



Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP VOL. XVIII, NO.2 (WHOLE NO. 71) - 1984
Devoted to the Study
of the Postal History
of Germany 1933-1945

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Contents:

- Page 3 : Those "Karl Hennig" Covers -
Page 9 : Posta da Campo - R.J. Houston
Page 10: Held by British Censor/Released Jan. 1946 - J.E. Lewis
Page 11: Gen. Gouv. 24Gr. on 25Gr. Provisional - K. Gobeski
Page 12: Propaganda Card Corner - G. Pohlig
Page 13: Germany's Lost Colonies in Africa (Update) - J.E. Lewis
Page 17: Foreign Letter Examining Office Hof - W. Lenz
Page 20: Across Enemy Lines, To England via Sweden - J.E. Lewis
Page 21: Zara - R.J. Houston
Page 28: "Buzz Bomb" POW Post - J.E. Lewis
Page 30: Navy Log: Linienschiff "Schlesien" - R.J. Houston
Page 31: Aircraft Carrier "Graf Zeppelin" - A.P. Moeller
Page 32: Military Field Postoffices - R.J. Houston
Page 35: TRSG Auction No. 29

RESEARCH AWARD

A TRSG Research Award (see Page 35, TRSG Bulletin No. 53) has been conferred upon NORBERT KANNAPIN for his outstanding publication "Die deutsche Feldpost, Organisation und Lokalisation 1939-1945" (see Page 3, TRSG Bulletin No. 51).

APC LITERATURE AWARD

At its annual convention in St. Petersburg, Florida, the American Philatelic Congress awarded the Erani P. Drossos Award for the best non-US subject article in the 1983 "Congress Book" to our stalwart member HENRY LAESSIG for "The 15 Cancellations of the Austrian Occupation of Novi Pazar 1878-1908".

Welcome to New Members:

- ANDERSON, Bruce - 660 Eglinton Ave. W., Apt. 613, Toronto, Ont.
Postal History of Germany, B/M & GG. Canada M5N 1C3
- TUTHILL, David - 742 Brooks #2, Venice, CA 90291
Concen. Camp & POW Covers.
- DREIMANIS, Herbert - 30255 Oldstream Road, Southfield, MI 48076
Postal History of Latvia.
- HOFFMANN, Harry S. - 713 Martin Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Canada R2L 0Z9
T.R. Stamps, covers, postal stationery.
- GARDNER, James L. - 1507 W. Pershing Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85029
All T.R. related areas.
- TELLES, Mrs. LaVerne -
- HOGAN, Paul J. - 47 Cavendish Rd., Halifax, N.S., Canada B3P 2J6
Occupations.
- PICHARDO, Frank - P.O. Box 1116, Flushing, NY 11354
Pict. P'cards of U-Boats & Comdrs.
- CLINE, Philip G. - 12 Bernaby Ln., Kingston, NH 03848
Feldpost, POW's, Propaganda forgeries.
- ANAJA, Markus - Vagtoppen 6.B.16, SF-02320 Esbo 32, Finland
Occupied territories, Heraldry.
- BAUMANN, Frederick W. - 25218 Hoover Rd. #201, Warren, MI 48089
Leipzig Fair, Propaganda stamps.
- BLAINE, Donald J. - 99 Glen Keith Rd., Glen Cove, NY 11542
Eastern occupied areas & Feldpost in the east.

Study Group Notes

NEW PUBLICATION:

"Devisenkontrolle im Auslandsbrief und Paketverkehr im Deutschen Reich 1933 bis 1939" by Karl-Heinz Riemer, is the title of Heft 93 of the Neue Schriftenreihe Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau". Published in January 1983, this 48 page booklet is an in-depth study of the currency control system, amply illustrated and of course, written in German. This work provides a view of the economic problems confronting Germany after WWI and the resulting necessity for currency control measures. Next, the use and varieties of the normal currency control sealing labels are reviewed and illustrated, followed by a similar review of the "Ostmark" (type II) label and its "Bregenz" variety. The various Devisenkontrolle handstamps are also well covered and illustrated, as well as the bilingual labels and handstamps used in the Protectorate of Bohemia/Moravia - followed up by a section dealing with the WWII period (after September 1939). A "must" for all censorship collectors, this booklet is available from Theo Van Dam, P.O. Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509 at the modest price of \$5.95.

Those "Karl Hennig" Covers

(TRSG Staff)

The TRSG Staff receives many inquiries, particularly from our newer members, concerning cards and covers addressed to "Karl Hennig, Hamburg 39". It was not until recently however, that we became aware that such material was the source of considerable controversy to some of you. One of the lots in a recent TRSG Auction was the cover shown in Fig. 1 below. This obviously "philatelic" item dates from the German annexation of Sudetenland and has both the modified town cancel and special "We Thank Our Führer" cancel used in Troppau on Oct. 8, 1938. As the cover was described as philatelic in origin, we were somewhat surprised when the successful bidder returned the item with a note stating that he would not have bid if he'd realized that it was a "Hennig" cover. Since it is our policy to accept the return of any lot not properly described, this bidder's payment was promptly returned.

We have since queried a number of members as to their opinion of such covers. While we have received a variety of responses, it is quite apparent that at least some members believe this material is being fraudulently produced in the Dominican Republic, using reprinted postcards and cancelling devices smuggled out of Germany after the war!

In order to determine the facts of this matter, TRSG Director Myron Fox has corresponded with Mr. Werner Hennig regarding the circumstances under which these cards and covers were obtained.

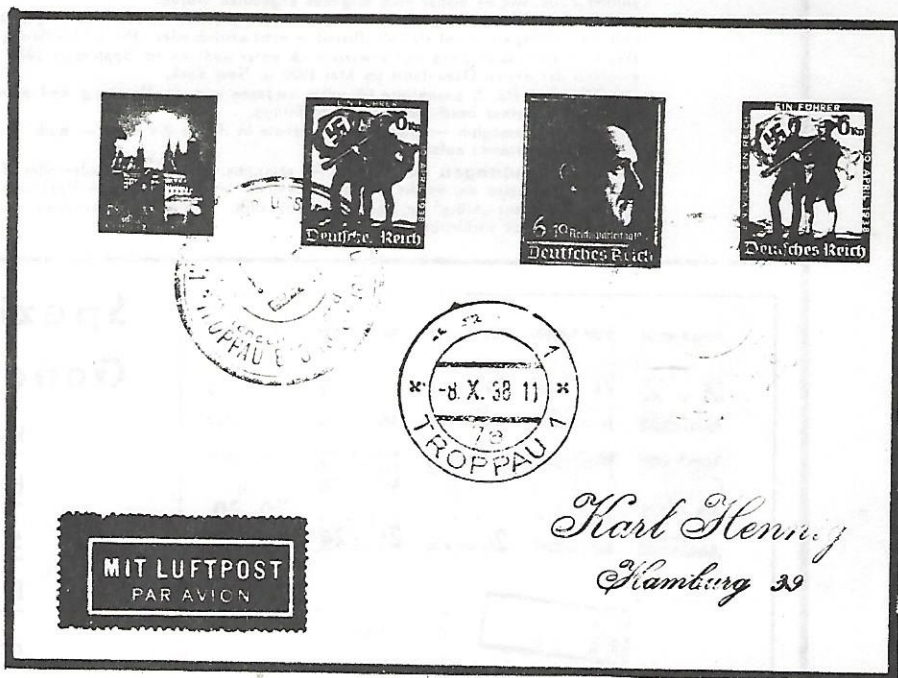


Fig. 1

Based on the information supplied by Mr. Hennig and photocopies of philatelic publications of the Third Reich era, the following is our appraisal for your comment and consideration:

Karl Hennig founded his philatelic business in 1913 and in 1920 began publication of his bulletin "Philatelistische Mitteilungen" (Philatelic News). By the 1930's, this firm began to specialize in airmail, creating covers which were flown on DOX, Zeppelin and catapult flights. Mr. Hennig had a world wide clientele and participated in TIPEX, the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in 1936.

Germany's reannexation of Austria and the Sudetenland provided a field day for philatelists due to the many stamps and cancels produced to commemorate these events. Many German dealers, including Karl Hennig, arranged for favor cancelled covers which they offered for sale. The German defeat of Poland and establishment of the General Gouvernement in late 1939 was accompanied by the issuance of overprinted stamps for the GG. A special dispatch office for collector stamps was located in Cracow P.O. 3 and advised dealers and collectors as to new stamps and special cancels available from this office. This office processed huge quantities of covers, much like our First Day cover operations. The Hennig firm obtained large quantities of these GG overprints on cards and covers. Art Carey located an advertisement in the May, 1940 issue of "Der Deutsche Sammler" (Fig.2) which offers for sale a set of five Hitler postcards with GG stamps and registered covers with various combinations of stamps from the same issue.

Mit eines der größten und schönsten Lager der Welt

von Flugpost-Briefen und -Karten wird zum Verkauf gestellt!

Herrliche Kollektionen von Luftschiffpost „Graf Zeppelin“ und „Hindenburg“, Katapult- (Sdüleuder-) und Do. X-Post. Seltene Flugpost — Ballon — Segelflug und Raketenpost (von verschiedenen Ländern), ebenfalls Raketenmarken für Speziaisammier in reicher Auswahl vorrätig.

Auch die moderne Flugpost ist vertreten. Flugpostbriefe — und Karten von der Volksabstimmung in Oesterreich — dem Staatstreffen Hitler-Mussolini in Italien sowie Flugpost mit den Befreiungs-Stampeln verschiedener Postämter im Sudetenland.

Sogenannte Ausstellungs-Prunkstücke, ausgefallene Auktions-Prachtbriefe und herrliche Kombinations-Frankaturen, kurz Material von solcher Fülle, wie es bisher noch nirgends angeboten wurde.

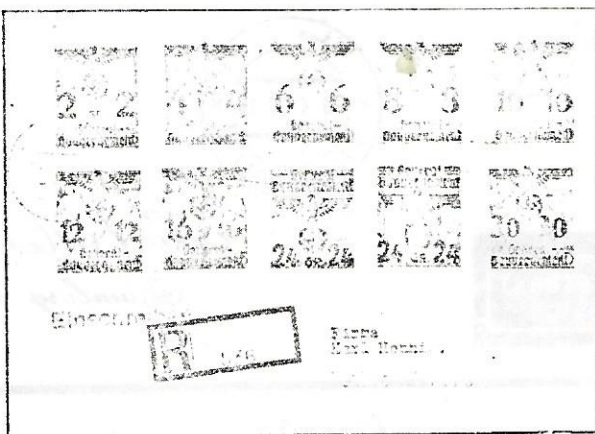
Anfangssammler von Flugpostbriefen können sehr preiswertes Material vorgelegt bekommen. Alles was von Flugpost — auch Marken — nicht im Katalog steht und als halb-offiziell — nicht amtlich oder „Privat“ landläufig bezeichnet wird — kaufe gern und verkaufe ich jederzeit. Das Luftschiff „Graf Zeppelin“ erwartete ich unter anderem im September 1933 in Moskau. Das Luftschiff „Hindenburg“ begrüßte ich anlässlich der ersten Ozeanfahrt im Mai 1936 in New York.

Das Flugschiff Do. X besichtigte ich unter anderem auch in Hamburg und stand in dauernder Verbindung mit Offizieren und Mannschaften bei meiner beachtlichen Postauflieferung.

Es ist leider unmöglich — etwa durch Angebote in dieser Annonce — auch nur einen Bruchteil meiner reichhaltigen schönen und wertvollen Lagerbestände aufzuführen.

Auswahlsendungen von Flugpost — sämtliche Gebiete in wundervoller Zusammenstellung — versandbereit. Interessenten gehen am zweckmäßigsten an, welche Gebiete gesammelt werden und worin Vorlage erwünscht wird.

Ich biete nicht nur „billig“ an, sondern liefere auch. Luftpost nicht beachten oder vernachlässigen, bedeutet, an den Standardwerten der Philatelie achtlos vorbeigehen.



Spezial-Angebot General-Gouvernement

kleiner Satz von 11 Werten (wie Ab-
bildung sowie WHW. 30 Gr.) auf
5 Stück Führerphotokarten — vom
Einsatz unserer Truppen im Osten --
oder auf E-Brief befindet sich im Druck
und wird Interessenten gern zugeschickt.

Karl Hennig Luftpost-Spezialhaus Hamburg 39

OESTERREICH Reichste Beihilfenriedigung!
Alle Währungssteuern und beherrschte Einheitsmarken durch Einheitsmarken-
verband ALOIS HANS ZANASCHKA, WIEN XII 82, Steinbauergasse 36

Rundsendezertifikat beitragsfrei
Prospekt .B.
gratis.
Bin.-Wilmersdorf.
Konstanzer Str. 8

Philatelisten-Cabinet,

Fig.2) Karl Hennig ad for Airmail specialties and Generalgouvernement items found on page 55 of May '40 issue of "The German Collector".

During the war years, the Hennig firm obtained large quantities of airmail cards and covers favor cancelled at specially designated post offices in German-occupied territories which were under civil administration. These P.O.s were part of the Deutsche Dienstpost (DDP) system.

Communication No. 1133, which appeared in the April 21, 1942 Official Gazette of the German Postal Ministry, announced that repeated requests by German stamp collectors for "Gefälligkeitsabstempelungen" (cancels to order) had resulted in an arrangement with the Deutsche Dienstpost in the Netherlands, in the "Ostland" (Baltic States) and in the

Ukraine to provide favor cancellations after May 1, 1942. These were permitted on ordinary letters and postcards but not registered mail. Consignments of covers or cards had to be franked with a.) German stamps, b.) overprinted "Ostland" stamps or c.) overprinted "Ukraine" stamps. No so-called mixed frankings were allowed.

These covers were addressed to the sender and then placed in envelopes or, for large quantities, in parcels marked "Sonderstempel". These were mailed to the DDP office in Den Haag for Netherland cancels. For other cancellations, they would inscribe "Sonderstempel Ostland" or "Sonderstempel Ukraine" and send the covers to the Forwarding Office for Collectors, Berlin SW 68. From there, "Ostland" covers were sent to DDP offices in Riga (Latvia), Kauen (Lithuania) or Reval (Estonia) while "Ukraine" covers were sent to the DDP office in Rowno. After the cancels were applied, these covers were normally returned to sender via regular postal channels but could also be sent in SASE if such were included with the request. These CTOs could also be obtained from post offices in Luxemburg, which had been annexed by Germany. In 1944, the Reichspost made similar arrangements with DDP Alpenvorland (Bozen, Trient & Beluno) and DDP Adria (Trieste). Covers sent to these DDP offices could only be franked with German stamps but they could be any valid regular or semi-postal issue. It should be noted that the only German stamps available at these DDP offices were Hitler-head definitives.

The Channel Islands occupation provided Mr. Hennig with more possibilities where-in CI locals (valid for local intra-Isl. postage only) were CTO'd, "mixed" with German franking and cancelled by German Feldpost (which handled all mail to the continent).



Fig.3) Familiar Hennig address label on CTO postcard with "mixed" Jersey and German stamps. Note that appropriate civil and feldpost hand cancels are dated same day.

In order to put "Hennig" material in proper perspective, it may be useful to review the three basic types of covers (excepting forgeries) available to Third Reich collectors:

- a) "Bedarfspost" - legitimate, properly franked letters or cards which were mailed for a reason other than philatelic.
- b) "Philatelistisch" - overfranked and/or CTO covers or cards which, if they went through the mail, did so for philatelic purposes.
- c) "Mache" (pronounced "Mock-uh") - fabricated covers and cards with stamp combinations and/or other postal markings not normally in use. Such items never saw postal service but were obtained strictly to create "interesting" philatelic material.

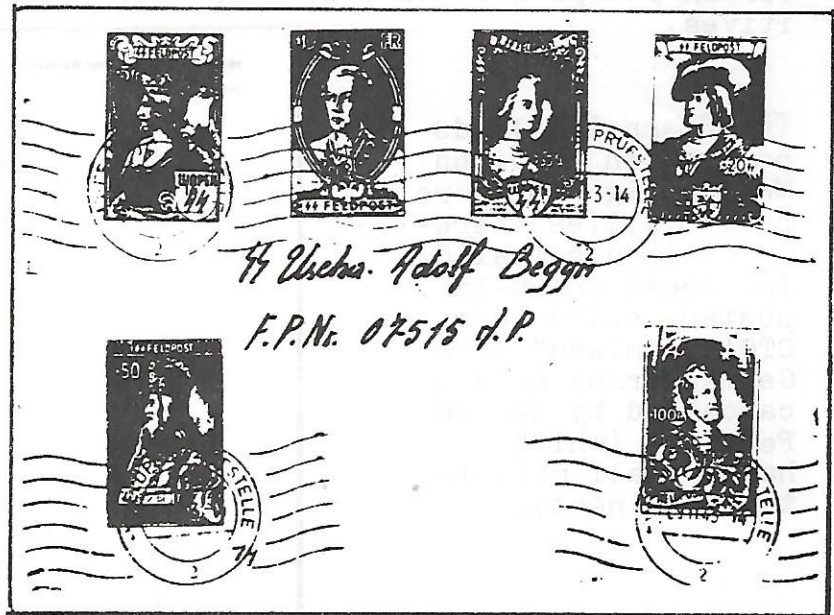
The Hennig Sudetenland cover shown as Fig. 1 is an example of type b) because these German stamps were allowed on such mail. The 21 Pfg. does not correspond to the airmail rate and the lack of any postal markings or return address on the backside shows philatelic purpose. The Channel Island card (Fig. 3) is an example of type c) because C.I. locals and German stamps were never used in conjunction. Such mixed frankings were only done for the benefit of collectors or dealers.

The processing of large quantities of philatelic mail was encouraged by the German Postal Ministry for the most obvious of reasons, it produced large revenues from postage stamp sales. The sale of so-called "legion stamps" by pro-German organizations in France and Belgium was spurred by the availability of complete sets on covers bearing Waffen-SS censor markings. In Belgium, for example, collectors or dealers prepared covers addressed to designated SS troops at Fp# 07515AP. This cover, along with a SASE and payment of 200 Belgian francs, was sent to the "Vlaamsch Voorzorgscomitee" (Flemish Charity Committee), Lakenweversstraat 1 in Brussels. The legion issue was affixed to the cover which was then "favor censored" by the Waffen-SS office and returned in the SASE. The Fp# 07515AP was the mailing address of the "SS-Abschnitt 'Flandern'" in Brussels.

Fig. 4) Flemish Waffen-SS charity set (Mi. IX-XIV) on cover with "SS Prüf-stelle" roller cancel used for philatelic mailings. Such covers also had SS censor tape and handstamps on backside.

The cost of the charity set was 200 Belgian francs. Revenues from the charity label sales was used to make up parcels of candy & cigarettes which were sent to Flemish Waffen-SS volunteers on the Eastern front.

These "SS Feldpost" labels had no postal validity as Flemish SS troops had feldpost privileges.



Incidentally, Karl Hennig's "legion" covers have conventional feldpost favor cancels. The SS censored covers were only available for a limited time, usually one month after the labels were placed on sale.

After the war, the firm of Karl Hennig continued to operate from their Hamburg office. On Oct. 1, 1948, the familiar Hennig address label was affixed to covers commemorating the 100th day of the Berlin airlift. At about this same time, Hennig established an agency in Ciudad Trujillo (now Santo Domingo) in the Dominican Republic. In 1949, English/Spanish philatelic bulletins were published by "Casa Philatelica Antillana", the Karl Hennig agency in the Caribbean. This bulletin informed collectors in overseas countries that this agency would handle orders to and from the Hamburg office to reduce the high duties charged for orders under \$100 by the J.E.I.A. (Joint Export Import Agency).

Another function of this agency was to make available various "World History Documents" (to quote the 1949 bulletin) which could not be sold in Germany due to a law (No. 48) passed by the Allied Control Commission. These "documents" were the large quantities of philatelic cards and covers acquired during the Third Reich era. As these holdings represented a considerable investment, it is not hard to understand why Mr. Hennig would take steps to legally circumvent this restriction. The size of these holdings can be appreciated by the fact that they have not been depleted after 35 years!

In summary, there is nothing wrong with Hennig covers in an absolute sense. They are philatelically inspired and of little interest to postal history collectors who prefer "Bedarfspost". As Mr. Werner Hennig noted in his letter to Myron Fox, there are always changes in the philatelic world like the fairly recent craze for mint never hinged stamps. Airmail covers, which were very popular in the 1930s & '40s, were mostly "philatelic", including 99% of all Zeppelin covers.

Many new TRSG members comment on the scarcity of "Bedarf" material while dealer's boxes are bulging with philatelic/"Mache" covers. The reason for this lies in an irony recognized by more experienced collectors, covers obtained for philatelic purposes tend to be retained while most legitimate covers are discarded after they've fulfilled their intended purpose - to convey a message. This natural attrition was compounded in Germany by the wide spread destruction caused by Allied bombing and the invasion by several enemy armies. During the immediate post-war period, "de-Nazification" efforts by the Allied occupation forces was often accompanied by still further destruction of cards and covers which glorified the Hitler years. This process was particularly successful in Soviet-occupied areas where the 1933-45 period was "expunged" ala George Orwell's "1984" (it's not surprising to learn that this book was published in 1948!). Even today it is illegal to possess "Nazi" era material in the Soviet block countries. Their Germany stamp albums do not include the Third Reich issues.

We'll conclude this article with a comparison of "Philatelistish" and "Bedarfspost" covers franked with General Government stamps from the 1940 provisional overprint issue. The Karl Hennig cover (Fig. 5) was cancelled in Cracow in Nov. 1940 and is similar to the registered cover shown in Fig. 2. The 13 stamps total 282 Groschen and are all different values. In contrast, the "Bedarf" cover (Fig. 6) posted during the same month was sent to the U.S. Embassy in Berlin. The 5 stamps total 108 Groschen. As the exchange rate was 100 Gr. equals 50 German Phennig, this fee converts to 24 Pfg. surface mail over 20 grams plus 30 Pfg. registry fee, the correct rate for this letter.

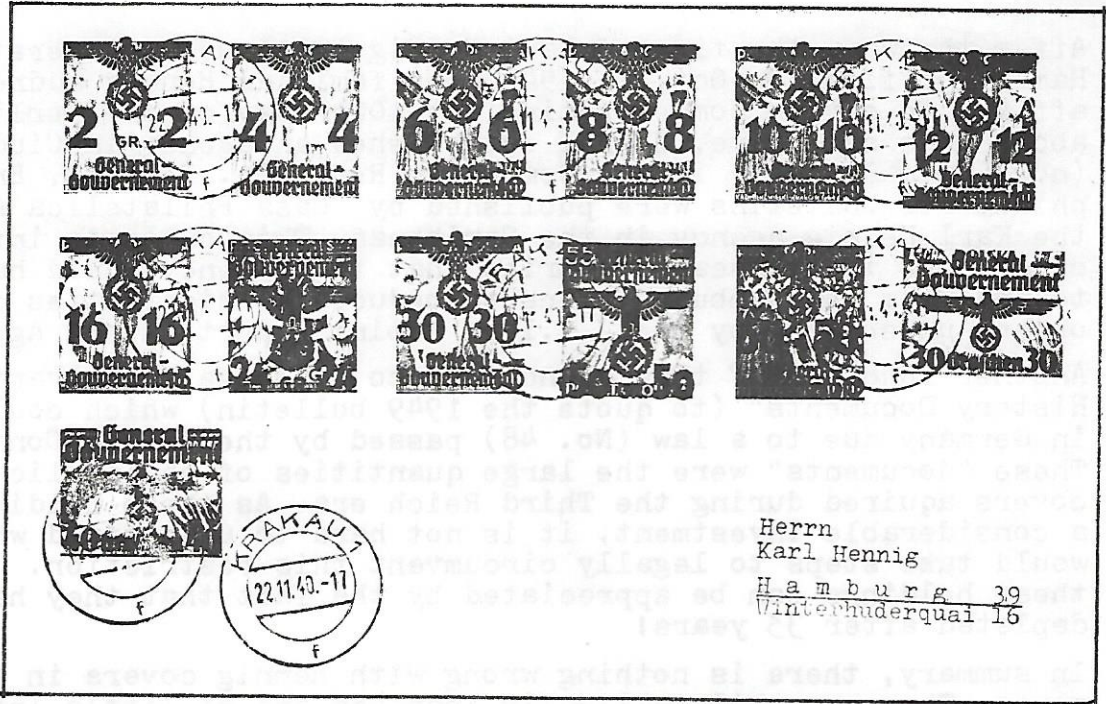


Fig. 5)

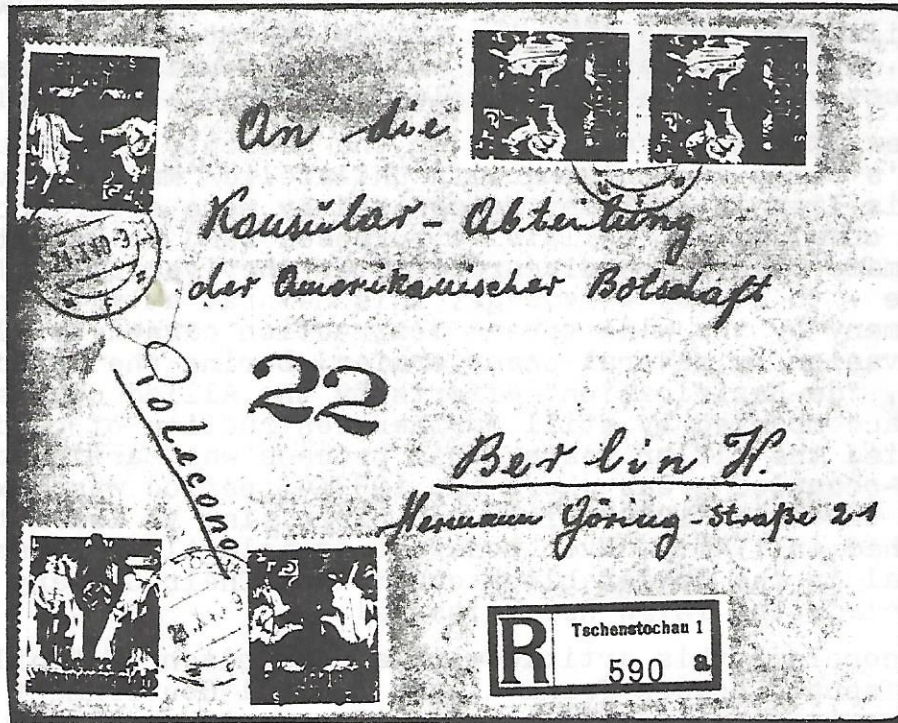


Fig. 6)

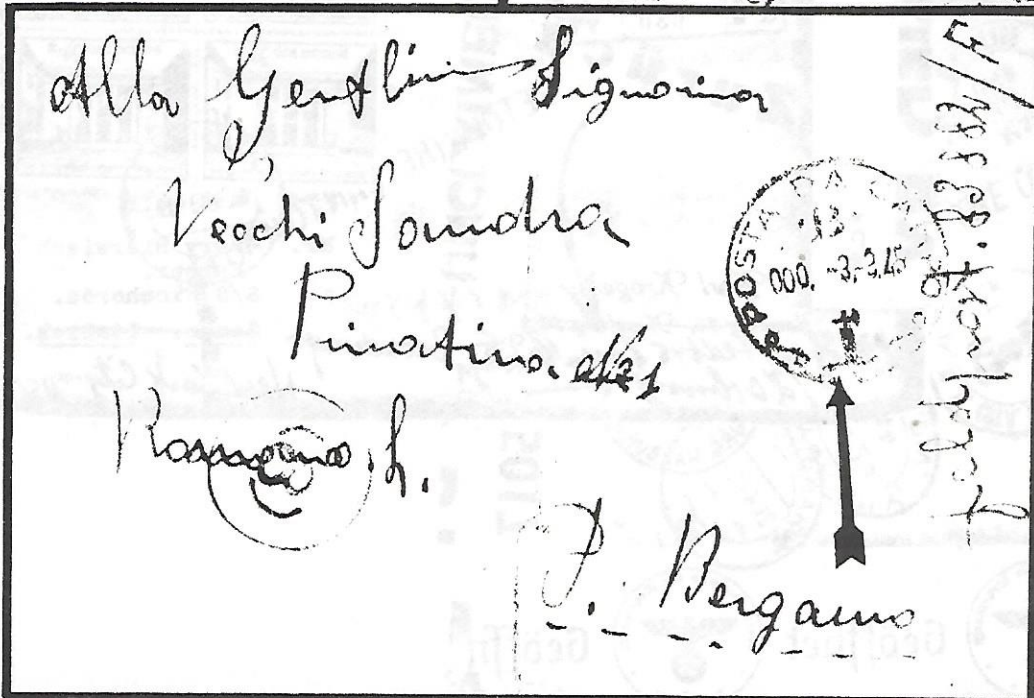
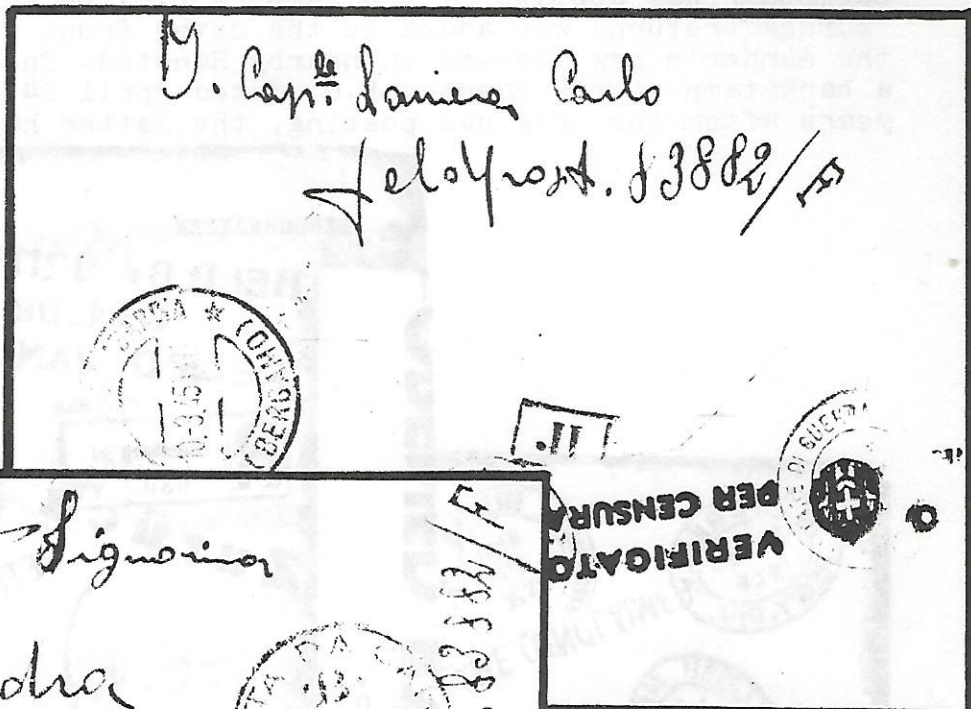
The essential difference between these two covers is that the "mass-produced" philatelic item would please a stamp collector while the unique but scruffier "Bedarf" item is infinitely more appealing to a postal history collector.

Your TRSG staff have always found Mr. Hennig to be courteous and professional. While his philatelic material does not suit our taste, I hope this article will serve to eliminate the rather childish stories concerning this material.

"Posta da Campo"

by R.J. Houston

An article by Dick Imus in TRSG Bulletin 29 (p.44) referred to the 4 divisions raised by the Italian Social Republic to fight alongside the Germans after the Italian surrender (Oct. 1943) and described the cancellation types used by these units. In the Spring of 1944, the divisions "Italia" and "Littorio" were organized and trained at the Münsingen Training Grounds while the "San Marco" and "Monte Rosa" divisions were formed at Grafenwöhr. The Feldpostübersicht indicates assignment of German Feldpost numbers in the special "80,000" series to the four Italian divisions on March 20, 1944 and that this assignment remained unchanged until the capitulation of these units in April 1945. The "Posta da Campo" cancellations were used upon the entry of these units into the operational areas of northern Italy in late 1944. Since many of our members may never have seen this cancel type, we provide herewith an illustration of a cover sent to Bergamo from Fp. #83882F (15. Kp./Inf. Rgt. 2 of the 1. Inf. Div. "Italia").



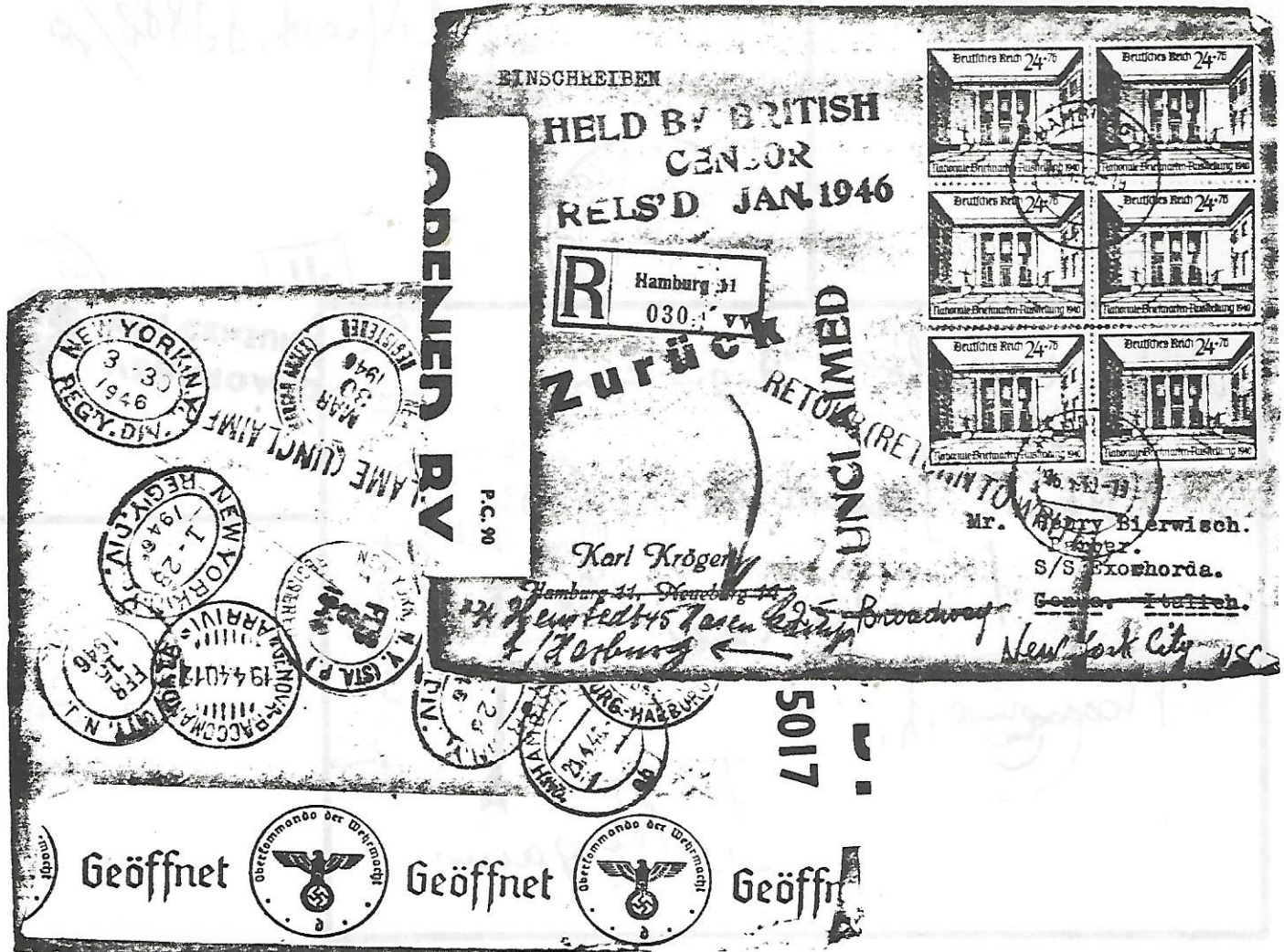
March 3, 1945

"HELD BY BRITISH CENSOR/RELEASED JANUARY 1946" COVER
by Jim Lewis

During the period between Sept. 3, '39 (British & French declarations of war on Germany) and Dec. 11, '41 (German & Italian declarations of war on U.S.A.) mail travelling between Germany & the U.S. was subject to confiscation by the British. The circumstances which led to such confiscations were explored in TRSG Bulletin 21.

As most Third Reich collectors have never seen one of these rare covers, the example illustrated below should prove interesting. Addressed to a barber on the S/S Exochorda in Genoa, Italy, this letter was posted in Hamburg on April 16, '40. After examination by the Munich censor office, the letter reached Genoa and was backstamped April 19th. It seems that the letter "missed the boat" and was forwarded to an address in New York city. At some point thereafter, the letter fell into British hands where it remained until Jan. '46 as noted by the h'stamp "HELD BY BRITISH CENSOR REIS'D JAN. 1946".

Routed to New York city, the cover was backstamped Jan. 28, '46 by the Registry Division. By March 30, '46, after accumulating several additional backstamps in Jersey City, N.J., the cover was marked "Unclaimed" and "Return to Writer". The return trip took quite a bit of time as the next backstamp was applied by the Hamburg P.O. on April 21, '48!! The marking "Zurück"(return) was added to the cover front with an arrow pointing to the sender's new address in nearby Hansted. The final postal marking is a backstamp of the Hansted P.O. dated April 24, '48. A little over eight years after the original posting, the letter had come full circle.



THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT 24GR ON 25GR PROVISIONAL

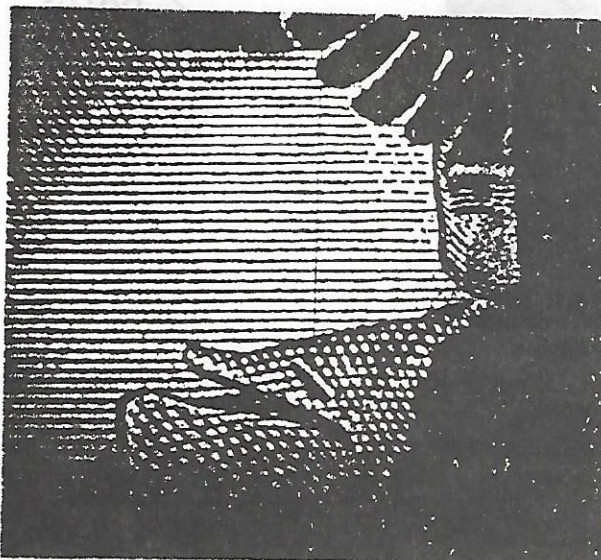
by Keith Gobeski

This stamp, released in March 1940, is part of the second General Government provisional issue. It consists of the 25gr Rydz-Smigly definitive stamp of Poland overprinted with the legend "General-Gouvernement", Hoheitszeichen, and the new value of 24gr. This stamp is Michel GG number 14 (Scott Poland number N30), with the basic stamp being Michel Poland number 319 (Scott Poland number 312).

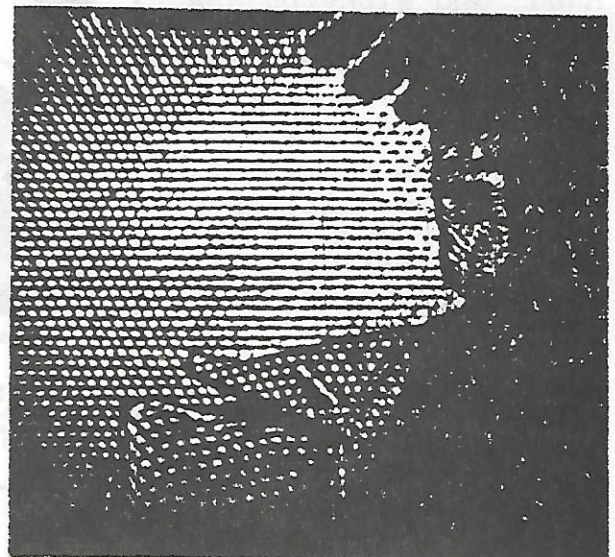
A look at various Ruch (Polish) catalogues reveals that there are actually two varieties of this stamp. This is a result of the basic stamp having two varieties. The numbering schemes for these stamps vary considerably from Ruch catalogue to Ruch catalogue. Consequently, for the balance of this article I shall use the numbers in the Ruch Katalog Specjalizowany Znakow Pocztowych Ziem Polskich 1981. The GG stamps are designated ON44I and ON44II. The basic stamps are designated 298I and 298II, respectively.

298I was issued on June 6, 1937, and the design was subsequently used for one of the souvenir sheets issued on August 30, 1937 for the visit of King Carol II of Rumania. 298II has no formal issue date: it is a re-engraving of 298I. The re-engraving is evident in the background area over Marshal Rydz-Smigly's right shoulder (refer to the illustrations). 298II has crosshatching in this area which is lacking on 298I. The re-engraved design was also used for one stamp of the August 1, 1939 Polish Legion souvenir sheet.

While 298I and 298II are equally common, ON44I is noticeably scarcer than ON44II. The Ruch valuation (mint) for the former is three times that of the latter (seven to eight times for used). Presumably, this would be due to more stamps from the newer, re-engraved plates being available to the Germans than stamps printed from the older plates.



ON44I



ON44II

Propaganda Card Corner



Der Ausstellungsstempel:
Die Freude des Markensammlers,
der Schrecken der Postbeamten.

Fig. 1) Harried postal clerks busily cancelling cards and covers at the 1936 Düsseldorf Show.

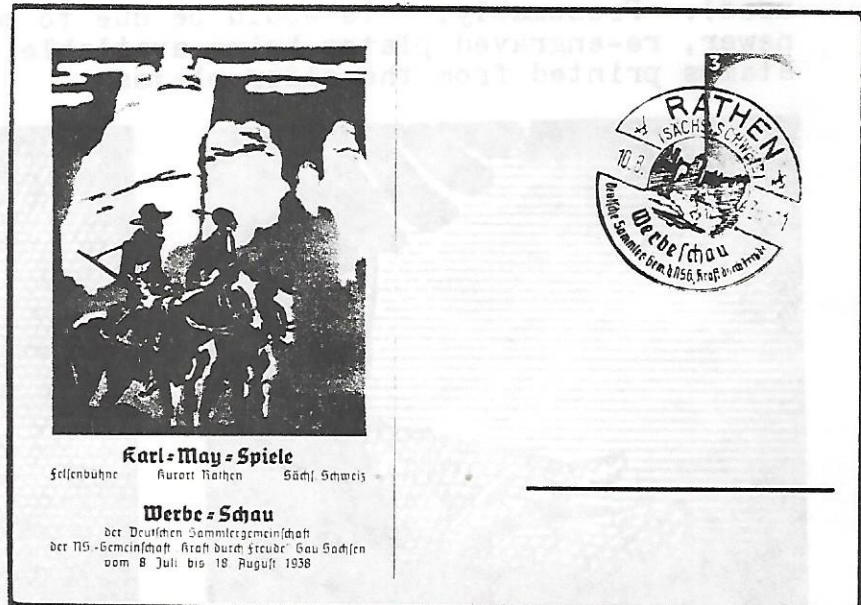


Fig. 2) Cartwheeling on the streets of Düsseldorf.

Gus Pohlig provides another of R. Peter's comical cards for the 1936 Düsseldorf Philatelic Show (Fig. 1) which reads "The Exhibit Cancel: the joy of stamp collectors; the terror of postal employees.". Gus also informs us that the boys of Düsseldorf were known for their cart wheels performed on the sidewalks of that city, therefore the show cancel (Fig. 2) was quite appropriate.

Our pals "Old Shatterhand" and Winnetou are depicted on a card sold at the "Karl May-Spiele" in Rathen from July 8 to August 18, 1938.

See "Circle the Kubelwagens!" in Bulletin No. 51 for details on Karl May, the German author of wild west stories.



Karl-May-Spiele
Sellenbühne Kurort Rathen Sächl. Schweiz

Werbe-Schau
der Deutschen Sammlergemeinschaft
der NS-Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude" Gau Sachsen
vom 8. Juli bis 18. August 1938



Fig. 3) Karl May's famous duo on show card cancelled in Rathen.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES IN AFRICA: A Further Update
by Jim Lewis

The following additional information expands upon the earlier studies which appeared in Bulletins 46 and 70:

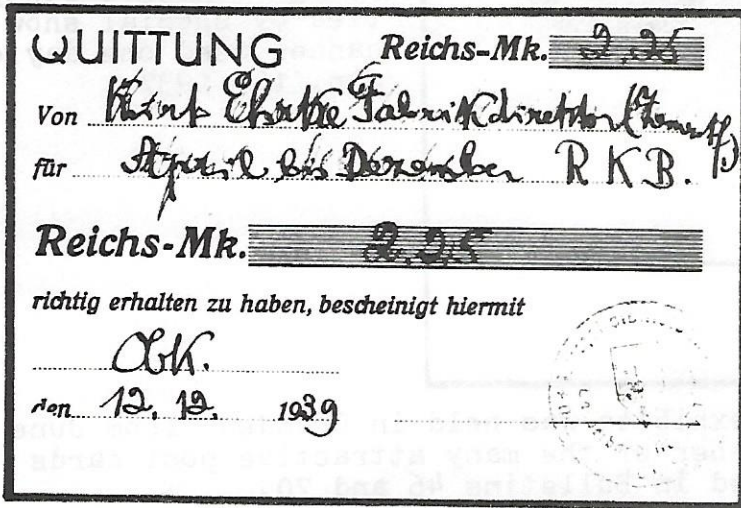


Fig.28) Receipt for 1939 dues for member of Cologne chapter of Colonial League.

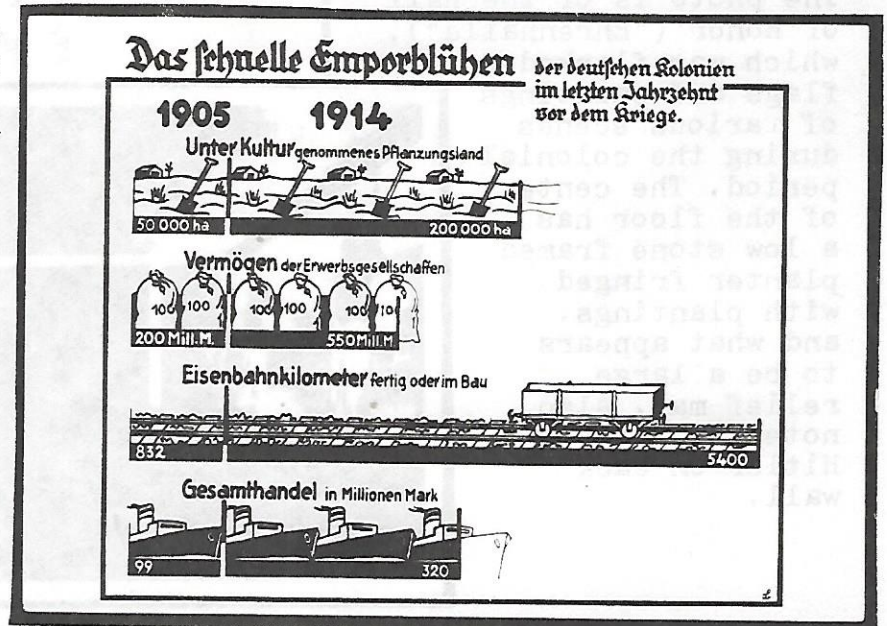
Fig. 29) Label with "R.K.B" shield used on League correspondence.



Pride in the progress Germany had made during her brief period of empire-building is depicted in the so-called "Episkop" card series. These cards were produced in 1938 by "Bildgemeinschaft der Episkopfreude Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung" in Stuttgart with the series titled "Deutschland und seine Kolonien vor dem Weltkrieg" (Germany and her colonies prior to World War I).

Fig. 30) Card #3 of series shows impressive increases in cultivation, capital assets, railroad expansion and shipping.

Other cards from this series are shown as Figs. 12 & 13 in Bulletin No. 46.



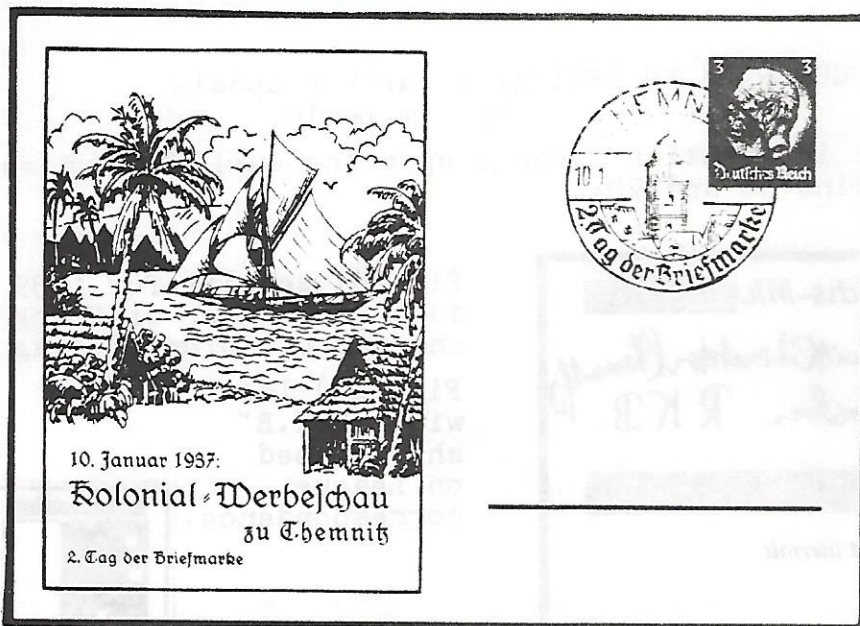
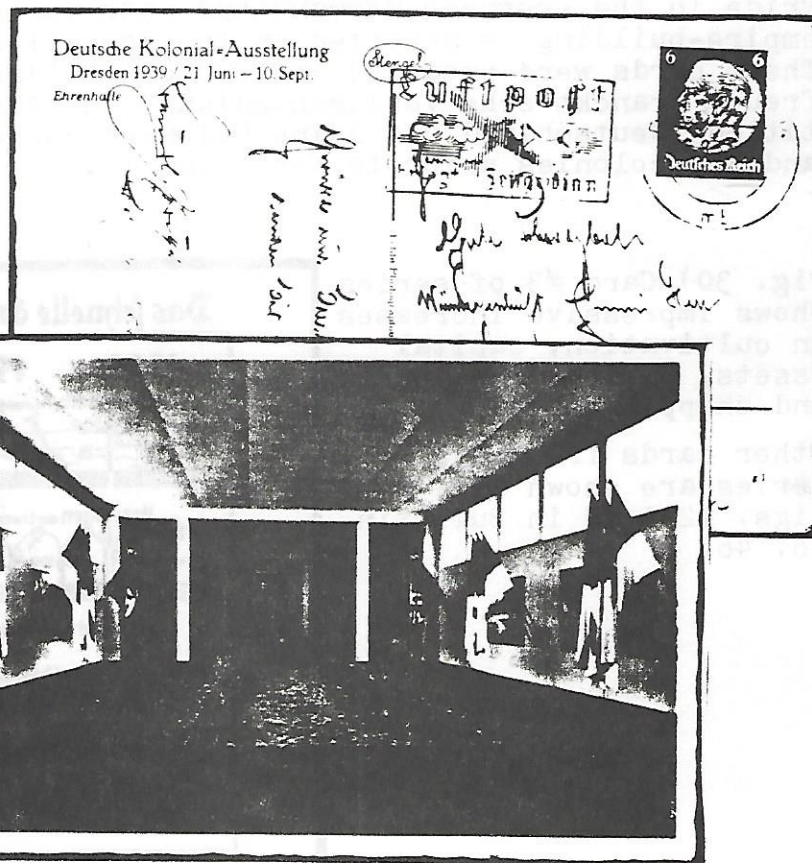


Fig. 31) Postcard sold at Colonies Publicity Show held in Chemnitz to commemorate "Day of the Stamp". Card is tan with brown printing. A 3 Pfg. adhesive stamp is tied by special show cancel used one day only, Jan. 10, 1937.

The largest of all colonial exhibits was held in Dresden from June 21 to Sept. 10, 1939. A number of the many attractive post cards from this show are illustrated in Bulletins 46 and 70.

Fig. 32) Front & back sides of a B & W photo card sold at the Dresden German Colonies Exhibit.

The photo is of the Hall of Honor ("Ehrenhalle"), which was flanked by flags and paintings of various scenes during the colonial period. The center of the floor has a low stone framed planter fringed with plantings, and what appears to be a large relief map. Also note portrait of Hitler on back wall.



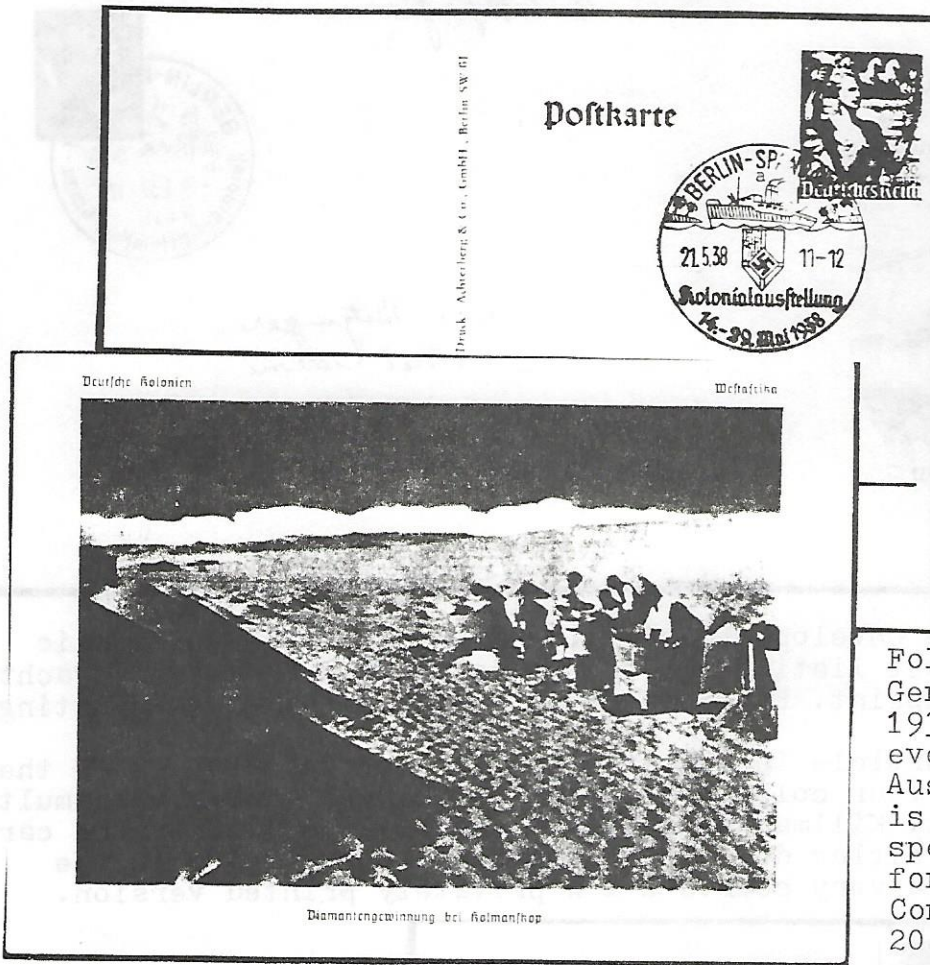


Fig. 33) Multi-color card depicting a diamond field in former-German West Africa has special cancel for Colonies Exhibit held 14 to 29 May, 1938 in Berlin-Spandau.

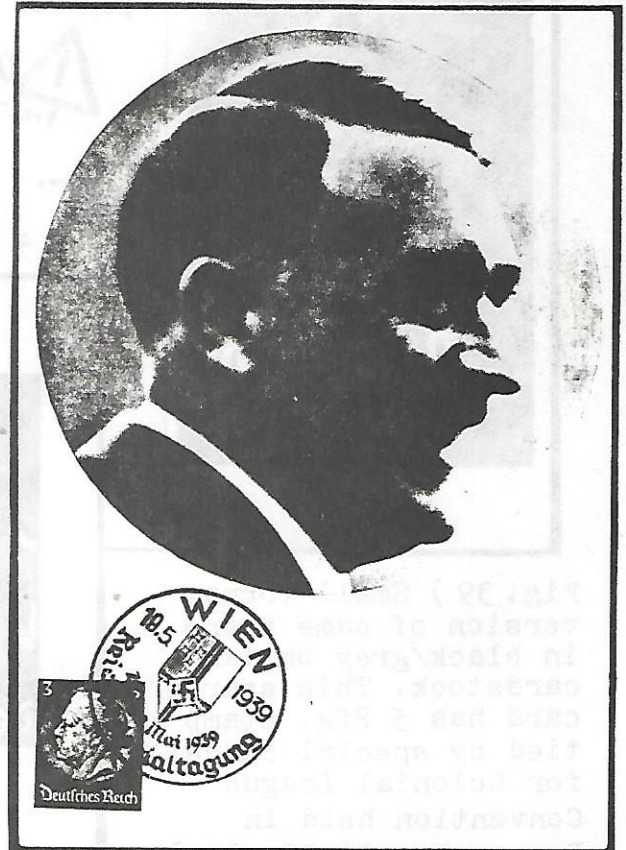
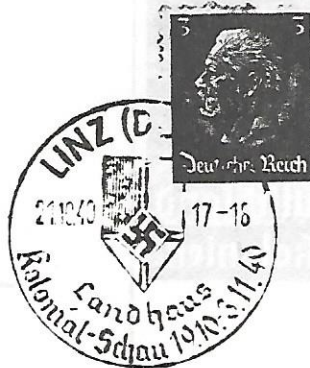
Following the union of Germany & Austria in 1938, several Colonial events were held in Austria. Fig. 34(below) is Hitler photocard with special Vienna cancel for Colonial League Convention held May 15 - 20, 1939.



Fig. 35) Special Vienna cancel for Colonies Exhibit held June 10-30, 1940.



Fig. 36) Special Linz (Donau) cancel for Colonies Show held Oct. 19th to Nov. 3rd 1940.



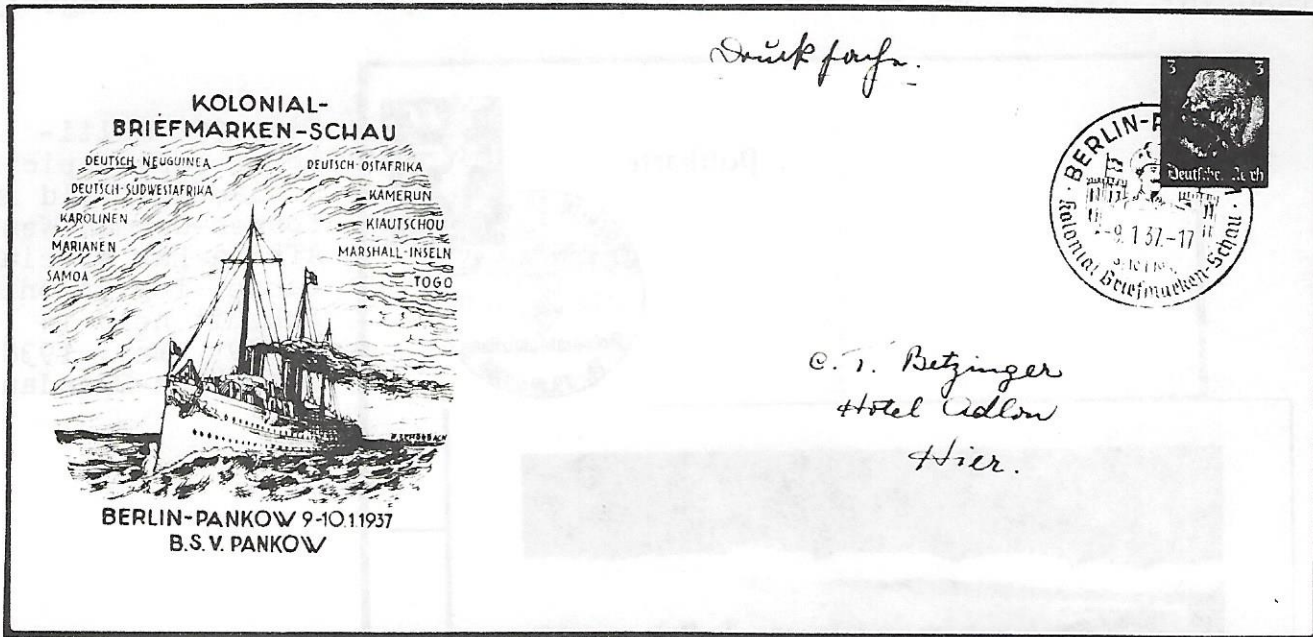


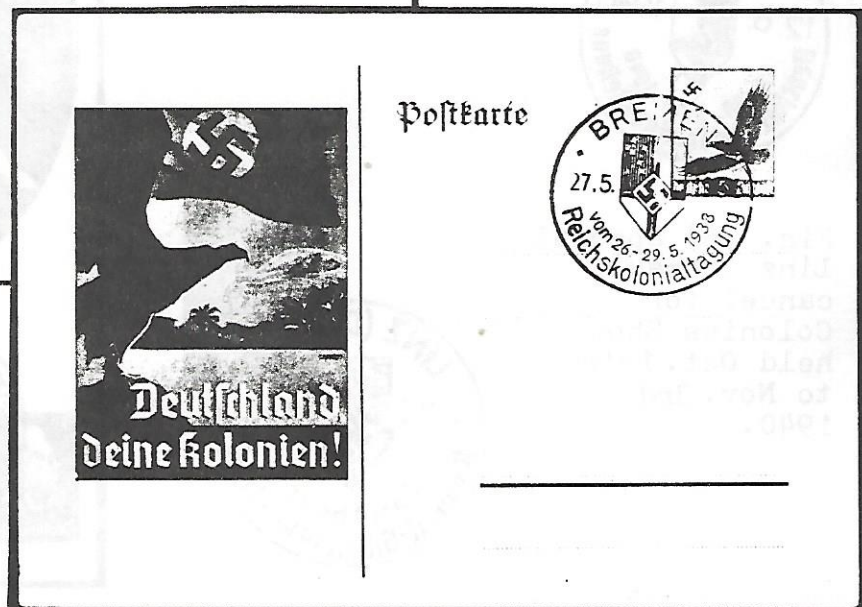
Fig. 37) Commemorative envelope for Berlin- Pankow Colonies Philatelic Show has cachet listing all former colonies and Kaiser's yacht. Note 3 Pfg imprint. Envelope is buff with light brown printing.

John Miskevich's article in Bulletin No. 70 provided details on the popular "Germany, your colonies!" postal stationery cards with multi-colored view of Mt. Kilimanjaro, flag & eagle. John illustrated cards with Hindenburg & Hitler definitive imprints. Shown below is the Eagle imprint and a very scarce B & W privately printed version.



Fig. 38) Eagle 5 Pfg. imprint postal card (Borek 124 B 1a).

Fig. 39.) Small format version of same scene in black/grey on tan cardstock. This scarce card has 5 Pfg. stamp tied by special cancel for Colonial League Convention held in Bremen May 26-29, 1938.



FOREIGN LETTER EXAMINING OFFICE HOF

by Werner Lenz (transl. G. de Boer)

Collectors of Third Reich censored mail are familiar with the code letter "h" found on mail from German POWs. Karl-Heinz Riemer, in his book "Die Ueberwachung des Auslandsbriefverkehrs während des 2. Weltkrieges durch deutsche Dienststellen" writes:

"The Berlin Foreign Letter Examining Office was affiliated with a work force for POW mail and POW mail evaluation. All mail to and from German POWs in Allied camps went through Berlin. This arrangement was in effect until mid-1944, when some additional offices were added. All such covers censored in Berlin have the censor markings and tapes of the Berlin Foreign Letter Examining Office. This situation changed after October 1944. From this date on such mail has the censor markings with code letter "h". One can assume that this change had to do with the change in Military Intelligence when it was taken over by the RSHA. (Reichssicherheits-hauptamt or State Security Service).

Recently a document from the files of the Political Archives of the German Foreign Office (Intern.-Martial Law 27-13 Canada Vol. 2) has surfaced whose evaluation is of importance to collectors of censored mail because it refers to an until now unknown German censor office.

On Nov. 18, 1944, the foreign letter examining office in Hof, which was under the supervision of the Gestapo in Nürnberg-Fürth, sent a message to the OKW, POW Section, and at the same time to the Presidium of the German Red Cross and the Foreign Office. This information was also received by the RSHA, Section IV. An accompanying notice about Camp 132 in Canada states that this knowledge came from about 1200 letters dated between the end of April and early August 1944.

As Riemer has noted, the RSHA on Hitler's orders took over most of the work of Military Intelligence of the OKW in mid-1944, including postal surveillance. Thus the existing Mil. Intelligence office was closed on July 1, 1944. As we know, all censor stamps and sealing tapes had the words "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht" replaced by "Prüfstelle" or "Zensur-stelle". At the same time a change in the handling of POW mail seems to have taken place for the following reasons:

- 1.) Since the surrender of the Afrika Korps in May 1943 and because of the progressive successes of the British and Americans since D-Day, more and more German soldiers had been taken prisoner. Thus the work load for the foreign letter routing office, which was connected to the Berlin foreign letter examining office, was increased considerably.
- 2.) It was important for the German authorities to know how German soldiers reacted to changing military and political events and how they tolerated the prolonged captivity.
- 3.) The capital city of Berlin suffered heavily under daily air attacks, especially since D-Day, and this affected the flow of traffic very much. That is why many political and military offices were relocated out of this dangerous area. For instance, the POW Section of the OKW was relocated in Torgau on the Elbe river and Section R XI of the Foreign Office was in Tettngau in Württemberg.

In order to fullfill the required tasks despite the increased demands, the censor office Hof was established to relieve the Berlin office. It's duty was primarily the examination and evaluation of POW mail. This office probably commenced operations in Sept. 1944, as for instance the aforementioned notice from Camp 132 is dated Sept. 28, 1944. The date corresponds with the dates from the censored covers from the end of April to the beginning of August. As regards the choice of letter code for the new office, it was decided to use the first letter of the town's name, as was already the case for Kopenhagen, Lyon, Nancy, Oslo and Trondheim. Thus we see the handstamps of the censor office Hof with the code "h", which until now had been attributed to a special branch of the Berlin censor office.

The wording of the circular 24mm hand stamp was at first "Prüfstelle" and later "Zensurstelle", after which the first version appeared again. Until the fall of the Third Reich, German POW mail could thus be handled in Hof as proven by Bedarfpost from as late as March 1945.

Editor's Note: This article, first published in "Philatelie und Postgeschichte 57/1981" was sent in by Theo. Van Dam. The fine translation was provided by Gerard J. deBoer. Illustrations below from TRSG. JEL.

Fig. 1) Canadian form card from German POW in Camp 133 posted on Oct. 26, 1944. Red h/s (arrow) has "Prüfstelle" and code "h" of the Hof censor office.



PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

FREE

FRANC DE PORT

4229

Great-Germanny

EXAMINED BY D. B. / T r a u

Eva Hoffmeister Wwe

Heidelberg (17a)

beopoldstr. 14

FORM I.O. 20
M.F.M. 317
1540M-6-43 (510) (1056)
H.Q. 1772-39-2055

Sender: Mattyside Alfred No. ME 07424
Red Anteroffi Interservice: "Heed"
Internment Camp "133" Art. 6

BASE POST OFFICE - OTTAWA, CANADA

Postage Free
Portofrei

PRISONER OF WAR POST CARD

Postkarte für Kriegsgefangene

YORK, N.Y. 10463

German H.

Address
Adresse

Fam. Ernst Sell

Kiel (24)

Min. Inhab. Kopenhagenstr. 7E

Germany.

Do Not Write Here!
Nicht Hier Schreiben!

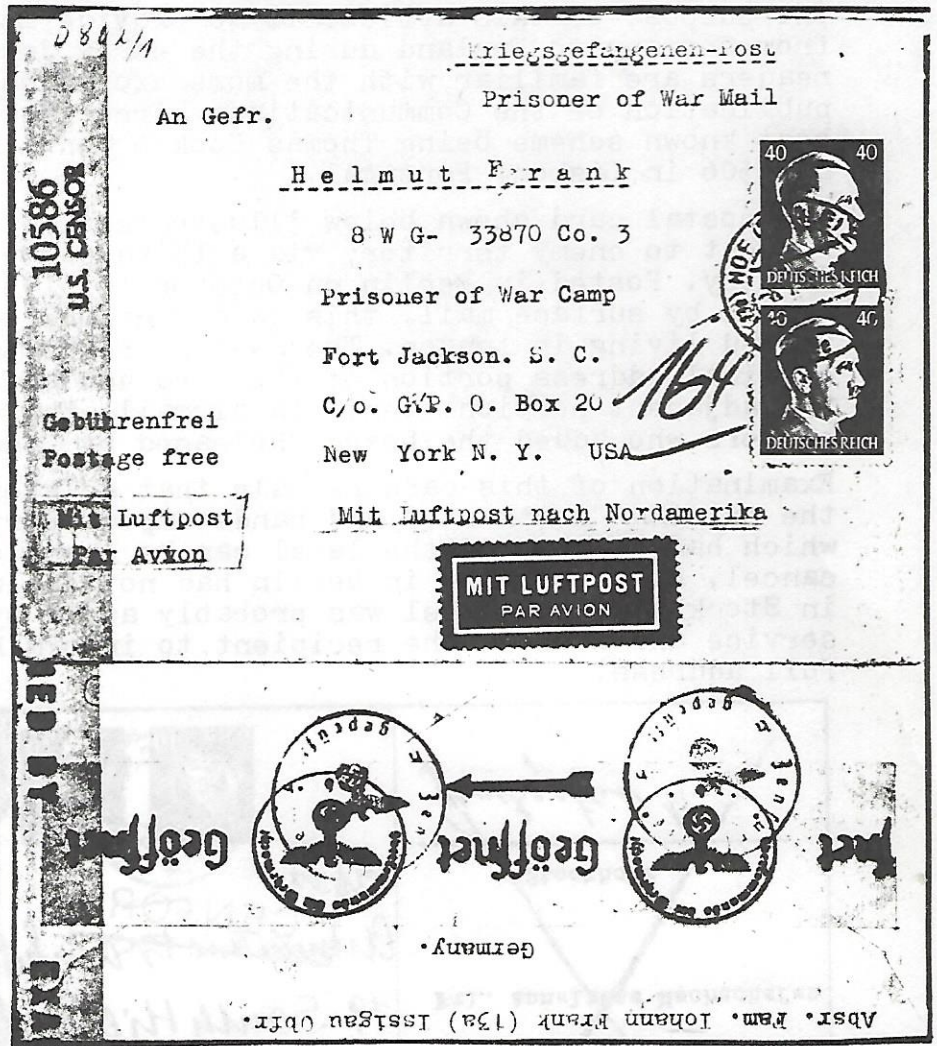
11590
U.S. CENSOR November 1, 1942

Fig. 2) U.S. form card from German POW in Camp Aliceville c/o Box 20, G.P.O. New York post dated Oct. 12, 1944 has red "Zensurstelle" h/s with code "h".

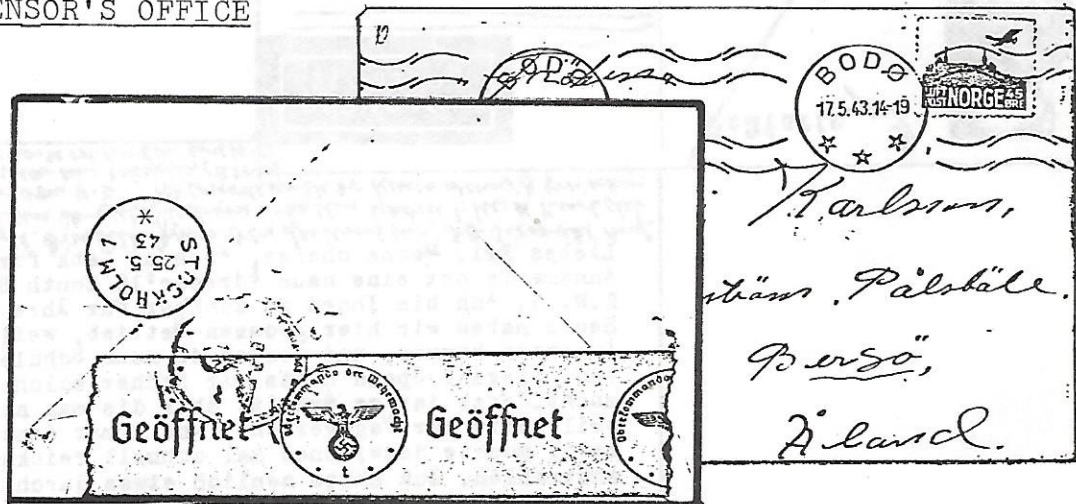


Fig. 3) The Hof office must also have examined outgoing POW mail. This cover to German POW in USA posted in Hof on Jan. 8, 1945. While no fee was charged for a surface rate letter, airmail postage was 40 Pfg for each 5 grams. Cover has standard tape (B-55) of Berlin office tied by Hof "Zensur-stelle" h/s (arrow).

In order to learn more as to the dates used for these two types of handstamps, an inventory of all Hof censored cards and covers is requested from all TRSG members. Please send photocopies to our Data Projects Specialist Fred Willshaw, 207 Oak Lane, Cranford, NJ 07016. Please send your findings within the next 90 days so that Fred can assess the submissions and report his findings in the next Bulletin.



TRONDHEIM CENSOR'S OFFICE



Bruce Fisher sent in the above illustration of one of the first "Trondheim-censored" items we have seen. This one is the Riemer (new) type 2 handstamp and type 50 sealing tape on a cover from Bodo, Norway to Finland via Stockholm, Sweden.

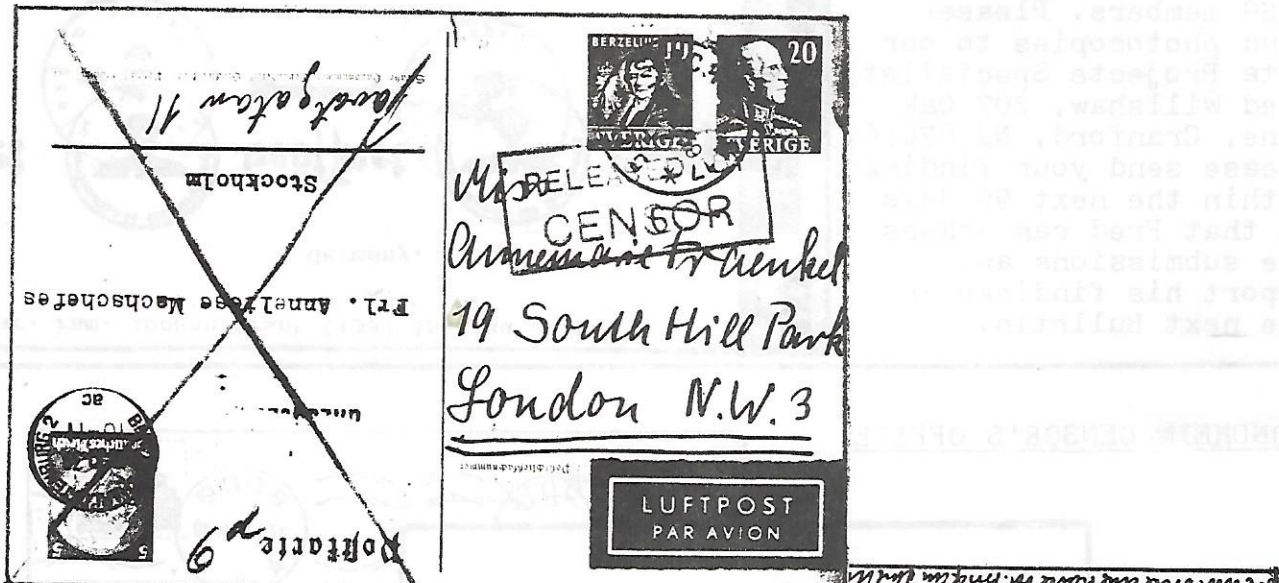
ACROSS ENEMY LINES - TO ENGLAND VIA SWEDEN

by Jim Lewis

The purpose of this article is to provide an example of mail sent from Germany to England during the early days of World War II. Our readers are familiar with the more exotic schemes used after the publication of the Communications Directive of April 2, 1940, the best known scheme being Thomas Cook & Son's message service via P.O. Box 506 in Lisbon, Portugal.

The postal card shown below illustrates the ease with which mail could be sent to enemy territory via a third party living in a neutral country. Posted in Berlin on October 10, 1939 and sent to Stockholm, Sweden by surface mail, this card mentions the new address of a mutual friend living in London. The Swedish recipient simply voided the original address portion of the card and added the London address on the adjacent portion. Sent via airmail, the card was cleared by British censors who added the boxed "Released by Censor" handstamp.

Examination of this card reveals that a label had been placed under the printed "Postkarte" and handstamped. Part of the handstamp text which had overlapped the label can be seen to the left of the Berlin cancel. As the sender in Berlin had not included the street address in Stockholm, the label was probably added by the Swedish postal service and advised the recipient to inform her correspondent of her full address.



Liebes Frl. Machs chefes, tausend abk für Ihre Karte. Annemarie hat eine neue Adresse: 19 South Hill Park N.W. 3. Ich bin Ihnen so dankbar für Ihre Bemühungen. Heute haben wir hier grossen Betrieb, weil die neuen Internen kommen, und morgen 40 neue Schülerinnen antreten. Wieviel Spass hätte mir früher solch Betrieb gemacht. Jetzt ist es Arbeit, über die man nur froh ist, weil damit der Tag vergeht. Und immer denke ich, Annemarie müsste dazwischen mal schnell reinkommen und mich anstrahlen. Ich hörte neulich etwas durch Frau Arburg. Dabei sind herrliche Herbsttage und unser Garten sieht so schön aus.

Viele herzliche Grüsse. Und Sie schreiben mal wieder. Uebrigens gebe ich Ihnen auch gleich für alle Fälle Ernsts Adresse: Manchester, Bishops Rd 48

Herzlichst
8.10

per Flugpost wüß. Ich habe Sie auch schon in Wien bei Annemarie in Stockholm Söder Tavastgatan 27



Zara

by R.J. Houston

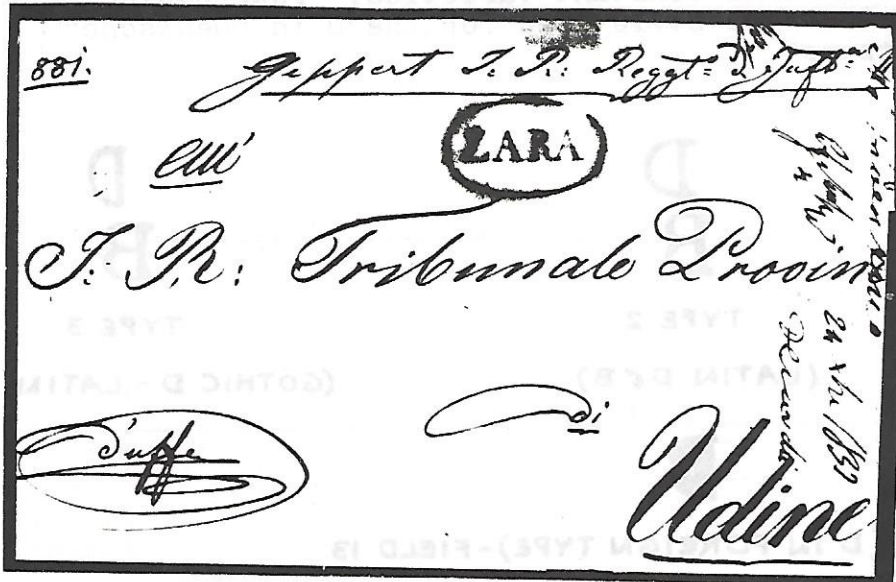
This strategic harbor town (present day Zadar, Yugoslavia) on the coast of Dalmatia, has had a turbulent history since occupied in 100 B.C. by the Romans. Until the 15th century, Zara was governed in turn by the Turks, Venetians, and Croats, returning to Venice in 1409.

In more modern times, the town was under the control of:

Republic of Venice	1409 - 1797
Napoleonic Occupation	1797 - 1813
Austrian Monarchy	1813 - 1867
Austria/Hungary Empire	1867 - 1918
Italian Admin.	1918 - 1943
German Occupation	1943 - 1944

In November, 1944, the town and surrounding area was occupied by Yugoslav partisans and was formally awarded to Yugoslavia by a peace treaty with Italy signed in Paris on February 10, 1947.

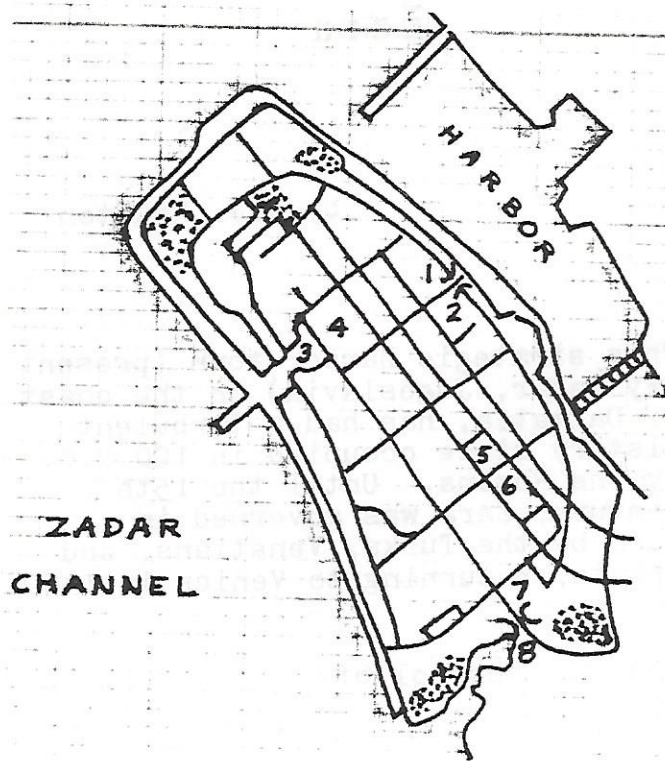
While this collector's primary interest was in the German occupation period, I found the history of Zara quite fascinating and accordingly "backed up" my collection through the earlier periods indicated above.



The Austrian Monarchy: Oval postmark of Zara on 1837 official business to provincial tribune in Udine.

Zara (Cont'd)

In spite of the 72 air attacks it endured in WWII, Zara has many important buildings of the Venetian period still standing:



- 1- PORTA MARINA (1573)
GATE TO INNER TOWN
- 2- SVETI KRSEVAN CHURCH
(9TH CENTURY)
- 3- TRG ZELENI (ROMAN FORUM)
- 4- ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE
- 5- NARODNI TRG
(TOWN SQUARE)
- 6- LOGGIA (LAW COURT)
- 7- BOVO D'ANTONA TOWER
- 8- LAND GATE (1543)

Upon Italy's surrender to the Allies, the German armed forces assumed control of the area (Sept. 8, 1943). By decree of the Military Commandant, Italian stamp remainders were overprinted "Deutsche/Besetzung/Zara" (German Occupation of Zara) - thus emerging as the only postage stamps identifiable themselves with Zara.

Overseeing the project were First Lieutenants Müller-George and Eggers who arranged for the work to be done by the inadequately prepared firm "Tipografia Schönfeldt" and a 100-subject plate was produced which contained several constant varieties. Four basic types are recognized by the type style used for the D in "Deutsche" and the B used in "Besetzung".

Deutsche
Besetzung

TYPE 1

(GOTHIC D & B)

D
B

TYPE 2

(LATIN D & B)

D
B

TYPE 3

(GOTHIC D - LATIN B)

D

TYPE 4 - (D IN FOREIGN TYPE) - FIELD 13

Zara (Cont'd)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11										
21										
31										
41										
51										
61										
71										
81										
91										

100 SUBJECT SHEET - FIELD POSITIONS NUMBERED

Note that types 3 & 4 occur only 4 times and 1 time respectively and therefore command an additional premium of 50% and 100% over catalog prices. In addition to the basic types, a number of constant varieties exist in specific "fields" of the 100-subject plate:

- | <u>Field #</u> | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Broken "n" in <u>Besetzung</u> |
| 3 | Open "B" in <u>Besetzung</u> |
| 14 | Open "D" in <u>Deutsche</u> |
| 17 | Besetzung spelled Besetzu <u>ag</u> |
| 28 | Distorted "e" in <u>Besetzung</u> |
| 68 | Broken "D" in <u>Deutsche</u> |
| 73 | Short "e" in <u>Deutsche</u> |
| 100 | Thick "a" in <u>Zara</u> |

The "Besetzuag" variety (field 17 only) is a particularly nice one to collect since it involves a completely wrong letter rather than just a variation in type style or defective type:

Besetzuag

Zara (Cont'd)

As with other areas involving overprints, forgeries exist & the collector must exercise care in acquiring material. Shown here is a photocertificate from E. Ludin attesting a copy of an inverted open-B variety of Michel #2 and commenting that, since only 4 sheets of the 10c value exist with inverted overprint and since the open-B variety occurs only once per sheet (field 3), only 4 examples of an "inverted open-B" can exist.

Besetzung
 ↳

Prüfungs-Bestätigung


Die mir vorgelegte(n) Marke(n) des Gebietes Zara, Katalog Nr. nach Michel #2
 Ein ungebrauchtes Exemplar der Freimarke zu
 10 Centesimi mit kopfstehendem Aufdruck =====
 =====
 =====
 =====
 =====

ist/mist echt/falsch.

Besonderheiten:
 Uv:G : Grundtype I; Abart Bogenfeld 3, von der insgesamt vier Exemplare dieser Art existieren!
 Die Marke ist in allen Teilen taselfrei!

Diese Prüfung schließt volle Garantie, auf Grund aller bisher erforschten Unterlagen für dieses Gebiet, ein. Entsprechend der Prüfungsordnung des BDPH sind die Marken rückseitig *** gezeichnet.

Bretten,
 Gebühren nach Kat. Wert:
 Prüfung DM
 Porti DM
 d. Nachn. DM ausgegl.



LUDIN
 BUNDESPRÜFER BDPH
 ASSOC. INTERN. D. EXPERTS PHILATELIQUES

Italian special delivery, airmail and special delivery airmail stamps in large horizontal format were also overprinted (for use as regular postage) with a similar, but larger inscription:



While this printing did not contain the "Besetzung" error, it developed a new printing error in which "Besetzung" is spelled "Besetzug" (see next page).

Zara (Cont'd)

The "Besetzung" Error



(Only 100 exist on 75c value)



Field 17 (always type 2) in vertical pair with field 7 (one of the four type 3 in a sheet of 100).

In addition to the regular definitives, the Italian Armed Forces issue was overprinted and, due to its horizontal format, each stamp received two overprints:



Zara (Cont'd)

The "Besetzung" Error
(Field 6 Only)



Margin strip of three (fields 1-6-11) with "u" instead of "n" in "Besetzung" occurring in field 6 with normal overprints in fields 1 and 11.

The "Short e" Variety
(Field 73 Only)

The bottom of the first "e" in Deutsche does not turn upward:



Zara (Cont'd)

In November 1943, a revised overprint was performed on three definitive issues (Mi. Nos. 32-34), the Armed Forces issue (Mi. Nos. 35-36) and special delivery issues (Mi. Nos. 37-38):



This overprint simply reads "ZARA" between horizontal lines with four types being found:

Type	Feature	Occurance in 100
I	Both A's narrow	88
II	Both A's wide	6
III	First A wide	5
IV	Foreign type on 2nd A	1

Probably the most scarce of all Zara stamps is a trial proof of this new overprint which was made on 2 sheets of the Italian 20c carmine definitive, in which field #47 of each contains an error wherein "ZARA" is spelled "ZAAA" :



Postal stationery and postage due stamps were also overprinted and shifted overprints (both horizontally and vertically) are known. Several cancellation types and registry labels exist - making the collecting possibilities of ZARA almost endless !

References:

- Die Briefmarken der Provinz Zara - by Emil Ludin;
- Michel Deutschland Spezial Katalog (Schwaneberger Verlag);

"BUZZ BOMB" P.O.W. POST
by Jim Lewis

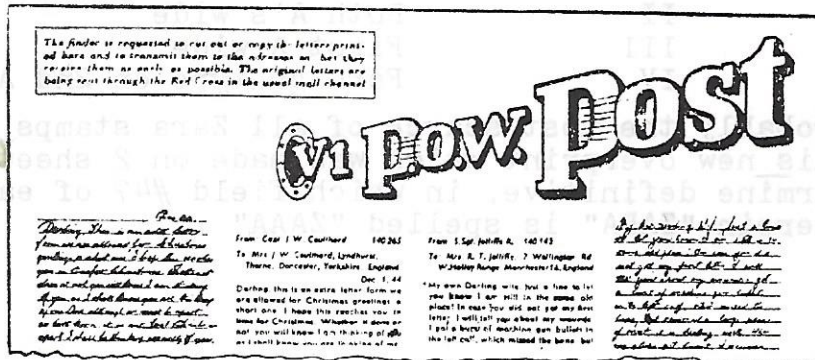
Toward the end of 1944, a few selected British POWs in German hospitals were delighted to receive an extra letter form, on which they were to write Christmas messages to their families. Little did they realize that their German captors intended to use these letters to secure vital information on the accuracy of V-1 flying bombs.

The first of Hitler's "Vergeltungswaffen" (vengeance weapons) developed at Peenemünde became operational mid-June, 1944. The V-1 was an ungainly half airplane, half bomb which flew at 400 miles per hour. During the Summer of 1944, 6,000 Londoners were killed and 40,000 wounded by 2,000 V-1s launched from Belgium and northern France.

After the initial success, countermeasures against V-1 attacks became increasingly effective. As these missiles were detected by radar, Allied fighters became adept at shooting them down. The Germans began launching only at night and were further hampered as the Allies broke out of the Normandy bridgehead and advanced across France. The fuel load of the V-1 had limited it's effective range, placing northern England out of reach. To extend this reach, the Germans began experiments in December, 1944 which launched V-1s from aircraft. The city of Manchester was then selected as the first target for air-launched V-1s. The attack was to take place during the night preceeding Christmas Day.

Photostats of the British POWs letters and type-written copies of their contents were reduced in size and incorporated into an 8-1/4" x 5-3/4" leaflet titled "V.1 P.O.W. POST" which had this boxed legend in the upper left corner:

"The finder is requested to cut out or copy the letters printed here, and to transmit them to the addresses, so they receive them as early as possible. Original letters are being sent through the Red Cross in the usual mail channels."



The leaflets are of thin white paper, printed on both sides. These leaflets were carefully packed into one of several V-1s which were launched from aircraft over the North Sea. A few seconds before it plunged to earth causing havoc and destruction, the "buzz bomb" released it's strange cargo, scattering a shower of paper over the snow covered streets below. Startled from their beds by the shattering explosions, people saw what appeared to be enormous snow flakes fluttering to the ground.

It is assumed that German agents in Britain had been previously detailed to trace the towns from which letters, containing leaflets, would be forwarded to prisoners relatives. Numbers of letters bearing the postmark of a certain town would allow the Germans to determine the actual impact area of the V-1. They desperately needed this information to track the range and accuracy of the missiles.

This ruse was quickly foiled by police authorities, who in the space of a few hours, managed to collect the bulk of the leaflets, and also conducted a house to house search. Strict postal censorship was imposed on all mail directed to persons whose addresses appeared on the leaflets, in order to counteract the possibility of enemy agents gaining any information.

In addition to the leaflets, a few copies of "Signal" magazine were released during this attack. This continental magazine was printed in English and was in a reduced size. The lead article "Five minutes to twelve" contained clever defeatist propaganda. These were also confiscated by police and few copies are known to exist.

Of all Christmas mails, this was surely the strangest and most terrible example of German propaganda.

Editor's note: the source for this article is "Aerial Propaganda Leaflets" by John C.W. Field printed by Richard A. Field, Sutton Coldfield, England in 1954.

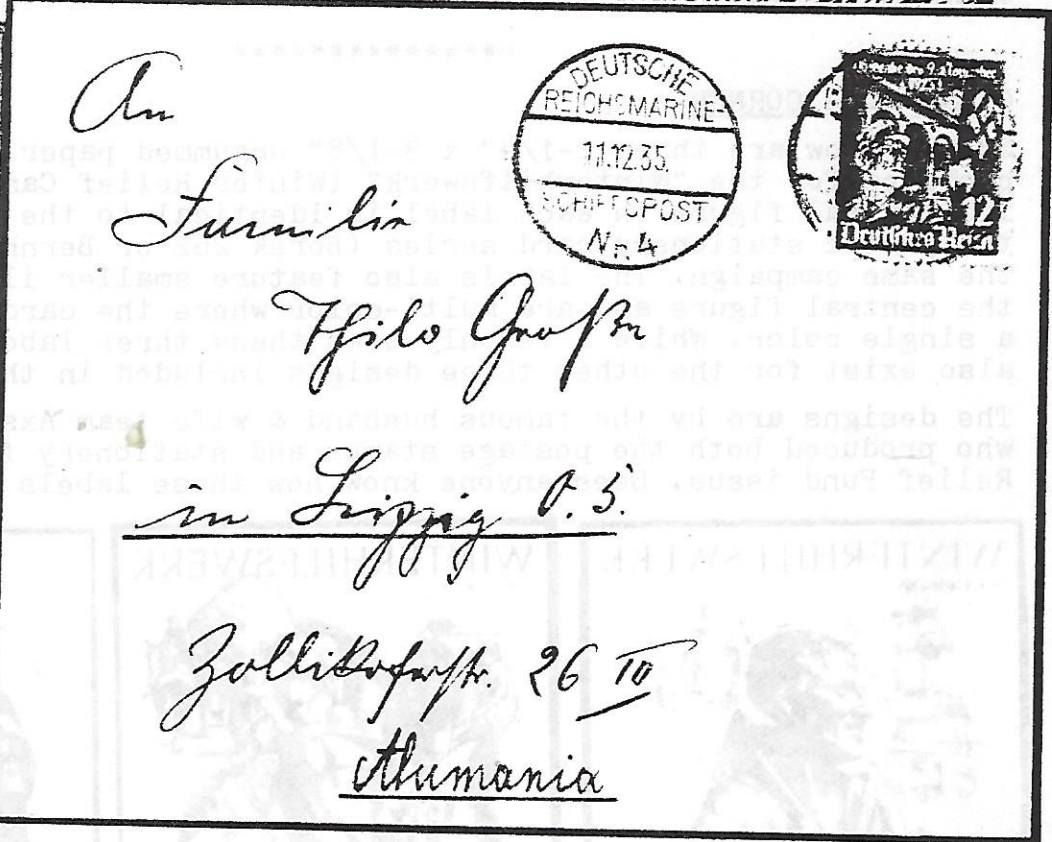
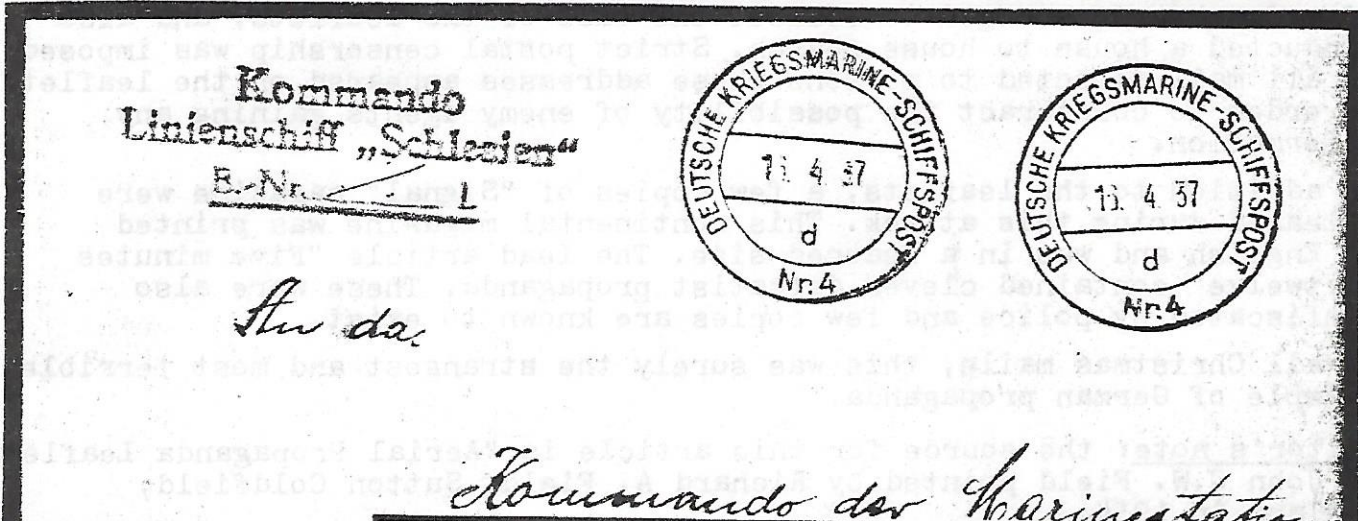
CINDERELLA CORNER

Shown below are three 2-1/4" x 3-1/8" un gummed paper labels which were produced for the "Winterhilfswerk" (Winter Relief Campaign) of 1938/39. The central figure in each label is identical to the illustrations on the postal stationery card series (Borek 262 or Bernhard 168-173) for the same campaign. The labels also feature smaller illustrations around the central figure and are multi-color where the cards are printed in a single color. While I've only seen these three labels, I assume they also exist for the other three designs included in the postal card set.

The designs are by the famous husband & wife team Axster-von Heudtlass who produced both the postage stamps and stationery for this Winter Relief Fund issue. Does anyone know how these labels were used?



Navy Log



Ex-Battleship "Schlesien"

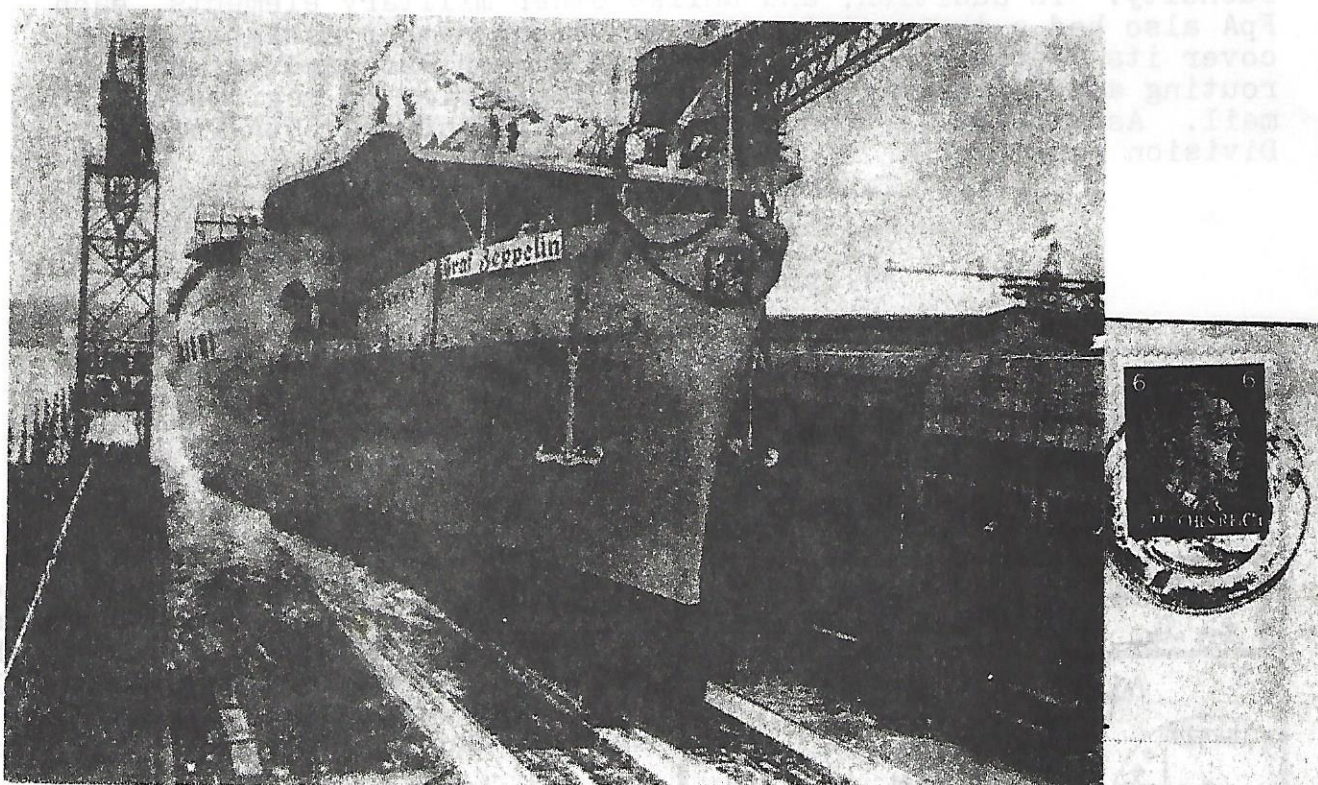
Pre-war naval cancellations by the 13,040 ton WWI veteran of the Battle of Jutland. In 1936, she was converted to a Cadet's Training Ship and saw action against Polish shore installations at Hela in 1939. Served in Fleet Training Squadron in the Baltic during WWII and was mined off Swinemunde in May, 1945. The 1935 cover is an example of seaman's mail sent at the regular 12Pf rate (only official mail was free at this time) - apparently dispatched from a Spanish port. During WWII, the "Linienschiff Schlesien" was assigned Feldpost #20583.

(RJH)

GERMANY'S FIRST AIRCRAFT CARRIER "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

By Allan P. Moeller

Design work on Germany's first aircraft carrier was initiated in the spring of 1934 and she was launched at the end of 1938. Work on the vessel was suspended in April 1940, when she was 90% complete. Work was resumed for seven months in 1942/43, but construction was halted for all time in February 1943. She was laid up until scuttled at Stettin on April 24, 1945. Raised by the Soviets, she was loaded with war booty and towed to Leningrad and was scrapped in 1948.



Handwritten notes:
wird sie
wichtig
in zwei
Wochen) für
die Flugzeugträger,
bei Nordsee.

6. 8. 1942.
AUS KALENDER DER TECH.

*Museum (Nordsee)
Norddestr.*

Stapellauf des ersten Flugzeugträgers der deutschen Kriegsmarine
„Graf Zeppelin“ in Kiel
Aufn. Deutsche Werke, Kiel

Editor's note: While "Graf Zeppelin" never saw active service, she was assigned Feldpost number 28965 until deleted from the Feldpost-übersicht in Neudruck 7 (31.7.42 - 9.2.43).

Military Field Postoffices

by R.J. Houston

An interesting sub-specialty" for the Feldpost collector might be the assembling of covers which originate from a Field Post-office or "Feldpostamt" (FpA) as opposed to covers originating with various other military units and merely processed by the FpA.

As all military units in the field, the Field Postoffices had a five-digit Feldpost number assigned as a "cover" for their actual identity. In addition, and unlike other military elements, each FpA also had a three-digit code or "Kenn" number assigned to cover its tactical number. The Kenn number was used in mail routing and to identify the sending postoffice on registered mail. As an example, the field postoffice of the 35th Infantry Division had:

Tactical # 35
 Kenn # 968
 Feldpost # 06137

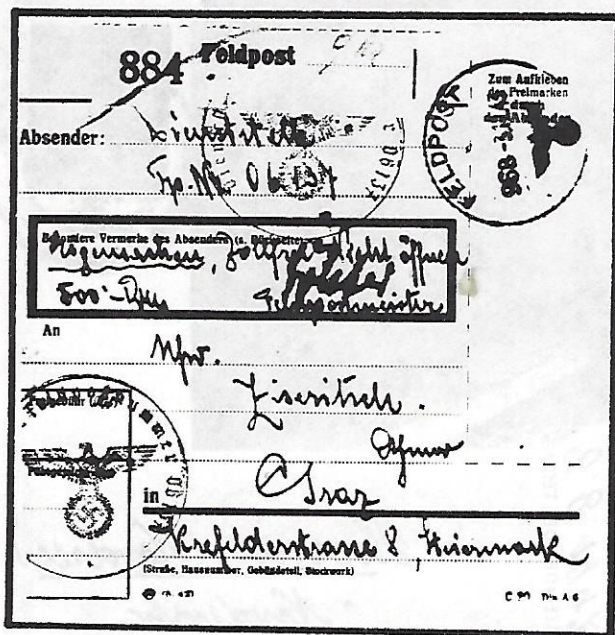


Fig. 1

Figure 1 illustrates a card for a parcel sent by Field Postoffice 35. Note however, that there is nothing to tie this openly to the 35th Infantry Division - the only numbers appearing were the Kenn # (968) and the Fp Number (06137).

While fairly complete information on Kenn number assignments is now available to us, it is interesting to locate covers originating from FpA's (per the five-digit Feldpost number which identifies in turn the tactical number) whereupon the Kenn number also appears, "tying" the FpA tactical and Kenn numbers together in certain time periods. Occasionally, covers of this type are found which confirm use of a particular Kenn number earlier or later than the existing recorded dates.

Military Field Postoffices (Cont'd)

For instance, a rather large cover in my collection was sent by Fp #19514 (FpA 5 of the 5th Infantry Division) and cancelled with Kenn #393 in January, 1942. This Kenn # was previously known to have been used as early as 1943 by FpA 5 ("Die deutsche Feldpost Organisation und Lokalisation 1939-1945" by N. Kannapin), however this cover would indicate use by FpA 5 as early as January 1942. Obviously, the FpA's themselves represent a very small percentage of the total military units listed in the FpU (Feldpostübersicht) and such covers are accordingly scarce, albeit interesting.

Figure 2 illustrates an item sent by Feldpost #11738 (Field P.O. 156 of the 56th Inf. Div.) accompanied by its now-known Kenn #479 which it used until November, 1943 when the division was disbanded.



Fig. 2

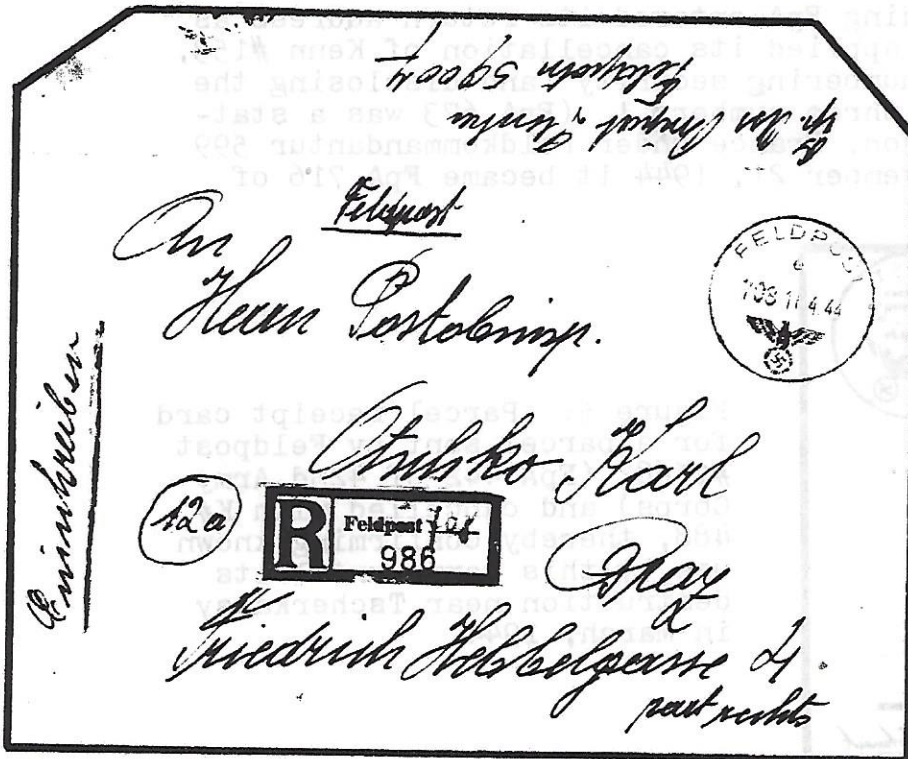


Fig. 3

Figure 3 is a cover from a "Feldpostassistent" at Fp# 59007 (FpA 334 of the 334th Infantry Division) to a Feldpostinspector at Graz with this FpA's cancel of K# 708. The 334th Division had been destroyed in N. Africa and was reformed in France during June, 1943 with subsequent service in Italy where it used K# 708 until April 1945.

Military Field Postoffices (Cont'd)

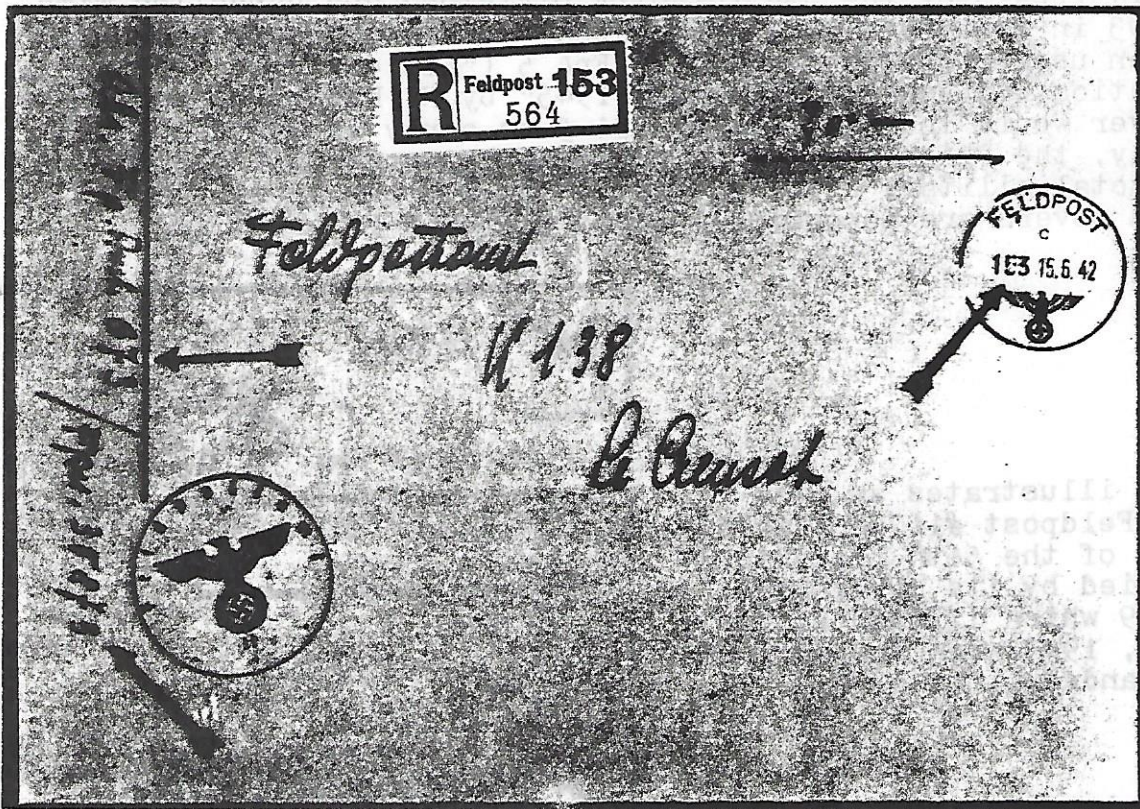


Fig. 4

Figure 4 is a highly unusual item of mail sent from one Field Post-office to another. The sending FpA entered its return address as "Fp. Amt 673/FpN 35873" and applied its cancellation of Kenn #153, thereby breaking down the "numbering security" and disclosing the entire relationship of all three numbers ! (FpA 673 was a stationary office located at Dijon, France under Feldkommandantur 599 until November 1944. On November 21, 1944 it became FpA 716 of the 716th Infantry Division.

 A rectangular parcel receipt card. At the top left, the number '378' is printed. To its right, 'Fp. A 422' is handwritten. Below this, 'Abjender: Hauptstelle 15682-7' is handwritten. On the right side, there is a circular postmark with 'FELDPOST' at the top, 'K 488' in the middle, and a swastika symbol at the bottom. Below the postmark, there is a box for 'Besondere Bemerkungen des Abjenders (i. Rückseite)'. Below that, 'An Frau' is handwritten. Below that, 'Freigegebühr (Ad.) Maria Heimer' is handwritten. Below that, 'Postgew. (kg.) 3' is handwritten. Below that, 'in Graz' is handwritten. At the bottom, 'Empfänger: Parucigasse 34, Steiermark, Österreich' is handwritten. At the very bottom, '(Straße, Hausnummer, Gebüdeteil, Stadtteil)' is printed. In the bottom right corner, 'C 20 (6. 35) Din 476' is printed.

Figure 5: Parcel receipt card for a parcel sent by Feldpost #15682 (FpA 442 of 42nd Army Corps) and cancelled with K# 488, thereby confirming known use by this corps until its destruction near Tscherkassy in March, 1944.

U. R. S. G. Auction No. 29

Lot#	Description	
1.	POW form ltrshd to France June '44 frm Stalag VI/A, cens. h/s 114, sml h/s "Hemer" . VF	RES \$ 20
2.	Sachsenhausen ltrshd Type 6 (500 Pts) w/Mi. 788 tied by 4/'44 Oranienburg can., Type 1 cen. h/s (50 Pts) VF	RES \$ 37
3.	Mint Polish p/cd issued 1947 commemorating Auschwitz VF	RES \$ 8
4.	Cens. airmail cvr Berlin to NY 1940 w/"Israel" addr. VF	RES \$ 10
5.	Same as above but frm Wien 1941 VF	RES \$ 10
6.	Three (3) used p'cds - Borek 231, 245 & 303 F-VF	SB \$ 6
7.	"Bedarf" Borek 253 p'cd 10/'36 w/Mi. 513/662 added to make p'cd rate to France. VF	RES \$ 5
8.	Borek 221 Mint XVF	RES \$ 5
9.	Prop. sht "Not this time, Mr. Churchill", 8 pg. photos re. British blockade in 1918 & 1939 in '39 cvr to USA	RES \$ 18
10.	Color cd "Der Ewige Jude" '38 Wien (sim WB 383) unused w/ Mi. 663 tied Wien exhibit slogan can. VF	RES \$ 38
11.	Red Cross ltrshd frm England to Guernsey & return, nice British & German censor markings late '42 VF	RES \$ 15
12.	Internment camp form cd to Switz frm Ilag VII Oct. '43 w/Tittmoning can. & cen. h/s 10, sml stain o'wise VF	RES \$ 38
13.	Same as above, frm Ilag VII May '44 w/Laufen can & cen. h/s 1 on POW form cd. VF	RES \$ 38
14.	Color cd "Um die Fahne" (House Ger. Art) to Hennig w/ mixed Guernsey/German stamps & cans. Dec. '43 "Mache" VF	SB \$ 8
Next three lots are Croatian items. Stamps per Scott #s:		
15.	Photocd w/#15 tied bi-ling. Zemun can. 8/41. Bedarf VF	RES \$ 10
16.	Cvr. to Germ. w/pr #25 tied Zagreb '42, G24/53 cens. F	RES \$ 25
17.	Phil. cachet cvr w/#B-7/10 tied 5/42 model plane can. VF	RES \$ 12
18.	Photocd SS-Div. "Nord" troops in Karelien, Finn. Mint VF	RES \$ 10
19.	Photocd "Träumeri" (House Ger. Art) DKA-352 Mint VF	RES \$ 5
20.	Cvr w/Mi. 662/3 tied sp Vienna can 10/4/38. Phil. F	RES \$ 5
21.	Same as above but mixed Ger/Austrian stmps on color cd	RES \$ 5
22.	Two p'cds: Borek 223 w/Kiel sp can Horthy; Fp civil use	SB \$ 5
23.	Luftfeldpost cvr 10/42 VF except Fp# not distinct	SB \$ 4
24.	Mint Mi. 621 sheet, hinge remnant F	RES \$ 6
25.	Reg. cvr Bucharest Jan. '43 w/Ger & Romanian cens mks F	RES \$ 10
26.	Five 'Postsache' cvrs w/diff. sp cans & PO h/s Nice lot	RES \$ 10
27.	Sign of Life cd (Eilauftragskart) Borek I (Red) Mint VF	RES \$ 15
28.	Same as above but diff. type size (Red) Mint VF	RES \$ 15
29.	Same as above but Borek II for Feldpost usage (Green) VF	RES \$ 15
Next ten lots are Dienstpost and Feldpost from Norway		
30.	Cvr w/prtd ret addr Reichskommissar Occup. Norway, roller D'siegel w/error "REISCH", Oslo mach pmk '42 VF	RES \$ 15
31.	Cvr w/prtd ret addr & D'siegel Höhere SS & Polizeiführer w/R. Komm Occup Norway. Oslo mach pmk 1943 VF	RES \$ 20
32.	Reg cvr Stavanger 1941. Portofrie Dienstsache D-siegel: Einsatzkdo. Sicherheits Polizei & SD VF	RES \$ 10
33.	Portofr. D'sache D'siegel: Befehlshbr. Sich Pol & SD Oslo. Oslo mach pmk 1943 VF	RES \$ 10
34.	Printed env. Luftgau kdo Norw & D'siegel Verw III (Bau) Oslo mach pmk 1941 VF	SB \$ 10
35.	Prtd env 3 color "Durch Deut. D'postamt Oslo P2" "uber Berlin N4" to Reichskomm. Oslo. Hamburg can 2/'45 ties 12 Pfg Hitler stmp - "Inland" rate to Norway VF	RES \$ 10

Lot#	Description			
36.	Cvr to Oslo frm Fp#L16110 2/'43 w/rare "FN" censor h/s used only in north. Norway	VF RES	\$	15
37.	Fp cvr to Oslo w/D'siegel Wehrwirtschaftsstab Norwegen	VF	SB	\$ 9
38.	Fp pmk 5/'42 & Oslo mach can back, Portofr D'sache	VF	SB	\$ 9
39.	Cvr to Oslo 9/'43 frm Marine-Intendanturdienststelle	VF	SB	\$ 9
40.	Fp cvr to Oslo 9/'43 frm Kriegsmarinedienstst. Oslo w/slog can "Use Frontfighter stamp" on back (legion)	VF	SB	\$ 9
41.	Red Cross ltrsht Algeria to France 10/'43, nice French & German RC markings; 1.50 Fr. Paris mach stmp	VF RES	\$	15
42.	Four Fp cvrs (1 Luftf.) frm Fp#46005 late '42	F-VF	SB	\$ 8
Next 6 lots French/German form ltrshts & cds frm POW camps				
43.	Ltrsht w/attach. reply frm Stalag XVIIIA 6/'44, cens. 161	SB	\$	14
44.	Same as above, frm Stalag VIIIA (no date). cens. 35 Red	SB	\$	8
45.	Same as above, frm Stalag IXA 5/'44 stumme. cens 82 Viol.	SB	\$	10
46.	Cd w/attach reply frm Stalag IVG 6/'44 stumme. cens 54 Vio.	SB	\$	13
47.	Same as above frm Oflag IVD 6/'44 stumme. cens 29 Violet	RES	\$	17
48.	Pol./Ger. cd frm Fr. POW Stalag XB 5/'44. cens 54 Green	SB	\$	14
<u>1937 WEHRMACHT-MANÖVER CARDS</u> (See TRSG Vol. XIII, Michel Fp p.34):				
49.	Fm Fp#0539 FpA 023b 25.9.37 (Mi.#3, DM 90.)	VF RES	\$	20.
50.	Fm Fp#0641 FpA 001b 20.9.37 (Mi. DM 90)	VF RES	\$	20.
51.	Fm Fp#1379 FpA 239b 24.9.37 (Mi.#4, DM 110) with repair to small tear not detracting.	F RES	\$	12.
52.	Unused card w/cancel 239b (3rd Pz. Div) Mi.#2 DM 50	VF RES	\$	10.
53.	LUFTFELDPOST cover (1 stamp) Oct. '43 fm Fp#32050	VF	-	
54.	FP VORBINDEZETTEL (facing slip) on ex-postal-business envel w/canc. of PSST Dresden (see Mi. p.208#15, DM 180)	VF RES	\$	40.
55.	Lot of 7 Fp covers, incl. Sept 1939 fm 68. Inf Div, Fp canc's w/buchstabe "k" & "i" (scarce), M02260G Mar. Postamt Paris, 1941 cvr fm 6. Gebirgs Div. (Greece), 1943 cvr fm L37853 LgPA Amsterdam, Pre-war cvr (June 1938) fm Art. Rgt. 74.	VF RES	\$	15.
<u>COURIER CARRIED FELDPPOST COVERS:</u>				
56.	Fm Fp#39855 (359. Inf Div) w/handstamp "Geheime Kommandosache" to Lemberg Kdtr.	VF		
57.	To Naval HQ Wilhelmshaven w/large red "Geheim!"	VF		
58.	Fm 10th Flak Div to Lemberg Kdtr w/Gothic "Durch Kurier!"	VF		
59.	To Ortskdtr I/269 at Uman w/large "Durch Kurier" h/s.	VF		
<u>REGISTERED FELDPPOST COVERS:</u> (All VF)				
60.	K#919 Jan. '44 fm 34970 (9. Panzer Div)			
61.	K#788 Dec. '43 fm 23808 in the Dnepr Bend (23 Pz Div FpA)			
62.	K#724 117 Jag. Div in Balkans Oct. '43 (Fp#01732)			
63.	K#754/Fp# 59050 (243 I.D.) Apr. '44 (3 Pt. K#)			
64.	K#139/Fp#36631 (AOK 8 - So. Russia) Sept. '43 - unusual item, K# entered into RZ by placem't of RZ under cancel!			
65.	K#497 - using "blank-field" regis. label w/"Feldpost" by h/s and K# by script in RZ. Nice item!			
66.	K#197/Fp#47355A (44th "Hoch u. Deutschmeister" Div)			
67.	K#686/FpA 444 of 44th Korps - Nov. '43, Fp#29975			
68.	K#843/Fp# L00103 LgPA Paris - Jan. '44			
69.	K#437 w/buchstabe "Sa" in canc. (Mi. p. #42/#46 - DM20.)			
70.	K#468/Fp#27504, Aug. '42 in the drive on Stalingrad.			
<u>REMAINING EFFECTS PARCEL RECEIPT CARDS:</u> (See TRSG Bull. #49, p.9 & Mi. Fp Cat. p. 157 (DM 80.) -				
71.	"Nachlaßsachen Gefallener" via K#281 (FpA 154 AOK2)	VF		
72.	"Nachlaßsachen Gefallener" via K#385 (FpA 765 AOK4)	VF		
73.	"Eigensachen Verwundeter" via K#435 (FpA 745 AOK2)	VF		
74.	"Eigensachen Verwundeter" via K#925 (FpA 413 PzAOK1)	VF		

Lot # DescriptionMISC. :

74. Picture card (Episkop series A11 #2) 1934 propaganda item showing Germany to be completely within the range of enemy aircraft & therefore greatly threatened. Unusual item. VF
75. Photocard w/nice picture of U-boats at Pier.
76. Set of 2 photocards (unused) depicting the Ehrentempel and the Feldherrnhalle at Munich.
77. Used paste-over fashioned from a Dutch form & used as Netherlands Dienstpost fm Orts Kdtr. Leiden.- interesting item. VF
78. Lot of 3 cvrs w/currency control seals - Germany to USA VF
79. 1937 cvr Vienna to Berlin w/Austrian frnkg & curr. contr. VF
80. 1940 cvr (commerc.- Schenker & Co.) fm Belgrade, Yugoslavia to Vienna w/Vienna machine censor mark'g. Nice. VF RES \$4.
81. POW folded lttrsht fm Camp Madill, OK to Germany w/USA & German censor markings (Berlin Ab) Very clear & clean.

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL:

82. To Geneva 3.44 , Cvr sent by Sr. Brit. POW Officer fm Oflag IV-C w/nice camp cens. strike on pre-printed envel. VF
83. Form card sent 3.44 fm Stalag XVIIIIA to Cardiff, Engl. Nice camp cens. & Brit. "PW" cens. markings. Exhibit condit. VF
84. Card w/nice strike of Stalag IV-D & large "Besetztes Gebiet" to France Dec. 1940. Exhibit condition. VF
85. Bilingual POW card fm Cherbourg, France to Stalag XIIIC w/nice camp cens. strike sent 5.41. Showpiece! VF
86. Gross Born Lager cancel on cover to Geneva 11.40 w/nice camp camp cens. strike Oflag IID geprüft. Extremely fine!
87. Kaisersteinbruch cancel (10.40) on cover to Geneva w/VF strike of camp cens. "Stalag XVIIIA Geprüft". Extremely fine!

ZENSURPOST:

88. Feb. '44 cover Belgium to Germany w/beautiful strike of Cologne type 32 traverse h/s & Belgian slogan canc. VF
89. Nice strike of Frankfurt type 30 traverse h/s on regis. cover fm Metz to Paris (25 & 30 Pf Hitler defin's) June '43. VF
90. Currency control labels type II on 3.38 cover Vienna to Prag (Austrian franking). VF
91. Same type II labels on 4.38 cover Vienna to USA (Germ. Frank'g).

FELDPOST CANCELLATION TYPES/VARIETIES:

92. "Deutsche Marine Schiffspost Nr.2" on 1932 card (drucksache rate) addr. to Korv. Kapt. Crüsemann fm Vessels skipper (Fishery Prot. Vessel "Weser"). Incl. nice photocard of ship. VF (Mi. p.296/3 - DM 50.)
93. "Deutsche Marine Schiffspost Nr.22" (Cruiser Königsberg) on 1934 cover w/beautiful prewar D'siegel & line h/s "Befehlshaber der Aufklärungsstreitkräfte". Mi. DM 50.
94. 1943 Luftwaffe cover w/Fp canc. using double letters "Pc" - Mi. p.42/32, DM 20. VF
95. Similar item (1942) w/ canc. "Kb". Mi. DM 20. VF
96. 1940 Cvr fm a Naval Lt. (M13073) w/canc. "b1". Mi. DM 30. VF
97. 1941 Naval card (M22119) w/ring-segm. Fp canc (Mi. p.46/11 - DM 40.) Extremely fine showpiece.
98. Same as last lot, except on cover w/embossed "Kriegsmarine" & dated 3.42. Extremely fine showpiece.
99. 1943 postcard fm Fp#43206A (711. I.D. in Belg.) w/Kenn# seg's of canc. used for date (Mi. p.42/51 DM 20) VF

- Lot # Description
- LUFTFELDPOST: (See Mi. Fp. Cat. p.137)
100. Lot of 4 diff. covers w/single stamp. Mi. DM 40.
101. Lot of 3 diff. cvrs. w/single stamp (1 is front only, 1 has Bahnpost cancel (see Mi. p.139) DM 30.
102. Single stamp cvr 9.42 to Pol. official Amsterdam, Holland. VF
103. Single stamp on Faltbrief (Folded lttrsht) fm member of 13th Panzer Div. in So. Russia. (Mi. DM 60.)
104. Same - fm member of 8th Panzer Div - extremely fine showpiece!
105. Single stamp on Cvr fm Nürnberg to member of 376th Inf Div. then surrounded at Stalingrad (Jan. 18, 1943) & returned w/large h/s "Zurück - unzustellbar". Exhibit piece! Mi. p.238/13 DM60.
106. 11.43 cvr w/2 perf stamps (DM 30) fm Fp43239 (3. Pz. Army) VF
107. Lot of 2 Cvrs., ea. w/2 stamps (roul.) total Mi. DM 40.
108. "80,000 SERIES FP. NUMBER" (See article p. 9 this Bulletin): Fm Fp # 83882F as illus. - Mi. p.201/16c, DM 200.

SEND ALL BIDS TO: Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Place
Union, NJ 07083

CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 29 IS: MAY 17, 1984

Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NO. 28

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Price</u>
1	W/D	26	10.00	57	8.50	95	10.00
3	7.75	28	11.00	58	26.50	96	10.00
4	10.75	29	10.00	59	10.00	97	18.00
5	7.75	30	9.50	61	5.00	98	8.00
8	50.00	31	12.00	63	7.00	99	8.00
9	24.00	32	12.00	64	30.00	100	8.50
10	27.00	35	25.00	65	22.50	101	10.00
11	27.50	36	14.50	66	31.50	103	10.50
13	18.50	37	40.00	67	W/D	104	9.50
14	9.75	38	21.00	68	32.50	106	9.25
15	6.75	39	10.00	71	10.75	107	16.25
16	9.00	41	11.25	72	11.00	108	6.25
17	11.25	45	9.00	74	W/D	110	6.75
18	11.00	47	8.00	76	6.00	111	6.25
19	7.00	48	12.00	78	13.00	112	6.75
20	9.75	49	8.00	79	12.00	113	6.00
21	14.50	50	8.00	80	13.00	114	7.50
22	15.00	51	9.00	81	16.50	115	5.75
23	9.50	52	7.00	92	8.50	117	26.00
24	6.00	54	8.50	93	13.00		
25	11.25	55	11.00	94	8.50		