Contents:

Study Group Notes

MEMBER ADLET For sale, 38 different "Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA.". These guides are on 8"x14" sheets, the smallest has 19 pgs and the largest over 200 pgs. Write for a listing & prices to Roger J. Szymanski, P.O. Box 1690, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

RECOMMENDED READING by Art Carey

Volume 3 of David Littlejohn's Foreign Legions of the Third Reich covers Albania, Czechoslovokia, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. This 320 page book has concise histories of these formations plus numerous illustrations of insignia, uniforms etc. Available from R. James Bender Publishing, PO Box 23456, San Jose, CA 95153 @ $19.95.

Hitler's Legions: the German Army Order of Battle, WW II by Samuel W. Mitcham available from Stein & Day, 540 pgs. Price $20.00.

"Enemies": WW II Alien Internment by John Christgau available from Iowa State University Press @ $25.00. (Study of individual experiences in Fort Linclon, North Dakota internment camp).

Hitler's Last Soldier in America by G. Gaetner & A. Krammen available from Stein & Day, 184 pgs @ $17.95. (Gaetner escaped POW Camp Deming in New Mexico and remained a fugitive in United States for 40 years).

Winner's Circle

Sunpex 1985 - Chicago, Illinios
 Tom Gobby won a Vermeil Medal and APS Medal of Excellence for his
 exhibit "Poland, the World War II Odyssey (1939 - 1949)".

Welcome to New Members:

BASTIEN, Robert, C.P.232, Beloceil, Quebec, Canada V3G 4T1
ENGEL, Arnold, P.O. Box 18109, Philadelphia, PA 19116
LARRO, Robert, 429 Madison Ave., Paterson, NJ 07524
SELKO, Jamie M., Box 298 Co. A FSB APO NY 09742
WOLTER, Rudolf, Scientific Projects Group, Box 29 APO NY 09245

FELDPOST OF ESTONIAN MILITARY UNITS SERVING UNDER GERMAN COMMAND 1941 - 1945 by August Leppä.

We thought you might be interested in seeing a Feldpost book recently published in Finland by our member August Leppä, who provided an article in Bulletin No. 78 on this subject.

While the text (Finnish only) was beyond my limited language skills, this book has many very nice illustrations of Feldpost from Estonian Army, Airforce and Waffen-SS units.

I was particularly pleased to note that of the sources listed, five were TRSG publications, including our recent "Waffen SS Feldpost Numbers and Order of Battle" which is cited through-out the book. Nice job, August!

August Leppä

EESTILÄISTEN SOTILAIDEN KENTTÄPOSTI
SAKSAN ARMEIJASSA
1941-1945

SUOMEN FILATELISTILIITTO - FINLANDS FILATELISTFÖRBUND
TUTKIMUKSIA 2 FORSKNINGAR
ISSN 0782-0100

Handbook of the TRSG - our newest handbook is coming along but has fallen a tad behind schedule due to an unwelcome visit from the flu bug. We were pleased that a fair number of you elected to order in advance. It's a nice show of appreciation and we'll certainly try to get the book into print as soon as possible.

ACROSS ENEMY LINES: P.O. BOX 512 & SARDINE CARD POSTAL SCHEMES

by Thomas J. Gobby

Readers of the TRSG Bulletin have received detailed descriptions of P.O. Box 506, Lisbon (see TRSG Bulletin No. 47 - Ed.), the service operated by Thomas Cook which permitted mail from German occupied countries to friends and relatives in Allied countries. Today knowledge of others is coming to light such as P.O. Box 512 (Caixa Postal 512) in Lisbon.

Mail from neutral or Allied nations directed toward Polish military and their dependents in England was sent to P.O. Box 227, London EC1. Postal communications from enemy occupied nations was only possible if such mail were routed via neutral countries. The Polish Air Force HQ in Blackpool, England devised a scheme to permit a two-way postal service.

Mail could be forwarded to enemy territories via a trans-mailing scheme. Eligible personnel were permitted to send one letter every two weeks. These letters were sent unsealed to the Station Commanding Officer and then forwarded to the Main Censorship Office in special mail bags. All letters were examined in this office which was located on Brook Street, London EC1. Failure to comply with censorship regulations was a serious disciplinary offense. One was not permitted to discuss the weather or political and military matters. Green ink was not to be used although the reason for this restriction is not clear.

Letters to Poland were passed from the Polish Postal Bureau in Blackpool to the Postal Officer in the Polish Ministry of National Defense in London. A fee of 1 shilling, 2 pence was charged for the service which included franking with Portugese stamps. The sender had to include a small card with each letter. This card contained the following:

Pseudonym and actual name of sender, date, station from which sent, and name and address of the intended recipient. These cards were kept on file and were later used to trace replies.

The letter had to include the following wording: "ALEMANHA GENERAL GOUVERNMENT, DEUTSCHE POST OSTEN". If a reply was wanted, the return address was to be "Caixa Postal 512, Lisboa Central, Portugal".

Fig. 1) Cover sent to Warsaw has Lisbon roller cancel dated March 21, 1941. Note return address on backside is Caixa Postal 512.

It isn't known how long P.O. Box 512 was in operation. Perhaps steps taken by German postal censors to reject foreign mail addressed to P.O. boxes (see TRSG Bulletin No. 49) resulted in a decision to abandon the post box in favor of other less suspicious return addresses. This brings us to the next type of material associated with this scheme, the so-called "sardine cards".

There is a group of postal cards sent from occupied Poland which are known to postal historians as "sardine cards" because of the messages which follow a pattern - they thank the sender for the receipt of a parcel of almonds, figs or sardines and include a few words of greeting.

Fig. 2) Special delivery postcard sent from Warsaw in July 1943 is addressed to 41 Rua Alexandre Herculano, Lisbon. Note the German censor stamp and boxed examiner stamps at lower left which were applied at the Munich Foreign Letter Examining Office (code 'd').
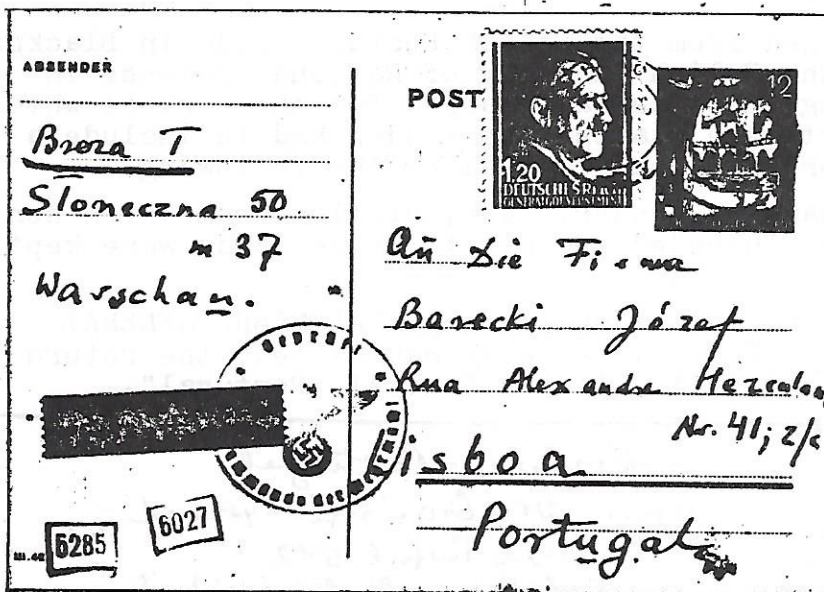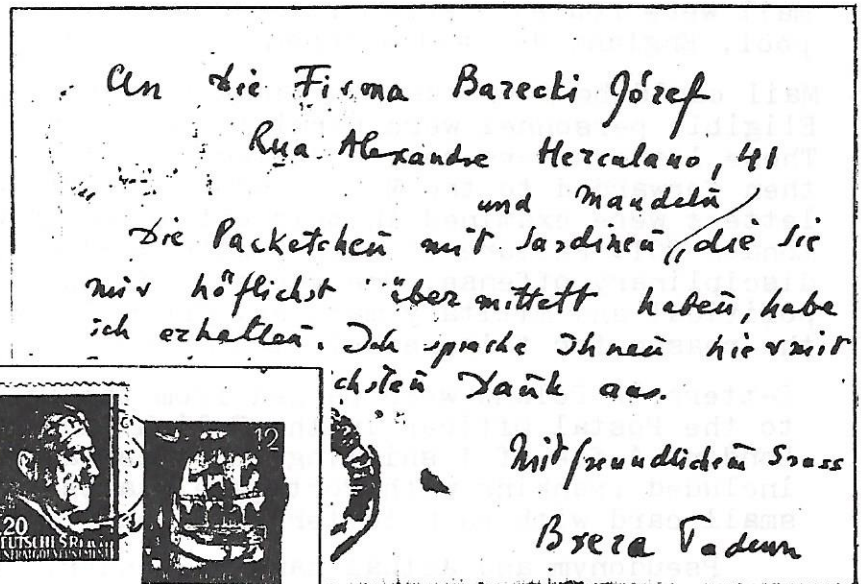
Message gives thanks for "Die packetchen mit Sardinen.." sent from a firm in Lisbon, Portugal.

Most such cards were directed to Portugal with lesser numbers being directed to Switzerland and Turkey. All of these countries were neutral during World War II and, therefore, provided one of the few legitimate avenues for correspondence out of German occupied territories.

These cards, usually addressed to aliases, were sent to "drop boxes" or dummy firms which, in turn, would forward them to England via courier. Upon arrival they would be circulated through the Polish Army and Airforce, Polish Naval Headquarters in London, the Polish Red Cross and, occasionally, various Polish civil organizations.

Each of these units would examine their files or card indexes in an attempt to locate the intended recipient. In the course of these examinations the cards would receive various handwritten or stamped markings indicating that the search had been unsuccessful.

Translating these markings some fourty years after the fact is a problem. Records are not available and memories tend to dim with time. The following is an attempt at listing and identifying those markings found on cards in my collection. Some are quite crytic and it is my hope that other TRSGers can provide explainations for them.

The most common marking is a 3-line handstamp in English reading: "Polish Naval Headquarters/51 New Cavandish Street/London, w.1.".

The following are Polish markings with their English equivalents:

1.) "Sprawdzono/w. Kartotece" boxed h/s - "Checked in records".

2.) "Sprawdzono/w. Kartotece/P.C.K." line stamp - "Checked in records of the Polish Red Cross".

3.) "W Kartotece nie figuruje/P.C.K." line stamp - "Not found in the records of the Polish Red Cross".

4.) "W DZIALE/WYSYLKI PACZEK/P.C.K./NIE FIGURUJE" line stamp - "Not found in parcel mail unit of Polish Red Cross".

5.) " Nie figuruje W Kartotece/Ref. Spol. Insp. Lotn" box stamp - "Not found in records of Polish Air Force".

6.) "Biuro Pocztowe Bazy Sil Powietrznych" - "Polish Air Forces Mail".

7.) "W razie przeniesienia adresata do innej jednostki, przeslac za nim..." line stamp - "In case of transfer of addressee to another unit, please forward".

8.) "Otrzymano bez znaczka" - "Found without stamp".

9.) "W KART. REF. POCZT. M.O.N./NIE FIGURUJE" line stamp - the meaning of M.O.N. is unknown.

10.) "W. KARTOTECE D.J.W.W.B./REFERAT R. WOJEK/NIE FIGURUJE" box stamp - meaning of D.J.W.W.B. is unknown.

11.) "M.O.S." doubleframed box stamp - meaning unknown.

Fig. 3) Express mail card posted in Warsaw Dec. '43 has Lisbon Central P.O. roller cancel. Upon receipt in England, Polish marking 2. applied to pasteover (top center) while 5. & 9 were stamped directly onto card (lower center & right).

On the following pages are other "sardine cards" with various markings on front (both directly and on paper slips pasted over address) and back sides.

"Sardine cards" were sent to the following addresses in Lisbon:

    41 Rua Alexandre Herculano
    49 Rua Rodrigo da Fonesca
    12 Rua Moinho da Vente
    157 Rua da Palmas

It appears that these addresses were in use at the same time. Examination of additional cards may allow us to fix the actual dates of usage.
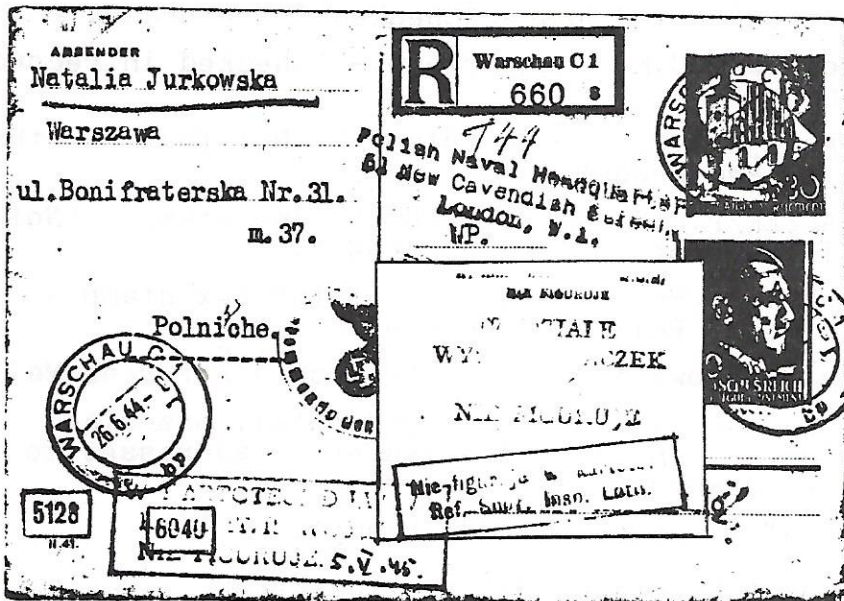

Fig. 4) Registered card posted in Warsaw in June 1944 has a paper slip pasted over the address. This slip was handstamped (top to bottom) with Polish stamps 9, 4 and 5. In addition, boxed stamp 10 is in lower left corner.

Fig. 5) Surface rate card posted at Okocim (Kreis Tarno) in July 1943 has a clear strike of Polish stamp 10 at lower right and 2-line stamp 9 at upper left.

The postmark directly left of the 20 Gr. Hitler postage stamp is Lisbon Sector III receiving mark.
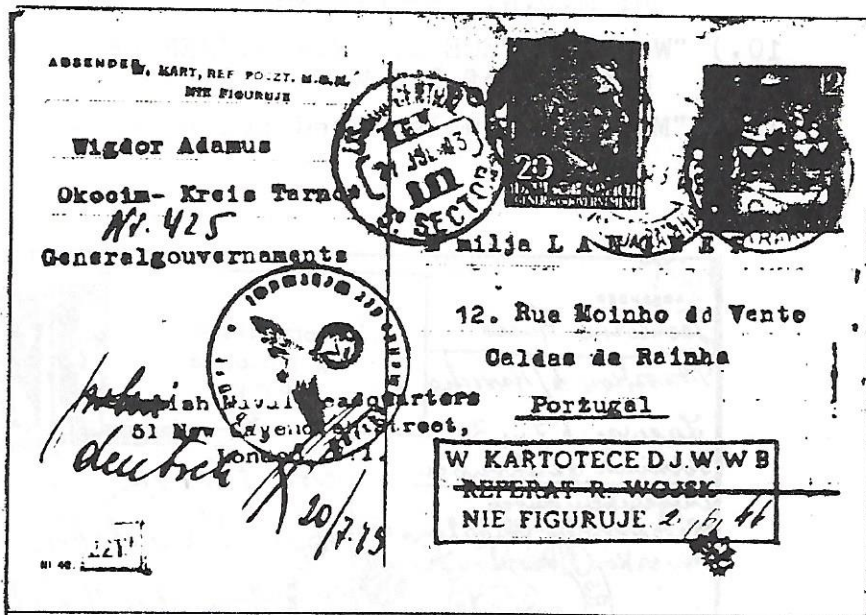
Many "sardine cards" have a paper slip pasted over the address of the intended recipient as shown in Fig. 4. Some cards have a name or pseudonym on the paper slip but none of the handstamps. This may indicate that the initial file review revealed the identity of the intended recipient.

Fig. 6) Surface rate card posted Petrikau (District Radom) on March 3, 1942 was examined at Munich censor office and then forwarded to Lisbon where it was received March 30th.

Upon arrival in England, Polish stamps 1 and 11 were added on left side.
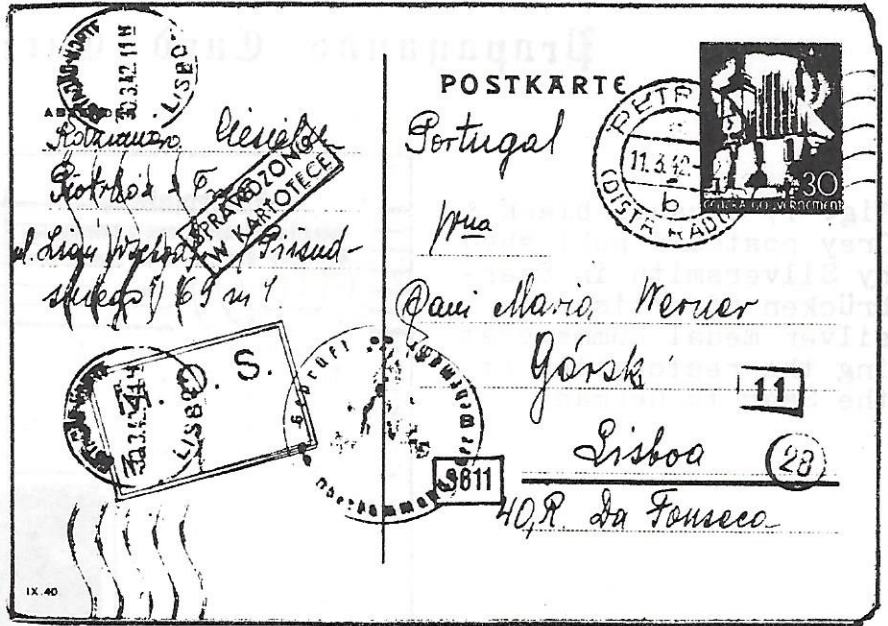
In some cases the handstamps were applied to the message side of the "sardine card" as shown in Fig. 7 below. Posted at Dombrowa (Kreise Bendsburg in Upper Silesia) in January 1944, the German postal censors applied a solution of copper sulfate to message side to detect "hidden writing" which left a blue diagonal streak. Note that card is addressed to 49 Rua Rodrigo da Fonesca and has Lisbon receiving stamp dated Feb. 5,'44. Message side of card has Polish handstamps 1 and 11 in lower right corner. Front side has manuscript "received" in Polish and date 9.3.44 under German censor stamp.

Fig. 7)
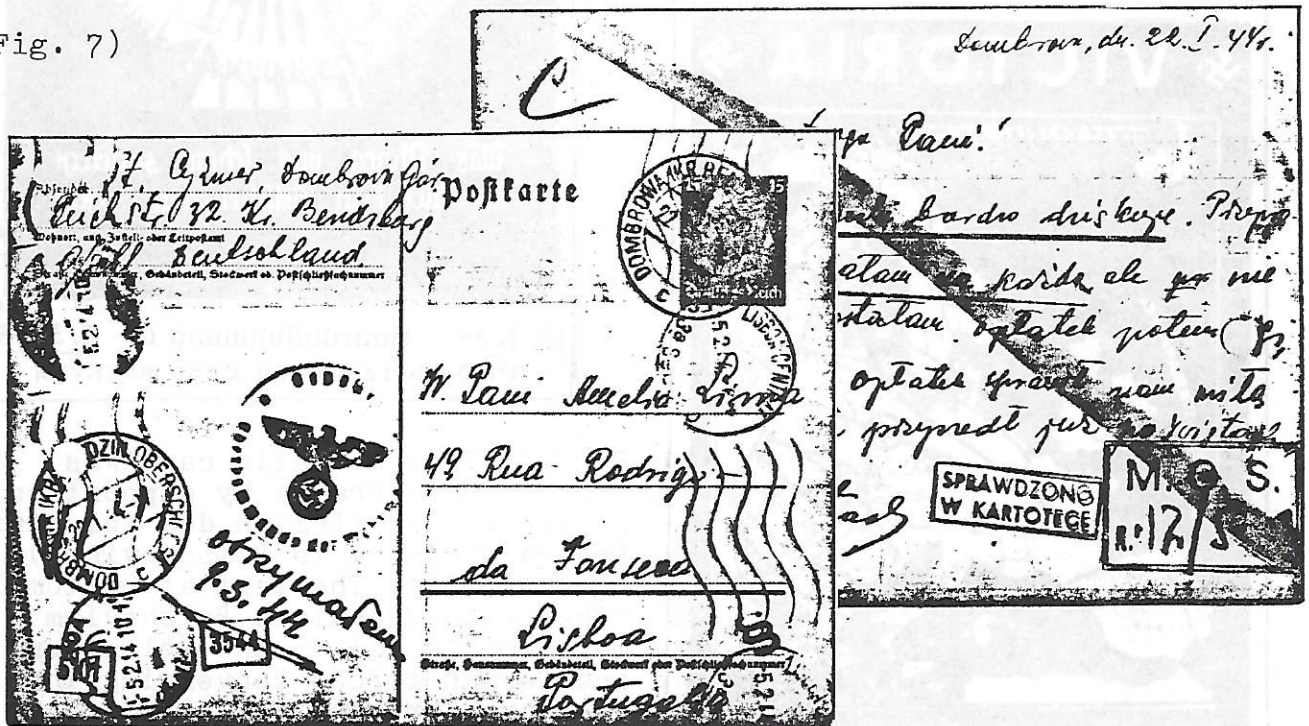
Anyone with explanations of the "unknown" markings listed and/or any additional markings on these cards is requested to send information to our TRSG Bulletin editor so we may expand our knowledge of this "across enemy lines" postal scheme.

Propaganda Card Corner

Fig. 1) Unusual black & Grey postcard published by Silversmith in Saarbrücken advertises a silver medal commemorating the restoration of the Saar to Germany.
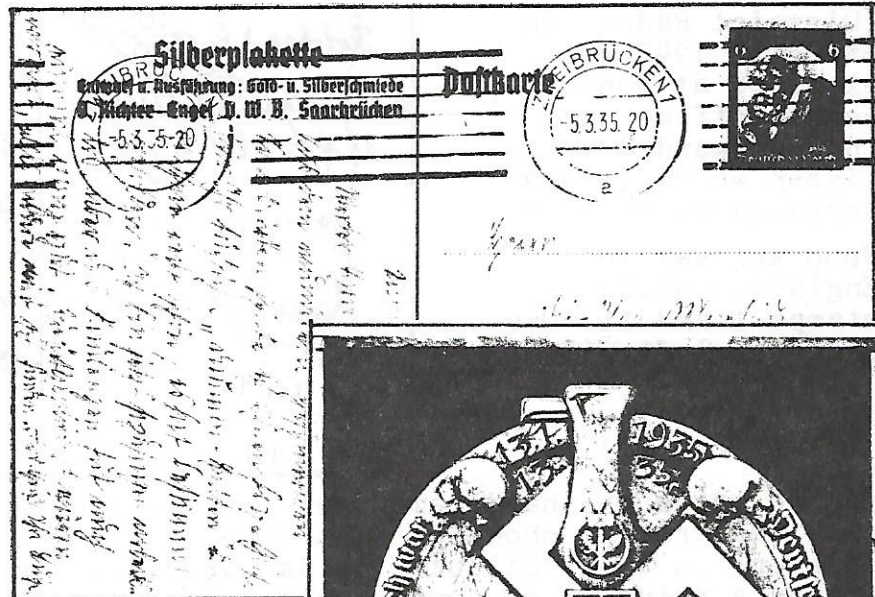
Fig. 2) This dramatic card was published in France by supporters of the L.V.F. (Legion des Voluntaires Francais contre le Bolschevisme) in late 1941. The text at bottom is "The Crusade Against Bolshevism". The map depicts all of the volunteer and German forces converging into the three pronged assault on Russia. The "Victoria" propaganda line is in evidence and may indicate that this card was also produced in other languages for other volunteer nations.

𝔇eutsche 𝔇ienstpost 𝔒stland

(Part 3)

V.) The Collapse of the Deutsche Post Ostland

    Whatever has been previously stated about the Deutsche Dienstpost also applied to the offices of the Deutsche Post Ostland. Only the General Postal Commissioner himself withdrew, as noted earlier, to Pomerania. The excellent German-style postal system in the entire Ostland was destroyed piece by piece by the advancing Red Army. It is possible that some of the Baltic Landespost officials stayed on and worked for the Russians, if they had not fled west with the German forces. No information on this subject has ever been published in the west. The Russians took over the postal inventory not already destroyed in the fighting. German cancels were still used in Riga in 1949 by the Russian post offices because new ones were not issued due to a lack of materials.

VI.) Cancellations of the Ostland

    Contrary to the postal situations in former Polish territories, a clear distinction between cancels of the Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland and Deutsche Post Ostland is possible, at least for those Dienstpost offices established before April 1942, because Dienstpost offices had cancels inscribed "Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland". On the following page is a listing of DDPO offices and branch offices ("ZdA") which appeared in the Amtsblatt RPM following the decree establishing a General Post Commissioner for the Ostland territory early in 1942. Adjacent to the German town names are the native town names ("Frühere Ortsbezeichung") and routing offices ("Leitort"). In addition, the following Dienstpost offices were established subsequent to to this Amtsblatt listing:

Latvia (Lettland)

DpA Lilast (Lager), lett. Lilaste-nometne, Leitort: Tilsit 2. - a troop training center opened Jan. 1, 1943 as Poststelle of DpA Riga.

DpA Wainoden (Kr. Libau)-Lager, lett. Vainode-nometne, Leitort: Memel - a troop training center opened August 15, 1943 as Poststelle of DpA Prekuln.

Lithuania (Litauen)

DpA Radwilischken (Kr. Schaulen) 2, lit. Radviliskis, Leitort: Tilsit B - established May 24, 1942 as Poststelle of DpA Schaulen.

Estonia (Estland)

DpA Arensburg (Oesel), estn. Kuressare, Leitort: Tilsit - established February 1, 1942.

DpA Hapsal, estn. Haapsalu, Leitort: Tilsit - established Feb. 7, 1942.

DpA Jewe, estn. Jövi, Leitort: Tilsit - established May 17, 1943.

DpA Kiwiöli, estn. Kivioli, Leitort: Tilsit - established June 1, 1943.

DpA Narwa, estn. Narva, Leitort: Tilsit - established Feb. 10, 1942.

DpA Sillamägi, estn. Sillamäe, Leitort: Tilsit - established June 1, 1943.

DpA Slanzy über Narwa, Leitort: Tilsit - established Dec. 5, 1942 as a Poststelle of DpA Narwa.

Dienstpostämter
im Bereich des Generalpostkommissars Ostland

Name des Dienstpostamts	Frühere Ortsbezeichnung	Leitort	Name des Dienstpostamts	Frühere Ortsbezeichnung	Leitort
Abrehnen	lett. Jaunlatgale	Tilsit	Olita	lit. Alytus	Eydtkau
Alt-Schwanenburg	lett. Gulbene	Tilsit	Ossersee	lit. Zarasai	Eydtkau
Baranowitsche	russ. Baranowicze	Brest-Litowsk	Pernau (Ostland)	est. Pärnu	Tilsit
Bauske	lett. Bauska	Tilsit	Petschur	est. Petseri, russ. Petschory	Tilsit
Birsen	lit. Birzai (Birzi)	Tilsit	Polangen	lit. Palanga	Memel
Dorpat	est. Tartu	Tilsit	ZdA Krottingen		
Dünaburg	lett. Daugavpils	Eydtkau	Ponewesch	lit. Panevezys	Eydtkau
Fellin (Ostland)	est. Viljaudi	Tilsit	Preekuln	lett. Priekule	Memel
Frauenburg (Kr Goldingen)	lett. Saldus	Tilsit	Raseinen	lit. Raseiniai (Rossieny)	Eydtkau
Georgenburg (Memel)	lit. Jurbarkas	Eydtkau	Reval	est. Tallinn	Tilsit
ZdA Schaken (Kr Schaken)			Riga	lett. Riga	Tilsit
			Rokischken	lit. Rokiskis (Rakischki)	Eydtkau
Goldingen	lett. Kuldiga	Memel	Rositten (Ostland)	lett. Rezekne	Tilsit
Hasenpoth	lett. Aizpute	Memel	Rujen	lett. Rujiena	Tilsit
Jakobstadt (Düna)	lett. Jekabpils	Tilsit	Schaken (Kr Schaken)	lit. Sakiai (Schaki)	Eydtkau
ZdA Kreuzburg (Kr Dünaburg)			Schaulen	lit. Siauliai	Tilsit
Janischken (Kr Schaulen)	lit. Joniskis (Janischki)	Tilsit	Schwentschionellen	lit. Svencioneliai	Eydtkau
Kauen	lit. Kaunas, poln. Kowno	Eydtkau	ZdA Schwentschionys		
			Schwentschionys	lit. Svencionys	Eydtkau
Kedahnen	lit. Kedainiai	Eydtkau	Slonim	russ. Slonim	Brest-Litowsk
Kemmern (Kr Riga)	lett. Kemeri	Tilsit	Talsen	lett. Talsi	Tilsit
ZdA Majorenhof			Taps	est. Tapa	Tilsit
Kibarten	lit. Kybartai (Kibarty)	Eydtkau	Tauroggen	lit. Tauragé	Tilsit
ZdA Wilkowischken			Telsche	lit. Telsiai (Telschi)	Memel
			Tuckum	lett. Tukums	Tilsit
Kreuzburg (Kr Dünaburg)	lett. Krustpils	Tilsit	Utena	lit. Utena, russ. Uciany	Eydtkau
Krottingen	lit. Kretinga (Kretingale)	Memel	Walk (Ostland) 1	est. Valga	Tilsit
Lemsal (Kr Wolmar)	lett. Limbazi	Tilsit	Walk (Ostland) 2	lett. Valka	Tilsit
Libau	lett. Liepaja	Memel	ZdA Wolmar		
Lida	russ. Lida	Eydtkau	Weißenstein (Ostland)	est. Paide	Tilsit
Ludsen	lett. Ludza	Tilsit	Wenden (Ostland)	lett. Cesis	Tilsit
Majorenhof	lett. Majori	Tilsit	Werro	est. Voru	Tilsit
Mariampol	lit. Marijampole	Eydtkau	Wesenberg (Ostland)	est. Rakvere	Tilsit
Marienburg (Kr Walk)	lett. Aluksne	Tilsit	Wileika	russ. Wilejka	Eydtkau
Minsk (Ostland)	russ. Minsk	Eydtkau	Wilkomir	lit. Ukmerge, Vilkmerge	Eydtkau
Mitau	lett. Jelgawa	Tilsit	Wilkowischken	lit. Vilkaviskis	Eydtkau
Modohn	lett. Madona	Tilsit	Wilna	lit. Vilnius, poln. Wilno	Eydtkau
Molodetschno	poln. Molodeczno	Eydtkau	Windau	lett. Ventspils	Tilsit
Moscheiken	lit. Mazeikiai (Murawjewo)	Tilsit	Wolmar	lett. Valmiera	Tilsit
Nowogrodek	russ. Nowogrodek	Brest-Litowsk			

White Russia (Weissruthenien)

DpA <u>Glebokie</u>, pol. <u>Glubokje</u>, Leitort:? - established March 16, 1942.

DpA <u>Hansewitsche</u>, pol. <u>Hancewizce</u>, Leitort:? - est. Sept. 11, 1942.

DpA <u>Smolewitsche (Ostland)</u>, russ. <u>Smolelewitsch</u>, Leitort: Eydtkau - established August 1, 1943.

DpA <u>Stolpce</u>, russ. <u>Stolpce</u>, Leitort: Eydtkau - est. March 1, 1943.

Dienstpost offices are listed as "DpA" and civilian offices as "DPOstl.". In the years 1943 till 1944 the civilian mail service expanded to a full network. Often Dienstpost and Feldpost covers were cancelled with former Baltic Landespost cancels or new German-style civil mail cancels. There are several explanations for this. For example, a Dienstpost cancel may have been locked up and the Indigenous postal official, who also processed Dienstpost even if not officially permitted, would use his civilian canceller. By contrast, civilian letters with Dienstpost cancels are very rare.

Fig. 14) Dienstpost mail to Military Records Office in Landeshut, Germany from "Zollgrenz-schutz" (Border Defense) unit has DDPO routing mark but was cancelled with Landespost cancel in Karuse, Estonia in May '44.
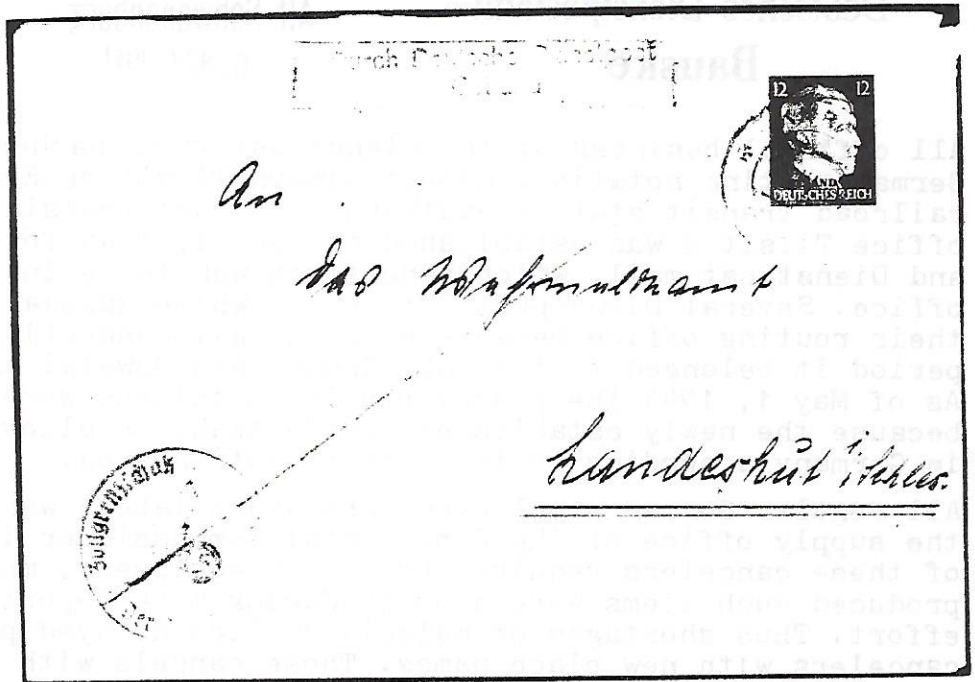
Because of space limitations I have decided not to include a listing of DPOstl offices in this article. A complete listing would include over 6000 offices. Even Dr. Schultz' book includes only those DPOstl. offices which were subject to "germanization". His listings include 44 offices in Estonia, 110 in Lithuania and 129 in Latvia.

Only a few Dienstpost offices had German DDPO cancelling devices in the first few days after opening. They made do with altered Russian canceling devices which they had found. There was extensive use of these cancels during the first year of occupation. Only occasionally were they used unchanged i.e. with Russian hammer & sickel emblems.

Unaltered Russian cancel used with DDP handstamp by DpA Slonim (White Russia) in 1941 (left below). Altered Russian cancel (Soviet emblems removed) used with two-line handstamp by DpA Dünaberg (Latvia) from late 1941 until mid-1942 (right below).
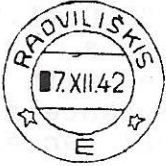
DeutscheDienstpost

Dünaburg
18. OKT. 1941

Baltic Landespost cancelers found in postoffices or returned by native
personnel were also used by the Dienstpost during the first few months.
Such cancels were used in combination with rubber handstamped "Deutsche
Dienstpost Ostland" and one or two-line handstamps identifying the
DDP office.

Radwilischken

Shown at left is Landespost cancel and German handstamp
used by DpA Radwilischken (Lithuania). These rubber hand
stamps soon became the only ones used to cancel Dienstpost
mail in lieu of the proscribed DDPO cancels because the
Landespost cancels were returned to the civil postoffices
upon resumption of civil service. Many German postal
employees did not like to use "foreign" cancelers and
preferred to order rubber or wooden handstamps which
were used with date stamps per the examples below.

Deutsches Dienstpostamt   Alt-Schwanenburg   Lemsal (Kr. Wolmar)
Bauske   -6. NOV. 1941   3. NOV. 1941

All official business of the Dienstpost ("Postsachen") had to show a
German routing notation, almost always Tilsit or Eydtkau (the former
railroad transit station Eydtkuhnen in East Prussia). A seperate post
office Tilsit 2 was established on Jan. 1, 1944 for Ostland civil mail
and Dienstpost mail, which henceforth was to be indicated as the routing
office. Several Dienstpost offices in White Russia had Brest-Litowsk as
their routing office because of good rail connections. During the brief
period it belonged to the DDPO Grodno had Suwalki as routing office.
As of May 1, 1944 the postal routing notations were no longer required
because the newly established Postleitzahl 5c allowed mail to be sorted
in Germany according to the letter routing area.

All regular German steel cancelers and R-labels were to be ordered from
the supply office of the Gen. Postal Commissioner in Riga. As manufacture
of these cancelers requires precision equipment, most factories which
produced such items were also producing more important items for the war
effort. Thus shortages of materials often delayed production of new DDPO
cancelers with new place names. Those cancels with incorrect town names
such as "Ahrensburg" instead of "Arensburg" remained in use for long
periods because a corrected canceler did not become readily available.
Shown below are the two most common type of German cancels in the Ost-
land. Those on left were only for Dienstpost mail while those on the
right were for civil mail. A commemorative cancel was used for Stamp
Day ("Tag der Briefmarke") on Jan. 11, 1942 by DDPO offices in Riga
(Latvia), Dorpat (Estonia) and Kauen (Lithuania).
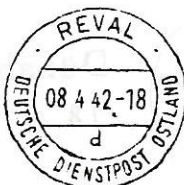
Erroneous cancelers were sometimes received from Germany, for example "Hasenpot" instead of "Hasenpoth". The longer the German postal employees remained in the "Einsatz" the more familiar they became with their Baltic colleages and their language. Changes in cancelers to conform to the German language occured henceforth, such as "Baranowitschi" to "Baranowitsche", "Molodeczno" to "Molodetschno", "Abrene" to "Abrehnen",

Confusion between similar sounding names like "Minsk" in White Russia with "Minsk Mazowiecki" in the General Gouvernment resulted in a new cancel "Minsk (Ostland)" in 1942. Fig. 15 is a receipt card for a 3 Kilogram parcel sent to the National Broadcasting Company Ukraine in Kiev from the Ostland network in Minsk in August 1943.

Fig. 15

When the indigenous Landespostoffices were taken over as branch offices of the Deutsche Post Ostland, a problem arose with new German names in the cancels for those civil post offices. The reader is referred to the section on "germanization" of place names in Part 2. Rubber handstamps were not permitted for use by the Landespost. The only exception to this rule was made when most of the Landespost cancelers were lost due to the war in Lettgallen. Handwritten (manuscript) or simple line cancels were used while German style canceling devices were obtained. This was possible only in one part of all the civil postal stations because the basic decree concerning postal service in the Ostland did not appear until April 1942. By this time material shortages in Germany were so widespread that it was very difficult to obtain steel cancelers.

Only especially resourceful postal commissioners and district supervisors as well as the larger offices, such as Riga, Reval, etc., succeeded in obtaining dual language cancelers such as those shown below. It was far easier to obtain German design R-labels. After using up the old Landespost labels and old registry handstamps (in which the number was entered by hand), new German style labels in accordance with UPU regulations were ordered. If German names existed then they were used. Baltic names were usually printed next to these but not in all cases. When no German name existed, the old name was used but with a "germanized" ending and the German "Kreis" or routing office name.
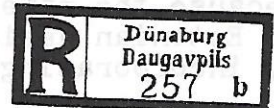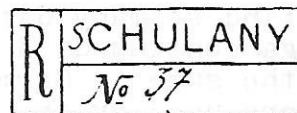
These new R-labels are especially plentiful in Lithuania and Latvia (see Fig. 16) where the old Landespost cancels with old town names were still being used to cancel mail as new cancelers were not yet available. Conversely, few new R-labels in combination with German name cancels were used in Estonia, which is analogous with the resistance of the provisional Estonian government against "germanization" as has been previously noted.
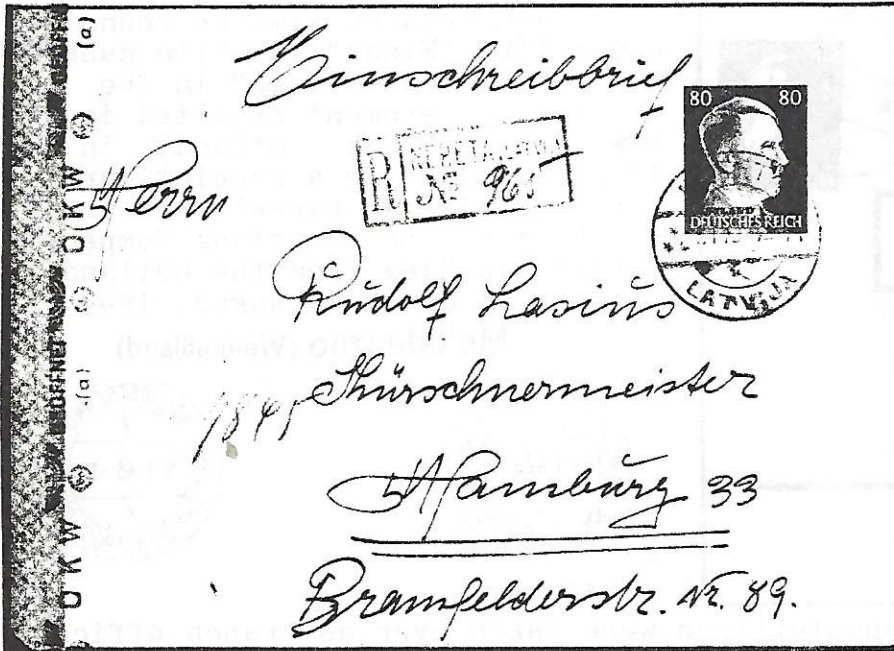

Fig. 16) Registered letter to Germany has 80 Pfg. postage for letter weight exceeding 20 grams (50 Pfg.) plus 30 Pfg. registry fee. Landespost office in Nereta, Latvia used old registry handstamp and Baltic style cancel in October 1942.

Censor tape and machine stamps on left side of cover applied after the letter was opened and examined by Königsburg Foreign Letter Examining Office.

Fig. 17) German style R-label on registered cover from Bolwa, Latvia has Landespost cancel with Baltic town name Balvi.

The 54 Pfg. postage is for conventional letter weight to Germany (24 Pfg. plus 30 Pfg. registry fee).

The 19mm circular handstamp "Aa" in Königsburg transit marking denoting that the letter was passed unopened. This cover posted May 1943.
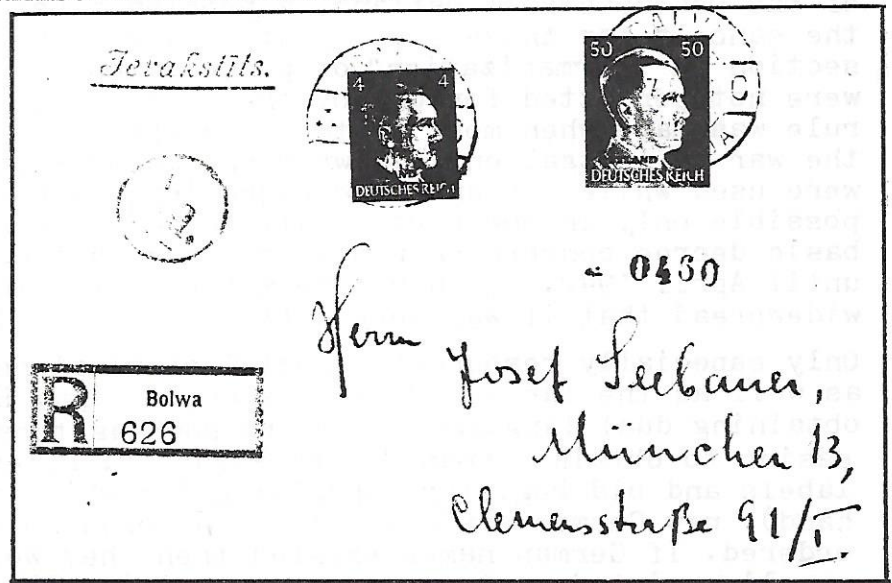
Thus we find a wide variety of different cancels in use in the Ostland. including Russian cancels (altered and unaltered), provisional handstamps, old Baltic Landespost cancels and new German cancels. In no other area of occupation do we find so many different kinds of cancels. Old Latvian slogan cancels in Riga continued in use with only small alterations, because the name is the same in German as in Latvian. Old roller cancels of Estonian design were used by the Dienstpost and civil mail in Reval by incorporating the German name "Reval" next to "Tallinn"

VII.) <u>Identifying markings of Dienstpost in general</u>

Many different types of rubber linestamps were used by the sending post office to identify Dienstpost mail if not noted by the sender.

Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland

| Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland |

Official postal matter ("Postsache") carried appropriate handstamps and the official seal ("Dienstsiegel") of the sending post office.

| Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland |
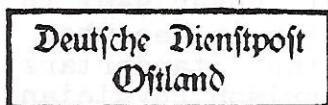
Postsache
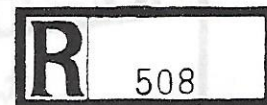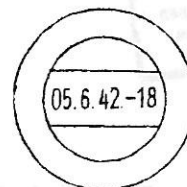
Feldpost with 5-digit Feldpost number return addresses received mute ("stumme") cancels and blank field R-labels for registered mail (above).

Feldpost from rear area units with open unit identification received conventional DDPO cancels.

Fig. 18) Feldpost cover with open unit seal "4/SS-Pz. Aufkl. Abt. 2" (Co. 4/Waffen-SS Panzer Reconnaissance Training Battalion 2) sent via DDPO office Talsen, Latvia in May 1944.

<u>Definition of cancels and R-labels of the Dienstpost and Civil Mail</u>

Dienstpost offices were located in larger towns, usually the seats of the area commissioners. In these towns the Dienstpost and Deutsche Post Ostland (civil mail service) shared the same facilities but had seperate postal counters. As both types of mail increased in volume these rooms became quite crowded. Although regulations specified that DDPO cancels be used for official mail, mute cancels for security Feldpost mail (w/5-digit Feldpost numbers) and Baltic Landespost or new dual language German cancels for civil mail, the cramped quarters and heavy work loads often resulted in Dienstpost personnel employing civil cancelers.

In addition, several of the Dienstpost offices received neither DDPO nor German dual language cancelers. These offices (Sillamägi, Slanzy, Glebokie and Stolpce) used either 2-line rubber stamps with town name and date or "stumme" cancels with line stamped town name. Dienstpost offices in Lilast, Wainroden, Radwilischken, Jewe, Smolewitsche,

Hansewitsche, Kiwiöli (see Fig. 19) and Sluzk did not receive cancels with "Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland" but instead received one or dual language German style cancels for use on both Dienstpost and civil mail.

Fig. 19) German style dual language cancel on registered Dienstpost cover sent to Berlin in December '43 by the "Standortarzt" (Garrison Physician) in Kiwiöli, Estonia.

R-label from nearby Lugenhausen has been hand stamped for Kiwiöli.

Railroad cancels of the Batlic area

The railroad system in the Baltic area was quite extensive because of the sparse population. As these countries were rather small, many rail lines ended in a different country from where they started. For this reason railroad cancels were not designated by General Districts. The main terminals and crossroads were at Riga and Reval. A railroad post office was established by the General Postal Commissioner in Riga to serve the entire Ostland. It was the central office of the railroad postal service.

Five different types can be distinguished in the Ostland cancels:

a.) Oval cancels of the former Baltic states, the same design in all three countries although different in size and type style.

b.) Altered cancels of the above types, used only sporadically and very rare.

c.) Circular Latvian RR cancels, known to have been used on the line Riga-Tilsit during the German occupation. These may be older cancels from the 1914-'18 period (OberOst-Post).

d.) Conventional German oval RR cancels with "Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland" in German language only.

e.) Similar to d.) with railway line designation but without DDPO notation, found both in German only and dual language.

a.   b.   c.   d.   e.

VIII.) Riga postal markings

Riga had been the center of the Baltic region for hundreds of years. The "Schwarzhäupter" guild house and numerous churches dating back to the Hansa period and reign of the Teutonic Knights still showed a German character in 1941. Riga remained the center of Baltic life, even after the establishment of the three Baltic states. During the German occupation from 1941-44 it was the center of the administration, economy and cultural life because the Reichs Commissioner for the Ostland was headquartered there.

All roads in the Ostland crossed at the Düna, all airlines of the Ostland used Riga as their main airfield. Numerous high military staffs (Air District, Military Commander Ostland, Replacement staffs for troops at the front) and supply centers were headquartered in Riga. Flourishing industry created jobs for tens of thousands of indigenous and German workers. As seat of the Generalpostkommissar (GPK), Riga was also center of the postal administration of the Ostland. The railroad post office, the postal check and savings office and the Dienstpost office in Riga with its many branch offices employed more than one thousand officials, postal employees and laborers.

A wide variety of cancels were used in Riga because initially the lack of raw materials delayed aquisition of German style cancels. Numerous Latvian and Russian canceling devices remained in use, some altered, some unaltered.

As Riga was the main routing point for military mail to the northern Front (Army Group North's Feldpost Headquarters was in Pleskau), many "stumme" (mute) cancels were also used by the Dienstpost. These include Russian cancels completely altered except for the identification letter and plain German design cancels.
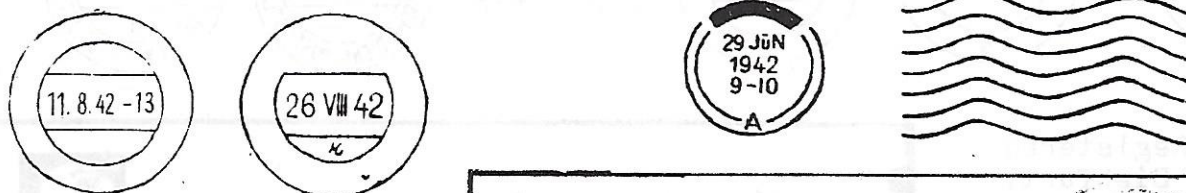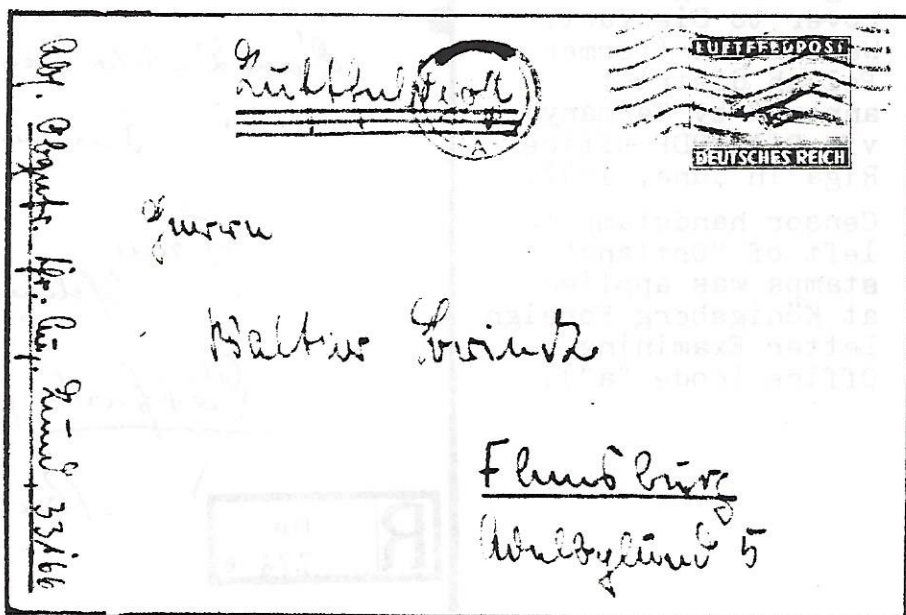
Fig. 20) Another type of "stumme" cancel used on Feldpost was an altered Riga machine cancel which was altered by adding solder to the town name to "black out" identification.

This cover was sent from a member of Fp.# 33166 (Div. Stab of 269th Infantry Div.) via the "Luftfeldpost" (Military Air Mail Service) in July 1942.

The unaltered Riga machine cancel with "A" below the date line and a "B" version with illustration were used by the civil post office.
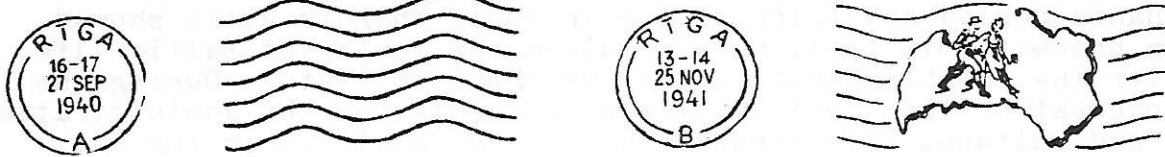
Two DDP hand cancels were used, the first type had dots on either side of the town name and is found with letter codes a,b & c. The other had no dots and is found with letters d,c,e,f,g,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,r & s. There was also a DDP roller cancel design with letters a,b & c and a special cancel used on Jan. 11, 1942 to commemorate "Stamp Day".
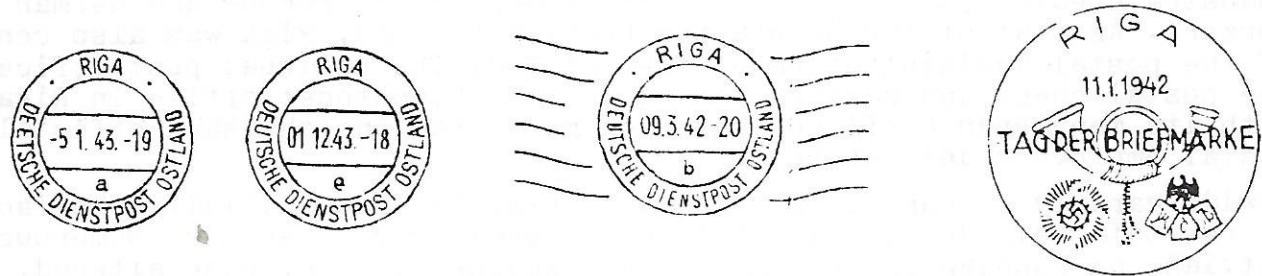
Dual language cancels were used by DDP branch offices of the Riga DDP office as they handled both Dienstpost and civil mail. The dual language is actually the same in this instance but was in keeping with the move to dual language civil cancels throughout the Ostland. The Riga cancels are found with and without letter codes. Later versions denoted Riga branch offices 2,6,9 and Riga-Kaiserwald. The Railway post office ("Bahnpostamt") had a unique cancel (shown below) as did the Postal Check and Savings Office which was illustrated in Part 1 of this article.
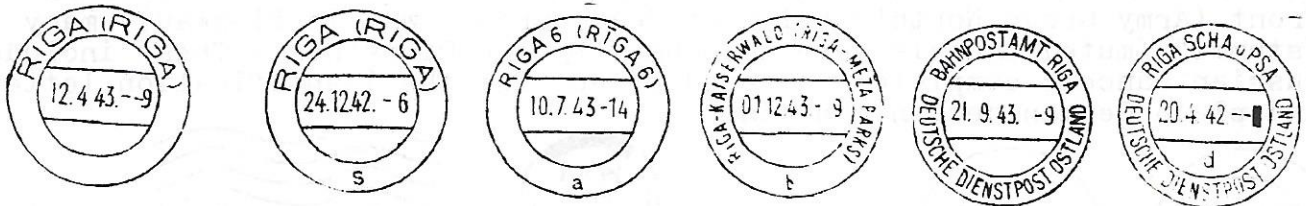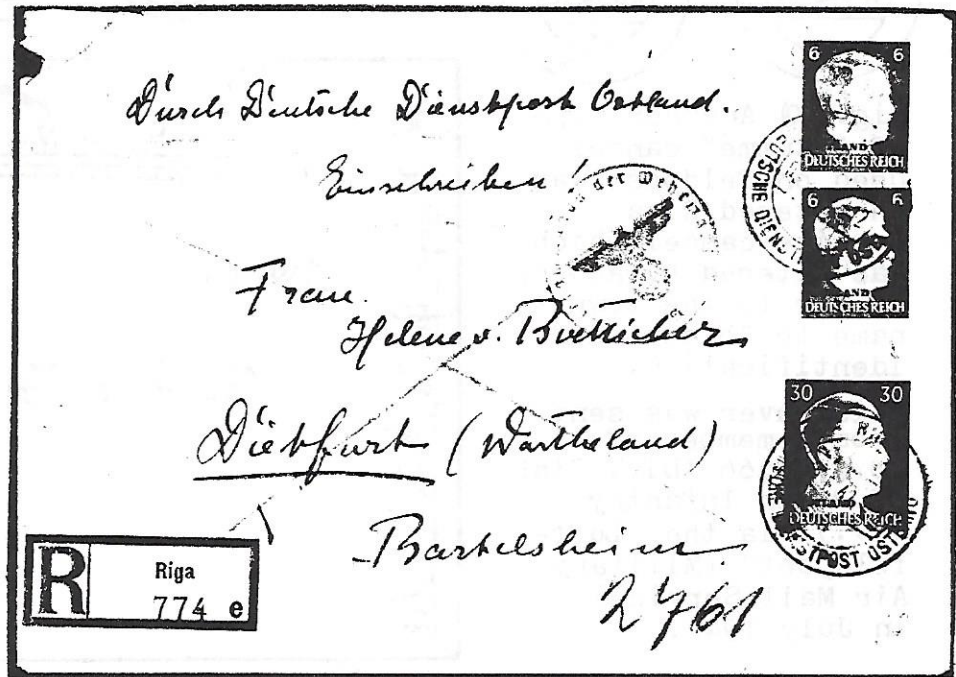
Fig. 21) Registered cover to Diebfurt, Wartheland (former Polish district annexed by Germany) via Riga DDP office Riga in June, 1942.

Censor handstamp to left of "Ostland" stamps was applied at Königsberg Foreign Letter Examining Office (code "a").

Registered mail from the
Riga DDP office initially
used Latvian style labels
and handstamps. These were
superceded by German style
labels, both blank field
and printed either DDPO
or for individual offices.

A number of these registry
labels and handstamps are
shown to the right.
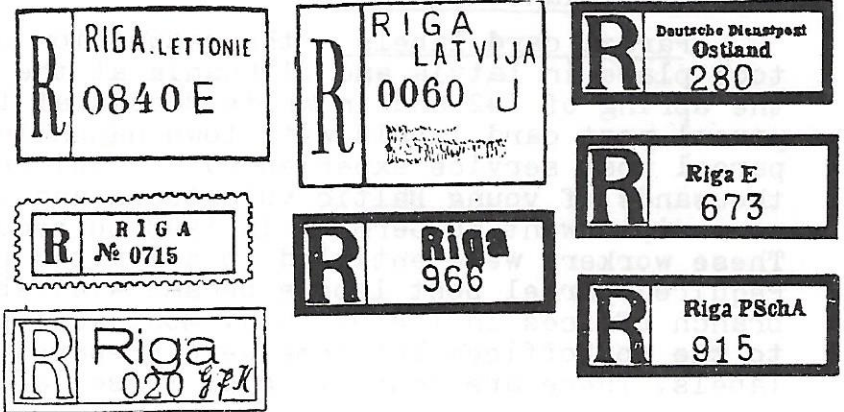
Additional postal markings on mail sent via the Riga DDP office include
open and boxed handstamp for official postal business (shown below at
left). Official mail from the General Postal Commissioner is found with
a line handstamp and two variations of the office seal ("Dienstsiegel")
in either Latin or Gothic type style.
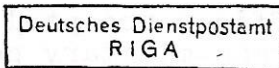
Business firms in Riga were permitted to use postal meters, those owned
by Latvians used indigenous style meters as shown below. Note that the
meter postmark on the right has "Rpf" in the fee segment to denote that
the fee was calculated in German currency value.

In contrast, German owned firms used the same type "Deutsches Reichspost"
meter designs employed in the homeland.

IX.) Miscellaneous notes

   Parcel card labels - the resumption of limited parcel post service took place in Latvia and Lithuania at the end of 1941, in Estonia in the spring of '42 and in White Russia at the end of '42. This required parcel post card labels with town names in all four districts. The parcel post service experienced a considerable expansion when tens of thousands of young Baltic volunteers and large numbers of Russian conscripts went to Germany in 1943 to become part of the work force. These workers were entitled to a limited parcel post service and the required parcel post labels became available in all postoffices and branch offices in the Ostland. Most were pre-printed before being sent to the postoffices but some were prepared locally by handstamping blank labels. There are four types of these labels:

a.) German language only i.e. Riga

b.) German only with main postoffice i.e. Eisiskes

c.) Baltic language only i.e. Otepaa

d.) Dual language i.e. Dobeln-Dobele
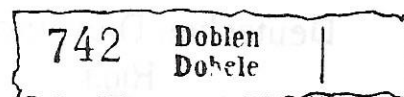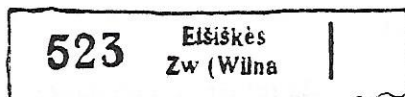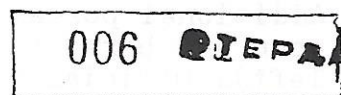
Money letter labels ("Wertbrief") - Dienstpost offices accepted private money letters from officials, Party units and German military personnel. Such mail was affixed with German V-labels with blank field. Town names were added by manuscript or rubber handstamps.
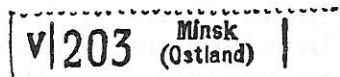
Postal letter seals - letter seals were required by the Dienstpost and civil post offices soon after resumption of postal services. Blank labels of German postoffices, brought by postal officials from Germany, were used for this purpose. They were either stamped with the day stamp of the Generalpostkommissar Postamt (GPA) (see Modohn, here the Latvian cancel Madona) or with the rubber cancel of the DpA (see Goldingen). Larger Dienstpost offices such as Goldingen in Latvia later had these labels printed as their need became more widespread. It can be assumed that all Dienstpost offices had such labels at their disposal.

Routing number ("Postleitzahl") - only a few cancels incorporate the Routing number 5c for the territory of the Reichs Post Minister Ostland because the decree for Routing Number Areas did not go into effect in the Ostland until May 1, 1944. Even the larger DpAs such as Riga, Reval, Kauen, etc. never had routing numbered cancels. Only a few newer offices established in 1944 such as Jerwen, Estonia or Walk-West, Latvia were supplied with cancelers of this type.

X.) <u>Feldpost notes</u>

       As noted earlier, the DDPO processed mail from the large Feldpost
network of stationary and mobile postoffices ("Feldpostämter") under
military administration in the northern sector of the Russian front.
These FpAs sent and received mail via Pleskau, headquarters of Army
Group North. At Pleskau, Feldpost was routed to and from Germany by
the DDPO via Riga-Tilsit. Feldpost packages up to 1,000 grams could be
sent for a fee of 20 Pfg. A "Päckchenstelle" (Parcel office) in Kauen,
Lithuania forwarded parcels to the transit station Eydtkau in E. Prussia.

Fig. 22) Parcel label has
20 Pfg. "Ostland" stamp
and sender Fp.# 26935
(San. Kp. 161 of the 61st
Infantry Division). The
2-line handstamp "Bei der
Feldpost eingeliefert" to
denote that parcel had
been submitted at a Feld-
post office.
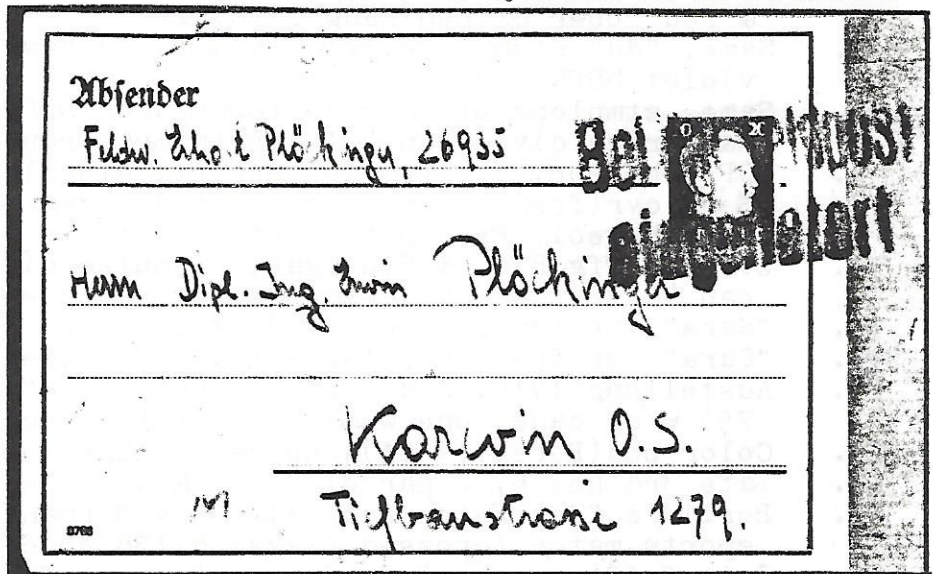
German firms in the Ostland engaged in military production etc. for
Finnish forces could send mail postage free via the Finnish Feldpost.
As this was foreign mail, it was subject to German censorship.
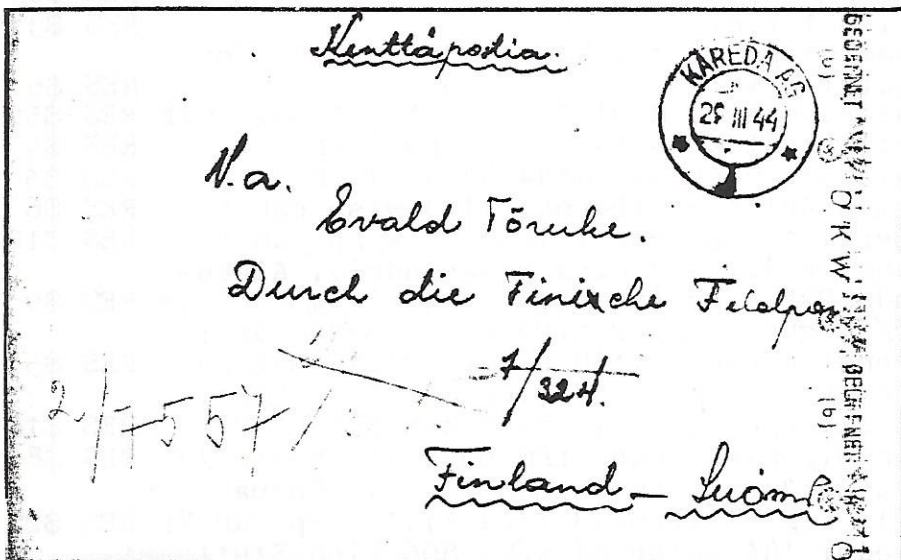
Fig. 23) Cover sent to
Finland from German firm
in Kareda, Estonia in
March 1944 has notation
"Kenttäpostia" (Finnish
Feldpost) and routing
"Durch die Finische
Feldpost" (via Finnish
Feldpost). Sealing tape
and stamps of Berlin
Foreign Letter Examining
Office affixed to right
side after examination.

<u>SOURCES:</u>
<u>Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945</u>, books 4 & 5, Dr. Hermann Schultz,
   Poststempelgilde 'Rhein-Donau' E.V. 1953.
<u>Records of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States</u> Microfilm Series
   T-459; National Archives & Records Service, Washington, D.C.

I want to add a special note of appreciation to Gerard J. deBoer for
translating large sections of the Schultz works noted above. (J. Lewis)

T.R.S.G. Auction No. 37

Lot No.	Description	
1.	Zensurpost,'43 cvr frm Algeria to Switz w/Lyon h/s(L-1b) var. w/Fp # offset 2mm, 1500 Pts. violet & Paris X-50 tape. VF RES $14	
2.	Same,'43 cvr w/Paris h/s(X-5) & tape(X-50) 1050 Pts. VF	RES $8
3.	Same, 8 cvrs w/diff. Paris h/s, X-30(6 colors),X-32(2 cols)RES $12	
4.	DDP Niederlands cvr w/Den Haag DDP can 4.'43, boxed DDP h/s & red "Uber DP Den Haag" h/s. VF	RES $18
5.	Same, "dd" stumme rollstpl w/4 lines(Amsterdam)5.'43 plus violet DDPN h/s. VF	RES $9
6.	Same, stmpless off cvr Hertogenbusch DDPN can 4.'42 and Maastrich civil can 4.'42,Brfstmpl Ordungspolizei VF	RES $14
7.	DDP Boh.-Mor. cvr frm Inf Ers Btl 413 via Prag 12.'40 VF	RES $7
8.	SS Fp cvr(front only) w/Clement 35i can 1.'43 w/Briefstmpl SS-Wehrgeol. Ers Kp Nice stumme roller can! VF	RES $12
9.	Cvr w/8 Pfg Hit. & Stuttgart "Benutze die Luftpost" slogan can 4.'42, N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung envelope VF	RES $6
10.	"Sara" cvr frm Berlin 9.'40, Mi.522/524 cens E-2a/E-51 VF	RES $9
11.	"Sara" cvr frm Ulm 7.'40 w/Mi.524/712,cens E-2a/E-53 VF	RES $14
12.	Austellung 1918, 2 diff "Woodrow Wilson" cds (see Bulletin 75) w/sp cans, one w/Mi 896-72; P296 cd w/Mi 865 F-VF	RES $16
13.	Color pcd(Borek 105C1)w/sp can Aschersleben 8.'33 VF	RES $20
14.	Late 3rd Reich, 2 parcel cds w/Mi.797 posted Feb.'45 F-VF	RES $9
15.	Berlin's "Der Ewige Jude" 1.'39 & German/USA Länderkampf sports match (crossed flags) 8.'38 sp cans on Phil cds VF	RES $8
16.	Lot of 10 pre-war Bedarfs cds & cvrs w/Hind. stmps/indicia	RES $5
17.	Six p'cds: '37 Stamp Day(Borek 105C20)w/sp can;'43 Tag der NSDAP in GG w/sp can; 4 Bedarfs Fp cds. F-VF	RES $5
18.	Channel Is. pcds w/First Day use Jersey 1/2d & 1d 1.'43	RES $6
19.	Brown Band sheet Mi. 621 Mint HR F-VF	RES $3.50
20.	Boh-Mor - cd w/5 Czec stmps tied Brünn 3.'39 sp cans for Hitler visit. Philatelic & VF	RES $6
21.	Sign of Life (Eilauftragskart) Mint Type I (*5431 432D) VF	RES $5
22.	Same but other printing (Stdw 430543) of Type I VF	RES $5
23.	Same but Type II Feldpost version (Stdw 430443) VF	RES $5
24.	Color cd Day of German Art 1937 (Bernh. 117) w/sp can F	RES $6
25.	Same but 1939 cd (Berh. 120 or Borek 108C38) w/sp can F	RES $10
26.	Dienstpost favor cans (Phil.)- 7 cvrs w/var Adria, Alpen-vorland, Netherlands DDP cans (to dealers Klein & Plehn)F RES $9	
27.	Mixed lot, 2 cvrs w/slogan cans, 2 cvrs A.H. B'day cans; Mint blk 6 Pfg. Dienstmarken; 7.'39 O.B.(Austria Nazis) F RES $5	
28.	Fraudulent postwar copy of O.S.S. "Hitler skull" stamps, blk of 4 imperf on sml sheet. Brn. "Futsches Reich"???	RES $10
29.	Five mint '36 Summer Olympics combo frm booklet sheets VF RES $8.50	
30.	"Durch Deutsche Feldpost" cvr frm German firm in Cognac, France to Alsace, 12 Pfg Hitlerhead tied 11.'43 Fp can VF RES $22	
31.	Tag der Briefmarke cds: '41 color cd w/Mi 806 tied Stuttgart sp can; '43 Gau Wien cd w/Mi 828 tied Vienna sp can VF	RES $5
32.	DDP Niederlande cvr w/12 Pfg Hitlerhead tied Utrecht DDP ca can 6.'42; boxed DDPN line stmp & Brfstmpl Wachdienst VF	RES $18
33.	Reused Fp cvr, label frm Fp# 48979 4.'44 affixed over off. Italian prtd Societa Anonima cvr. All markings VF	RES $12
34.	Six Fp cvrs - Fp#s 19380,08633,05682,08510,09650,27672 F	RES $8
35.	Pcd KdF '38 cruise (Borek 255)w/sp can Hamburg 6.'38 VF	RES $5
36.	Complete set six Famous Germans cds (Borek 275) Mint VF	RES $8
37.	Nuremberg Rally Hitler block (Mi 11) w/2 strikes 9.'37 Nuremberg sp. can. VF	RES $9

Lot No.   Description

Next six lots are cvrs to International Red Cross, Geneva.

38   Italian Soc. Republic - 8 cvrs w/o'prt Ital. stmps, Italian/
        German censor mks, circa 1944. Nice selection!! F   RES $35
39.   Lot of 6 cvrs frm Algeria or England circa '43, British &
        Ger. censor incl. 4 diff. color X-30 Paris transit mks. F RES $25
40.   Cvr frm Mozambique sent 2.'43 via Lisbon, S.African cens tape/
        German X-50/X-5,VF nice postal markings & 'coupon response'.RES $9
41.   Lot of 6 cvrs frm India; British censored, Paris X-50 white &
        salmon tapes; 1 cvr frm Algeria w X-50/X-3 (1500 Pts) F-VF RES $20
42.   Cvr frm Helsinki RC, POW inquery w Finnish cens label plus
        German B-55/B-14a cens. VF and unusual 1944 usage!   RES $15
43.   Balance of 31 cvrs frm Germany, Hungary, France, Belgium etc,
        couple post-war, wide variety markings cens & RC. F-VF   RES $35
44.   Denmark, nice p'cd King Christian 70th B'day frm Randers to
        USA 9.'40. Message side has Danish flag label & B-2a cens. RES $15
45.   Hitler p'cd (Hoffman) w/Mi. 664 tied Berlin B'day can '38. RES $9
46.   Slovokia, 5 Phil. cvrs w/various stamps & cancels. F-VF   RES $8
47.   Mint p'cd Kassel "Zeugen --Zeit" Borek 124C39. VF   RES $5
48.   Mint p'cd Bremen B. Ausstellung Borek 108C29 w/sp can VF   RES $5
Next 3 lots are cvrs to K.L.V. Lagers.
49.   Luftfeldpost ltrsht frm Fp#03939 sent 12.'43 to KLV Lager
        Politscka in Bohemia, Fp can & single Luftpo stamp. VF   RES $8
50.   Fp ltrsht frm Fp#05985 w/11.'43 stumme can, sent to KLV
        Lager Plüssig (?). Address is clear but difficult script! RES $7
51.   Reg. cvr w/Mi 899 tied Wien 9.'44 to KLV Lager ND 21 (Kreis
        Neukirchen). A beauty w/Bedarfs usage this stamp!! VF   RES $18
52.   Gen. Govt.-nice lot of 7 Bedarfs cvrs posted Warsaw in '40
        and '41, variety stmps, cans & provis. R-labels. F-VF   RES $ 20
53.   Nuremberg cancels - lot of 25 cvrs, cds & pcs w/diff cans F RES $10
54.   Bohemia-Moravia, 15 Phil. cvrs w/var stmps & sp cans. VF   RES $10
55.   Hind p'cd (Borek 222) w/sp can Sonthofen Ordensburg 11.'37 RES $5
56.   Fp cvr frm Fp#17942 w/stumme 'K' mach. can Amsterdam F-VF   RES $6
57.   British forgery of French Mercury 30 C. Scarlet block of
        4 w/margin circa 1940. Not expertized but looks good! VF   RES $25
58.   Bedarfs cvr to Sweden 12.'39 w/Mi.534 frm Dusseld., cens.VF RES $ 8
59.   Bedarfs cens cvr to USA w/Mi.767 can Munich 9.'41 VF   RES $ 7
60.   Bedarfs cens cvr to Norway w/Mi.862 can Klagenfurt 10.'43 VFRES $ 7
61.   Bedarfs ltrsht w/Mi.853 can Berlin 7.'44. VF   RES $ 6
62.   Bedarfs cvr frm Polizeipräz. Duisberg w/Mi.645 can 7.'37 F RES $ 6
63.   Race stamps Mi. 779 & 780 on cvrs w/sp cans (Phil.) VF   RES $ 10
64.   Bedarfs cvr w/prs Mi.520 & 694 frm Buckow to USA 5.'39 VF RES $7.50
65.   Olympics souv. sht w/Mi.609-616 tied Deutsclandhall sp can,
        same set reg cvr, w/"4 more yrs" can; Mi.600-2 on cvr F   RES $12
66.   Same, color cd Bernh. 279 w/Mi.600 sp slogan can VF   RES $12
67.   Same, p/cd Reich stadium w/Mi.609 sp German Exhibit can
        Bedarfs; Phil cd w/Mi.620 w/Olympic Canoe camp sp can F-VF RES $ 8
68.   Annexation of Austria - lot of 14 cvrs & cds w/sp p'mks for
        Anschluss, Fuhrer speaks, Your Yes for Hitler etc. F-VF   RES $13
69.   Same theme, beautiful p'cd Salzburg w/2 Rocket stamps plus
        Austrian stmp w/Der Führer sprich Salzburg sp can 4.'38 VF RES $ 8
70.   P'cd w/Mi.646 blk crn tied scarce sp can Deutschlandflug
        Endziel Wien 29.Mai 1938, cd w/Mi.663 & 2 diff sp can.   RES $6
71.   Cvr w/Mi.844-7 tied sp can Branau "Fuhrer Bäns Bolshev." F RES $ 7
72.   Cds w/Anti-Sov. cans "Soviet Paradise", "Bolsh. Unmasked" F RES $ 5
73.   Post-war Polish cds Auschwitz, Treblinka commem. Phil. VF   RES $ 6
74.   Hitler pcd, Bork 310,310I,310IX,312 & 313II, Mint VF   RES $ 9
75.   Bedarfs cvr to USA w/Mi.771 tied Munich can 3.'41 cens VF RES $ 7
76.   Reg cvr Berlin Natl Stamp Exhibit 4.'37 w/sp can & R-label,
        Bedarfs to USA w/Mi 529,608,643-5 & Block 7 crn. F-VF   RES $ 8

Lot No.   Description

77.   Status cd frm Hitler-Jugend, Gebeit Köln-Aachen w/Mi. 145
       Nazi off. stmp w/Cologne can 3.'39, Drucksache h/s F   RES $8
78.   SS Fp cvr to Berlin 9.'43 frm Fp#32215 (Felders Btl. SS Div.
       'Das Reich'), nice D'siegel, all markings XF. Nice item!   RES $15
79.   Airmail cvr frm Merano, Italy 12.'42 to Fp#47064 (2. San
       Kp./SS Div.'Wiking'). VF   RES $7
80.   Parcel cd for 10Kg parcel frm member SS Rekr. Depot Debica
       w/Puskow-Debica can 3.'43. Nice Waffen-SS D'siegels. VF   RES $15
       Next 9 lots Various cvrs w/popular '43 War Heroes stamps:
81.   Two Phil cvrs; Mi.831,832 & 833; Mi. 832 & 835 can Berlin   RES $4
82.   Reg cvr Branau 4.'43 w/Mi. 832 & 842, b'stmp VF   RES $6
83.   Pr Mi. 834 w/margin on cvr can Westerland (Phil) F-VF   RES $4
84.   Mi. 837 on cvr can Niebüll 7.'43 VF   RES $ 8
85.   Reg cvr Westerland w/strip of 3 Mi. 838, b'stmp VF   RES $12
86.   Mi. 839 crn margin on cvr can Westerland 3.'43 VF   RES $ 8
87.   Reg cvr w/Mi. 841 can Niebüla 10.'43 VF   RES $ 9
88.   Large cvr w/Mi. 840 can Hamburg 6.'43; "Mischsendung" VF   RES $ 9
89.   Two Mi.842 Bedarfs Wertbrief parcel wrap can Hamburg F   RES $ 7.50
90.   Bedarfs cvrs, mixed lot w/6 Boh-Mor (most Mi 94 & 96) and
       4 cvrs w/Hind defs incl express airmail, gen. F   RES $6
91.   Mi 806-9 on unaddr cvr tied sp can Marburg 10.'41 VF   RES $5
92.   Hitler, cvr w/Mi 763; cd w/Mi 813 tied Wien B'day can, M
       Mi 787-9 on pc w/Berlin can 8.41 (Phil) VF   RES $9
93.   Mix: 2 small song books for lapel sold by Dutch Nazi Party,
       two sim. books w/Hoffman photos of Hitler; cachet of the
       "Mouvement de liberation-etc." w/V & Cross of Lorraine VF RES $10
94.   Two multicolor Nuremberg p'cds; "Bratwurstherzle" and comic
       cd w/medieval teachers pouring knowledge into "Dummkopf"
       with a funnel! Bedarfs w/'38 Rally slog & hand cans. XF   RES $25
95.   POW cvr sent postage-free frm Alien Detention Station in
       Kenedy, TX in 12.'43 w/Xmas card (on front Bulletin 78)   RES $15
96.   Rejected Luftfp - ltrsht front w/Fp can 2.'44 frm Fp#39258
       to Fp#37468; boxed h/s (Mi Fp 31UBa-p.84) & 25F h/s F-VF   RES $16
97.   Nuremberg Rally color cd (Bern. 253)w/'37 stmp & sp can XF RES $18
98.   Same, p'cd RAD parade B&W, Bedarfs w/'37 sp can "g" VF   RES $12
99.   Same, p'cd Imperial Stable, Bedarfs, Mi.672 w/sp can "a"VF RES $10
100.   Same, p'cd aerial vw parade route, Bedarfs '38 sp can VF RES $8
101.   Late 3rd Reich, cvr to Org. Todt worker frm Italy 1.'45 w/
       Stuttgart rejection label pasted on front & boxed h/s
       "Vergiß die Postleitzahl nicht". V. scarce markings!! F-VF RES $ 18

       SEND ALL BIDS TO: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083
       CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 37 IS May 16, 1986

𝔓𝔯𝔦𝔠𝔢𝔰 𝔕𝔢𝔞𝔩𝔦𝔷𝔢𝔡

TRSG AUCTION NO. 36

Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot#	Price	Lot #	Price
1	$15.00	11	$19.50	21	$29.50	33	$14.50
2	8.00	12	14.00	22	27.50	35	11.50
3	10.50	13	17.00	23	21.00	36	30.00
4	9.00	14	28.00	24	11.50	37	12.00
5	10.00	15	25.00	25	9.00	38	17.00
6	35.00	16	10.00	27	11.00	41	8.00
7	25.00	17	15.00	28	10.50	42	30.00
8	35.00	18	28.00	29	8.00	43	27.50
9	11.00	19	26.00	31	12.00	44	30.50
10	20.00	20	8.00	32	15.50		