

Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Postal Markings 1940)

Back issues of the Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin' are now available. The issues available span the period from 1937 to 2022. The MPHS is a non-profit organization for philatelists and stamp collectors interested in the collecting and studying of the postal aspects of all wars and military actions of all countries, including soldiers' campaign covers, naval mail, occupation and internment covers, patriotics, propaganda, V-mail, censorship and similar related material.

You are encouraged to join the MPHS to realize the additional benefits of membership. See:
<http://militaryphs.org/membership>

List of Index Items for This Publication

War Covers (many countries in 1940-1 all issues of Postal Markings journal)

War Covers of WWII (1940-1 many countries)

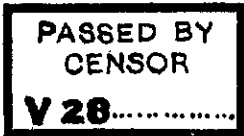


JANUARY, 1940

WAR COVERS

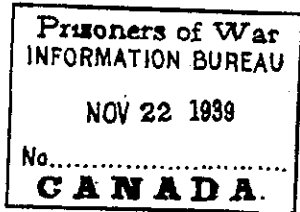
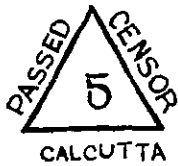
POSTAL MARKINGS OF WORLD WAR II

The first marking shown here was used at Melbourne, Australia, and was applied in blue ink. The cover also had a gummed label reading "Opened by Censor," in red, on either end. The writer received this by sending a cover with his brother's return address, addressed to himself, General Delivery, and was just returned. The date of mailing was Sept. 5th, 1939.

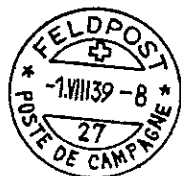
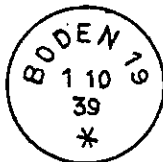


PASSED FOR EXPORT

The second was applied in magenta from Nelson, B.C., Canada. This cover contained a money order; evidently it is necessary for it to be approved before the authorities permit money to be sent out of the country. The third censor markings was applied at Calcutta, India, in red ink.

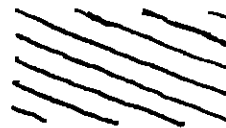
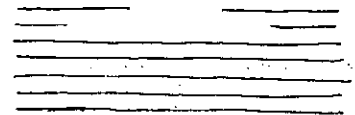
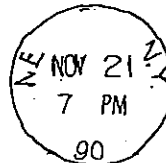
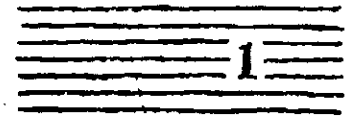
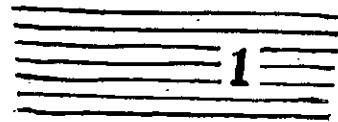


Next is the prisoner-of-war cover; this marking was applied in purple. It is on an official cover and bears a printed heading in red ink "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE." In the lower left hand corner appears the following wording, also in red "PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU/DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE/OF CANADA." In the upper right hand corner is a facsimile rubber stamp of the Secretary of State in purple. Mail sent either to or from prisoners of war, or by the information bureaus which may be set up in their behalf, is transmissible through the international mails free of postage, regardless of country of origin or destination.

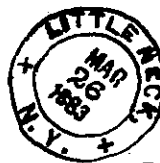


The last marking is from Switzerland; this was used during a Military Display in Zurich. The number of the post office is No. 27; the style of this marking is exactly like those used during the World War. They have appeared here, previously. -- M. Hertzberg.

FRED LIGHTFOOT PRESENTS:



On No. 185



Purple

Purple, on No. 220

1874-5



1878



1871



1879

The markings reading "BODEN" are from Sweden; the first was sent from a post office of a regiment of artillery, and the other from a regiment of infantry. According to a Swedish correspondent these are first day of these post offices. No doubt, these are due to the increased military activity in Europe. Probably from troops organized to protect Swedish neutrality.

WASHINGTON, D.C. MAR 10 3 30 PM 1897





METERS

Please address all communications on Meters to

WALTER SWAN, JR.
Stony Creek, N. Y.

Illustrations by Coulthard

WAR COVERS

CENSORED COVERS OF WORLD WAR II

FOR SAFETY
emphatically
STOCK COMPANY
FIRE INSURANCE
F-825A

It takes the BEST
to make the BEST
I-480

KGU *Hawaii's Greatest*
MASS Audience
Hawaii's Greatest
CLASS Audience
The HONOLULU ADVERTISER
HA-50



ONLY with ABRASIVES
is it possible to produce
SMOOTH ACCURATE SURFACES

INSURE
against
WINDSTORM
I-176



Illustrated are several catalogued meters which were not illustrated in the Handbook #2.

Meter #145 shown above is the new rate recently discovered. The user being unknown at the present as the two copies were out from cover. This means two copies of the 5¢ rate exist and one known copy of the 2¢ rate. Cooperation is sure needed on this elusive item.

Since last month, quite a few new censor markings have come to the attention of the writer. Illustrations nos. 1, and 2 were used in Australia. These are slightly different than the Australian marking illustrated previously. No. 3 was used in Bermuda, and was applied in green ink. The next was applied in black at Barbados, and was placed on a regular Post Office Department official seal. No. 5 was used at Cyprus, and the color is magenta. Also, there is a hand-stamp with an outline of the island, and "CYPRUS/FOR A HOLIDAY." No. 6 was used in Cairo, Egypt, and is in magenta.

The "Kontroll" marking was used in Estonia, and is in blue. There is also a transparent seal to close up the cover. Just why Estonia should censor mail is not quite clear, as they are not belligerents. The next was applied in France, in purple, and has been seen in black. Also, there is a printed label in black reading "Controle Postal Militaire," sealing the cover. Gold Coast is No. 9; nos. 10, and 11 were used in Bombay, and Madras, respectively. They are just like the one illustrated last month, from Calcutta. On the reverse of the Madras cover is a large censor label printed in red; there is a coat of arms of India, and below this in large type, "OPENED BY CENSOR." This is exactly the same as that used during World War I.

Sierra Leone used illustration No. 12 and it was applied in magenta; this has also been seen in a box. Illustration No. 13 was used in Tanganyika Territory, in purple.

A cover has been seen from Brunei with a censor marking exactly like the one illustrated last month, from Strait Settlements. There are a few other countries who merely used censor labels, without rubber stamps. One of these is Ceylon; the cover has a printed label, black on tan. At the top is a large letter "G", below this - the British coat of arms, and then "OPENED BY CENSOR." Gold Coast uses a yellow label on some covers, reading "GOLD COAST/OPENED BY CENSOR." Still - another style has been seen printed in large red letters, but it is the belief of the writer that this was applied in Great Britain. Great Britain rarely uses censor labels on mail to the United States, but one is black with the familiar "OPENED BY/CENSOR;" the number "204" appears below this, the censor's number. Jamaica uses two different types of perforated labels, one red on white, with wording as above, and another in much smaller type, black on light green, with same inscription.

**THE SHORTEST DISTANCE
BETWEEN A SCARCE POSTAL MARKING
AND WHERE
TO FIND IT**

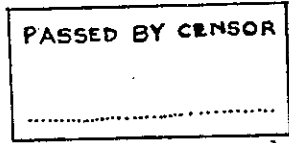
EZRA D. COLE
Nyack, N. Y.

(Continued in next column)

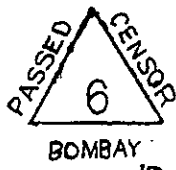
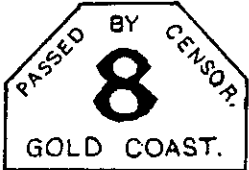
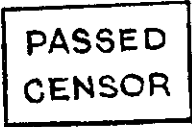


FEBRUARY, 1940

WAR COVERS



OPENED BY CENSOR (4)



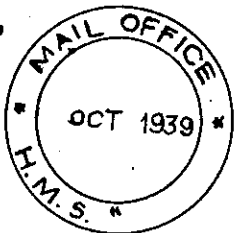
PASSED BY CENSOR (12)

PASSED FOR TRANSMISSION (13)



I certify on my honour, that the contents of this envelope refer to nothing but private and family matters.

H. M. C. S. "SKEENA" (15)



CENSORED (18)
CENSORED (19)

Canadian warship "Skeena" now uses a different type of marking than the one previously illustrated, and is shown in No. 15. The writer is indebted to Mr. Stuart Liebman, of Manila, Phillipine Islands, for information re H.M.C.S. "naden," mentioned before. There was doubt as to what type of ship this was. Mr. Liebman says that this is the name of the Naval Barracks at the naval base at Esquimalt, B.C., and hence is not a "ship" at all.

Illustrations Nos. 16, and 17 were used on board H.M.S.A. Jax. This ship will be recalled as one of the participants in the battle off the coast of South America. The cover arrived a few

days after the Battle of Montevideo, in which the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, was driven to cover, thence to commit "suicide." In the first illustration, the name of the vessel has been obliterated, in conformance, no doubt, with official regulations. Illustration nos. 18, and 19 were used on board H.M.S. Caledon, and H.M.S. Ramilles, respectively. These two markings are obviously home-made, probably carved out of rubber, as were so many of the censor markings used during the World War I aboard His Majesty's Ships. Incidentally, the censor marking used on H.M.S. Ajax, is the first seen in box-form.

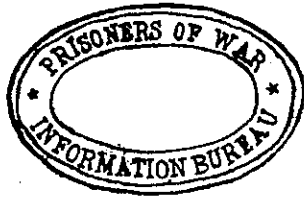
-- M. Hertzberg.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION MARKINGS



WAR COVERS

M. Hertzberg.



1.



2.



3.

EXAMINED



4.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE 5.



6.

WORLD WAR POSTMARKS

This month there are a few more prisoners' covers to report. The first shown is one used by the British, from London. The cover bears a 1st stamp, and at the top is printed in black, "On His Britannic Majesty's Service." Nos. 2, and 3 were used on the same cover, without postage, from the Netherlands. The cover is a War Dept. envelope, and these two markings appear as separate rubber stamps. No. 2, translated, reads "POSTAGE FREE (in Dutch, and French)/FOREIGN SOLDIERS/INTERNEED IN THE NETHERLANDS." The second rubber stamp evidently refers to the place where prisoners are kept. In addition to these, a couple of others came through without special rubber stamps, but had printed franks. One of them is from Belgium. The cover bears in the upper left hand corner the following: "MINSTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE/BUREAU BELGE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS/SUR LES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE/BRUXELLES." In the upper right hand corner: "FRANCHISE DE PORT/NECESSITE DE CLORE/ (Art. 49 de la Convention/Postale due Caire)." Still another is from Luxemburg, with the postmark of Esch. The cover is the regular Post Office Dept. envelope, with inscription by typewriter: "Service des Prisonniers de Guerre."

The writer is indebted to his good friend, Gus Lund, of Martinez, Calif., for illustration No. 4. This marking was used by H.M.C.S. Vancouver; in addition the cover has a "Posted on the High Seas" receiving mark. No. 5 is from H.M.S. Ajax, which is slightly different than those shown here last month. In the previous "Mail Office" cancellation, the name of the ship had been removed, while this was applied to the face. The cover bore the censor marking described previously, and the London, "Received From/H.M. Ships."

At long last it is possible to report field post cancellations used by the belligerents, but they are still few in number. No. 6 was used by the French Army, and is similar to those used ante-bellum in Syria. This type marking was also used in the French Army of Occupation, on the



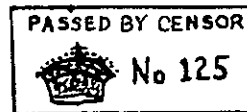
10.



7.



8.



9.



11.

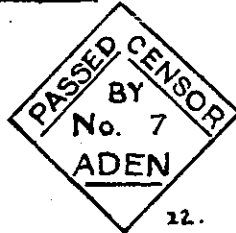
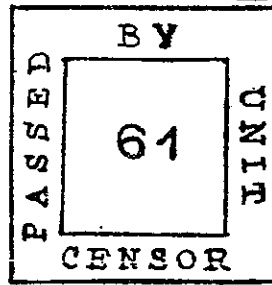
Rhine. The cancellation used mostly during the first World War was a marking in either single ring, or double ring reading "TRESOR ET POSTES", followed by the number of the F.P.O. No. 7 was sent by a French soldier of the 513th Regional Battalion, with town postmark of Arras. These covers are sent free of postage, as was the case during World War I.

No. 8 is from the British Expeditionary Force in France. The style of postmark is identical with that of the last War. This cancellation appeared on a cover printed in green, in which more than one letter could be enclosed. The cover was not subject to regimental censorship, but was liable to inspection at the base. Comparing this cover, with one of the last War, it is identical, with the exception of the name of the company printing the envelopes, and slightly different wording in the upper right hand corner. Where the first War said "A few letters may be enclosed", this one says "Up to three letters may be enclosed. . . .". Illustration No. 9 is slightly different in format from the type used during World War I. In addition to No. 57, the writer has seen F.P.O. 41, 45, 46. Nos. 10, and 11 appeared on the same cover. This was very puzzling, as there was a prefix before the number, and the number, itself, was much higher than others seen.

WAR COVERS



Prière ecrire en allemand
ou anglais, ou français.



CENSURE MILITAIRE



Mr. E. B. Holton reports in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," B.P.O. E605, with a similar censor marking.

The seventh illustration was used by the British Expeditionary Forces in France, and is the first seen to carry this wording. The following list of British Field Post Office cancellations were either listed by Mr. E. B. Holton, in the above mentioned magazine, or in the writer's collection: Field Post Office 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 57, and S.P. 501. The latter was used at Singapore Naval Base, for which information the writer is indebted to Mr. Everett Erle.

The next four illustrations appear, at first glance, to be German. However, they were used by Swiss troops who have mobilized to protect their neutrality. These are very similar to those used during the last war. All of these cancellations shown tie on adhesives which have no franking power, but which were issued to aid soldiers' families, and sell for a small fee.

There are several new censor markings to report this month. Illustration No. 12 was used at Aden, in purple. No. 13 was applied to a cover sent to an interned Spanish soldier in France. Nos. 14 and 15 were used on the same cover from French Oceanica, together with censor label.

—M. Hertzberg.

WORLD WAR II

This month there are a couple of new prisoners' covers to report. The first illustration shown was used at Kingston, Ont., Canada. The envelope is brown; in the center in black: "PRISONER OF WAR MAIL," and "FREE" in the upper right corner. Below this is the signature of the Lieutenant in charge. The second and third are on the same card, from Geneva, Switzerland. The card reads, in the upper right corner: "NO STAMP REQUIRED." To the left appears "INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS/COMMITTEE/PRISONERS OF WAR/CENTRAL INFORMATION/AGENCY/GENEVA/Palais du Conseil General."

Illustration No. 4 was used in Canada, at Exhibition Park Camp, Toronto. M.P.O. No. 302 is located at Kingston; the writer is indebted to Mr. Paul Newson, Norton, Kans. There must be many more of these—can anyone report further on these? Nos. 5 and 6 are used together on a cover from Egypt, which had the Egyptian "ARMY POST" adhesive. The censor marking is in purple.

(To be continued)

WAR COVERS

WORLD WAR II

Continued from Last Issue

Nos. 16 and 17 were used in England, by publishers, who must have permission to mail circulars, etc. No. 16 was used on a cover from Hong Kong; since it was used by the R.A.F., it might possibly be a soldiers' cover, but since there is postage affixed, there is no evidence to support this. The next one, No. 19, was used at Malta, in purple. No. 20 was used in Nigeria, in purple, and is the same shape as that used in Gold Coast. No. 21 was used on a cover from Slovakia. The next, No. 22, was used in Southern Rhodesia.

Illustration No. 23 was traced from a label now being used on all German mail, and reads: "Censored/High Command of the German Army." At the outbreak of the war, customs' inspection labels were applied occasionally, as they had been for a year prior to the war. Now, however, all mail, including printed matter bears these labels.

The last two markings were applied by Hungarian troops in what had formerly been Czechoslovakia, after the Munich conference. The writer has another similar to No. 25, with No. 229 in it.

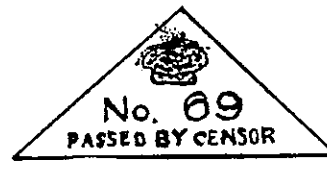


16.



16.

CENSOR PERMIT NO B32
27.



19

Cenzura
21.



20.

P.B.C.
22.



23.



24.



25.

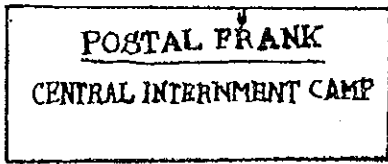
UNITED STATES ORIGINAL COVERS

- #29 very good tied, fine strike, S. L. Baltimore R. R. and New York, fine folded letter.....\$25.00
- 6c Treasury v.f. tied Waterbury leaf, fine narrow long cover..... 4.00
- #154 fine not tied, Yokohama, Japan, fine strike 15.00
- #150 strip of 3 touches right, tied by Yokohama, Japan, Rosette killer. 8.50
- #160 and #153 very fine, #156 creased tied by fancy blue bars and Elyria, O. on large domestic cover, cat. \$120net 30.00
- Mounted collection of 269 days of the year smack on 3c 1861 off cover, a nice start 20.00
- Collection of 32 fancy registered covers 1928-30
- A goodly number of 5c '47, 1c '51 and '57, 3c '51 and '57 are now on hand. Many others too. Send your want list.

W. E. HANSON
36 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.



WAR COVERS



1.



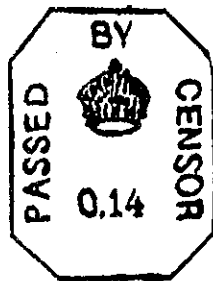
2.



3.



4.



5.

of the British 1½d stamps, and the censored marking is a British style marking. The two latter markings are used to conceal the identities of ships they were sent from.

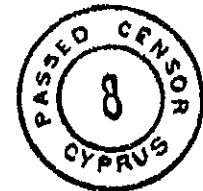
The British navy is now using a very attractive censor marking, shown in illustration No. 11. This has been seen in blue, and red. No. 10 is also a new type of marking given to naval mail; heretofore the only type seen is the machine marking, while this is a handstamp.

The French Army markings, as shown by recent arrivals, seem to be all like No. 12. There is no number of the Field Post Office shown, merely an asterisk at the bottom.

(To be continued)



6.



7.

WAR COVERS

By M. Hertzberg

The present war continues to send a stream of new markings, and the most recent are shown here.

The first shown is on a cover from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, where there is an Internment Camp for Germans. This is applied in purple. The next is from a British prisoner-of-war, a member of the Royal Air Force, who was shot down in one of the raids over Wilhelmshaven, Germany. This is applied in black to a special card for the use of prisoners, and is very similar to the types supplied during the first World War.

Illustration No. 3 was used on a cover from Finland, and has been seen in green and black. Another censored cover is at hand, but it is not clear enough to trace. They also used a censor label, with printed inscription.

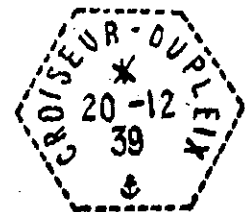
The next censor marking shown was used on a cover addressed to Geneva, and the significance of this is not known. No. 5 was applied to the back of a cover from Liverpool, from the Prisoners of War Information Bureau there. This had the marking previously shown — a double-lined oval marking—on the face. No. 13 was used at a school for officers' sons—a military school.

Illustration No. 6 is a marking applied in purple to a cover with German postage, and is from the Red Cross (Polish), from Sosnowiec, Poland.

The French navy markings are shown in Nos. 9, 17, and 18. The former is applied to a block

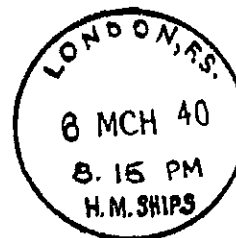


8.

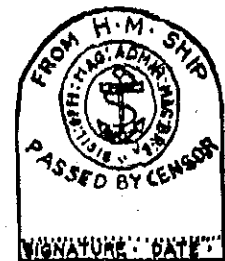


9.

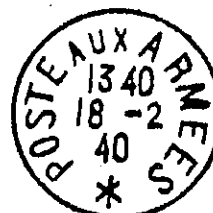
PASSED BY CENSOR



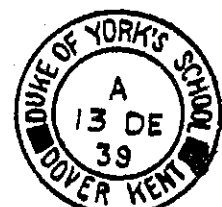
10.



11.



12.



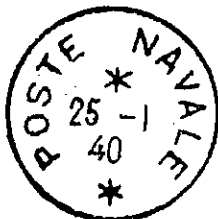
15.

WAR COVERS

By M. Hertzberg
Continued from Last Issue



16.



17.



18.



19.



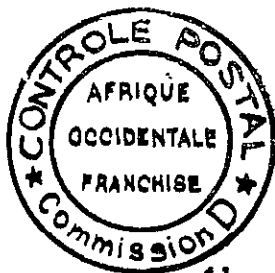
20.



21.



23.



22.

While Canada has a "Base Army Post Office" in Canada, they do not postmark mail. It functions solely as a sorting office, to which all soldiers' mail must be addressed for forwarding. However, a marking was obtained by indicating an incorrect address, and the cover came back with No. 19, as a backstamp. Also, from Canada a new Military Post Office cancellation was received. This is No. 501; previously shown on this page was a marking from No. 201, and 302. There must be quite a number of these, but where they are is a military secret. No. 16 was used on a cover from England, with "WAR OFFICE" marking, in red, on O. H. M. S. envelope.

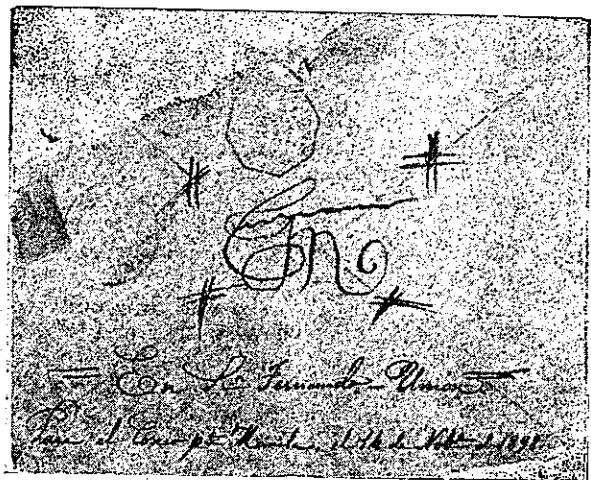
A few more censored covers from British, and French colonies have come in. No. 7 is a new one from Cyprus, in red. Reunion uses a marking shown in illustration No. 8, and is applied in red.

A correspondent in French West Africa furnishes the information that the small circular

markings, with initials within, Nos. 20, 21, and 23 are used in Senegal (Dakar, only), French Guinea, and Ivory Coast. "B" is used in Senegal; "E" in Dahomey; "F" in French Sudan; "G" in Niger; and "H" in Mauritania. No. 22, and 23 are on the same cover; he says that each colony also uses the large marking shown in No. 22, but that all mail must bear either one or the other.

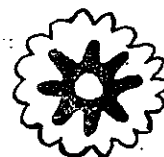
It seems that the only mail sent by soldiers with different cancels comes from the British, while the French and Germans do not indicate the number of the office in the cancel.

BACK OF PHILIPPINE PROVISIONAL COVER



This cover is owned by Theodore Sheldon of Chicago, and is apparently genuine. The first of these Philippine 1898 Provisionals were found in 1902 and were considered fakes as only unused copies were found. This cover makes these stamps appear to be genuine, because of their use in this instance. We are interested in finding another cover or more covers proving other uses.

The Sheldon item was mailed at the town of San Fernando, Province of Union, in the Philippines, November 14, 1898. It went from Manila via French Paquebot to a missionary hostelry in Papeete, Tahiti. All four stamps are tied. The stamps are on a poor grade white paper with very amateurish sewing machine perforations.



No. 65 on cover and cancelled (in black) with an eight pointed star in a serrated circle. Cover postmarked Wellsburg, West Va. Cover also has Due 3 and Forwarded, as indicated.

WAR COVERS

By M. Hertzberg

There are a number of new prisoners of war camp covers to report in the next few issues of Postal Markings. A marking just received in purple ink, is shown in illustration No. 1, from Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Note the bilingual form, in Dutch and English.

Illustrations Nos. 2 to 10 are used on covers sent by Polish soldiers interned in Hungary. It will be remembered that many Polish soldiers fled to that country after the collapse of Polish resistance. It would be appreciated if collectors able to read Hungarian would translate these markings. Nos. 2 and 3 are on the same cover, and are applied in green ink. No. 4 is in green; Nos. 5 to 8 are in purple. Nos. 9 and 10 are in black, and appear to be metal stamps, rather than rubber ones. These are all without postage.

It is not clear just what interned soldiers might be in Yugoslavia, but a cover without postage bearing illustration No. 11, is applied in red. It must

have been with regard to prisoners, as this provision for free mail applies only to that group. This is addressed to the Prisoners of War Central Information Agency, Geneva, Switzerland.

Nos. 12 and 13 are in red ink, from Lithuania. There were a number of Polish soldiers interned there also. No. 13 would appear to be from Vilna, which was taken over by Lithuania from Poland.

Many Polish soldiers are interned in Roumania, and No. 14 is a marking used there on prisoners' mail. This is applied in red ink. This cover bears a specially printed corner card, and is quite nice.

The British Red Cross and St. John War Organisation marking is applied in red on a very large cover. In the upper left hand corner is endorsed "LISTS OF MISSING," while in the upper right corner is "FRANC DE PORT." Also, on the cover is the Official marking, and Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, in blue. Tracing of missing soldiers is conducted through the Prisoners of War Central Information Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland.

(To be continued.)



1.

M. KIR. 1/15 HONVÉD GYŰJTŐTÁBOR
PARANCSNOKSÁG

2.

DIJMENTES!
Belligérant interné!

3.



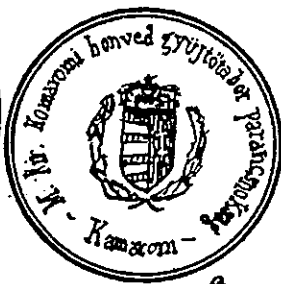
4.



5.



6.



7.

Dijmentes!
Belligérant interne!

9.

CENZURALVA

10.

ELLENORIZVE

7.



11.



12.



13.



14.

WAR COVERS

By M. Hertzberg

Continued from Last Issue

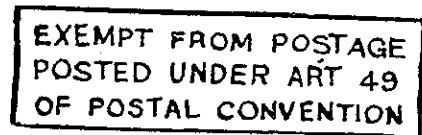
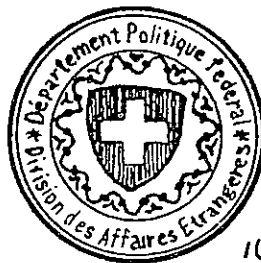
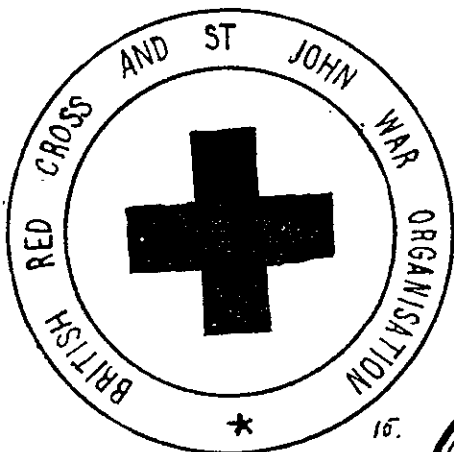
No. 17 is on a cover from Jerusalem, Palestine, and is sent to the Bureau. The article in the Postal Convention refers to the fact that mail sent by prisoners of war, or to them, or to the Information Bureaus set up in their behalf, may be sent free of postage. The other rubber stamps on the cover mean that the letter was written in German. All markings are applied in red ink. The "COUPON-REPOSE," it is believed, refers to the fact that the Bureau send out pink coupons, one-half of which is affixed to the outside of the envelope, to help them trace the correspondence. On this coupon is a number, which corresponds to the number in the files of the Bureau in Geneva. The censor marking is applied in purple.

The Polish Red Cross at Czestochowie uses a marking in red as shown by No. 19. Also, there is a straight line marking "KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST," or "Prisoners of War Correspondence." These are applied in red.

German citizens have been interned in England, and have been kept in Internment Camps. One of these is illustration No. 20, from Internment Camp No. 23, at Liverpool, England. The marking is applied in purple. According to an English correspondent this marking is no longer in use; a letter sheet is furnished now to the prisoners, and a censor label is applied over the camp marking, which is different than this one. There must be a great many others, but this is the only one seen thus far.

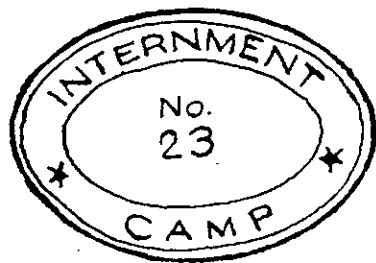
A couple of months ago, the writer showed a marking used on mail from Allied prisoners in German prison camp, reading "Oflag IX A." Also, there was a postmark on the cover which was thought at first to be indistinct. Now it turns out that the postmarks have either had the town names cut out of them, or were manufactured without town names; there is only the date showing. Further, "Oflag" is not a town name, but a contraction of "Offizierlager," or "Officers Prison Camp." This is followed by a number of the camp, and sometimes by a branch letter. There is another designation, namely, "Stalag," which is a contrac-

(Continued on Page 10)



Service Allemand 17.
COUPON-RÉPONSE

Officiel

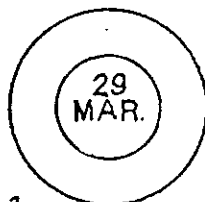


18
+
Polski Czerwony Krzyż
Oddział w Czestochowie
Aleja Wolności 29.

19
KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST

Kriegsgefangenen-Sendung

Kriegsgefangenen-Post
Prisonnier de guerre



geprüft _____
Stalag VII/A 22.

Kriegsgefangenenpost 24.

23.

WAR COVERS

By M. Hertzberg

Continued from Last Issue

No. 25 is applied in purple, and has had the number of the camp cut out of it. "IX H" has been written in in pen and ink. This is from a Prisoners of War Work Prison. No. 26 is applied in green, with additional straight line rubber stamp, from Stalag XXI B. On a cover similar to No. 25 there is one of the postmarks without town name as mentioned previously. However, the unusual part of this is that it appears that the postmark was applied to a gummed piece of round paper, with scalloped edges, prior to affixing the gummed paper to the envelope. Thus, it would appear to be a sort of precancel. The clerk there probably applied this marking to a number of pieces of paper, and when letters were submitted for mailing, all he had to do was to affix the gummed paper to the cover. This is shown in No. 27.

Officers' Prison Camp markings are shown in Nos. 28 to 30. No. 28, from Oflag IX B is applied in black. No. 29 is applied in purple, as is No. 30, from Oflag XI/B, and IXC respectively. "Briefstempel" means mail stamp, or franking stamp.

Illustrations Nos. 31 and 32 are applied in red,

and are from the Polish Red Cross in Oddzial, and Petrikau. Note that No. 32 is bilingual, in German and Polish. These are sent to the Bureau at Geneva, evidently with regard to prisoners of war, Polish soldiers in Germany.

No covers have come to hand with postmarks of the Belgian army during the recent conflict there, but the writer recently obtained some cancels used by the Belgian army prior to their entry into the war—during the period of their neutrality. These postal markings are exactly like those used by the Belgians during the last war; the numbers are either side of the date, in illustration No. 33, refer either to the number of the field post office, or to the division. Nos. 1 and 9 have also been seen. Note that the marking is in both French and Flemish. Nos. 34 and 35 are auxiliary markings on the covers in black ink. They refer to the branch of the service to which the soldier was attached.

French field post office cancellations with number of the field posts showing are very rare. The writer has but two of them, one with three figures, and one with four; the latter is shown in No. 36. Practically all of them have an asterisk at the bottom, instead of a number. However, some of the covers have the return address with a large

(Continued on Page 10)

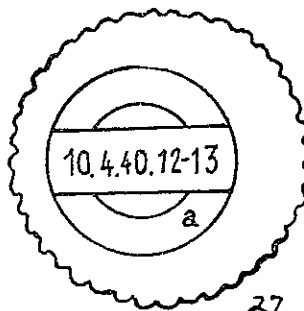


25.



26.

Stalag XXI B



27.



28.



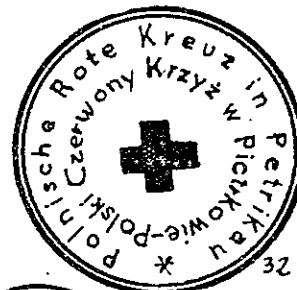
29.



30.



31.



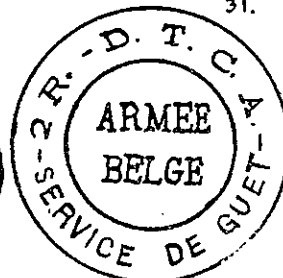
32.



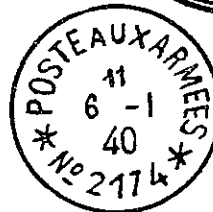
33.



34.



35.



36.



37.

WAR COVERS

Continued from Page 10

AMERICAN WATERWAYS MARKINGS

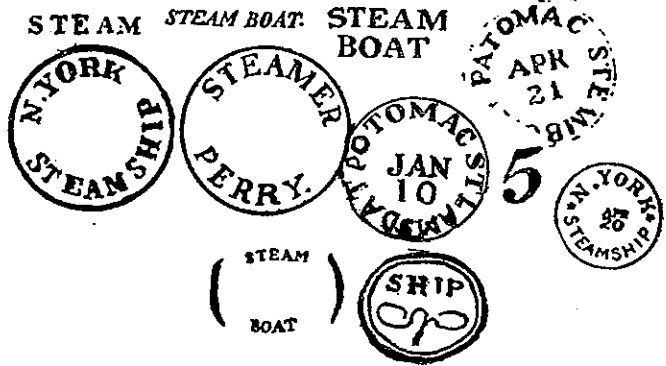


41.



42.

STEAM-BOAT STEAM BOAT STEAM-BOAT



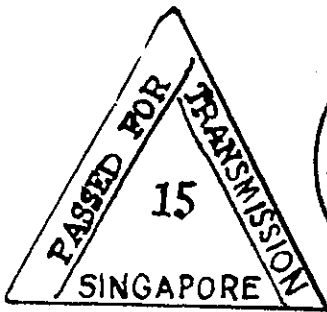
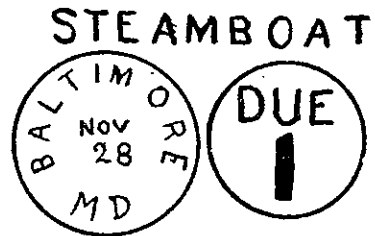
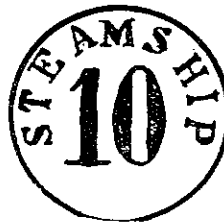
45.



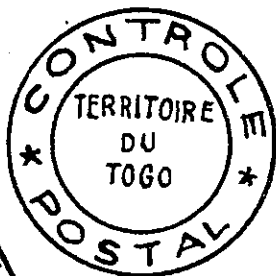
47.



46.



48.



49.



EACH WEEK IN
STAMPS
The Weekly Magazine of
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A DEPARTMENT ON
POSTAL MARKINGS
By Harry M. Konwiser
And articles on every
aspect of philately as well
36 pages each week
\$1.00 per year
(52 numbers)
Single copies 10c
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Publisher
2 West 46th St., New York, N. Y.

type of censor marking used in Esthonia, in red ink. No. 47 was used at St. Kitts, in red ink, and is one of the most attractive of all. This was secured by sending a cover addressed to the writer to that colony with return address in the corner, and in time it came back. No. 48 is a different shape for this marking from Singapore, Strait Settlements; previously this marking was in three lines—it is applied in black. No. 49 was used in Togo, in black, with the usual type of censor label used in the French colonies.—M. Hertzberg.

WERE TELLING YOU