



# 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. XII, No. 2 (Whole No. 47) - 1978

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Contents:

- Page 3: "Projekt Himmelblau" - Section I Available  
5: Lisbon P.O. Box 506 - A.E. Gilbert & Jim Lewis  
16: Stationary Postal Network in N. Russia - F. Willshaw  
20: Anti-Masonic Exhibitions - Art Carey  
22: Additional Camp Cancels - N. Kannapin  
23: One of My Favorite Covers - F. Willshaw  
24: Prices Realized, TRSG Auction #7 - F. Stengel  
26: The "Blitz-Flug" - John Rawlings

STUDY GROUP NOTES

Auction #7 was a great success - thanks to all members that have participated! By the time this bulletin is in the mail, Fred Willshaw will have completed his relocation from South Carolina to the New York metropolitan area and, with our "communications lines" greatly shortened, we expect that our many projects will move forward even more rapidly. A considerable number of our members are planning to attend "Capex" in Toronto this June and Myron is planning a TRSG meeting (probably on Saturday the 17th) - See you all there !!

A SINCERE WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS:

- BROWN, Stanley - 363 Oak Ridge Rd., Oak Ridge, NJ 07438  
General.
- KONODI-FLOCH, Kurt - 339 Carey Ct., Chicago Hts., IL 60411  
Stamps, cancels, Postal stationery, Feldpost.
- RICHARDS, Thomas J. - P.O. Box 23317, L'Enfant Plaza Stat.,  
Washington, DC 20024  
War covers.
- MISKEVICH, Robert - 74 Larkspur Lane, Clifton, NJ 07013  
Censorship, '36 Olympics, Feldpost.
- REHME, Greg - 5444 Delor St., St. Louis, MO 63109  
Nuremburg rallies, 1945 Bedarfsbrief, Propaganda cards.
- SAWYER, William D. - HHB 212th FA Gp., Ft. Sill, OK 73503  
All, espec. Feldpost, Bahnpost, mint singles & Spec. cancels.
- KIRWIN, George C. - 10 W. Holly Dr., Sayville, NY 11782  
WWII Occupations, Propaganda covers & Legions.
- BOUSSNEUR, Barry - 818 Woodbrook Lane, Norristown, PA 19401  
Feldpost, Dienstpost, Combinations, Propaganda.
- PARK, George B. Jr. -
- BASILE, Peter A. - 686 Gerard Rd., Broomall, PA 19008  
All, espec. postal cards & spec. cancels.
- PUGH, Dr. Charles E. - 623 So. Henderson St., Ft. Worth, TX 76104  
Parachute related covers, cards, stamps & cancels.
- MADDEN, Bruce E. - 3172 Creek Dr. #2-A, Kentwood, MI 49508  
Feldpost, Censors, Occup.'s, Spec. Canc., stamps, varieties,  
covers, Propaganda cards.
- IVES, William C. - 8300 Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60606  
General
- SAWYER, Roy A. - Rt. 1, Plymouth, IL 62367  
All.
- DEAN, Thomas A. - 14 Evlita Terr., Brighton, MA 02135  
Postal stationery, FPO's.
- FERGUSON, Burmon B. - 4804 Westlake Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 76132  
Bohemia/Moravia, Sudetenland, Slovakia, Spec. Canc's, Se-ten.
- GEARY, David J. - 11 Elder Lane, La Grange, IL 60525  
All.
- BELLUARDO, John R. - 149 Wurz St., Brentwood, NY 11717  
Occup.'s, covers, cards, stationery & varieties.
- BROOKS, Robert C. - 7551 Benton St., Westminster, CA 92683  
General
- MARTINEZ, Thomas - P.O. Box 337, Villanova, PA 19085  
Propaganda on postal & private stationery, stamps, covers.
- FRASIER, J.B. - 2828 Delcourt Dr., Decatur, GA 30033  
Postal History, General.

NEW MEMBERS (Cont.)

ESTELMANN, Capt. Hermann J. USN (RET.), 612 Devonshire Drive,  
Carlisle, PA 17013

Mint stamps & Commem. postmarks.

BOGGIO, Barry Q. - 655 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago, IL 60613  
General.

FORREST, Chester S. - 60 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017  
Picture postcards.

BUNKER, R.F. - 16161 Parkside La. #63, Huntington Beach, CA 92647  
All airpost, Africa Corps.

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"PROJEKT HIMMELBLAU" (SECTION 1) NOW AVAILABLE

The TRSG is pleased to announce the immediate availability of the first section of this Group Project, designed to provide a listing of the Feldpost numbers/Unit identities used by the German forces in WWII. This listing is a composite of many different available sources and therefore represents the most extensive, single listing possible. Section 1 contains:

- (a) A three page introduction explaining the Feldpost numbering system and the system used for coding the sources of identities as shown in "Himmelblau".
- (b) An eight page German/English Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations (a valuable asset in itself to any Feldpost collector).
- (c) A two page listing of Feldpostübersicht "Release Dates and Contents" - valuable in deriving a more exact date of entry from the Himmelblau year codes.
- (d) The actual Section 1 of "Himmelblau" - A 225 page, numerically sequenced, listing of Feldpost numbers 00001 through 05000 (see illustrated sample).

Since this will be an on-going series and various methods of retention, binding, etc. will be preferred by different users, the Himmelblau package will be supplied on 8½ x 11 unpunched and unbound pages with a plastic coated title page.

This publication is available (postpaid) to TRSG members only for \$10. per section and section 1 may be ordered at this time from the Sec./Treas. (please make checks payable to R.J. Houston rather than GPS or TRSG).

Please note that the initial quantity prepared was based upon the membership response to our earlier request for indication of interest.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR "HIMMELBLAU" SAMPLE

04751	13. Kp./Inf. Rgt. 513	42,44D, DRK	04774	Kw. Werkst. Zug 473 Kw. Werkst. Zug 667	42 44, DRK
04752	Nachsch. Kp. d. Lw. 2/I Stab/II Armee Nachr. Rgt. 524 Stab/II Armee Nachr. Rgt. 524	44,45 DRK DRK	04775	1. Schwdr./Aufkl. Abt. 178 d. 78. Inf. Div. 1. Reit. Schwdr./Schnelle Abt. 178 1. Reit. Schwdr./Pz. Jag. u. Aufkl. Abt. 178 Aufkl. Schwdr. 282 A-E Fusilier Btl. 282	42D, DRK 42A, DRK 42*, DRK DRK 44D, DRK
04753	Stab/Nachr. Abt. 691 Stab/I Armee Nachr. Rgt. 524	42 44	04776	10. le. Fahrkol./Inf. Div. Kolonne 217 A-E III/Gren. Rgt. 846 (Kroat.)	42 44 42,44D, DRK
04754	A-F II/Geb. Jag. Rgt. 138	42,44, DRK	04777	13. Kp./Inf. Rgt. 435	42,44D, DRK
04755	San. Park 520	45, DRK	04778	2. Kp./Pz. Btl. 212	42,44D, DRK
04756	A-E Kriegsgef. Arbeitabtl. 182	44,45, DRK	04779	Stab/Korps Nachr. Abt. 52	42,43, 44D, DRK
04757	Bhf. Offz. 65 Bhf. Kdtr. (II) 283	42 44	04780	2. Kol./II Flak Rgt. 46 SS Pz. Kp. 60/SS Gren. Div. "Landstorm Nederland" <sup>ø</sup>	42A 42,44
04758	2. Satff./Nahaufkl. Gru. 14	44,45, DRK	04781	Kw. Werkst. Zug 543	42,44
04759	3. Battr./Art. Rgt. 520 3. Battr./Art. Abt. 496	42A 44, DRK	04782	Wetterberatungszentral 12/XVII Wetterberatungszentral 1164	44D 44,45
04760	31. Fsp. Betr. Kp. 644	42,44D, DRK	04783	4. Kp./Lw. Bau Btl. 107/XIII (K.)	44,45, DRK
04761	Korps Funk Kp. 675 Stab/Idssch. Btl. 629 III/Sich. Rgt. 190	41 44A DRK	04784	Heeres Ku. Battr. 978 32. Battr./III Heeres Ku. Art. Rgt. 979	42 44
04762	3. Kp./Pz. Jag. Abt. 46 Sturmeschutz Abt. 1214 2.(Pz.Jag.1214)Kp./Pz. Jag. Abt. 214	42, DRK 44D, DRK 44*	04785	I.G. Kp./Inf. Rgt. 146	42A,44, DRK DRK
04763	11. Kp./Schutzen Rgt. 112 1. Kp./WSKK Brigade Speer Kw. Abschnitt Sud	42D 44D	04786	II. Gru./K.G. 54	42 44D, DRK 44A
04764			04787	12. Fsp. Bau Kp. 649 schw. Blankiraht Kp. 12./649 9. Kp./II Heeres Gru. Nachr. Rgt. 603	42 43 ø
04765	Stab/Pz. Jag. Abt. 171 A-E 1. Pz. Gren. Btl. (Gep.) "Gross Deutschland" A-E I/Fusillier Rgt. "Gross Deutschland"	42, DRK 44D, DRK 44*, DRK	04788	2. Kl. Kw. Kol./Inf. Div. Kolonne 18 2. Kl. Kw. Kol./Dinatru 18 SS Feldpostamt Budapest	42 43 ø
04766	Minenschiff "Ulm" (1938-29.8.42) Minenschiff "Mannenberg" (1935-9.7.41)	42, ø ø	04789	Vet. Kp. 110 Vet. Kp. 410	45 DRK
04767	A-E Dtsch. Ausb. Btl. 2 b. 2. Kroat. Geb. Brigade	45, DRK	04790	5. Fahrkol./Inf. Div. Kolonne 236 A-G Pz. Div. Nachsch. Tr. 84 I. Abt./RAD Gru. 153	42D, DRK 44A, DRK DRK
04768	1. Schwdr./Aufkl. Abt. 9 d. 9. Inf. Div. Lager Weiskoppel/Marine Kampfverband Gruppe G B Lehrkommando 900/Marine Kampfverband S Lehrkommando 600/Marine Kampfverband V Verband VI/Marine Einsatz Kdo.	42, DRK DRK, ø DRK, ø ø DRK, ø 44D	04791	2. Kp./Pz. Pi. Btl. 27	42R 42R,44, DRK
04769	Ger. Kol. I/In. Rgt. 31	44D, DRK	04792	Feldlaz. 4-592 Ortskdr. (I) 911 Standort Kdr. Pottawa Laz. Zug 1133	DRK 42D 42A 45D, DRK
04770	Idssch. Kp. d. Lw. 8/VII	42,43, 44D, DRK	04793	6. gr. Kw. Kol./Nachsch. Kol. Abt. 591 SS Beob. Battr. 506	42 DRK
04771	2. Kp./Pz. Btl. 36	42A ø			
04772	Br. Kol. T 179 II/Estn. Grenschutz Pol. Rgt. 3	42R 42R, DRK, A			
04773	Stab/II Art. Rgt. 155 Stab/II Pz. Art. Rgt. 155	42R 42R, DRK, A			

„Projekt Himmelblau“

## LISBON P.O.BOX 506: THE PORTUGUESE CONNECTION

by A.E. Gilbert and Jim Lewis

In August of 1940, a notice (Fig.1) appearing in newspapers throughout Great Britain informed the public of the existence of a service to forward private correspondence to enemy or enemy-occupied territories in Europe. The use of this service forms an interesting chapter in the postal history of W.W.II and has produced covers which are held in great esteem by collectors.

Postal historians have uncovered a number of different schemes devised to conceal the actual point of origin and/or destination of foreign mail. While the circumstances which required the "laundering" of mail were often quite different, the procedure used was basically the same, requiring a multiple re-enveloping operation and a post office box in a "safe" or neutral country which was used as a facility for the forwarding and receipt of such correspondence.

These various schemes have come to be known by the number and location of the post office box used by the forwarding agency. For example, in TRSG No.22, an article entitled "Box 110, Vienna" deals with a post box used in "laundering" correspondence between "ethnic" Germans who were in the Wermacht and their families living outside the Reich.

The subject of this article has its origins in W.W.I. The British government authorized the firm of Thos. Cook & Son, a travel service with offices in many European cities, to act as intermediary for the transmission of private letters to enemy territories. This service began in September, 1917, using a forwarding facility in Geneva, Switzerland maintained by Cook's agents in that city.

During the early part of 1940, Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. was again authorized to provide this service. This time the forwarding facility was located in Amsterdam where the following post boxes were established: No.115(So.Africa); No.520(Australia); No.525 (New Zealand); No.601(Britain) and No.615(Canada). However, the German invasion of Holland on May 10, 1940 put an end to this service. During the brief period of the Amsterdam facility, 14,501 letters had been forwarded to enemy territory and 2,308 replies received. No examples of this mail have ever been reported.

**Notes for persons wishing to communicate with friends in Enemy Countries, or Territory in the occupation of the Enemy.**

Authority has been given to permit communication with persons in enemy territories, subject to the following conditions.

The territories included in these arrangements are: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, France (German-occupied), Germany, Holland, Italy and Italian Possessions, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (German-occupied) and the Channel Islands.

1. Communications must be brief. Erasures are not permitted.
2. Letters must omit the sender's address. They may be in English or in the language of the country for which they are intended (except Czech), and must contain nothing but matters of personal interest.
  - (a) No reference may be made to any town, village, locality or journey in Great Britain, to any phase of the war, or to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., or any of their offices. No enclosure of the following nature is permitted: printed matter, map, plan, sketch, drawing, print, photograph, or other pictorial representation, or postage or revenue stamp.
  - (b) Business letters and letters containing directions about property or money matters must not be sent to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., but should be submitted by the sender to the Trading with the Enemy Branch of the Treasury and Board of Trade, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.
3. Each letter must be placed in an open unstamped envelope fully inscribed to the addressee, who should be asked to address any reply to your full name, care of Post Box 506, LISBON (Lisabon in the case of letters from Germany or German occupied territory), Portugal.
4. The open envelope containing the letter should be placed in an outer stamped envelope and sent to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1, together with a memorandum, plainly written, containing in block characters the name and full address of the sender, and an open addressed envelope for the forwarding of a reply, should one be received from the correspondent.
5. The communication to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., must enclose Postal Order value 2s. (stamps or International Coupons cannot be accepted), which fee will cover the postage of one envelope containing one communication to the neutral country, and from the neutral country to the addressee, also of a reply (if any) from the neutral country to Messrs. Cook's Head Office in London, and from that office to the intended recipient. The fee does not include the cost of postage of the reply from enemy territory to the neutral country. Letters exceeding one ounce in weight will be subject to an additional charge. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., undertake this transaction at the sole risk in all respects of the party requiring their services, and on the express understanding that no action will lie against them by reason of any act or default on their part or on the part of any person or agent employed by them.
6. Letters under this scheme may not cover remittances, directly or indirectly, to enemy territory, for which a licence of the Trading with the Enemy Branch (see paragraph 2b above) is necessary. Normally such licence is only granted where the recipient is a British subject or a widow of British birth. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., can give information as to the arrangements for obtaining licences for such remittances, and for the transmission of payments if the licence is granted.
7. Communications for Prisoners of War, i.e., British and Allied Naval, Military, and Air Force prisoners and Civilian internees, must not be sent under the foregoing arrangements, but forwarded in accordance with the regulations of which particulars may be obtained at any Post-Office.

Unless above directions are followed EXACTLY, delay and extra expense will result. These notes convey ALL information available.

(MAY 1940)

Fig.1

The message service remained suspended for the next several months as the land battles in western Europe raged on. By June 30, Germany had won the Battle for France and had occupied the Channel Islands. The extent of Germany's victory in the West had left few neutral countries in which a new forwarding facility could be established. Italy's entry into the war eliminated all surface links to Switzerland. Spain was neutral but the Franco regime had close ties with the Axis powers. Stockholm, Sweden was considered but the service was finally re-organized with Lisbon, Portugal as the forwarding point. As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the service was resumed in August, 1940 and continued to function until the Allied victories of 1944 allowed the re-establishment of normal mail traffic.

At this point it may be helpful to explain the procedure used by Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Cook) to transmit letters to and from enemy territories.

The sender in Britain placed their message in an unstamped, open envelope addressed to the party living in enemy territory. The sender's return address did not appear on this envelope but was on a separate slip of paper. This letter was placed into another envelope (referred to by postal historians as an "ambulance cover") and posted to Cook's London address. Note: the 1940 regulations (see Fig.1) also required the sender to include a self-addressed envelope to be used by Cook in forwarding any reply received from enemy territory. This stipulation does not appear on later versions of these regulations.

Upon receipt of the letter in London, Cook's Enemy Mail Dept. gave the inner letter to British censors and filed the sender's return address. After examination, the censor sealed the letter and gave it back to Cook. No censor markings had been used. The letter was placed in another "ambulance cover" and posted to Cook's office in Lisbon. Note: under the 1940 regulations, these letters traveled from London to Lisbon by surface mail only. Later versions have an option for air mail at an additional fee.

Cook's agent in Lisbon removed the inner letter, affixed Portuguese stamps and deposited it at the nearest post office. At this point the "laundering" had left no indication that the sender did not post the letter from Lisbon.

A reply from enemy territory arrived in Portugal addressed to the sender in care of Post Box 506, Lisbon. This was the return address the sender had referenced in the message. Cook's agent collected the letter at Box 506 and places it in another "ambulance cover" which is posted to Cook's London office.

At London the inner letter or postcard is examined by British mail censors, who apply standard censor tape and handstamps. The letter was then given to Cook's Enemy Mail Dept. who prepare a final "ambulance cover" using the sender address in their file. An oval Cook date stamp and 2½d postage stamp ("T.C.&S." perfin) are added and the letter is posted. In some instances the "ambulance cover" was omitted. Instead, an overlabel addressed to the sender was put directly onto the "Box 506" letter as were the Cook date stamp and postage. These alternate methods are found on covers from different years and may have been due to paper shortages at various times.

Shown below are two items of "Box 506" mail as received from Cook's London office, a card from Felletin, France with "ambulance cover" (Fig.2) and a cover from Rome, Italy which is overlabeled (Fig.3).

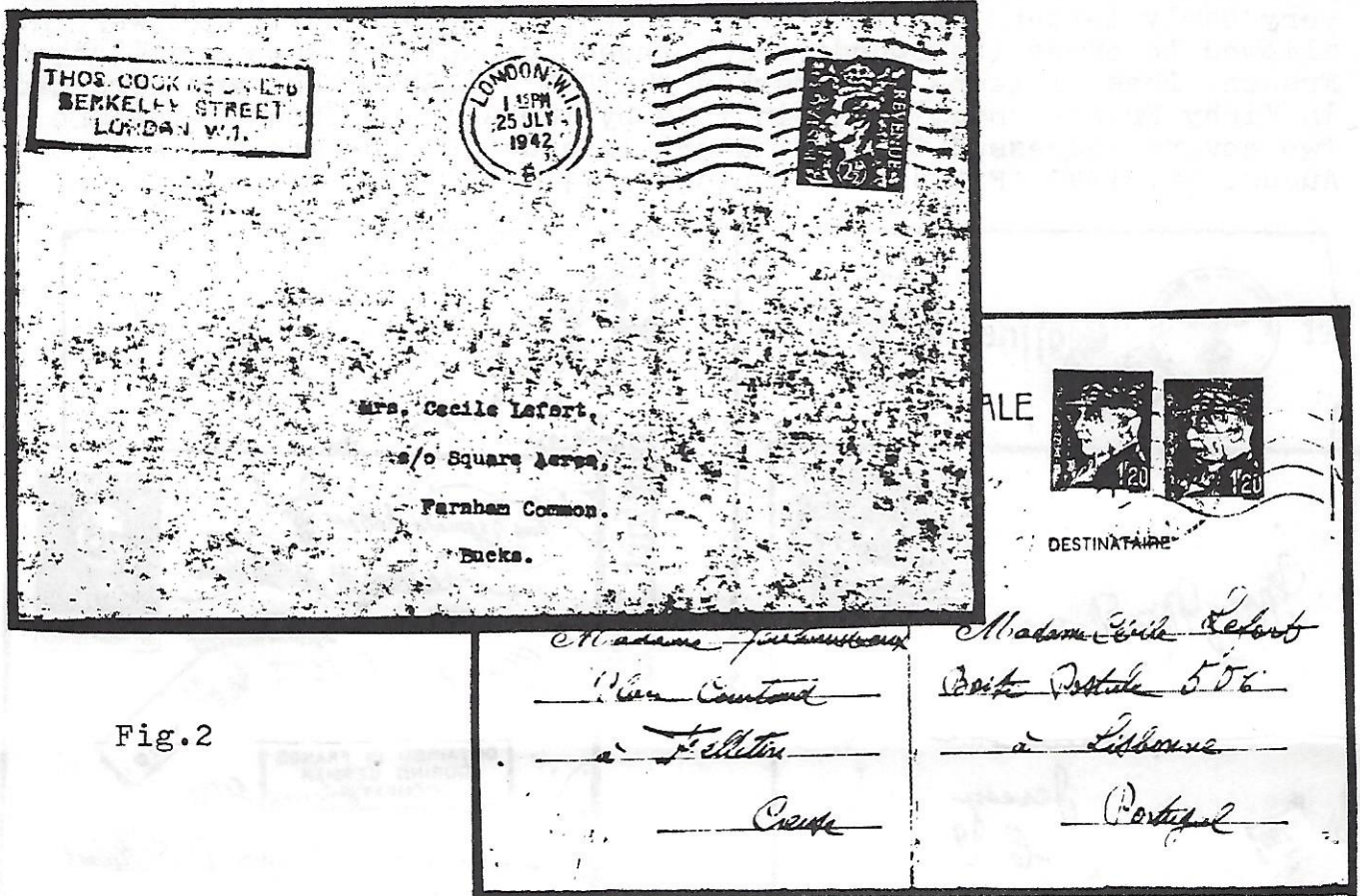


Fig.2



Fig.3

When Cook's service was resumed in August, 1940, many letters were forwarded to occupied France and the Channel Islands. However, the Germans had placed severe postal restrictions on foreign mail in both of these areas, permitting only those messages sent in accordance with the regulations of the International Red Cross. While some very early letters may have been passed by the Germans, most were not allowed to cross the boundaries between occupied France and Vichy France. These letters were marked "RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR" and remained in Vichy France until found in 1944 by the Allies. Shown below are two covers addressed to the Channel Islands and posted in Lisbon on August 21, 1940 (Fig.4) and September 9, 1940 (Fig.5).



Fig.4

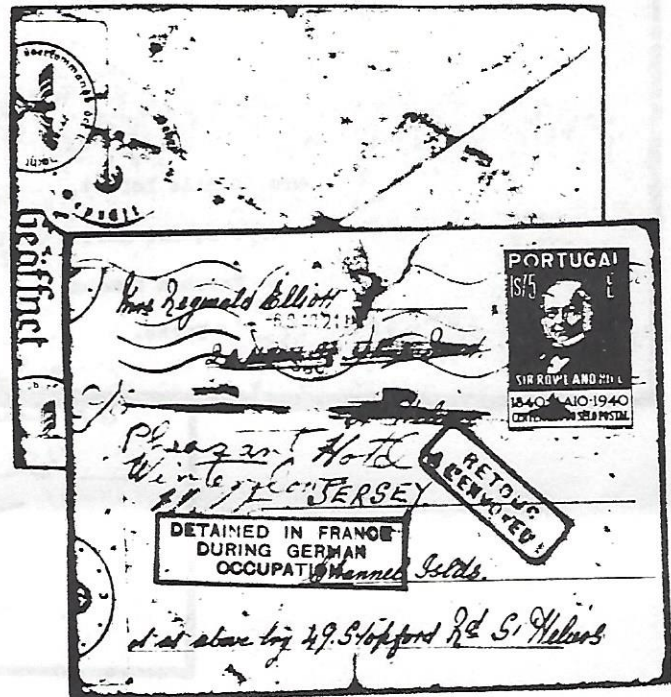


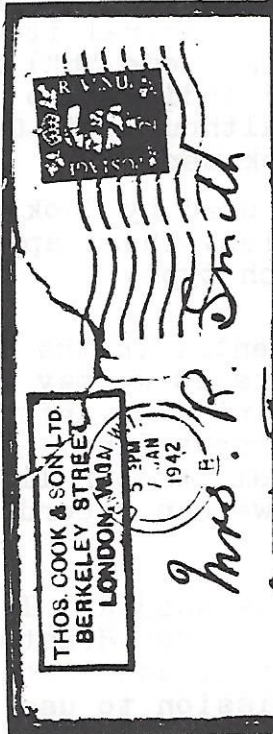
Fig.5

As no replies to these letters were being received at Box 506, Cook suspended service to occupied France & the Channel Islands late in 1940. Subsequent requests for service to either of these areas were refused (Fig.6).

However, with these exceptions, the Cook message service was quite successful. There was a fairly extensive use of the service. Cook estimated that by the end of January, 1943, over 287,000 letters had been forwarded from Lisbon and close to 152,000 replies received.

While one might suppose that such a large volume of mail would have provided postal historians a sufficient quantity of covers for examination and comparison, such is not the case. To begin with, the total number of identifiable covers are those sent from enemy territories to Box 506, Lisbon. Letters sent from Lisbon, having been "laundered", consist of plain envelopes with Portuguese stamps. The only such items which can be linked to the Cook scheme were those found to be undeliverable by the enemy postal service. Such letters were opened by P.O. clerks looking for a return address. Finding the reference to Box 506 in the message (see Cook regulation 3), the envelope was marked as undeliverable and sent to the Lisbon post box address.





FROM:- THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,  
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Q)

To:-

Letters for the Channel Islands.

Although we are receiving a large number of letters from most parts of enemy-occupied territory, none so far has been received from the Channel Islands. The British Postal Authorities have now decided that the mail service to the Channel Islands be temporarily suspended. A further announcement will be made as soon as the situation is clarified. Meanwhile, the following details of an alternative scheme (with which we ourselves are not associated) may interest you:

"Messages limited to 20 words of a conventional character may be sent to the Channel Islands through the International Red Cross. They must be written on a piece of paper and handed in to any Citizens' Advice Bureau, the address of the nearest of which is obtainable from any Post Office. The fee for each message is 1/-. Such messages must not be sent to the Headquarters of the War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society, nor are they transmissible through Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd."

CABLES "GOUFON, LONDON."  
INLAND TELEGRAMS, "GOUFON, PICCT. LONDON." TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 4000

## THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL SERVICE  
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

DIRECTORS:  
STANLEY ADAMS.  
J. AMBRO (SWISS).  
L. COL. M. R. C. BUCHHEIM, D.A.C.  
R. H. GIBSON.  
G. H. HARRIS.  
SIR BERNARD DOORZA, K.B.E.  
E. HANSEN.  
R. MURPHY-NORLEIGH (FRANCE).  
FR. MEN. LEON MERTZIGER, P.C.

REFERENCE: EM/JM.  
7th January, 1943.

Mrs. R. Smith,  
Oak Farm Cottage,  
Felmingham,  
Mth. Walsham,  
Norfolk.

Madam,

We are sorry but it is necessary for us to return the letter you have entrusted to us for despatch to Jersey. As you will see from the enclosed memorandum we are no longer in a position to accept correspondence for the Channel Isles - our services for that territory were suspended over twelve months ago.

The memorandum we are sending you indicates an alternative method of approach via the Red Cross, which we believe is proceeding results.

Yours truly,  
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,  
per: *[Signature]*

ENEMY MAIL DEPARTMENT.

Fig.6 Letter from Thos. Cook & Son noting suspension of service to the Channel Islands.

Another possible reason for the scarcity of "Box 506" items is that they were not considered desirable philatelic material for many years. The first reference to the Cook scheme to appear in the philatelic press was an article published in 1953 and this author only questioned the reason for the service. Subsequent articles have provided details on the service but, because of the scarcity of material, give little information on varieties of markings, German censorship procedures, etc.

A degree of clarification on these matters is now available through the efforts of A.E. "Eric" Gilbert, the co-author of this article. A number of years ago Eric became curious as to the actual number of Box 506 items in the hands of collectors. An extensive correspondence with collectors and specialist Philatelic Societies in many countries has resulted in a listing of 136 items (see Table I). This list is arranged alphabetically in accordance with the enemy territories which are shown on the latest version of the Cook regulations. This version was in effect in 1943 and shows the full development of the service (see Table II). The list also shows the date the item was posted in enemy territory, backstamped in Lisbon and, on items with overlables or intact "ambulance" covers, the post date in London.

It is interesting to find that 71 of these items were posted in 1940 as the service was only in operation from August of that year. There are fewer items from each later year - 1941 (32), 1942 (19), 1943 (13), and 1944 (3). While one is tempted to draw some conclusions for this decline, the availability of 136 items does not provide a sufficient "population" to lend statistical validity to such musings.

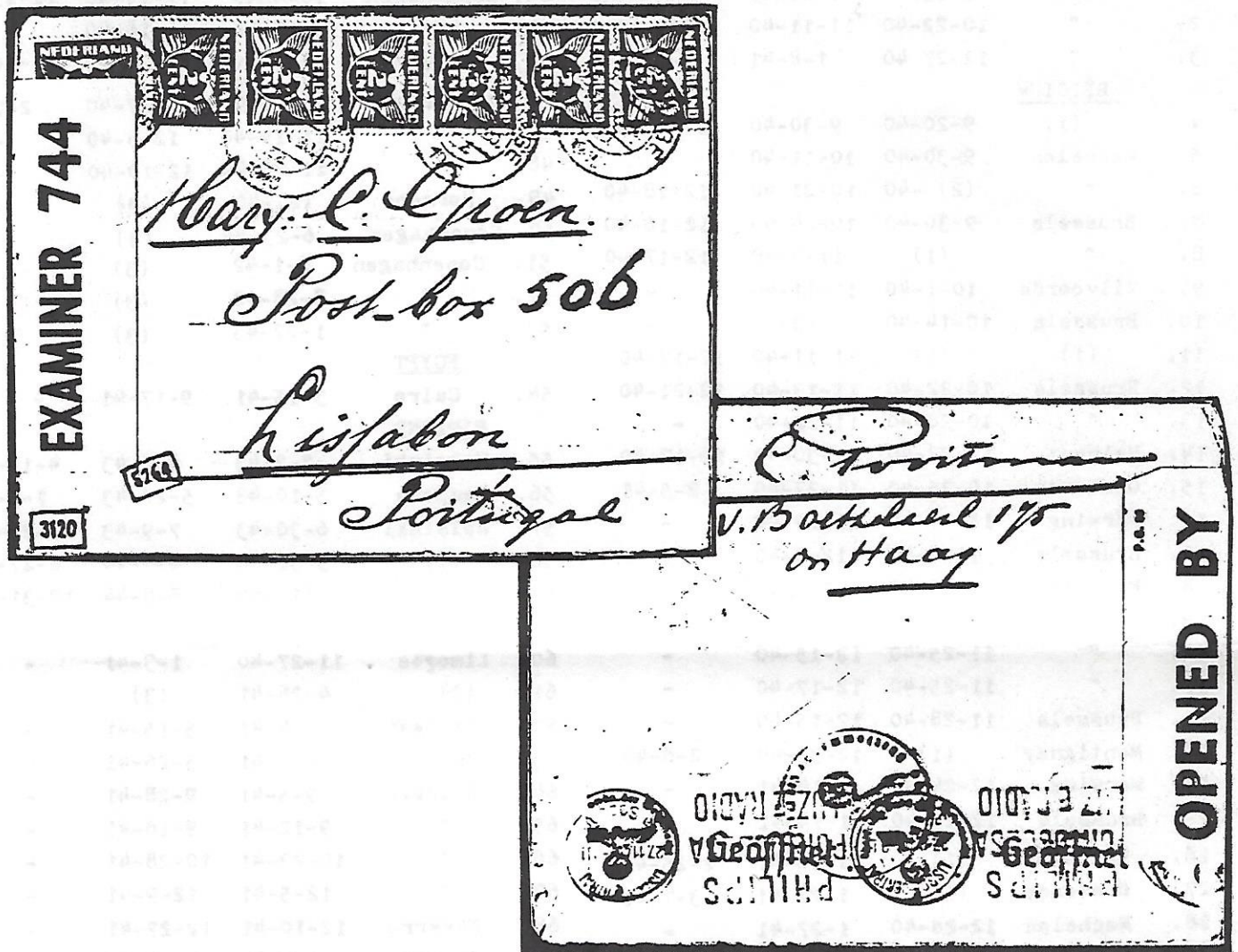
An examination of items from German-controlled territories reveals that most were processed by the "Auslandsbriefprufstelle" in Munich which was responsible for mail traffic to Portugal. Several items sent to Portugal by airmail were examined at Berlin (Code "b") but sealing tape and handstamps from Munich (Code "d") indicate no special treatment for mail addressed to Box 506, although the German postal authorities must have been aware of the Cook service.

There were several different types of date stamps used by Cook's London office to mark letters from enemy territories. These appear in Table III along with the dates of usage for each type.

It is hoped that this information will be instrumental in the discovery of additional "Box 506" items by our members so we may learn more about this message service. Please send inquiries or info to your Bulletin editors and/or A.E. Gilbert, 114 Barrows Lane, Birmingham, B 26 1 SD, England. If you have an item for our listing, please send a photocopy (Xerox) of both sides so we can record all details.

We have included a bibliography of articles on this subject. In addition to these, special thanks go to TRSG members Bob Houston, Harry Meier and Fred Stengel for the loan of material and info. We also are grateful to Alf Harper for granting permission to use the articles which appeared in the German Collectors Group newsletter. Finally, we thank our fellow collectors around the globe who have provided the data used by Eric in compiling his listing of covers.

Fig. 7- Cover to Box 506 posted in Den Haag, Holland Oct. 31, 1940. Reverse shows Munich (Code "d") censor tape & handstamp and Lisbon slogan-type receiving stamp dated Nov. 27, 1940. This item appears as no.90 in the list shown on Table I.



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- Commet on Box 506 by Various, German Collectors Group. Vol. 2, No.5, December, 1976.

Table I. A LISTING OF "BOX 506" ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

No.	Origin	Date	Lisbon	London	No.	Origin	Date	Lisbon	London
<u>AUSTRIA</u>					<u>DENMARK</u>				
1.	Vienna	9-13-40	9-21-40	-	43.	Copenhagen	10-4-40	11-13-40	12-23-40
2.	"	10-22-40	11-11-40	12-17-40	44.	Koge	10-18-40	11-18-40	-
3.	"	12-27-40	1-8-41	-	45.	Horsens	11-2-40	11-22-40	1-16-41
<u>BELGIUM</u>					46.	Copenhagen	11-?-40	11-27-40	2-7-41
4.	(1)	9-20-40	9-30-40	11-6-40	47.	"	11-14-40	12-3-40	-
5.	Mechelen	9-30-40	10-11-40	-	48.	"	11-26-40	12-10-40	-
6.	"	(2)-40	10-21-40	12-18-40	49.	Horsens	(2)-40	(3)	-
7.	Brussels	9-30-40	10-24-40	12-16-40	50.	Copenhagen	6-23-42	(3)	-
8.	"	(1)	11-7-40	12-17-40	51.	Copenhagen	8-1-42	(3)	-
9.	Vilvoorde	10-1-40	11-11-40	-	52.	"	8-28-42	(3)	-
10.	Brussels	10-14-40	(3)	-	53.	"	1-22-43	(3)	-
11.	(1)	(1)	11-11-40	12-17-40	<u>EGYPT</u>				
12.	Brussels	10-22-40	11-13-40	12-21-40	54.	Cairo	3-15-41	9-17-41	-
13.	"	10-28-40	11-22-40	-	<u>FINLAND</u>				
14.	Hainaut	10-22-40	11-30-40	12-17-40	55.	Helsinki	3-2-43	4-5-43	4-19-43
15.	Oostende	10-25-40	11-27-40	2-5-41	56.	Tampere	5-10-43	5-27-43	7-5-43
16.	Warwing	11-?-40	11-19-40	-	57.	Helsinki	6-30-43	7-9-43	7-23-43
17.	Brussels	11-8-40	12-3-40	-	58.	(1)	3-31-44	4-4-44	6-27-44
18.	Mechelen	11-19-40	12-3-40	-	59.	(1)	(1)-44	8-8-44	10-31-44
19.	"	11-22-40	12-16-40	-	<u>FRANCE</u>				
20.	"	11-25-40	12-15-40	-	60.	Limoges	11-27-40	1-3-41	-
21.	"	11-25-40	12-17-40	-	61.	(2)	4-26-41	(3)	-
22.	Brussels	11-28-40	12-15-40	-	62.	St. Jean	5-4-41	5-15-41	-
23.	Montigny	(1)	12-31-40	2-6-40	63.	Cannes	5-10-41	5-26-41	-
24.	Warwing	12-24-40	1-14-41	-	64.	St. Jean	9-5-41	9-28-41	-
25.	Brussels	12-25-40	1-14-41	-	65.	"	9-12-41	9-16-41	-
26.	Mechelen	(1)	1-16-41	2-25-41	66.	"	10-23-41	10-28-41	-
27.	Oostende	(1)	1-21-41	3-7-41	67.	"	12-5-41	12-9-41	-
28.	Mechelen	12-28-40	1-27-41	-	68.	Navarre	12-10-41	12-27-41	-
29.	"	1-10-41	1-29-41	-	69.	Cannes	1-7-42	1-10-42	-
30.	"	1-11-41	1-29-41	-	70.	Nice	4-17-42	4-21-42	-
31.	Louviere	1-26-42	2-8-42	-	71.	Pelletin	5-11-42	5-27-42	6-9-42
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>					72.	"	6-27-42	7-4-42	7-25-42
32.	Olomouc	9-24-40	10-24-40	11-5-40	73.	St. Jean	8-1-42	8-6-42	-
33.	Prague	12-6-40	12-23-40	2-12-41	74.	Pau	3-12-43	3-30-43	-
34.	Sastin	10-17-40	12-26-40	11-5-40	75.	Marseille	5-18-43	5-21-43	-
35.	Banska Stra.	1-25-40	2-1-41	-	76.	Pelletin	1-5-44	(3)	-
36.	Banovcenod	2-10-41	2-27-41	-	<u>GERMANY</u>				
37.	Kezmark	6-18-41	6-30-41	-	77.	Munich	(1)	10-22-40	10-31-40
38.	Ruzemberok	7-4-41	7-16-41	-	78.	Stuttgart	9-23-40	10-28-40	11-9-40
39.	Banovcenod	9-?-41	9-17-41	-	79.	Bamberg	11-?-40	(3)	1-17-41
40.	"	9-6-41	9-17-41	-	80.	Oschatz	1-?-41	1-20-41	-
41.	Bratislava	11-22-41	12-3-41	-	81.	Berlin	1-9-41	1-29-41	-
42.	Ruzomberok	(1)	2-24-44	4-18-44					

Table I. (Continued).

No.	Origin	Date	Lisbon	London	No.	Origin	Date	Lisbon	London
<u>HOLLAND</u>					<u>ITALY</u>				
82.	Deventer	(1)	10-3-40	3-26-41	115.	Rome	10-8-40	10-10-40	10-22040
83.	Berghem	(1)	11-1-40	12-24-40	116.	Suno	10-21-40	2-1-41	3-24-41
84.	Ulvenhout	(1)	11-2-40	1-15-41	117.	Rome	11-4-40	2-11-41	4-2-41
85.	Gravenhage	10-8-40	11-11-40	12-14-40	118.	(1)	12-24-40	3-4-41	4-19-41
86.	Haarlem	10-10-40	(3)	(2)	119.	Livorno	(1)	10-21-40	10-30-40
87.	Rotterdam	10-27-40	11-22-40	2-18-41	120.	(1)	(1)-41	3-15-41	3-28-41
88.	Loosduinen	10-28-40	(3)	1-17-41	121.	(1)	(1)	3-27-41	4-22-41
89.	Schiedam	10-29-40	11-22-40	1-17-41	122.	Rome	3-3-41	3-22-41	-
90.	Den Haag	10-31-40	11-27-40	-	123.	(2)	(2)	6-3-41	-
91.	Amsterdam	10-26-40	11-28-40	1-15-41	124.	Rhodes	8-2-41	8-25-41	-
92.	(2)	11-1-40	11-29-40	-	125.	Suno	8-6-42	9-4-42	9-18-42
93.	Haarlem	11-4-40	11-27-40	-	126.	Suno	8-31-42	10-13-42	10-24-42
94.	Rotterdam	11-20-40	12-3-40	-	127.	Firenze	10-21-42	12-15-42	-
95.	Bloemendal	(1)	12-15-40	2-26-41	128.	Gaviate	12-2-42	1-16-43	1-27-43
96.	Groningen	11-27-40	12-18-40	-	129.	Suno	12-7-42	12-28-42	1-19-43
97.	Rotterdam	(2)	12-3-40	-	130.	Anticole	3-9-43	3-25-43	4-20-43
98.	"	11-26-40	12-10-40	-	131.	Nazzano	6-8-43	7-17-43	9-11-43
99.	Schiedam	12-14-40	12-27-40	-	<u>MONACO</u>				
100.	Rotterdam	12-23-40	1-14-41	-	132.	Monte Carlo	11-11-41	11-15-41	-
101.	Vos..(?)	12-30-40	1-16-41	-	<u>POLAND</u>				
102.	Alkmaar	1-7-41	1-21-41	-	133.	Warsaw	(2)	11-28-40	-
103.	Dordrecht	1-14-41	1-28-41	-	134.	"	(1)	10-24-40	12-21-40
104.	Sas Van G.	2-12-41	3-20-41	-	135.	Schakowa	(2)-40	1-21-40	-
105.	(2)	3-?-41	4-13-41	-	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>				
<u>HUNGARY</u>					136.	Zagreb	4-16-42	4-25-42	-
106.	Budapest	7-22-41	8-22-41	-	<u>NOTES:</u> Certain information unobtainable for the following reasons:				
107.	B. Osaba	9-8-41	9-10-41	-	(1)=Covered by British stamp.				
108.	(2)	2-4-42	(3)	-	(2)=Missing or indecipherable.				
109.	Erse-Kujver	11-12-42	11-25-42	1-4-43	(3)=Info on rear not available.				
110.	(2)	3-?-43	3-19-43	2-4-43					
111.	Budapest	(2)-43	7-2-43	-					
112.	"	(1)	(2)-43	9-8-43					
113.	Tukai	11-19-43	11-29-43	1-21-44					
114.	Budapest	11-27-43	(3)	-					

Comments: Although Czechoslovakia is the listed country, the recorded material shows that 2 items originated in Bohemia-Moravia and the rest in Slovakia.

While Egypt is not a listed country, item no. 54 was sent to Cook via Box 506 by a Pole serving with British forces. This letter may have contained another (to Poland?) with a request to Cook to send it through the message service.

Monaco is not a listed country and could be included with France (Vichy).

Items 52 & 53 were sent from Lisbon and "Returned to Sender" by enemy postal service.

Table II. THE THOS. COOK & SON REGULATIONS PUBLISHED LATE IN 1943.....conditions under which letters may be sent to relatives or friends in Enemy Countries or Enemy-occupied Territory.

The territories included in these arrangements are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (zone left unoccupied by the enemy in 1940), Germany, Greece (mainland), Greek Islands and Crete, Holland, Hungary, Italy and Italian possessions not occupied by the United Nations, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

1. Communications must be clearly written or typed on plain, unwater-marked stationery, and should not exceed two sides of a normal sized sheet of notepaper. Only one letter may be placed in each envelope. Erasures, corrections, mutilated stationery or additions by other people are not permitted.
2. Letters and envelopes must omit the sender's address. They may be in English or in the language of the country for which they are intended. They must refer only to matters of personal interest and must NOT refer to matters relating to money, business or other property, wherever situated. (See para 6)
  - (a) No reference may be made to any town (other than Lisbon), village, locality, ship, journey, Censorship, Service matters, results of enemy action or any other phase of the war, or to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., or any of their offices, or to the means by which the letter is sent. No enclosures are permitted. No indication may be given that the writer is not in Portugal.
  - (b) Mention of a letter or postcard from, or written to, enemy or enemy occupied territory is not permitted. It is suggested that the word "news" or "message" be used instead, but the date of such message must not be given. Mention of a "Red Cross Message" is not permitted.
3. Each letter must be placed in an open unstamped envelope (without watermark, brand mark or makers name) fully inscribed to the addressee, who should be asked to address any reply to your full name, care of Post Box 506, LISBON, Portugal. Poste Restante addresses are not accepted. The use of titles or Naval, Military or Air Force rank is forbidden. The Lisbon Post Box must not be mentioned on the envelope.
4. The open envelope containing the letter should be placed in an outer stamped envelope and sent to THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, together with a memorandum, plainly written, containing in BLOCK LETTERS the name (Christian name first) and full address of the sender. A married woman should give her own as well as her husband's initials.
5. The communication to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., must enclose Postal Order value 2s. (Stamps or International Coupons cannot be accepted), which fee will cover the postage of one envelope containing one communication to the neutral country, and from the neutral country to the addressee, also of a reply (if any) from the neutral country to Messrs Cook's Head Office in London, and from that office to the intended recipient. The fee does not include the cost of postage of the reply from enemy territory to the neutral country.

For an extra fee of 6d. each, letters can be sent by Air Mail between London and Lisbon. Envelopes must not be endorsed "Air Mail".

Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., undertake this transaction at the sole risk in all respects of the party requiring their services, and on the express understanding that no action will lie against them by reason of any act or default on their part or on the part of any person or agent employed by them.

6. Business letters and letters containing directions about property or money matters must not be sent to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., but should be submitted by the sender to the Trading with the Enemy Department of the Treasury and Board of Trade, 24 Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.
7. Communications for Prisoners of War, i.e., British and Allied Naval, Military, and Air Force prisoners and Civilian internees, cannot be sent under the foregoing arrangements. They should be posted in accordance with regulations of which particulars may be obtained at any Post Office.  
Parcels cannot be dealt with under the foregoing scheme.

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Table III. TYPES OF THOS. COOK DATE STAMP

Shown below are three versions of the hand stamp found on enemy mail dispatched from Thos. Cook & Son's London office. Type 3 is found with the letter "K" or "M" above the date line. These oval stamps appear to have been used in a random fashion. The earliest and latest usage recorded for each type are:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>EARLIEST DATE</u>	<u>LATEST DATE</u>
1	10-31-1940	2-18-1941
2	11- 6-1940	1-21-1944
3"K"	1-16-1941	4- 2-1941
4"M"	10-24-1942	4-18-1944



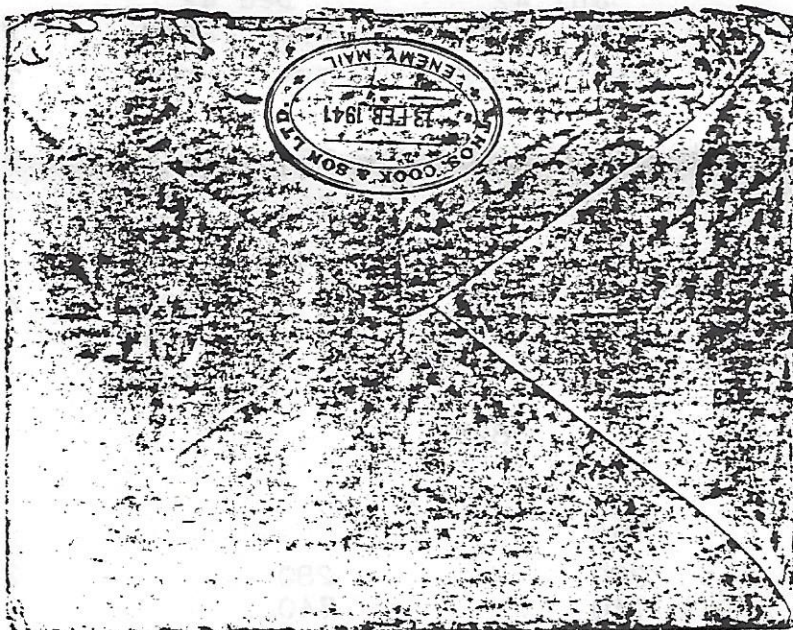
Type 1



Type 2



Type 3



Type 1 hand stamp on back of "ambulance" cover.

STATIONARY POSTAL NETWORK IN NORTHERN RUSSIA  
(1942 - 1943)

By Fred Willshaw

The May 1967 issue of the German Postal Specialist contained a very interesting article by fellow member John Painter. Entitled "Feldpost Activities of Army Group North in Northern Russia 1941-1944" it provides an excellent Primer for research of this subject.

The National Archives in Washington contain a large series of microfilms displaying captured records of the German Armed Forces. Among these documents are many pertaining to the Field Post System.

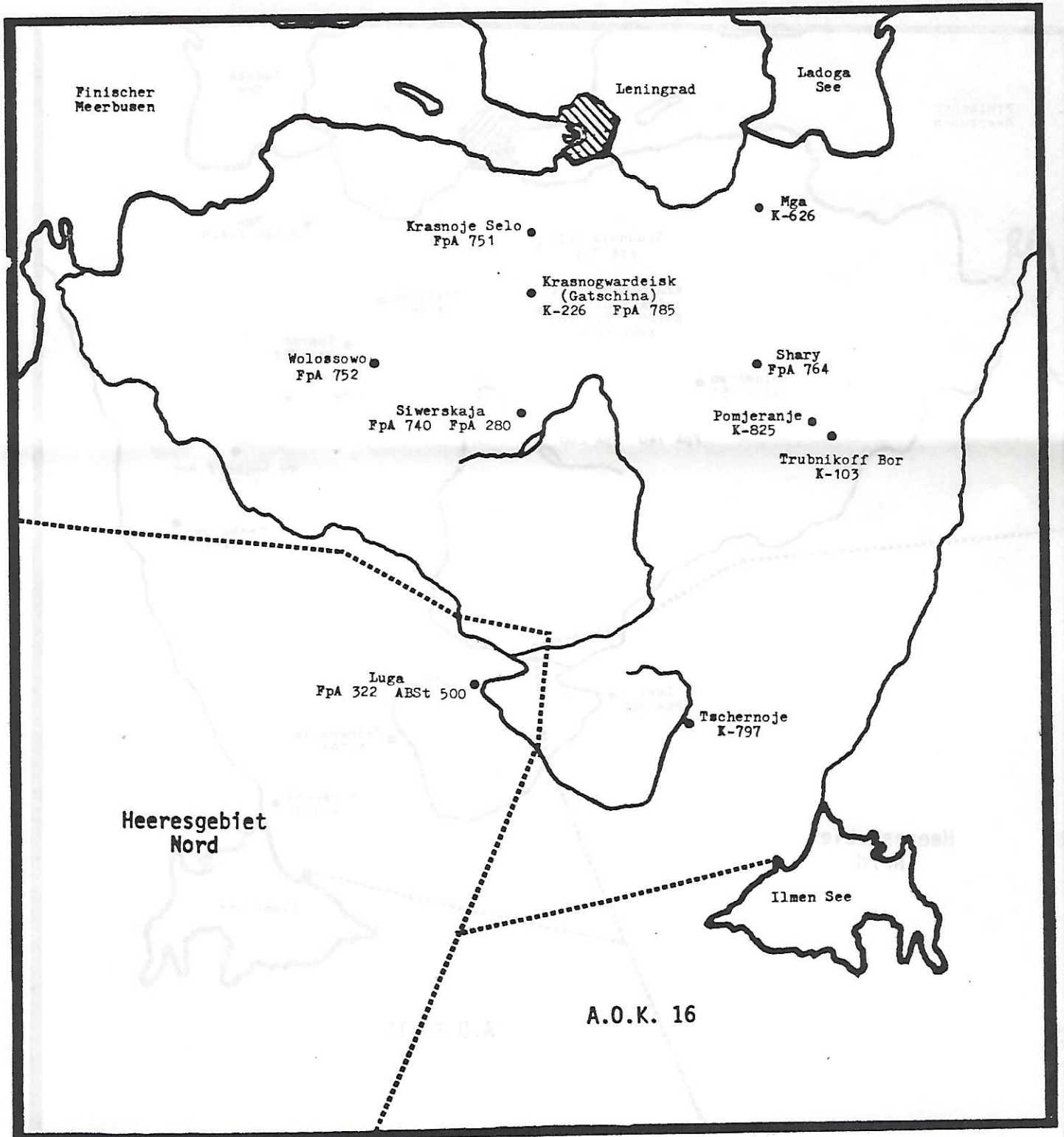
During my study of the Siege of Leningrad several valuable items have been revealed which provide an update to Mr. Painter's previous work. The microfilms for the 18th Army include the Army Field Post Master's Operations reports for 1942-43. These reports contain detailed maps of the location of the stationary Field Post Offices (FpA) and Kenn Numbers as detailed below.

Town/ City	Jul 42		Dec 42		Jun 43	
	FpA	Kenn	FpA	Kenn	FpA	Kenn
Krasnogwardeisk	785	226	785	226	740 785	
Krasnoje Selo	751		751		751	
Ljuban			764	825	764	
Luga	322		322			
Mga		626		428 626	454	632
Nowgorod				759		797
Pomjeranje		825				
Selo Gora						797
Shary	764					
Siwerskaja	280 740		280 740		280	
Szablino				961		961
Tossno			752		752	
Trubnikoff Bor		103		103		
Tschernoje		797		797		
Tschudowo				464		464
Wolossowo	752		zw751		zw751	



STATIONARY POSTAL NETWORK IN NORTHERN RUSSIA  
(continued)

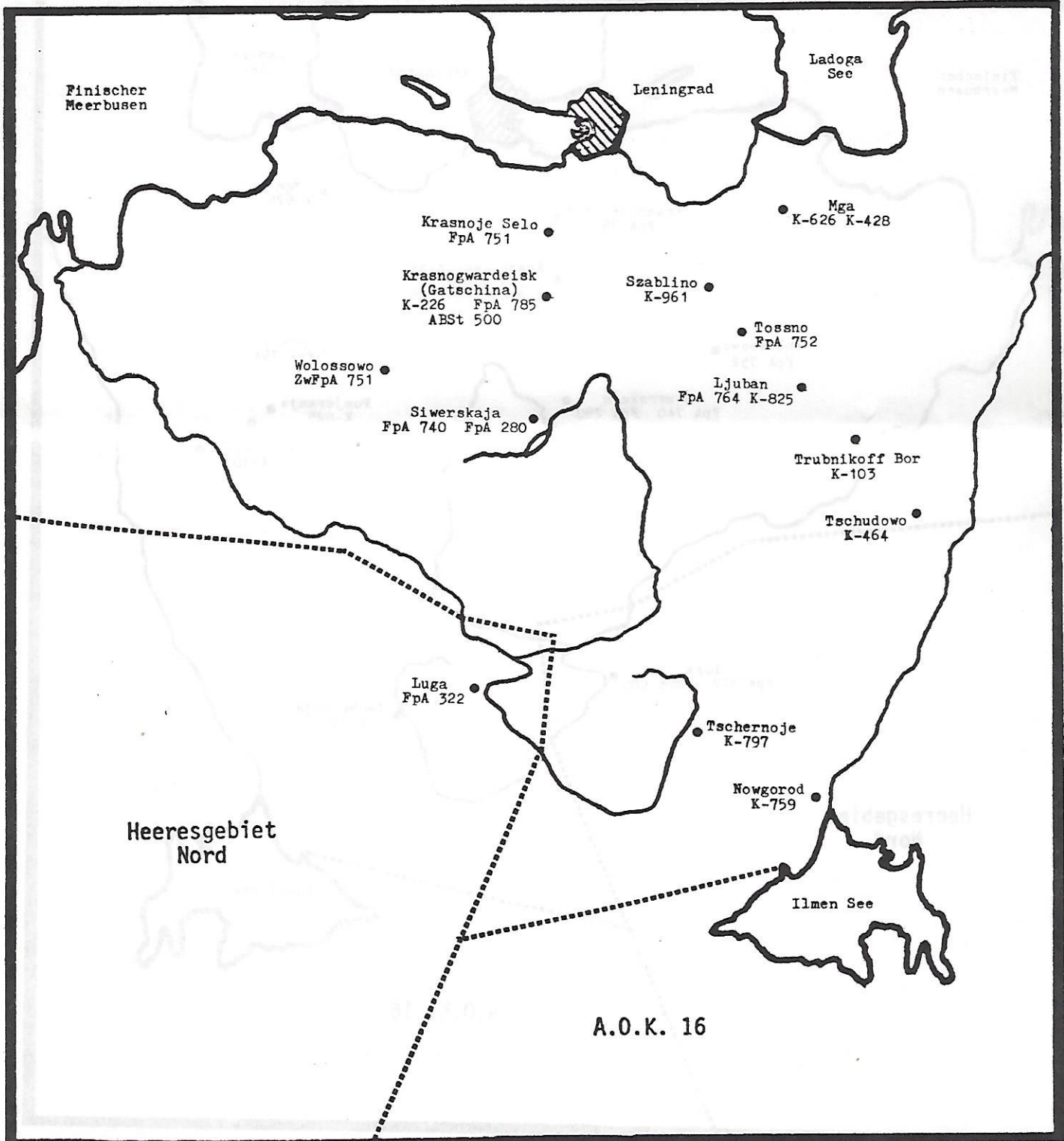
This map appears in the Post Master's report for the half year ending December 31, 1942. It is found on National Archives microfilm publication T312 roll 898 frame 9076481. This map relates the Postal Network on July 1, 1942.



STATIONARY POSTAL NETWORK IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

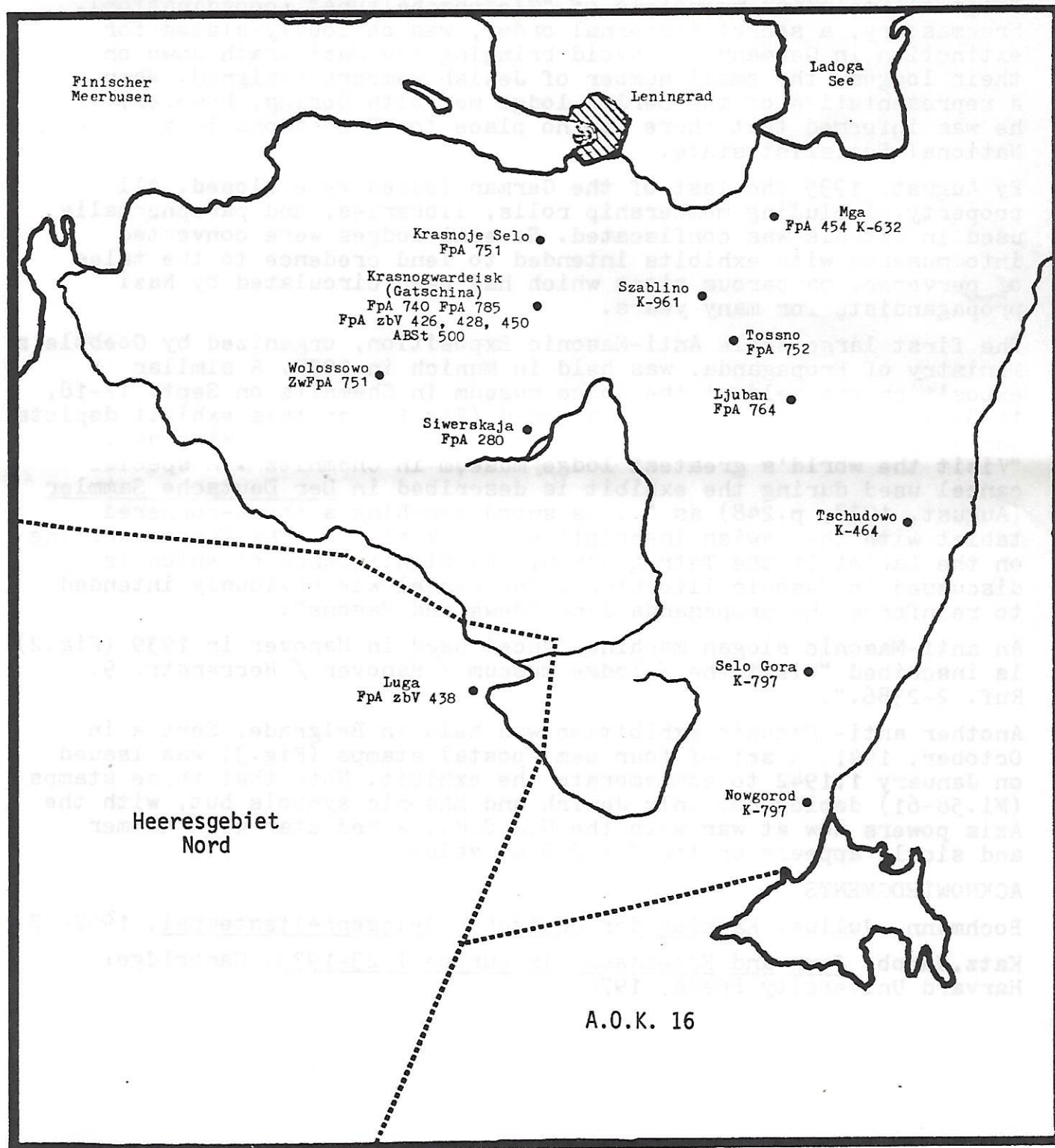
(continued)

This map appears in the Post Master's report for the half year ending December 31, 1942. It is found on National Archives microfilm publication T312 roll 898 frame 9076481. This map relates the Postal Network on December 31, 1942.



STATIONARY POSTAL NETWORK IN NORTHERN RUSSIA  
(continued)

This map appears in the Post Master's report for the half year ending June 30, 1943. It is found on National Archives micro-film publication T312 roll 925 frame 9108298. This map relates the Postal Network on June 20, 1943.



## ANTI-MASONIC EXHIBITIONS

by Art Carey

One of the basic tenets of the NSDAP was the existence of an International conspiracy involving Jews, Bolsheviks and Freemasons. After Hitler came to power in 1933, a series of laws were enacted to outlaw all organizations in Germany which did not conform to the National Socialist principle of "Gleichschaltung" (coordination). Freemasonry, a secret fraternal order, was obviously slated for extinction in Germany. To avoid bringing the Nazi wrath down on their lodges, the small number of Jewish members resigned. When a representative of the Berlin lodge met with Goring, however, he was informed that there was no place for Freemasons in a National Socialist state.

By August, 1935 the last of the German lodges were closed. All property, including membership rolls, libraries, and paraphernalia used in rituals was confiscated. Several lodges were converted into museums with exhibits intended to lend credence to the tales of perverse, barbarous rites which had been circulated by Nazi propagandists for many years.

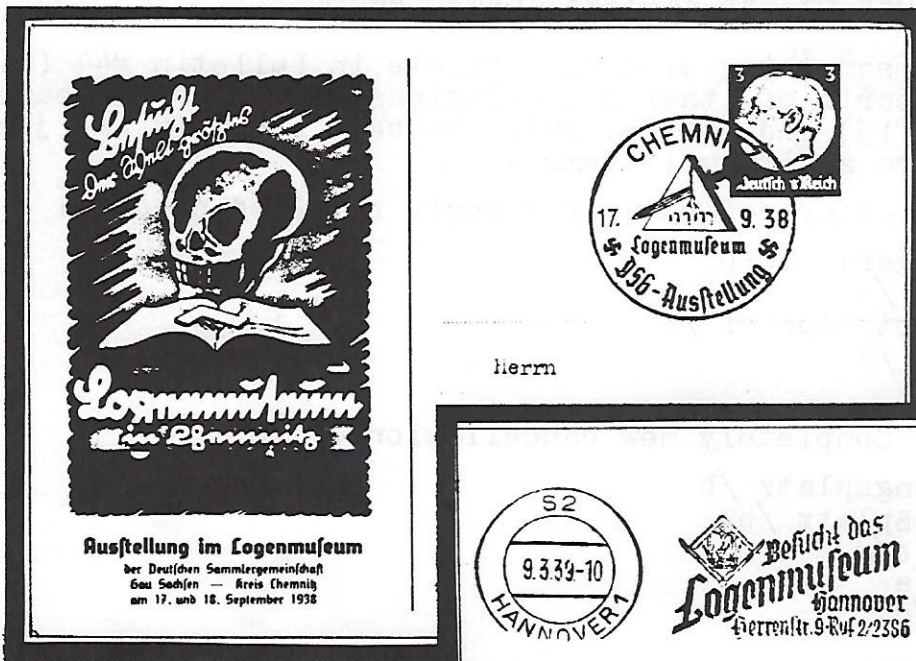
The first large scale Anti-Masonic Exposition, organized by Goebble's Ministry of Propaganda, was held in Munich in 1937. A similar exposition was held at the lodge museum in Chemnitz on Sept. 17-18, 1938. A printed-to-order postal card (Fig.1) for this exhibit depicts Masonic symbols such as the compass and square. The text reads, "Visit the world's greatest lodge museum in Chemnitz". A special cancel used during the exhibit is described in Der Deutsche Sammler (August, 1938, p.248) as "...a sword smashing a three-cornered tablet with the Jewish inscription 'Jehovah'...". The Hebrew writing on the tablet is the Tetragrammon, the significance of which is discussed in Masonic literature. The cancel was obviously intended to reinforce the propaganda line "Jews and Masons".

An anti-Masonic slogan machine cancel used in Hanover in 1939 (Fig.2) is inscribed "Visit the / lodge museum / Hanover / Herrenstr. 9. Ruf. 2-2386."

Another anti-Masonic exhibition was held in Belgrade, Serbia in October, 1941. A set of four semi-postal stamps (Fig.3) was issued on January 1, 1942 to commemorate the exhibit. Note that these stamps (Mi.58-61) depict not only Jewish and Masonic symbols but, with the Axis powers now at war with the U.S.S.R., a red star with hammer and sickle appears on the 2 + 2 Din. value.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bochmann, Julius. Katalog der deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel. 1952-57.  
Katz, Jacob. Jews and Freemasons in Europe 1723-1939. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970.



herra

Fig. 1

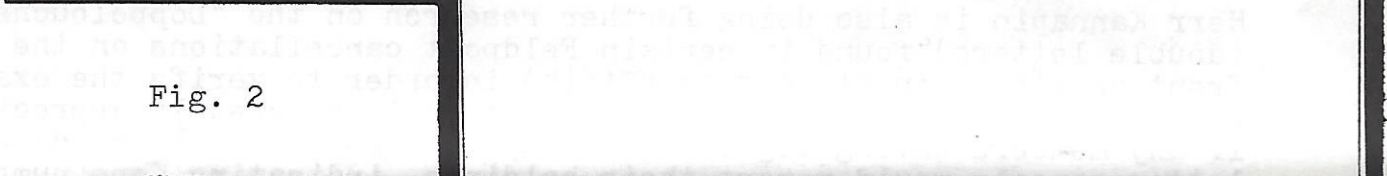


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

## MORE ON THE MILITARY CAMP CANCELS

Dick Imus started something with his article in Bulletin #44 (p. 3) and additional reports of other cancellations known have appeared in Bulletins #45 (p. 15) and #46 (p. 29). Norbert Kannapin has just reported still more additional items -

Additional letter codes on previously reported cancels:

Fallingbostel (Lager) /b/c  
 Fels-Wagram-Lager /c  
 Großborn-Lager Westfalenhof /a  
 Lager Wildflecken /a  
 Sennelager /a/b

Completely new cancellations:

Bitsch-Truppenübungsplatz /b  
 Kummersdorf-Schießplatz /b  
 Munster (Lager) /c/g  
 Regenwurm-Lager /a  
 Zeltweg-Lager /b/o

Herr Kannapin is also doing further research on the "Doppelbuchstaben" (double letters) found in certain Feldpost cancellations on the West front as listed in Clement as #515(b) in order to verify the exact extent of usage and by which FpA's. It would be greatly appreciated if any members having registered Feldpost covers with these double-letter cancels would report their holdings, indicating Kenn number, date and letter combination. The verified list to date is:


Aa	K210			Ma	K711	K865
Ab				Mb		
Ba	K336	K371	K761	Oa		
Bb				Ob		
Ea	K557	K326	K445	Pa	K298	
Eb				Pb		
Fa	K221	K710	K957	Pc		
Fb				Qa	K515	
Ia				Qb	K257	K651
Ib	K423			Ra	K761	
Ka				Rb	K761	
Kb				Sa	K457	K629 K437
La	K492	K905		Sb	K629	
Lb						



ONE OF MY FAVORITE COVERS

Einsatzgruppe C - Einsatzkommando 5

**ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА  
CARTE POSTALE**

*Голубок*

**Куда** *Голубок*  
Наименование места, где находится почта, и области или края, а для станций — наименование железной дороги.

*Маджарка Пилуц.*  
Район, село или деревня.

Улица, № дома и квартиры.

**Кому** *Берлин - Шимановская*  
Подробное наименование адресата.

*Санкт-Петербург*

---

**ПОЛЬЗУЙТЕСЬ АДРЕСНОЙ ПОЧТОВОЙ КАРТОЧКОЙ ПРИ НАВЕДЕНИИ АДРЕСНЫХ СПРАВОК**

Адрес отправителя } *14-01 4-2 16-01-04*  
Adresse } *14-01 4-2 16-01-04*  
de l'expéditeur } *35102*

**FELDPPOST**  
b  
--- 12.9.41

Russian postal card from the infamous SS death squad in Southern Russia. A Swastika has been applied over the Soviet Seal in order to Nazify it's forwarding to Berlin. The unit seal (dienstsiegel) reads "Der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und der SD". The Feldpost Number appearing in the return address, 35102, is that of the Einsatzkommando 5.

(Fred Willshaw)

## PRICES REALIZED - TRSG AUCTION #7

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Price</u>	<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	8.00	53	16.50	105	-	157	3.00	209	11.00
2	15.00	54	10.00	106	3.50	158	-	210	-
3	12.25	55	5.00	107	4.00	159	-	211	-
4	17.50	56	4.00	108	4.25	160	3.00	212	-
5	11.00	57	5.25	109	2.50	161	2.50	213	-
6	2.75	58	6.25	110	2.50	162	-	214	-
7	2.75	59	4.00	111	3.50	163	4.00	215	5.50
8	10.00	60	-	112	4.00	164	3.00	216	5.25
9	9.50	61	7.00	113	3.50	165	3.00	217	11.00
10	11.00	62	3.50	114	-	166	3.75	218	4.10
11	3.00	63	13.50	115	2.75	167	3.25	219	2.50
12	5.00	64	3.50	116	4.00	168	3.00	220	4.25
13	5.50	65	5.00	117	4.00	169	3.50	221	-
14	19.25	66	5.00	118	4.25	170	3.00	222	-
15	10.25	67	4.50	119	3.00	171	5.00	223	8.50
16	8.00	68	-	120	3.00	172	-	224	7.00
17	13.75	69	5.50	121	4.00	173	-	225	7.00
18	WD	70	5.00	122	4.00	174	-	226	8.50
19	4.00	71	11.00	123	4.00	175	4.00	227	4.50
20	13.50	72	10.50	124	4.00	176	-	228	5.50
21	5.00	73	15.00	125	3.50	177	-	229	9.00
22	10.00	74	5.00	126	2.50	178	-	230	3.50
23	2.50	75	2.50	127	2.75	179	-	231	-
24	4.00	76	3.00	128	-	180	4.00	232	-
25	5.50	77	3.00	129	2.50	181	4.50	233	-
26	-	78	2.50	130	3.00	182	3.75	234	7.00
27	7.50	79	2.50	131	-	183	2.50	235	3.50
28	2.75	80	2.50	132	4.00	184	2.50	236	7.50
29	4.50	81	7.00	133	3.00	185	3.50	237	8.50
30	2.50	82	3.75	134	-	186	-	238	4.00
31	6.00	83	-	135	2.75	187	-	239	9.00
32	5.00	84	-	136	3.00	188	5.00	240	2.50
33	2.75	85	3.50	137	2.50	189	3.00	241	2.50
34	2.50	86	-	138	-	190	2.50	242	2.50
35	3.00	87	2.75	139	2.50	191	3.00	243	-
36	3.00	88	2.50	140	-	192	3.00	244	8.25
37	3.50	89	6.25	141	2.50	193	3.00	245	6.00
38	2.50	90	8.50	142	3.50	194	3.00	246	7.00
39	14.00	91	5.25	143	3.00	195	-	247	4.50
40	8.00	92	3.00	144	-	196	3.25	248	8.00
41	4.00	93	3.00	145	-	197	-	249	9.25
42	6.00	94	-	146	2.50	198	-	250	5.00
43	9.00	95	-	147	3.00	199	10.50	251	5.00
44	7.00	96	3.00	148	4.50	200	2.50	252	13.00
45	17.00	97	4.00	149	2.50	201	5.50	253	3.50
46	17.00	98	2.50	150	3.50	202	2.50	254	16.50
47	3.50	99	2.50	151	2.50	203	-	255	6.00
48	4.00	100	2.50	152	-	204	-	256	3.00
49	10.00	101	2.50	153	-	205	3.00	257	3.00
50	10.00	102	3.75	154	-	206	7.50	258	5.00
51	2.75	103	3.00	155	-	207	2.50	259	7.50
52	4.00	104	3.50	156	-	208	3.00	260	7.50



AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE LUFTFELDPOST IN SCANDANAVIA

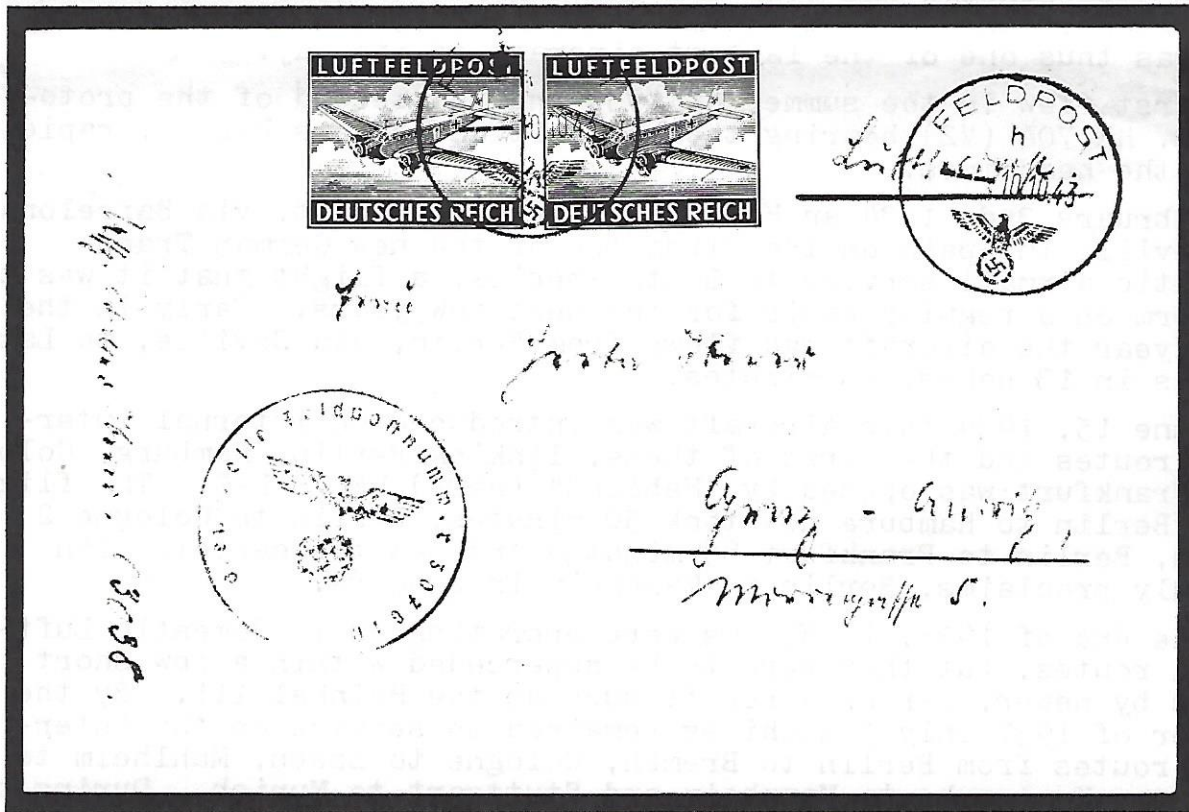
In wrapping up the story on this service in Bulletin No. 45, it was noted that "the earliest cover known is August, 1944 and it would seem that earlier ones must exist in light of the above report of September, 1943".

In the meantime, two earlier covers have turned up:

One is dated Nov. 9, 1943 - bearing two permit stamps and sent by a Luftwaffe Corporal at Fp #L16212/LGPA Berlin (Btr. 3 of Gemischte Flak Abteilung 352).

Just recently, our good friend Norbert Kannapin sent me one dated October 10, 1943!! Bearing two permit stamps, this was sent by a Sgt. at Fp #03038 (Stab, Aufkl. Abt. 112 of the 6th Geb. Division) and was processed with mail of Geb. Jag. Rgt. 141/II (6th Geb. Div.), as it bears the dienstsiegel of Fp #30761. This would certainly be close to the earliest possible date..... Any others?

RJH



## "BLITZ FLUG" - THE STORY BEHIND THE POSTMARK

By John Rawlings

In the year 1935 the publicity cancellation illustrated below was introduced into the strip cancelling machine in Mannheim 2 post office.



Literally translated the wording means "Lightning Flight - Two hours from Mannheim to Berlin". However, the cancellation was commemorating not merely the speed of the flight, but also the new airliner depicted in the design whose prototype, the "Blitz" (Lightning) had captured the imagination of the German public.

The aircraft in question, the Heinkel HE 70, is depicted on the stamp issued in January 1936 to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the formation of the Lufthansa Airline (Mi. #603). It was a single engined monoplane, with a cockpit oddly offset to the left, designed as a short range passenger and mail carrier. It could carry 4 passengers and 1058 lbs (480 kgs) of mail over a range of 621 miles (1000 km) at a maximum speed of 223.7 m.p.h. (360 km/h) and was thus one of the fastest aircraft of its day.

It first flew in the summer of 1933 and the second of the prototypes, HE 70A (V2) bearing the recognition letters D-2537, rapidly made the headlines.

On February 3rd, 1934 an HE 70 flew from Stuttgart, via Barcelona, to Seville in Spain on the first leg of the new German Trans-Atlantic airmail service to South America, a flight that it was to perform on a regular basis for the next few years. Early in the same year the aircraft had flown from Berlin, via Seville, to Las Palmas in 13 hours, 25 minutes.

On June 15, 1934 this aircraft was introduced on internal inter-city routes and the first of these, linking Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfurt was opened by "Habicht" (Hawk) HE 70 D-0. The flight from Berlin to Hamburg now took 50 minutes, Berlin to Cologne 2 hours, Berlin to Frankfurt 85 minutes and, as the cancellation proudly proclaims, Berlin to Mannheim in 2 hours.

By the end of 1935, 12 HE 70s were operating on 10 domestic Lufthansa routes, but they were to be superseded within a few short years by newer, larger aircraft such as the Heinkel 111. By the summer of 1937 only 5 machines remained in service on the inter-city routes from Berlin to Bremen, Cologne to Essen, Muhlheim to Hamburg, Karlsruhe to Mannheim and Stuttgart to Munich. During the following year, all the aircraft were withdrawn from service.

Note: This article first appeared in "News Sheet No. 7" of our British counterpart, the Third Reich Study Group of the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society and is reprinted with their kind permission.