



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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

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

BULLETIN STAFF:

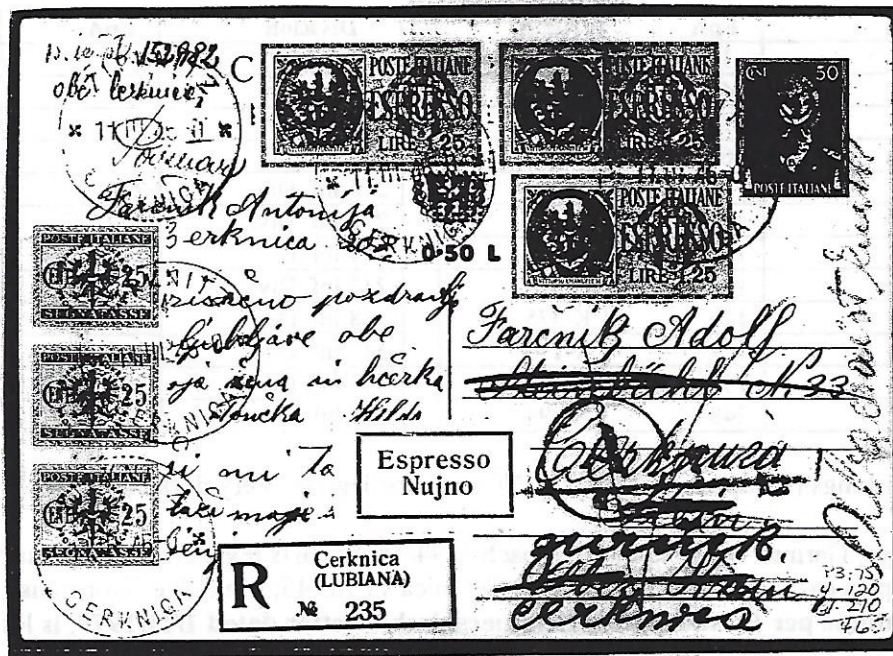
EDITOR/AUCTION MGR.: James E. Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070.

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

BACK ISSUES MGR.: Robert Dunn

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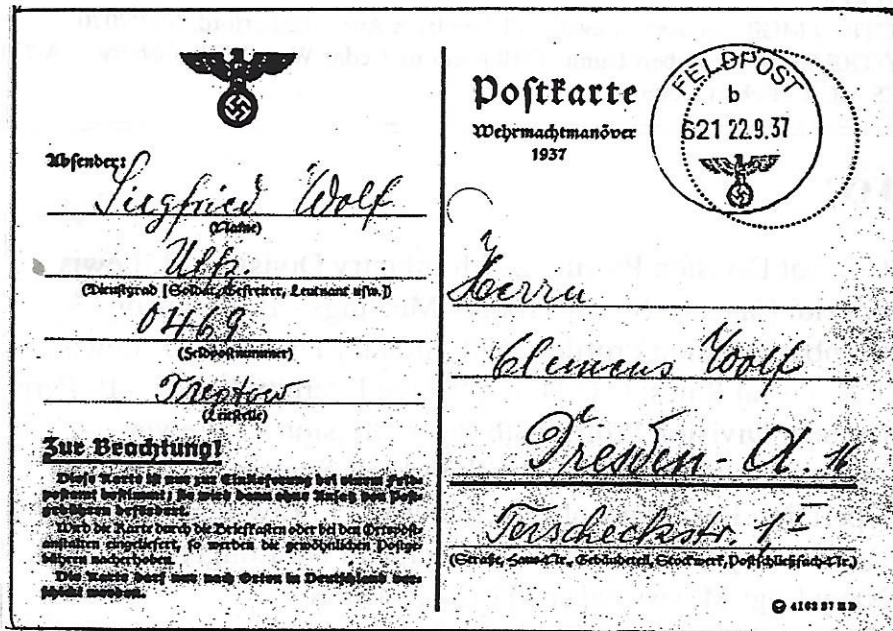
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## STUDY GROUP NOTES

**Forged Stamps Book** – TRSGer A. Kettler wants to purchase or swap postal material for a copy of “**Forged Stamps of Two World Wars**” by L & M Williams. If you have a copy for sale or trade, please write to Mr. A. Kettler, 3710 North 7th Street, Apt. 1, Arlington, VA 22203.

**The 1937 Maneuvers** - TRSGer John Norris writes: “I enjoyed Bob Houston’s article on 1937 Maneuvers in Bulletin 139. As it was written quite a few years ago, I wonder if there have been any follow up articles in the philatelic press, especially about Clement incorrectly identifying Treptow as one of the Leitstelle. I have a card (see below) sent to Dresden on September 22 from Fp.# 0469 which has Treptow as the Leitstelle.” If anyone has additional information on this subject, please send same to Ye Olde Ed.



**Combat Division Profiles** – we are requesting Feldpost collectors to provide clear photocopies of R-Feldpost covers from any of the following German divisions for future TRSG Feldpost publications:

Division	FpA	Kenn	Division	FpA	Kenn
14 Inf. Div.	14	K-722	196 Inf. Div.	233	K-950
34 Inf. Div.	48	K-717	198 Inf. Div.	235	K-629
38 Inf. Div.	38	K-341	206 Inf. Div.	206	K-910
60 Pz. Gren	60	K-391	211 Inf. Div.	211	K-348
62 Inf. Div.	62	K-992	216 Inf. Div.	216	K-205
97 Jäger Div.	97	K-516	232 Inf. Div.	232	K-941
111 Inf. Div.	111	K-501	241 Inf. Div.	241	K-102
114 Jäger Div.	114	K-418	242 Inf. Div.	242	K-762
125 Inf. Div.	125	K-375	278 Inf. Div.	878	K-653
129 Inf. Div.	129	K-115	347 Inf. Div.	347	K-830
131 Inf. Div.	131	K-426	369 Inf. Div.	369	K-965
168 Inf. Div.	248	K-694	711 Inf. Div.	711	K-525

Note: key markings (Feldpost cancel & Fp. No) must be legible. Very dark envelopes won't photocopy.

**Cover Illustration** German occupation of Laibach 1944/45: Bedarfs registered & express 50 cent. postal card (Borek 5) w/3 copies ea. Mi. 20 and Mi. P4, can. Cerknica 11.III.'45; Munich censor transit mark. This beauty, expertized as genuine per Bundesprüfer Rommerskirchen letter dated 1/11/1979, is lot 29 in auction.

## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

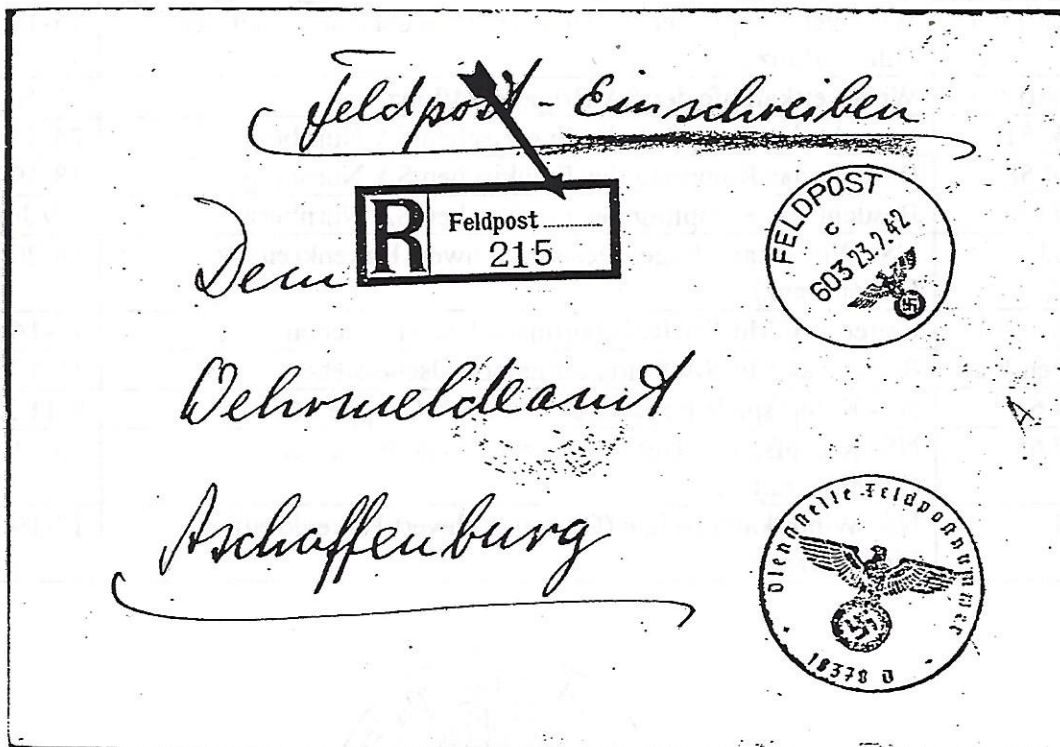
### 227th Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
227	603	328	366	412	227	227

This Westphalian Landwehr division was mobilized in the summer of 1939 (3rd Wave). It fought in Belgium in 1940 and was stationed in northeast France from July 1940 until December 1941. After receiving younger replacements in early 1942 it was sent to the northern sector of the Eastern Front where it remained until almost the end of the war. It took part in the Siege of Leningrad and suffered heavy casualties in the Battle of Lake Ladoga (August/September 1942). Encircled by the Soviet 2nd Strike and 67th Armies during second Battle of Lake Ladoga in January 1943, the 227th Infantry Division managed to hedgehog, rally and break out of the pocket.

The division suffered heavy losses during the withdrawal from Leningrad early in 1944 and in fierce combat in the Courland Pocket in October 1944. Well below strength but with a proven combat record, the 227th Infantry Division was withdrawn from Russia by the German Navy and attached to 2nd Army, Army Group Vistula. It was cut off in northern Germany in the last campaign in the East and surrendered to Red Army at the end of the war.



Cover sent to Records Office at Aschaffenburg in February 1942 from Fp. # 18378 (Battalion II/Grenadier Regiment 366) via Field P.O. 227 (K-603).

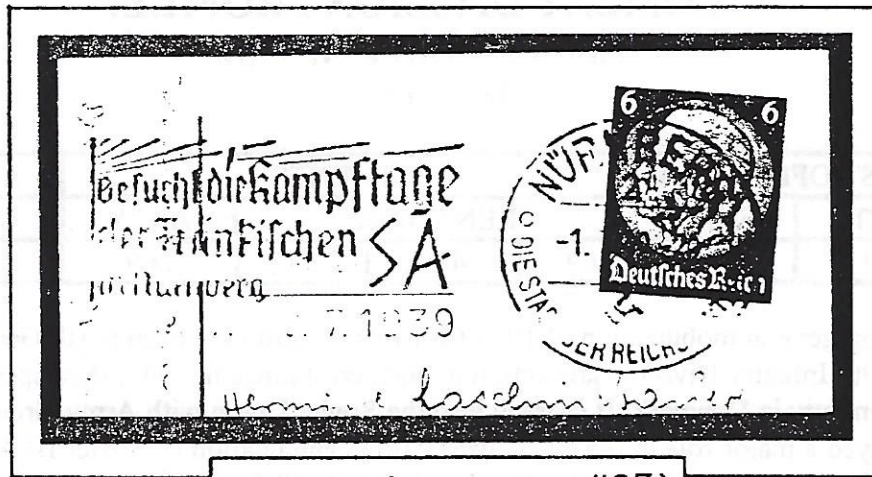
## Special Cancels – Storm Trooper Meetings by Bob Ferguson

There were a number of hand and machine cancels which commemorated regional meetings and “**Wettkampftag**” (Competitive games) of the various groups of the S.A. The cancel numbering scheme is in Julius Bochmann’s work “**Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel**”.

*ED Note: Also see the S.A. Sports Week special cancels in TRSG Bulletin # 128*

Augsberg # 5	Besucht das Treffen D, SA-Brigade 86 (Schwaben)	24-25 August 1937
Berlin # 235	Reichswettkampf-Führerappel/Berlin	13-15 August 1937
Berlin # 275	Reichswettkämpfe der SA/Berlin	15-17 July 1938
Berlin # 312	Reichswettkämpfe der SA/Berlin	21-23 July 1939
Chemnitz # 25	Wettkampftage der SA-Gruppe Sachsen	2-3 July 1938
Chemnitz # 30	Wettkampftage SA-Gruppe Sachsen	30 June-2 July 1939
Duisburg # 4	Wehr-und Sportwettkämpfe der SA Gruppe Niederrhein	10-12 June 1938
Krefeld # 9	Besucht das Wehrwettkämpfe der SA Gruppe Niederrhein	16-18 June 1939
Lauenhain # 3	Schiffstaufe 2 Wehrsportsfest 4 Skagerrak Feier D, Sachs Marine-SA/Lauenhain	13-14 June 1936
Lauenhain # 4	SA-Gruppe Sachsen Sport-u. Wehrkampftag/Lauenhain	3-4 July 1937
Lauenhain # 5	Wehrsporttag Jauenhain/Fahbares Postamt	1-4 July 1937
Lauenhain # 6	Grossveranstaltung der Sachs Marine-SA/Lauenhain	17-18 June 1939
Linz (Donau) # 4	Wehrwettkämpfe der SA Brigade 94 in der Patenstadt des Führers/Linz	15-16 July 1939
Linz (Donau) # 5	Wehrwettkämpfe der SA Brigade 94/Linz	15-16 July 1939
Nürnberg # 51	Besucht das Kampftag der Frankischen SA Nürnberg	24-25 July 1937
Nürnberg # 58	Besucht das Kampftag der Frankischen SA Nürnberg	18-19 June 1938
Nürnberg# 65	Besucht das Kampftag der Frankischen SA Nürnberg	7-9 July 1939
Oberhof # 3	NS- Winterkampftage (Design: Schwert,Hakenkreuz & Eichenkranz)	18-20 Feb. 1938
Oschersleben # 1	Reiter Tag Mit SA-Reiteraufmarsch Oschersleben	15-16 Sept. 1934
Oschersleben # 2	Reiter Tag Mit SA-Reiteraufmarsch Oschersleben	16-17 May 1936
Stuttgart # 63	NS- Kampfspiele im Bwereich der SA-Gruppe Südwest	8-11 July 1937
Stuttgart # 65	NS- Kampfspiele (Design: Schwert,Hakenkreuz & Eichenkranz)	10-11 July 1937
Villach # 3	NS- Winterkampfspiele (Design: Schwert,Hakenkreuz & Eichenkranz)	17-19 Feb. 1939





CANCEL (NURNBERG#65)

Machine Can. #212	Tag der SA- Gruppe Nordsee/Bremen 6-7 June 1936 (Used in 9 cities)	19 May-18 June 1936
Machine Can. #267	SA ist Synthese von Korpper und Geist Reichswettkampf - Führerappel- Berlin, 13-15 August 1937 (Used in 21 cities)	9 -15 August 1937
Machine Can. #272	Jeder Deutsche Tragt des Ziechen des Wehr-Hafen Geistes Design: Schwert,Hakenkreuz & Eichenkranz (Used in 10 cities)	16 February – 31 March 1938
Machine Can. #284	Wettkampftage der SA-Gruppe Westmark Koblenz, 2-3 July 1938 (Used in Koblenz and Trier)	17 April – 2 July 1938



CANCEL#284/BAD KREUZNACH

## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 269th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
269	728	469	489	490	269

Formed during general mobilization of 1939 (4th Wave) with men from north German reserve units, the 269th Infantry Division saw action in northern France in 1940, then spent the next year on occupation duty in Denmark. It crossed into the Soviet Union with Army Group North in June 1941 and played a major role in the XL Panzer Corps' annihilation of Soviet III Armored Corps on the Dubysa. Down to 40% strength by October 1941, it still fought in the Battle of the Volkhov, southeast of Leningrad, in early 1942. Sent to Norway in winter of 1942-43, the division post office (FpA 269 and K-728) was re-assigned to the 69th Infantry Division in the spring of 1943.

It remained on occupation duty at Bergen for the next year and a half. In October 1944 it was assigned a new post office (FpA 169 and Kenn 996) and returned to the European mainland via Denmark. It fought in the Battle of Colmar Bridgehead on the western front. Reduced to battle group strength, the 269th Infantry Division was transferred to southern Poland in January 1945. It was 4th Panzer Army's only reserve near Dresden when Berlin fell but a large number of survivors managed to surrender to the western Allies instead of the Russians.



Cover sent to Military Area Command at Stuttgart in July 1942 from Fp. # 30503 (Signals Battalion 269) via Field P.O. 269 (K-728).

## THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

### C.O.D. (Nachnahme) Registered Letter Rate

by Bob Ferguson

30 January 1933 – 8 May 1945

Rate: Basic letter rate  
 + Registry fee (30 Pfg.)  
 + C.O.D. Presentation Fee (Vorzeigegebühr)

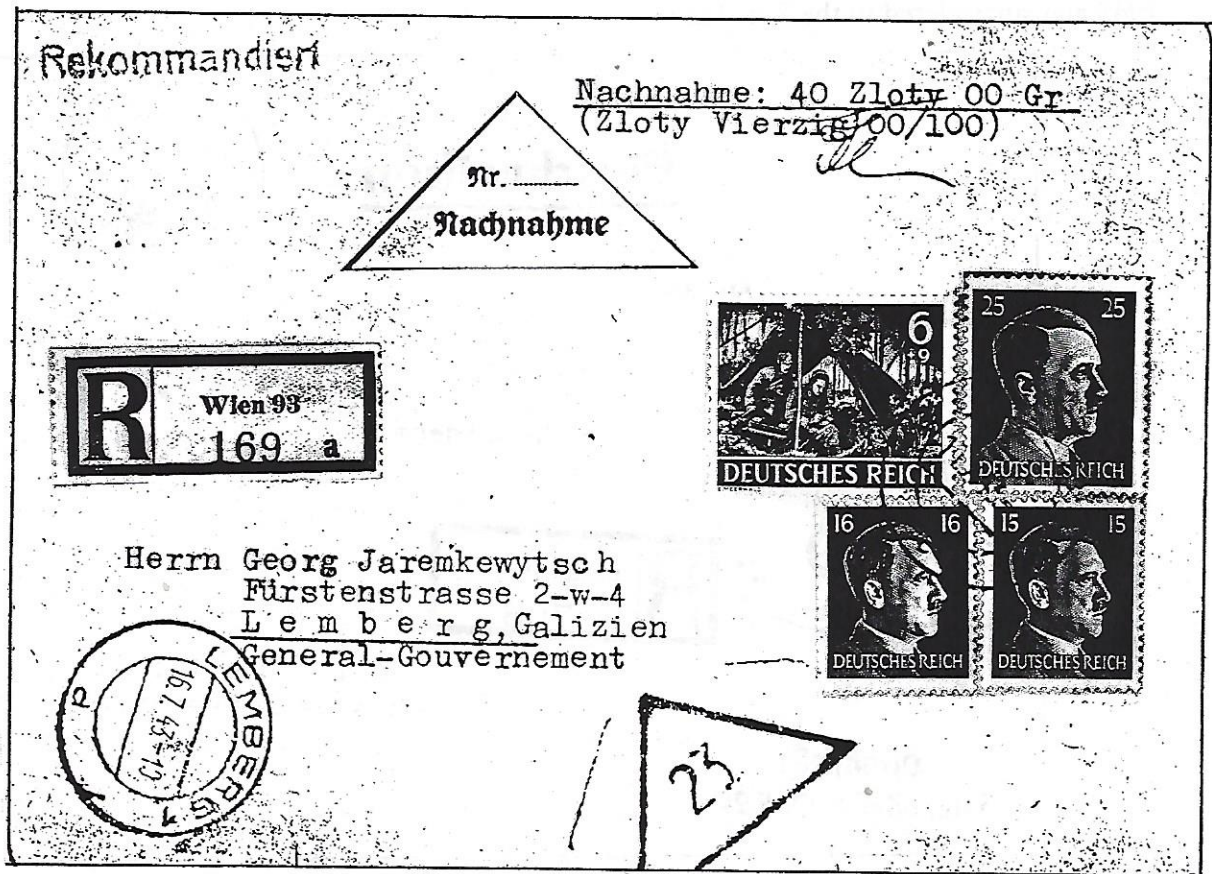
### C.O.D. Registered Single Weight Intercity Rate

Posted: Wien, July 14, 1943 to Lemberg (Generalgouvernement)

Received: Lemberg P.O. 1 on July 16, 1943

Note: C.O.D. Amount: 40 Zloty = 20 RM

Franking (62 Pfg.): 12 Pfg. (Intercity letter rate for weight : 0-20 grams)  
 30 Pfg. (Registration fee)  
 20 Pfg. (C.O.D. Presentation Fee)



## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

### 8th Jäger Division

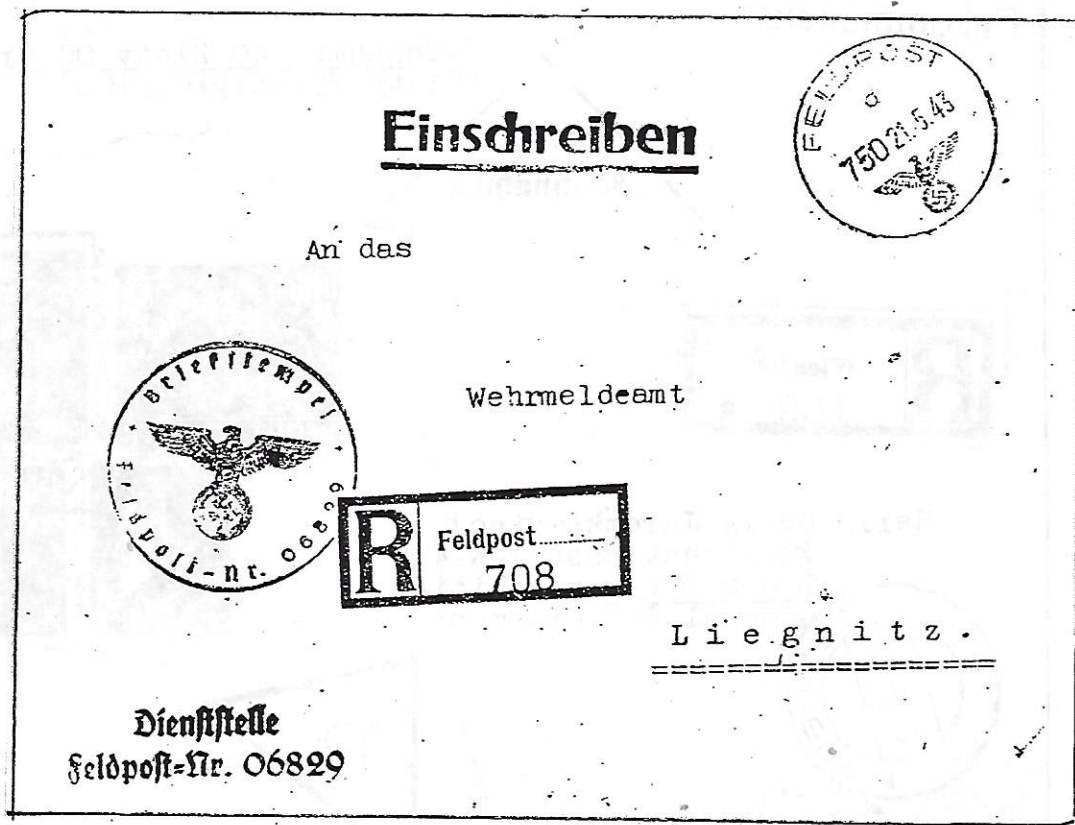
by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT	KENN	JÄGER		ARTY	UNITS
8	750	38	84	8	8

Formed with Silesian personnel as the 8th Infantry Division in 1935 (1st wave), it included the 28th, 38th & 84th Infantry Regiments. The division fought in Poland in 1939, in France in 1940 and was sent to the Eastern Front in June 1941, where it suffered heavy losses during the initial campaign.

It was returned to France in the fall of 1942 and converted to a Jäger Division, giving up the 28th Regiment to the 102nd Infantry Division. The 8th Jäger Division then returned to Army Group North early in 1943 where it spearheaded the Group Hühne (named for 8th Jäger commander) relief operation to break through to six German divisions of II Army Corps trapped in the Demyansk Pocket. This mission was successful and II Army Corps was freed in February 1943.

It remained in the northern sector until after the retreat from Leningrad began. Transferred to the southern sector in March 1944, it fought in the retreat through the Ukraine and the Carpathians. What remained of the 8th Jäger Division was surrounded near Brünn in Czechoslovakia in April 1945 and surrendered to the Red Army.



Cover sent to Military Records Office at Liegnitz in May 1943 from Fp. # 06829 (Co. 2./ Range Reconnaissance Battalion 8) via Field Post Office 8 (K-750).



# Fundamentals of Feldpost Collecting

## Part 8. The Wehrkreis System

by Jim Lewis

### Introduction

The German **Wehrkreis** (Military District) had special significance for the German Army because it had responsibility for recruiting, drafting, inducting and training German soldiers, as well as for mobilizing divisions and providing them with training and trained replacements. Each German division was normally associated with a single Wehrkreis. These military districts dated back to 1919, when the Reichswehr functioned as the Armed Forces Command for the Weimar Republic, which had replaced the Imperial government of the Kaiser after World War I. When Hitler attained power in 1933, he did away with the Republic, dissolved the old Reichswehr, and established the **Wehrmacht**. Two high commands oversaw the military expansion and later helped direct Hitler's war: the **Oberkommando des Heeres** or **OKH** (Army High Command) and later the **Oberkommando des Wehrmacht** or **OKW** (Armed Forces High Command).

However, Hitler had the foresight to retain the Wehrkreis system, which had contingency plans for a substantial enlargement of the Army. In 1938 the **Ersatz Heer** (Replacement Army) was created to oversee and coordinate the functions of the Wehrkreis. The Wehrkreis grew in number during the expansion program, from seven in 1932 to 19 in 1943 (See Fig. 2). Although they lost some of their training missions from late 1942 until 1944, they were still the primary headquarters to which German divisions looked for training and replacements. The Wehrkreis were also responsible for rebuilding and refitting shattered divisions, a responsibility which took on more importance as the war continued.

### The Wehrkreis Organization

In peace time the Wehrkreis contained the HQ and subordinate formations of the active Infantry Corps carrying the same Roman numeral (e.g. II Infantry Corps in peace time has its HQ in Stettin in Wehrkreis II). The commander of the Infantry Corps was also the Wehrkreis commander, but as he was to take his corps into the field, his chief concern in peacetime was to maintain fighting efficiency of his command. All administrative matters were assigned to a Second-in-Command, generally a general officer whose health or age rendered him unsuited for further active service while his seniority and experience qualified him for a post of great responsibility.

Upon mobilization, the commander of the Infantry Corps departed with his corps to join the **Feldheer** (Field Army) and the Second-in-Command assumed direct command of the Wehrkreis with the title of Deputy Corps Commander. The providing of trained drafts to all units of the field army mobilized in that Wehrkreis was one of his special concerns.

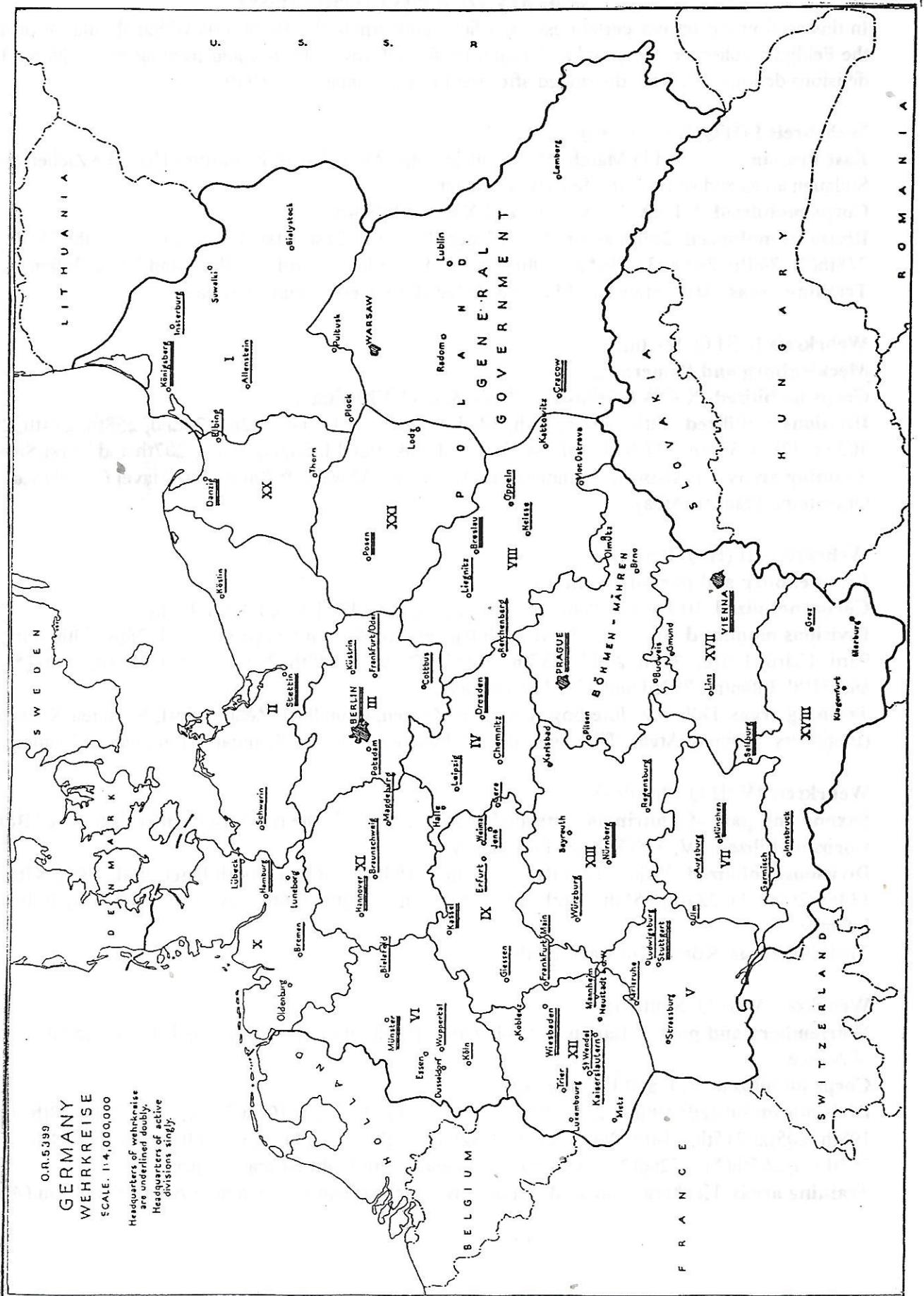
### The Mobilization System

The German Army was mobilized in "waves" of divisions, a process that continued throughout the war. The Wehrkreis, under supervision of the Replacement Army conducted this process. On the next page Fig. 1 is a table that shows how the process worked for infantry divisions from 1934 until October 1944. After that point the process became chaotic which is understandable considering the state Germany was in at that point. Despite the confusion, however, the "wave" system continued to function almost to the end. There were at least thirty-eight mobilization waves in the 1934-45 period.

Fig. 1) German Mobilization Waves for Infantry Divisions, 1934-1944

Wave	Formed	Number of Divisions	Division Series	Comments
1	1934-1938	39	1-46	Peace-time army units
2	Aug. 1939	15	52-79	From reservists
3	Aug. 1939	22	199-246	Landwehr (older personnel)
4	Aug. 1939	14	251-269	From reserve units
5	Sept. 1939	11	81-89	Reservists
6	Oct. 1939	6	307-341	All disbanded in 1940
7	Dec. 1939	13	164-198	From reserves units
8	March 1940	10+	351-399	Mostly older personnel
9	April 1940	10	290-299	Mostly 1940 draft class
10	June 1940	8	271-280	Disbanded 1940
11	Sept. 1940	10	121-137	For Russian campaign
12	Oct. 1940	10	97-113	For Russian campaign
13	Dec. 1940	9	303-327	For use in occupied Western Europe
14	Jan. 1941	8	332-342	For use in occupied Western Europe
15	April 1941	15	702-719	Static for West and Balkans
16	July 1941	---	---	Security regiments
17	1941-1942	9	370-389	For use in Russia
18	Late 1942	8	326-348	Static, for use in West
19	Feb. 1943	10+	----	Bore numbers of divisions destroyed at Stalingrad
20	July 1943	7	242-266	Static, for use in west
21	Nov. 1943	10	349-367	Employment varied
22	Dec. 1943	6	271-278	From remains of disbanded units, used in West.
23	Jan. 1944	---	---	Grenadier regiments; later absorbed by 25th Wave.
24	Feb. 1944	4	42-49	From reserve divisions.
25	Feb. 1944	6	72-92	For use in West
26	May 1944	4	Named	Absorbed by former divisions
27	June 1944	5	16-189	Formed from reserve divisions
28	July 1944	13	541-559	Formed from personnel on leave
29	July 1944	10+	500 series	Grenadier (later Volksgrenadier)
30	July 1944	---	---	Grenadier Brigades
31	August 1944	12	570-572	Gren. Divisions absorbed later by 32nd Wave
32+	Oct. 1944	Divs. of previous wave reformed as Volksgrenadier units & other units		

Fig. 2) Wehrkreise HQ are underlined double. The HQ of active divisions are underlined single.



### **Military Districts (Wehrkreise)**

In this section are set out certain essential facts concerning the Wehrkreis which should be of use to the Feldpost collector: Geographical structure, formations mobilized and training areas. Note: Those divisions denoted (\*) were disbanded after the French campaign in 1940.

#### **Wehrkreis I (H.Q. Königsberg)**

**East Prussia:** Extended in March 1939 to include the Memel area, in autumn 1939 the Zichenau and Sudauen areas and in 1942 the Bialystok district.

**Corps mobilized:** I, LXXX, LXXXIV & LXXXIX Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 24th Panzer; 114th Jäger; 1st, 11th, 21st, 61st, 121st, 161st, 206th, 217th, 228th(\*), 244th, 291st, 311th(\*), 340th, 394th(\*), 395th(\*), 383rd, 399th(\*) and 542nd Infantry.

**Training areas:** Arys, Stablack, Mielau & Gilge (Engineers' Training Area).

#### **Wehrkreis II (H.Q. Stettin)**

**Mecklenburg and Pomerania.**

**Corps mobilized:** XXXVI Gebirgs; II, LXV & LXXXI Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 12th Panzer; 12th, 32nd, 59th, 75th, 122nd, 162nd, 242nd, 258th, 274th, 292nd, 302nd, 328th, 338th, 347th, 353rd, 549th, 551st and 702nd Infantry; 201st, 207th and 281st Sicherungs.

**Training areas:** Gross-Born, Hammerstein, Wüstrow, Altwarp & Rattendorf-Havel (Combined Operations Training Area).

#### **Wehrkreis III (H.Q. Berlin)**

**Brandenburg and part of Neumark.**

**Corps mobilized:** III Panzer; Panzer Corps Africa; XXXIV, LII & LXXV Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 3rd, 8th, 21st & 26th Panzer; 3rd & 90th Pz.-Gren.; 23rd, 38th, 50th, 68th, 76th, 93rd, 123rd, 163rd, 208th, 218th, 257th, 272nd, 273rd(\*), 278th, 293rd, 333rd, 383rd, 386th(\*) 563rd and 719th Infantry; 203rd and 403rd Sicherungs.

**Training areas:** Döberitz, Jüterbog, Wandern, Zossen, Grundlach-Zehrendorf, Rehagen-Klausdorf (Engineers' Training Area), Tiborlager über Schwiebus & Berlin-Spandau ("Landwehr" Training Area).

#### **Wehrkreis IV (H.Q. Dresden)**

**Saxony and part of Thuringia;** extended in 1939 to include the northern frontier districts of Bohemia.

**Corps mobilized:** IV, XXIX & XLIV Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 14th & 18th Panzer; 14th & 164th Pz.-Gren.; 104th Jäger; 24th, 56th, 87th, 94th, 134th, 209th(\*), 223rd, 255th, 256th, 275th(\*), 294th, 304th, 336th, 370th, 372nd(\*) and 384th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Königsbrück and Zeithain.

#### **Wehrkreis V (H.Q. Stuttgart)**

**Württemberg and part of Baden;** extended after Battle of France to include incorporated departments of Alsace.

**Corps mobilized:** V, L and LV Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 10th & 23rd Panzer; 25th Pz.-Gren; 5th & 101st Jäger; 35th, 77th, 78th, 125th, 198th, 205th, 215th, 254th, 260th, 266th, 282nd, 305th, 307th(\*), 323rd, 330th, 335th, 344th, 355th, 364th(\*), 365th(\*), 372nd(\*), 554th(\*), 715th and 999th Light Africa Infantry.

**Training areas:** Heuberg Baden, Münsinger, Breisach (Engineers' Training Area), Sennheim (Alsace).

**Wehrkreis VI (H.Q. Münster)**

**Westphalia and the Rhineland;** extended after Battle of France to include Eupen-Malmedy district of Belgium.

**Corps mobilized:** LVI, LVII & LVIII Panzer; VI, XXIII, XXXIII & LXX Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 6th, 16th, 25th & 116th Panzer; 16th Pz.-Gren; 6th, 26th, 39th, 47th, 64th, 69th, 84th, 86th, 95th, 106th, 126th, 176th, 196th, 199th, 211th, 227th, 253rd, 254th, 264th, 306th, 326th, 329th, 336th, 361st, 371st, 385th, 386th(\*), 393rd(\*) and 716th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Deilinghofen, Elsenborn, Meppen, Sennelager, Wahn and Münster.

**Wehrkreis VII (H.Q. Munich)**

**Southern Bavaria.**

**Corps mobilized:** XXII & LXXXV Gebirgs; VII Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 17th Panzer; 97th Jäger, 1st & 4th Gebirgs; 7th, 57th, 88th, 167th, 212th, 268th, 337th, 362nd, 367th, 376th, 387th and 707th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Hohenfels and Mittenwald.

**Wehrkreis VIII (H.Q. Breslau)**

**Silesia;** extended in 1938 to include the Sudeten districts of Bohemia, in summer 1939 to include part of Moravia and in autumn 1939 to include part of south-west Poland.

**Corps mobilized:** LXI Panzer; VIII, XXXV, XXXVIII & LXIV Infantry;

**Divisions mobilized:** 5th & 11th Panzer; 18th Pz.-Gren., 8th & 28th Jäger, 16th, 62nd, 81st, 102nd, 168th, 226th, 252nd, 298th, 320th, 332nd, 358th(\*), 370th and 708th Infantry; 230th Küsten; 221st Sicherungs.

**Training areas:** Lamsdorf, Neuhammer and Hohenelbe.

**Wehrkreis IX (H.Q. Kassel)**

**Part of Thuringia and Hesse.**

**Corps mobilized:** XXXIX Panzer; IX, LXXIV & LXXXVII Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 1st, 7th, 20th & 27th Panzer; 29th Pz.-Gren; 9th, 15th, 82nd, 95th, 129th, 159th, 169th, 189th, 214th, 232nd, 251st, 299th, 319th, 339th, 346th, 356th, 363rd, 377th, 389th, 559th and 709th Infantry; 52nd Sicherungs.

**Training areas:** Ohrdruf, Schwarzenborn and Wildflecken.

**Wehrkreis X (H.Q. Hamburg)**

**Schleswig-Holstein and part of Hanover;** extended in 1940 to include part of Danish Slesvig.

**Corps mobilized:** XXXXVI & XLVI Panzer; X, XLII, L & LXVI Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 20th Pz.-Gren; 22nd, 30th, 58th, 83rd, 89th, 110th, 121st, 170th, 180th, 190th, 225th, 269th, 270th, 290th, 416th, 560th and 710th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Munsterlager, Putlos, Hamburg -Rahlstedt (Garrison Training Area) and Nienburg (Landwehr Training Area).

**Wehrkreis XI (H.Q. Hanover)**

**Brunswick, Anhalt and part of Hanover.**

**Corps mobilized:** XIV & XLVII Panzer; LI Gebirgs; XI, XXX, XLIII & LXVII Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 13th & 19th Panzer; 31st, 71st, 96th, 111th, 131st, 181st, 216th, 265th, 267th, 272nd, 276th, 295th, 321st, 352nd, 541st and 711th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Altengrabow, Bergen, Hillersleben, Salchau, Raubkammer, Fallingbostal, Dessau-Rosslau (Engineers' Training Area) and Wolterdingen (Landwehr Training Area).

**Wehrkreis XII (H.Q. Wiesbaden)**

**Eifel, part of Hesse, the Palatinate and the Saar area;** extended after battle of France to comprise Lorraine (including the Nancy area) and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

**Corps mobilized:** XXIV Panzer; XII & LIII Infantry;

**Divisions mobilized:** 22nd Panzer; 15th & 36th Pz.-Gren; 34th, 65th, 72nd, 79th, 85th, 91st, 112th, 132nd, 197th, 246th, 263rd, 282nd, 342nd, 348th, 389th, 462nd, 556th(\*) and 712th Infantry; 444th Sicherungs.

**Training areas:** Baumholder and Bitsch.

**Wehrkreis XIII (H.Q. Nuremberg)**

**Northern Bavaria and the Saar area;** extended in 1938 to include part of Western Bohemia.

**Corps mobilized:** XIII Infantry.

**Divisions mobilized:** 4th Panzer; 7th Gebirgs; 1 Ski Jäger; 10th Pz.-Gren; 17th, 46th, 73rd, 98th, 113th, 183rd, 231st, 296th, 334th, 343rd and 713th Infantry.

**Training areas:** Grafenwöhr and Hammelburg.

**Wehrkreis XVII (H.Q. Vienna)**

**Upper and Lower Austria;** extended in 1939 to include the southern districts of Bohemia and Moravia.

**Corps mobilized:** XL Panzer; XVII, LIX & LXXXII Infantry;

**Divisions mobilized:** 2nd & 9th Panzer; 42nd, 100th & 117th Jäger; 45th, 92nd, 137th, 243rd, 237th, 262nd, 271st, 277th, 297th, 327th, 331st & 351st(\*) (administer 369th, 373rd & 392nd Croat) Infantry.

**Training areas:** Bruck a.d. Leitha and Döllersheim.

**Wehrkreis XVIII (H.Q. Salzburg)**

**Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol;** extended in 1941 to include the northern districts of Slovenia.

**Corps mobilized:** XVIII & XIX Gebirgs (ex Norway Corps).

**Divisions mobilized:** 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th & 8th Gebirgs; 118th Jäger.

**Training areas:** Dachstein, Seethaler Alpe, Strass i. Steiermark and Wattener Lizum.

**Wehrkreis XX (H.Q. Danzig)**

**Formed after Polish campaign,** comprising the areas of Danzig Free State, the Polish Corridor and the western part of East Prussia.

**Corps maintained:** XX Infantry.

**Divisions maintained:** 60th Pz.-Gren;

**Training areas:** Thorn, Gruppe and Grossendorf.

**Wehrkreis XXI (H.Q. Posen)**

**Formed after Polish campaign,** comprising Western Poland.

**Corps maintained:** XLVIII Panzer; XXI Gebirgs.

**Divisions maintained:** --.

**Training areas:** Sieradsch and Warthelager.

**Wehrkreis General-Gouvernement (H.Q. Krakow)**

**Formed early in 1943.** Comprised those parts of Poland not incorporated in Wehrkreise I, VIII, XX and XXI, and eastern areas not incorporated in the occupied territories of "Ostland" and "Ukraine".

**Corps & Divisions maintained:** --.

**Training areas:** Süd (South) H.Q. Demba; Mitte (Center) H.Q. Radom; Biedruska; Galizien (Galicia) H.Q. Janow; Pustkow (near Cracow) and Jablonna.

**Wehrkreis Böhmen-Mähren (H.Q. Prague)**

**Formed late 1942.** Covered the whole of the Protectorate.

**Corps mobilized:** XLIX Gebirgs.

Divisions mobilized --.

**Training areas:** Wischau, Milowitz (near Lissa) and Kammwald (former Brdy-Wald).

**Control of Man-power**

Within each Wehrkreis, the supervision of manpower (from civil life into the armed forces, within the armed forces and back to civil life) was entrusted to **Wehrersatzinspekteur** (Inspectors of Recruiting), each controlling a **Wehrersatzbezirk** (Area). For Wehrkreis with relatively small populations, one Area sufficed but others were sub-divided into two or more Areas. The Inspector was a Major General or Lieutenant General, similar in their qualifications to the Deputy Corps Commander, who had the status and disciplinary authority of a divisional commander.

As regards man-power, the duty of the Areas and Sub-Areas was to provide recruits to the depot units on such scale as was called for by Berlin and to select suitable officers and trained personnel to fill vacancies in the War Establishments of all units mobilized by the Wehrkreis concerned – in each case acting on instructions received from Wehrkreis H.Q. For example, when the 33rd Infantry division was being transformed into the 15th Panzer Division in Wehrkreis XII in the autumn of 1940, its horses and the personnel who cared for them became available, while the complete mechanization of the units selected for conversion required many NCOs with motor transport experience. Berlin specified the use to be made of the bulk of the personnel and horses freed by the conversion (in this case the majority of the NCOs and men concerned were transferred, with the horses, to Wehrkreis IX for incorporation into the newly formed 129th Infantry Division) but Wehrkreis XII disposed of the balance among its own units.

Three Wehrkreise were special-function headquarters and had no territorial responsibilities or deputy components. Wehrkreis XIV controlled the German **Panzer-Grenadier** (motorized infantry) divisions; Wehrkreis XV controlled the **Jäger** (light ) divisions and Wehrkreis XVI was responsible for administration and training of **Panzer** (Armored) divisions. When they were upgraded to Corps Headquarters in mid-1939, these Wehrkreise ceased to exist as such and their functions were taken over by the remaining Wehrkreise.

**The Replacement Army**

The **Ersatz Heer** (Replacement Army) was created in Berlin in 1938 to direct and coordinate the activities of the Wehrkreise, which had been directly under the **Oberkommando des Heer** (Army High Command) until that time. From its beginning until July 20, 1944, it was commanded by Colonel-General Friedrich Fromm, then by Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler from July 21, 1944 until the end of the war.

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Mitcham, Samuel W., *Hitler's Legions.* New York: Stein & Day, 1985.

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## Operation Resettlement Luxembourg

by John Rawlings

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was occupied by German troops in the early hours of the morning of May 10, 1940. In August of the same year it was placed under German civil administration as part of Gau Moselland. When Gauleiter Gustav Simon introduced general conscription for the age groups 1920-24 on August 30, 1942, the first general strike of World War II began. Repressive measures employed by the German invaders were completely ruthless. Those condemned to death by the special courts were executed immediately in the sandpits of the special SS Camp Hinzert.

However, a large number of conscripts evaded service by flight and, as a collective punishment, there followed a program of resettlement of their relatives. The families selected for resettlement were chosen by four district Gauleiters and fell mainly into two categories: 1) Families who were judged to be anti-German and 2) Families whose called-up members had disappeared. The first phase of resettlement took place on September 17, 1942 and the last on August 31, 1944. Altogether about 4,000 people were involved, their possessions were confiscated and came under the "Trusteeship" of Germany, their apartments and houses were closed and sealed with a label affixed to each door announcing that the family concerned had been resettled in Greater Germany.

The following table lists the known camps and dates during which they were in existence:

Camp Location	Camp Name and No.	From	To
Silesia	Lebus 158	17/09/42	21/01/43
	Boberstein 103	21/01/43	08/05/45
	Bad Flinsberg 116	21/01/43	?/11/44
	Bad Flinsberg 118	21/01/43	?/11/44
	Mittelsteine 98	19/04/43	06/12/44
	Herschberg 104	27/04/43	28/09/44
	Marklissa 110	19/05/43	20/01/44
	Bad Schwarzbach 111	08/06/43	17/11/43
	Schlauphof 121	23/06/42	19/01/44
	Wallisfurth 94	15/07/43	09/05/45
	Wartha 90	31/08/43	08/05/45
	Jeschutz 131	27/10/43	01/08/44
	Trebnitz (Baracken) 129	29/02/44	01/08/44
	Trebnitz (Kurhaus) 120	10/09/44	21/01/45
	Bertelsdorf 209	06/05/44	26/10/44
	Juppendorf 159	06/05/44	01/08/44
Bischwitz 138	06/06/44	29/09/44	
Sudeten Area	Schreckenstein 119	30/01/43	06/05/44
	Schreckenstein 119a	30/01/43	06/05/44
	Ober-Kratzau 81	03/02/43	02/03/43
	Nestomice 121	05/09/43	06/05/44
	Nestomice 121a	05/09/43	06/05/44
Hunsruck Mountains	Ruwer ----	02/06/42	28/08/42
	Nofelden ----	21/06/44	30/07/44
	Metzenhausen ----	28/06/44	22/09/44

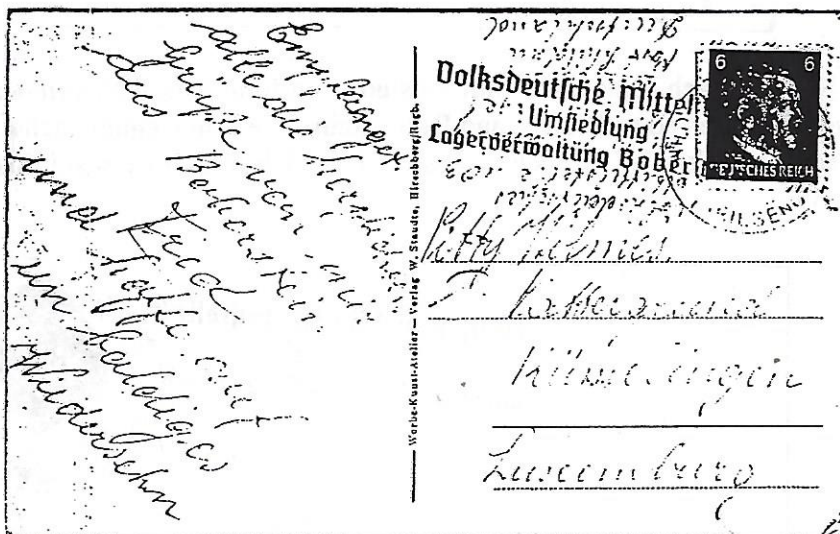


The resettled Luxembourgers were allowed to correspond freely. All mail had to be handed in unsealed, and was usually marked with a camp cachet before being cancelled at the post office in the nearest town or village, but there is no evidence that they were censored at any stage. The following paragraphs provide brief details about some of the 25 camps listed and their mail:

Camp Leubus - to this camp came those involved in the general strike of August 31, 1942. Some 800 people were interned here in the local abbey. The camp was suddenly dissolved on January 21, 1943 when the inmates were transferred to Boberstein or Flintberg. Mail from the camp bore a 4-line cachet in violet reading: 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lager Leubus a.o./Telefon 73.'

Camp Boberstein - over 2,000 people were interned here between its opening on January 21, 1943 and the arrival of Russian troops in May 1945. The last inmate was admitted on August 20, 1944. The card shown below as Fig. 1), posted from the camp to Luxembourg, bears the 3-line cachet reading 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lagerverwaltung Boberstein'

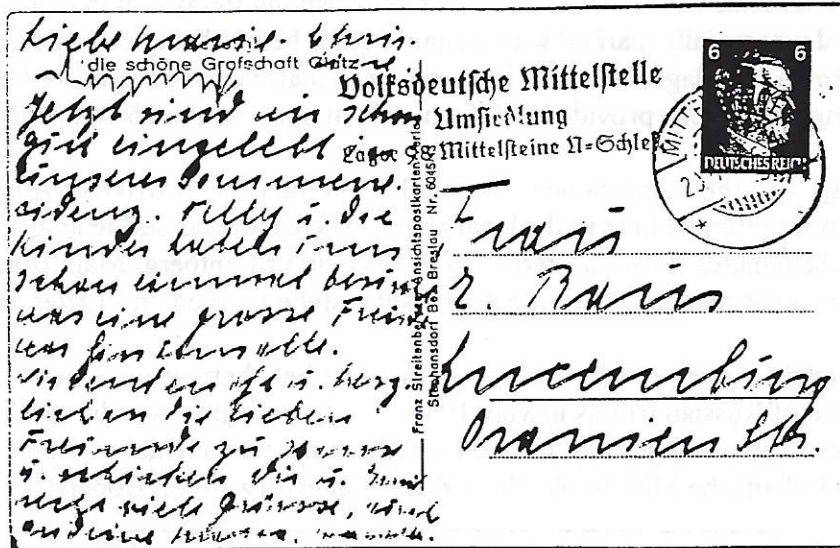
Fig. 1)



Camp Bad Flinsberg - after Camp Leubus was closed on January 21, 1943, 155 Luxembourgers, were transferred to Bad Flinsberg and housed in two camps there. These were Camp Nos. 116 & 118. The camp handstamp for Camp 116 is a 3-line cachet reading: 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lager 116 Bad Flinsberg' while that for Camp 118 had four lines and read: 'Reichskommissar für die Festigung Deutschen Volksturms/ Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle-Umsiedlung/ Lager 118 Bad-Flinsberg/Isergeb. Krs. Lowenberg-Fernruf 340'. Note: Krs = Kreis (District) and Fernruf = Telephone. Like most of the camp cachets, both of these marks were struck in violet ink. Both of these camps were closed in November 1944.

Camp Mittelsteine - the first transport arrived here on April 20, 1943 and the camp functioned until December of the following year when the 450 inmates were transferred to Boberstein and Hirschberg. A post card, shown on the following page as Fig. 2, was posted from this camp and bears a 3-line cachet reading 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lager 98 Mittelsteine N=Schles.'

Fig. 2



Camp Bad Schwarzbach - this camp only existed from June 8 until November 17, 1943 when all the internees were transferred to Wartha and Boberstein. The 3-line camp cachet reading 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lager Nr. 111/Bad Schwarzbach.' is shown on the card below (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3



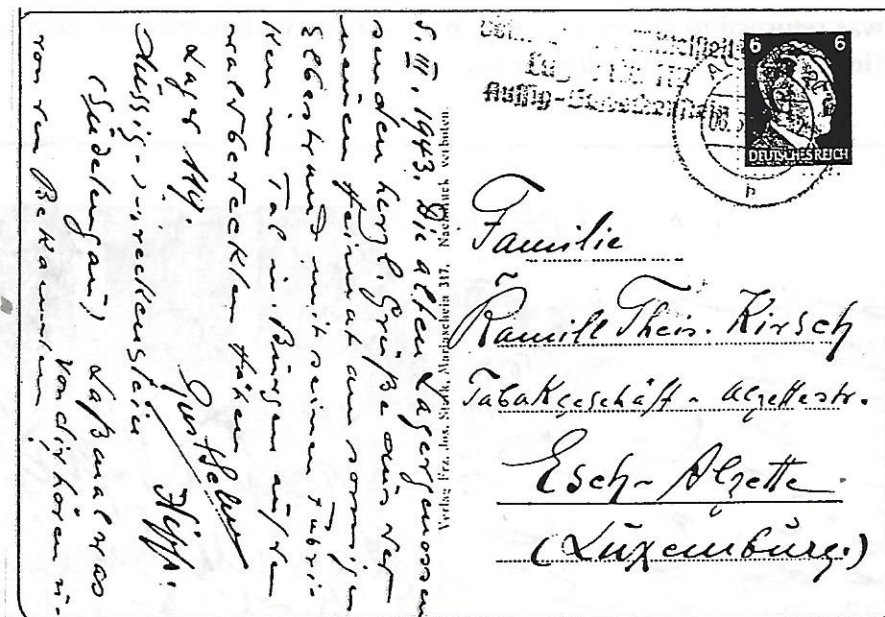
Camp Hirschberg - this camp was in a large building in Zapfen Street and was operative from April 28, 1943. It closed on September 28, 1944 when the inmates were transferred (many for the second time) to Boberstein. The camp office seems not to have had its own handstamp and mail from the camp bears only the normal date stamp of the Hirschenberg post office.

Camp Wallisfurth - about 350 internees were resettled in this Silesian camp which opened on July 15, 1943 and remained in existence until May 9, 1945. Letters and cards from the camp bore the standard date stamp of the local post office, 'Wallisfurth (Glatz)' and a 3-line camp handstamp reading 'Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Umsiedlung/Lager Schloss Wallisfurth'.

Camp Trebnitz – there were two resettlement camps in Trebnitz (Katzengebirge). Camp No. 129 in Trebnitz barracks existed from February 29 until August 1, 1944, when all inmates were transferred to Boberstein, Hirschberg, Wallisfurth and Wartha. Camp No. 120 in Trebnitz Kurhaus (Kursaal) was opened on September 13, 1944 and liberated by American troops on April 9, 1945. Apparently neither of these camps had their own camp handstamp.

Camp Aussig-Shreckenstein – here also were two camps, Nos. 119 and 119a. The first inmates arrived on January 30, 1943 and both camps closed on May 6, 1944. The 3-line cachet reading ‘Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/Lager Nr. 119/Aussig-Shreckenstein.’ Used at the main camp is shown on the card below (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4



Camp Bischwitz – over 300 inmates from various other camps were transferred to Bischwitz, near Breslau, on June 6, 1944. It existed as Camp No. 138 until September 16, 1944 and used a 4-line camp handstamp reading ‘Reichskommissar für die Festigung? /Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle/ Umsiedlung/Lager 138 Schloss Bischwitz’.

Camp Hierstein – the last groups of internees deported from Luxembourg between July 26 and August 31, 1944 (the Grand Duchy was liberated on September 9, 1944) were sent to the Hierstein camp in the Hunsruck mountains. However, on September 8, 1944 they were transferred to Boberstein and Trebnitz in Silesia. Mail from the camp was cancelled in the Turkisheim post office and carries a 2-line handstamp reading ‘Hierstein/über Turkisheim’. This handstamp differs from all the others in being boxed and lacking any official reference to resettlement. (Strangely enough it also seems to have been omitted from the camp list. ED.) mail from these camps is scarce because many of them existed for only a short time.

*ED. NOTE: This article, an adaptation with new illustrations of the English translation of a 1966 article in ‘Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung’ published in ‘Germania’ in 1969, originally appeared in News Sheet 98 of the TRSG (U.K.) and is reprinted here with their kind permission. Ye Olde Ed.*

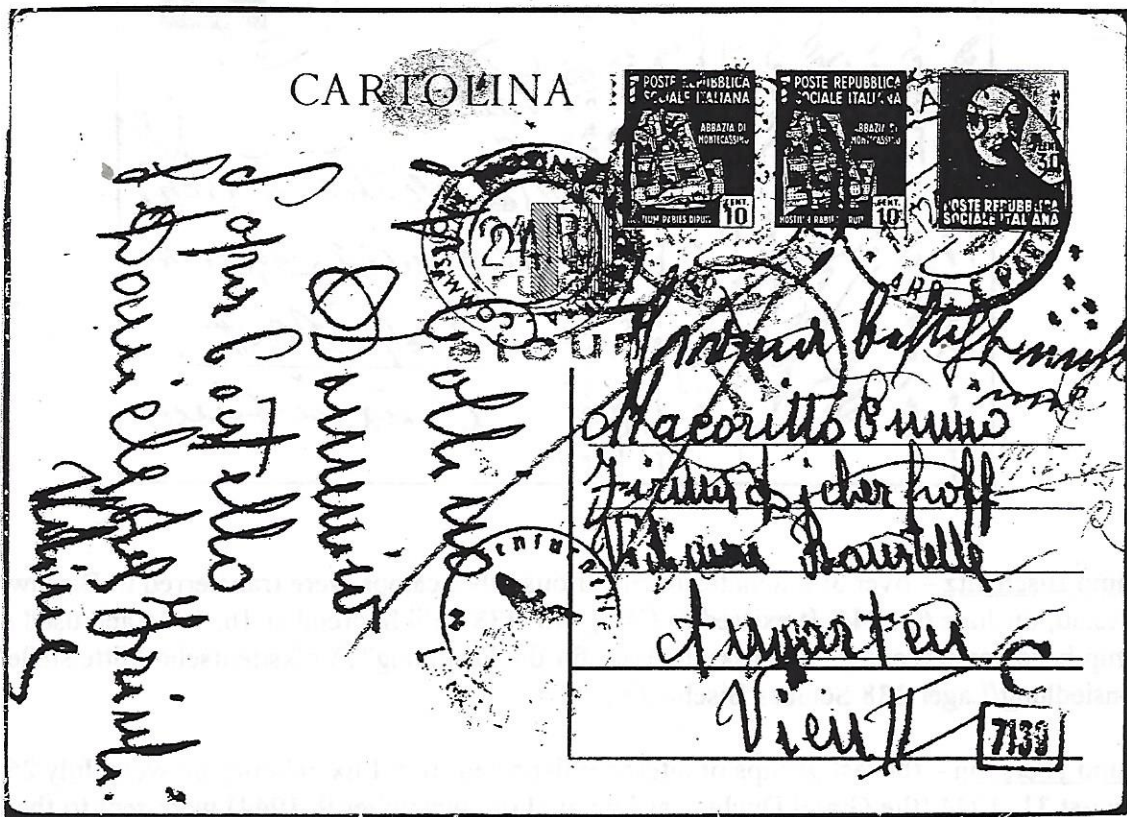
# Rejected by Censor - Inadmissible Mail

by Kelly Stefanacci

## Intended Recipient No Longer Exists

The card shown below was sent to Vienna from Gorizia, Italy (Socialist Republic) in November 1944. It bears double-circle Italian censor stamp "24R". It was subsequently examined at the Munich censor office which added the "Zensurstelle d -Geprüft" hand stamp at bottom center and boxed examiner identification stamp 7139.

The card was returned to sender by German authorities with manuscript notation "Firma Besteht Nicht Mehr" (Firm no longer exists).



# NAVY LOG

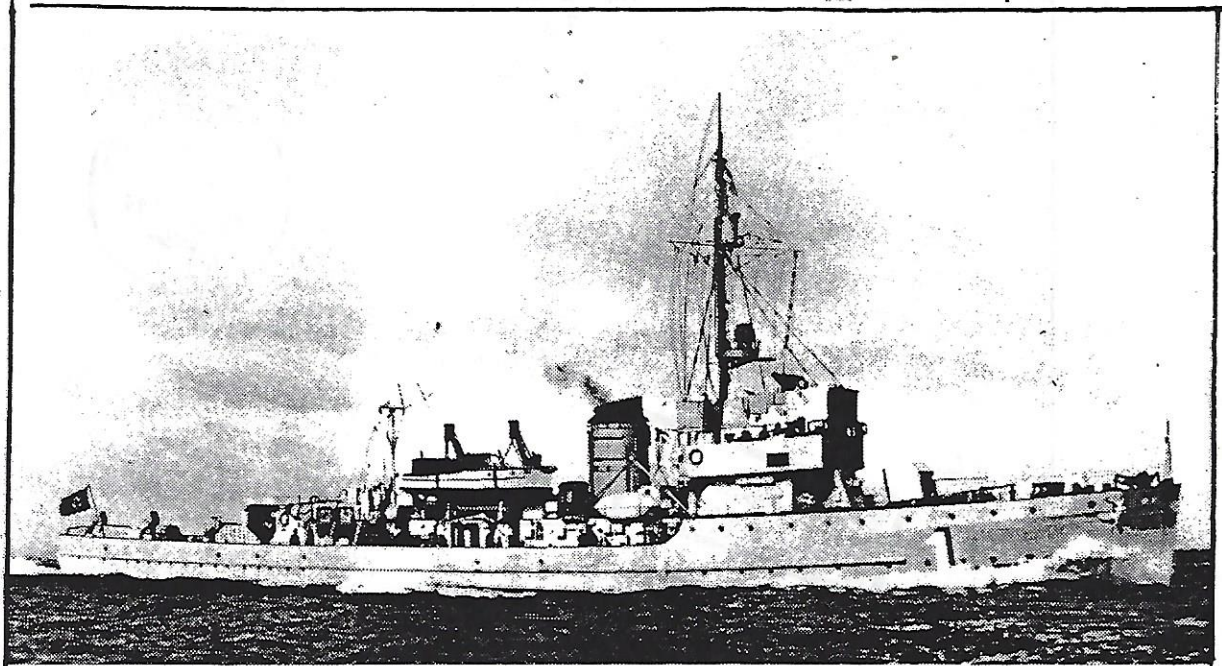
## Minesweeper 'M102' - Feldpost # 37048

Dr. Schokman  
 Bremerhaven  
 M. 24 0 48

Feldpost  
 37048  
 M. 24 0 48  
 1940

von  
 J. Schokman  
 Bremerhaven

Oberst. Podert. i. W.



Built by Rickmers Werft (Bremerhaven), launched August 1, 1939. Displacement: 775 tons (878 tons full load); machinery: two Wagner boilers & shafts 3,500 H.P. = 18 knots; radius: 5,000 miles; armament: two 4.1" AA and two 37mm AA guns; crew: 104.

Sailed with auxiliary minelayer "Konigin Luise" during invasion of Denmark in 1940. Taken over by Royal Navy in 1945 and scrapped at Blyth on May 24, 1948.

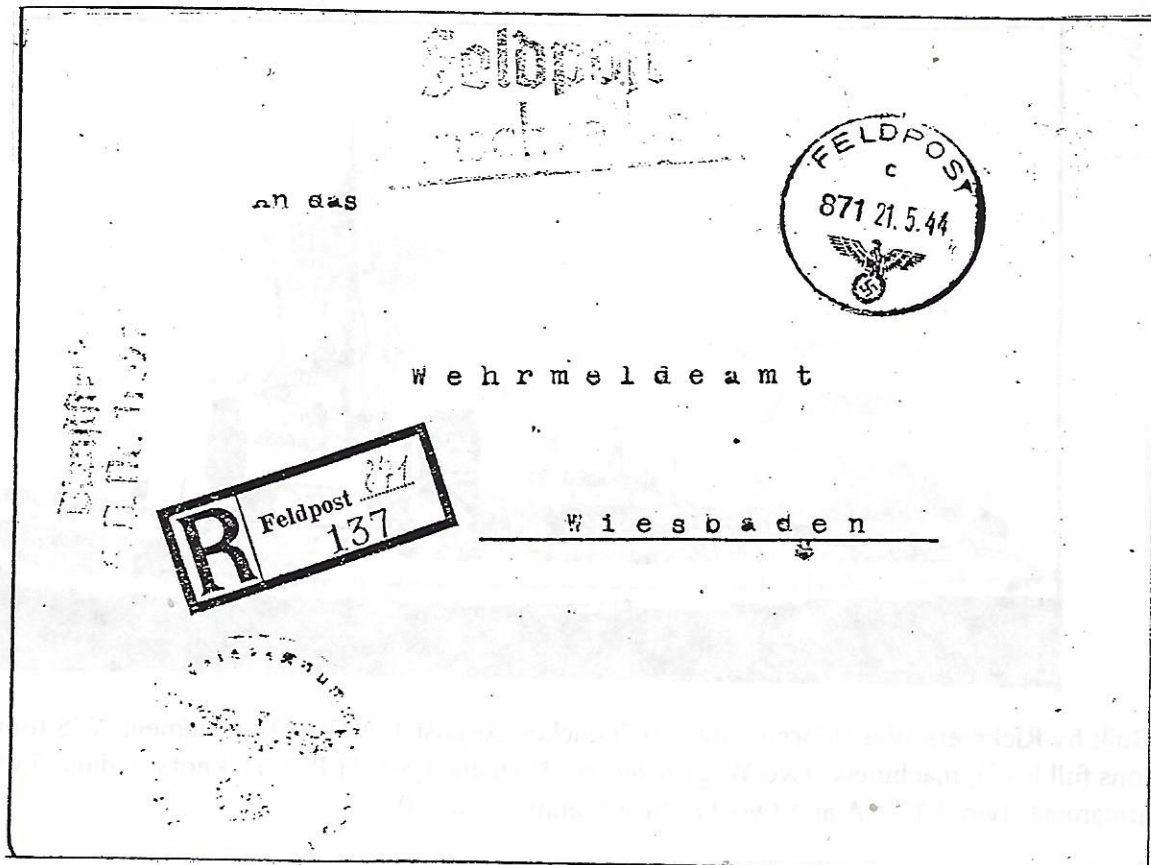
**COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:****329th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
329	871	551	552	553	329

Formed late in 1941, this division spent the first six months in Wehrkreis II. The post office unit was given Fp. # 37694 as a return address and Kenn 871 as a coded address for registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 329. In March 1942 the 329th Infantry Division was sent to the northern sector of the Eastern Front as a reserve division for the 16th Army. During this period it took part in the effort to reach the six divisions of II Army Corps trapped in the Demyansk Pocket. Even after a corridor had been driven into the pocket, the 329th continued to fight in the desperate battles around the Demyansk salient until II Army Corps was withdrawn in February 1943.

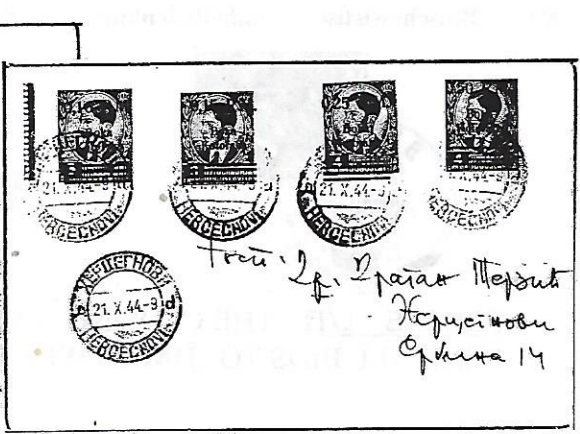
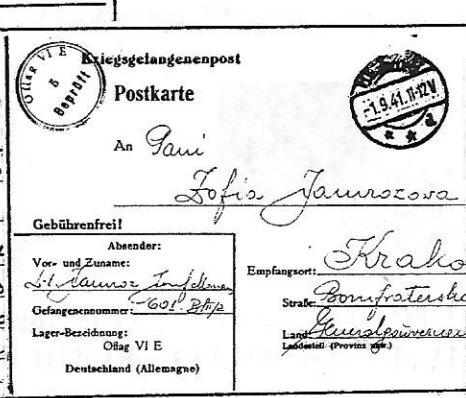
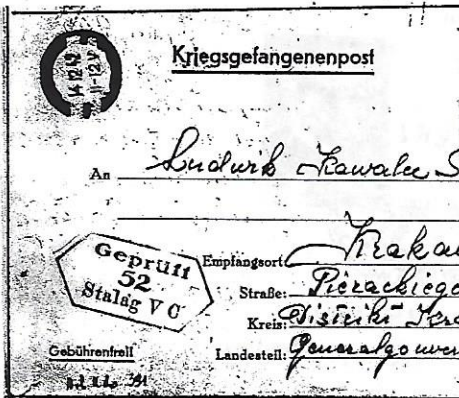
In March 1944 the 329th Infantry Division was transferred to Army Group Center and distinguished itself in the Battle of Nevel. In July 1944 it was returned to Army Group North and took part in the withdrawal from Leningrad. It was officially cited for distinguished conduct in the retreat through Latvia and into the Courland Pocket, where it remained until the war ended.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Wiesbaden in May 1944 from Fp. # 11527 (Battalion II/Grenadier regiment 552) via Field P.O. 329 (K-871).

# TRSG AUCTION NO. 84

Lot	Description	Min. Bid.
1.	Postal card, Borek 105/C/80 w/special Berlin Philatelic Show special cancel VF	\$12.00
2.	Postal card, Borek 221 -Bedarfs to USA w/Mi. 518 stamp tied Stettin WHW slogan can. VF	7.00
3.	Souvenir card w/Mi. 665-8 stamps tied Breslau special cancel 31.7.38. VF	14.00
4.	Souvenir card formation Gen. Govt. w/Mi. 732 stamp tied Krakau special cancel 7.11.39. VF	15.00
5.	Souvenir card, Iron Crosses w/Mi. 859 tied Wiesbaden Armistice Commission special cancel 7.9.43. VF	10.00
6.	Two postal cards SA-Mann, Borek 235, Bedarfs to Bremerhaven w/Wolfenbüttel cans. 12.'34 F	12.00
7.	Hitler postal card. Borek 291, philatelic w/two nice Berlin 100 yrs. Postamt special cancel 1.6.42 VF	10.00
8.	Phil. cover w/Mi. 664 tied Braunau Hitler Birthday special cancel 20.4.38. VF	8.00
9.	Phil. cover w/Mi. 660-1 tied Innsbruck "Der Führer Spricht" special cancel 5.4.38. VF	8.00
10.	Two phil. Postcards w/ special cancels: Zell am See HJ 12.8.36; Wien Vistra Show 21.1.39. F-VF	10.00
11.	Photocd Liepzig Hauptbahnhof w/Mi. 764-7 tied special cancel 31.8.41. VF	12.00
12.	Commercial cover to NYC w/Mi. 548-9, 566-7 tied Solingen can. 2.'53. VF	10.00
13.	Official cvr frm District President Gummensbach w/pair Mi. dienst 132 sent 10.'38 F-VF	12.00
14.	Official cvr frm District President Trier w/ Mi. dienst 136 sent 10.'38 F-VF	10.00
<b>Next 14 lots are formula cards or lettersheets to &amp; from Polish POWs in German camps.</b>		
15.	STALAG IIA - lettersheet to Krakau w/fancy box censor "21", no cancel	10.00
16.	STALAG IID - card to Poland w/"Pü 2" violet censor, sent 5.'40 - no cancel	10.00
17.	STALAG VC - lettersheetw/mute 'blackout' can. 12.'42, 6-sided red censor "52" (See Illustra below L)	12.00
18.	STALAG XC - return card w/'tombstone' censor "52", Waganice can. 7.'41	10.00
19.	STALAG XIB - lettersheet to Petsikau w/red rectangle censor "42", posted 11.'44	12.00
20.	OFLAG IIC: four return cards circa 1940-41, all with different censor markings. Nice lot	18.00
21.	OFLAG IIC-lettersheet to Kraklau 10'sent 10.'44 via Dienspost w/red grill censor "28" . VF	10.00
22.	OFLAG IIE/K card w/10.'42 mute cancel, 3-line violet cens. "14". VF	10.00
23.	OFLAG VI E card w/9.'41 black-out mute cancel, dble-ring violet censor "5" VF (See Illustra below C)	12.00
24.	OFLAG VII A card w/9.'42 mute cancel, rectangular red censor "19" VF	12.00
25.	OFLAG VII A - 2 lettersheets: (1) 9.'40 w/violet boxed"16"; (2) 5.'42 w/red cogwheel censor."6" F	16.00
26.	OFLAG X A lettersheet w/1.'41 mute cancel; square violet censor-"17" . VF	12.00
27.	OFLAG X C- lettersheet w/8.'43 cancel; square bluet censor "23" . VF	12.00
28.	OFLAG X C- card with 7.'44 mute cancel; square violet censor "14" . F	10.00
29.	German Occupation LAIBACH bedarfs card (see Illustration on Bulletin Cover)	125.00 ✓
30.	German Occupation KOTOR phil. cover w/Mi. 7-10 tied 21.X.44 cancels. VF (See Illustra below R)	45.00 ✓
<b>Next 11 lots are Feldpost covers from German units in Yugoslavia, first 10 lots non-Registered</b>		
31.	Cvr sent 30.3.'45 frm Fp# 02988 - Kfz Instands Zug/373rd Inf. Div. (Kroatian) VF	15.00 ✓
32.	Cvr sent 10.7.'43 frm Fp# 06694 - Brl. I/Gren. Rgt. 383 of 373rd Inf. Div. (Kroatian) VF	15.00 ✓
33.	Same as unit above but sent to Fp# L53004 on 22.9.43	15.00 ✓
34.	Cvr sent 5.5.44 frm Fp# 13540 - O. Qu. Ungarn	8.00
35.	Cvr sent 28.8.41 frm Fp# 16308 - 3. Kp. Pi. Btl. 632	8.00
36.	Cvr sent 15.5.41 frm Fp# 18739 - Verwendungs Stab of Befelsh. Südost	10.00
37.	Cvr sent 7.8.43 frm Fp# 39066 - Feld-Kdtr. 599 V u. Reichsredikasse Belgrad	8.00
38.	Cvr sent 7.11.41 frm Fp# 40145 - Kdo 114th Jäger Division	8.00
39.	Cvr sent 10.10.42 frm Fp# 47895 - Trsp. Kdtr. Belgrad	8.00
40.	Cvr sent 12.4.44 frm Fp# 58850 - Ob. Kdo. Heeres-Gr. F (Ob. Bef. Südost)	8.00
41.	R- Cvr sent 3.44 frm Fp# 57699 - Btl. I/ Jäger Rgt. 54 via FpA 100 (K-116) of 100th Jäger Division. VF	15.00 ✓



Lot	Description	Min. Bid
42.	Stampless postcard with Laibach P.O.3 cancels dated 5.4.45. VF	\$ 12.00 ✓
43.	Stampless cover to Klagenfurt with Laibach P.O.2 cancels dated 30.3.45. F but flap torn	10.00 ✓
44.	Boh.-Mor. Mint NH stamps in Blks of 4 – Mi. 20-142, Dienst Mi. 1-24, Porto Mi. 1-14	110.00
45.	Feldpost form card sent 1.40 frm Fp# 10683 (III/Inf. Rgt. 305 of 198th Inf. Div.) in Denmark. VF	5.00
46.	R-Fp cvr sent 4.42 frm Fp# 18341 (Art. Ersatz Abtl 246) via FpA 431 (K-673) F	6.00
	<b>Next 5 lots</b> are Sign of Life & Address change postal form cards w/printing number noted	
47.	Eilnachricht (Sign of Life) red card, Bedarfs used, Printing: Eagle 5431 43 2D VF	10.00
48.	Eilnachricht (Sign of Life) green Fp card, Mint, Printing: Eagle 5431 43 2D VF	8.00
49.	Eilnachricht (Sign of Life) green Fp card, Mint, Printing: Eagle 22060 43 2D VF	8.00
50.	Eilauftrag (Address change) card, Mint, Printing: Eagle 5431 43 2D VF	8.00
51.	Eilauftrag (Address change) card, Mint, Printing: Stdw 5431 43 2D VF	8.00
	<b>Next 15 lots</b> are Fp cvrs or enclosures from units in Greece or Crete	
52.	R-Cvr sent 2.43 frm Fp# 20430 – Propaganda Staff Sudwest via FpA 646 (K-736) in Athens	10.00 ✓
53.	R-Cvr sent 3.44 frm Fp# 13673 – Pz. Abt. Zbv 12 via FpABST 560 (K-541) in Salonika	10.00 ✓
54.	R-Cvr sent 4.42 frm Fp# L32744 – 3 Kp/Lw Bau Btl 21/XI via FpA 506zw (K-842) in Greece	10.00 ✓
55.	R-Cvr sent 10.43 frm Fp# 40028 – Kdo 717 Jäger Divison via FpA 117 (K-724) in Greece	10.00 ✓
56.	R-Cvr sent 11.43 frm Fp# 58301 – Nachr. Kp. 831 via FpA 729 (K-480) in Salonika	10.00
57.	R-Cvr sent 9.44 frm Fp# 06004 – Stab Gebirgs Pi. Btl. 95 via FpA 731zw (K-849) in Salonika	10.00
58.	R-Cvr sent 1.43 frm Fp# 06439 – Oberkdo H. Gru. E Sudost via FpA 560 (K-639) in Athens	10.00
59.	Cvr sent 7.44 frm Fp# 01746 – Kriegsmarine Werft Salamis	10.00
60.	Cvr sent 10.42 frm Fp# 10992 – Stab/Inf. Rgt. 746 of 164th Festungs Division in Crete	10.00 ✓
61.	Cvr sent 10.43 frm Fp# 18049 – Kdo 22nd Air Landing Division	10.00
62.	Cvr sent 7.41 frm Fp# 25638 – IV/Gebirgs Rgt. 118 of 6th Gebirgs Division in Greece	10.00
63.	Cvr sent 1.43 frm Fp# 40056 – Kdo 104th Jäger Division in Greece	10.00
64.	Cvr sent 7.44 frm Fp# 15999 – Kdt. der Seeverteidung Lemnos	10.00
65.	German/Greek Quarters Notification w/D'siegl Ober KDO Athens, signed O'lt1.43	10.00 ✓
66.	Reparaturzwecken notice dated 2/6/43 frm Hafenkdo Volos w/Kriegsmarin D'siegel Fp# 42236	10.00 ✓
67.	Three civil airmail cvrs frm Occu. Greece to Germany w/German censor tape & stamps Vienna. F-VF	30.00 ✓
68.	R-Cvr sent 3.42 frm Fp# 04912 – III/PGR 156 of 16 PG Div via FpA 66 (K-167) in E. front	8.00
69.	<b>Censored Mail During the Third Reich</b> – English translation with all illustrations of classic Reimer censorship book in hard cover binder. Essential for non-German reading members! VF	15.00
70.	Same but 1979 <u>German</u> edition of Reimer, 5-3/4" x 8" paperback. Condition VF	18.00
71.	<b>The Russo-German War June 1941-June 1943</b> by W. Victor Madej, HB, 202 pgs in English with many maps, statistical tables and illustrations. Very detailed history of this critical period. VF	20.00
72.	1939 Feldpost: 2 diff., cvr frm Fp.03533 w/contents sent 12.'39; cd frm Fp. 09109 sent 11.'39 VF	23.00
73.	Three Fp parcel cds: 2 frm Orthopäd. Versorgungsstelle Würzburg, 1 frm Wrk. Kdo VIII Munich, all with nice unit seals & markings. One sent late '44, others sent Jan. & Feb. 1945. VF	25.00
74.	Befrister Ausweis (military pass) for 1 day visit to Paris circa 1942 w/unit seal Fp.# 40260. Scarce VF	20.00
75.	1969 topical album <b>Hitler's Germany – the Thousand Year Reich That Never Was</b> , sections w/illustrations of stmps for many countries, maps, seals, etc. Interesting text, collecting approach. F-VF	15.00
	<b>Next 5 lots</b> pcds w/ following scenes from the 9.5 – 21.6 '42 'Soviet Paradise' exhibition in Berlin, all philatelic usage w/various stamps & exhibit cancel designed by Axster-Heudlass. VF & scarce.	
76.	'Einraumwohnung einer dreiköpfigen familie' (interior of shabby dwelling for family of four)	25.00
77.	'Einraumwohnung einer sechsköpfigen familie' (interior of shabby dwelling for family of six)	25.00
78.	'Wohnhöhle eines droschkenkutschers und seiner ehefrau aus einer grosstift' (exterior crude hut)	25.00
79.	'Werkstatt eines selbständigen schumachetr's' (dilapidated work shop of independent shoe maker)	25.00
80.	'Bolschewistisches einheitsdenkmal' (headless & armless statue of Soviet leader – Lenin?)	25.00



PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 84 is August 15, 2001

SEND ALL BIDS TO: JIM LEWIS, 111 MONTROSS AVE., RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070