D.M. girls. Mint F.
67. 1942 Day of Stamp cd w/Ukraine o'pt depict.Kriegsmarine. Two copies, Mint & w/Rowno Day of Stamp p'mk. VF SB \$ 6.
68. Same as above but Afrikakorps, Mint w/Ostland o'pt and another w/Ukraine o'pt & Rowno Day of Stamp cancel. VF SB \$ 6.
69. Five cds - H&G 232 ('34 Nürnberg Rally), 239 & 240 (Winter Olympics), 245 (Autobahn) and 259 ('38 Nürnberg Rally). All mint exc. 240 which has 7.1.36 Aschaffenburg sp.can. SB \$ 8.
70. Mi.699 on reg.cvr.w/Munich-Riem sp.ca. Beautiful! MB \$ 25
71. Mi.609-616 on two cvrs w/Hamburg cancels. Left side of covers trimmed but stamps unaffected. MB \$ 18.
72. Rohrpost cvr w/3 sets Mi 643-5.Postally used. Avg. MB \$ 5.
73. Phil.cvr.w/left side of Mi Block 7 & Vienna 4.10.38 sp.cancel "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Fuhrer", also H&G 521 card.
74. Mi 686-8 on 3 souv.bankcds w/sp Berlin Motor Show cancels. MB \$10.
75. FACSIMILIE souv.cds w/imprinted Mi 438-9. MB \$ 5
76. Se-tenant blk (S263/S267) & blk of 4 S261. Mint TL sht pos.MB \$3
77. Gen.Govt. Mi 105-9 on phil.cvrs w/sp. Krakau cans.
78. Postal Stat.-H&G 236B (View 112 Potsdam Marmorpalais) & 243 Kiel Olympics. Both mint F-VF.
79. H&G 259 Nürnberg & 260 Erntedanktag. Mint F-VF. MB \$5
80. H&G 215, 221 & 241 Mint cds. 241 creased, others F-VF. MB \$ 5
81. H&G 254 KdF viewcd "Wilhelm Gustloff". Mint F-VF.
82. H&G 255 same as above but sender/reply cd. Mint VF MB \$ 5
83. H&G 291 Hitler def. mint & used plus 313 mint in 2 colors.MB \$5
84. H&G 291,306 & two 310 w/#8 slogan(used) & #9 slogan mint MB \$5

Lot #	Description
85.	Photocard (repro?) Luftwaffe Hauptmann Baumbach. Unused. MB \$ 3.
86.	Phil.cvr w/Mi 517 & 790. Dienstpost Ukraine handstamp & Russian cancel 14.3.42 Kremenz. Unaddressed. Attractive. MB \$ 5.
87.	Gen.Govt. cvr w/Mi 12 Dienstmarken (3) & 30.8.41 Tschenstochau can. Official seal of Labor Office & D'post Osten h'stamp. MB \$5
88.	Gen.Govt.cvr w/Mi 78 & 19.12.44 Miechow can. Off. seal "Kreis-hauptmann" & script D'post Osten. Late use. Creased o'wise F MB \$5
89.	H&G 285 w/pr.Mi 751 & two diff. 12.1.41 Day of Stamp Berlin cans depicting "E-boat" and Diving Stukas. F-VF MB \$ 7.50
90.	Lorraine o'prints(Mi 1-9) on reg.cvr w/"de-Frenched" Metz cancels dated 12.9.40. B'stamped Nurnberg. F. SB \$6.
91.	H&G 251 Winter Relief cd Mint plus Mi. 677-8 on plain cds with 20.4.39 Braunau sp. cans for Hitler B'day.(Three cds in lot).
92.	Feldpost cvr frm Fp 09268 (Torpedo Command, Adm. of France), cancel blurred Avg.
93.	1936 Olympics se-tenants:UL blk of 6 (two W110),W107,W109,W110 and W105 singles. Mint w/paper traces on back. Cat.17.5 DM.
94.	1936 WHW se-tenants: 4 blks of 6, 3 blks of 4, 2 singles. Mint. Total Mi Cat. 41.7 DM. MB \$ 10.

The following 10 lots ea. consist of 2 diff. "Ortsbriefe"(Facing Slips) for Feldpost bundles. All are unaddressed & have Kenn no. for various Inf. Divisions in West circa 1940.

95.	K 124 (208 I.D.) 12/11/40 & K 130 (4 Pz. D.) 10/9/40.
96.	K 160 (251 I.D.) 15/7/40 & K 169 (3 I.D.) 16/5/40.
97.	K 190 (267 I.D.) 20/10/40 & K 193 (26 I.D.) 29/11/40.
98.	K 195 (30 I.D.) 28/10/39 & K 242 (44 I.D.) 24/12/40.
99.	K 272 (253 I.D.) 26/11/39 & K 305 (254 I.D.) 17/12/40.
100.	K 342 (255 I.D.) 9/10/40 & K 541 (17 I.D.) 20/12/40.
101.	K 652 (7 I.D.) 20/12/40 & K 722 (14 I.D.) 6/6/40.
102.	K 750 (8 I.D.) 9/7/40 & K 823 (24 I.D.) 4/12/40.
103.	K 856 (17 I.D.) 7/10/40 & K 867 (6 Geb. D.) 6/11/40.
104.	K 968 (35 I.D.) 8/2/40, K 992 (62 I.D.) 10/5/40 & K 998 (263 I.D.)
105.	Concentration cp.-Packet cd.frm Wartheland to inmate Drutte (sub-camp of Neuengamme) 8.12.44. B'stamp Drutte.Simon 200 Pt. SB \$20.
106.	Regular Fp cvr dated 6.10.42 from Fp #40839 (Pi.Park Finland).
107.	Regular Fp cvr dated 25.9.42 frm Fp #16241 (717 I.D. in Serbia).
108.	Registered Fp cvr Kenn 324(FpA 455) frm Fp #27073 (Inf.Rgt.455), 16.6.42. On this date w/IX AOK Third Panzer Armee in East.
109.	Bohemia-Moravia packet cd pc w/mixed Czech & B/M stamps. Cancelled 18.10.39 in Uhlirske. MB \$ 5.
110.	POW ltrstht frm New Zealander at Stalag XVIII. Mute 28.4.43 cancel & Taxepercue marking in place of stamp (unusual). MB \$ 3.
111.	Four stampless official cvrs w/sp. commemorative cancels. MB \$ 5.
112.	Plain p'cd w/sp. 22.8.38 Kiel cancel for Horthy visit to Germany.
113.	Mi 887 on unaddressed cvr w/23.5.44 Luxemburg special cancel.
114.	Mi 806-9 on Gedenblatt w/sp."Deutsch fur Immer" 1.10.41 cancel, also unaddressed cd w/Mi 806 & similar Marburg cancel. SB \$ 5.
115.	Four unaddressed cards w/various special cancels.
116.	Postally used cvrs (2) & card w/'37 or '38 Nurnberg Rally can. MB\$6
117.	Mi 896-72 on unadd.cvr w/sp Berlin can, Mi 743 on pc w/2 cans.
118.	Mi 745 & 752 on unadd. cd/cvr w/sp. Berlin cancels.
119.	Mi Block 7 on cvr w/Berlin Hitler B'day cancel 20.4.37. MB \$ 5.
120.	Two Fp cvrs w/Olmutz,Moravia city cancels.Frm Artl.Ausb.Abt 102.
121.	Cover front w/Hitler 12 Pfg.stamp sent via Feldpost. Imprinted "Durch Deutsche Feldpost" & Luftgaupostamt Brussel.Fp can 13.4.42.

Lot #	Description
122.	Mint red "Eilnachtricht" (Sign of Life) postcard. F-VF
123.	Mi 698 on cvr w/12.6.39 Hamburg "Derby" cancel. F-VF MB \$ 10.
124.	Special Feldpost facing slip, Green & Black with printed address PLSST Dresden sent to Kenn 535. MB \$ 8.
125.	Same as above but Breslau PLSST address to Kenn 335. MB \$ 8.
126.	Mi 814 on cvr w/sp 20.6.42 Hamburg "Deutschlandpreis" can. MB \$ 5
127.	Six mint '36 Olympic cds H&G 239-44 F-VF SB \$ 6.
128.	Dienstpost Ukraine - stampless cvr to Kiev Z.H.O. w/10.10.42 mute roller cancel; portion of parcel wrap addressed to Dnjepropetrowsk with registry label & Göttingen roller cancel. Avg.

The following six lots consist of parcel cards w/cancels from towns in Styrian districts of Yugoslavia which were annexed by Germany in 1941. All F w/clear strikes.

129. Klagenfurt to Krainburg w/25.9.44 Krainburg rec. can. on front & postal lead no. 12b. 30-40% surcharge in Schultz (Vol.8) SB \$ 3.
130. Two cds from Cilli (Steiermark) 16.3.44 and Marburg 17.3.44. Both addressed to Krainburg but not backstamped.
131. From Cilli to Luftfahrtgeratewerk in Krainburg with handstamp of sender company. Cilli cancel 16.3.44.
132. From Feldkirch (Voralberg) 9.10.44 to soldier with Ldsch. Ausb. Btl. II/18 at Unterdrauberg w/proper receipt cancel.
133. Cards from locations in Germany/Austria w/receipt cancels of Rann, Kranichsfeld, Gutenstein and Krainburg circa late '44.
134. From Vienna 20.3.44 to Krainburg Oberkrain franked w/2RM Hitler issue (Mi 800). Mi cat on Bedarfsbrief 25DM. MB \$ 3.
135. Naval Feldpost cvr dated 22.9.42 frm Fp #12460 (Fuhrerschiff Tanga).
136. Same dated 23.9.42 frm Fp # 14888A (Harbor Captain Antwerp) with Dienstsiegel Fp #00498 of 2. Flottilla.
137. Three naval cvrs: 4th Naval Recruiting Center, Wilhelmshaven; Off. cvr cachet Cmdr. North Sea Naval Station; frm Fp #22104 (Naval Medical Company 1. Dates: 24.3.41; 27.2.42 and 6.1.44.
138. 2 cvrs: Fp #33662 (Torpedo Resort West Lorient) 5.1.42 and Fp #02686 (Naval Yard at Bordeaux) 4.7.42. Cancels bit blurred!
139. 2 cvrs: Fp #01746 (Marine Art. Arsenal Athens/Shipyard Salamis) 17.6.44 and Fp # 03268 (Naval Customs Station Blacksea Aluschka/Alupka) 9.43.
140. 2 cvrs: Fp #09268 (Torpedo Arsenal West) 14.10.42 and Fp #31377 (Branch of Admiral East Sea Paris) 2.8.42.
141. 2 cvrs: Fp #32763K (Naval Flak Abt. 204 Esbjerg, Denmark) date faint! and Fp #378500 (Naval Radar Company 82-Frederickshaven, Denmark).
142. Occupation Czeck. Dienstpost Pardubitz cvr w/cachet of 3. Flg. Ausb. Regiment 32, Postleitstelle Prag.
143. Luftwaffe Feldpost: 2 letter sheets/card with cachets Fighterschool 2 Zerbst; Fighterschool 2 Magdeburg and Airfield Cmdr Magdeburg.

AUCTION 9 CLOSING DATE: March 9, 1979

Send bids to: Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Place
Union, NJ 07083

Remember - Minimum bid per lot is \$2.50

Note: In descriptions above, "MB" is "Min. Bid" or Reserve.