



# GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

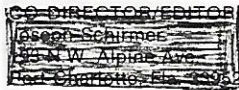
## POST WORLD WAR II

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Also enclosed: Auction #1  
 (sent airmail to Foreign members)

Did not get membership list made (I hope next issue).

Even though you just paid dues, and even though we will have a balance for this year (probably enough to pay the \$103 that I was short last year) I would like to call this the last 1982 issue, and get back to a fiscal year that corresponds with the calendar year. So if a check here \_\_\_\_\_ it's time to remit dues again.

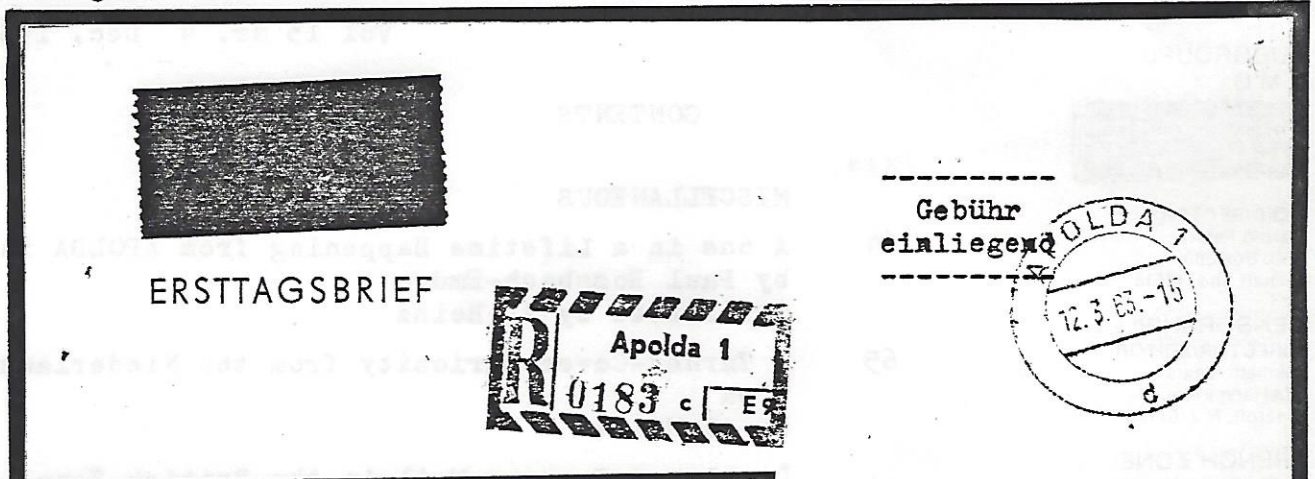
Next issue: a GREAT!!! (do I write anything else?) article on D.P. mail in the U.S. Zone. (Don't bother to answer the question - it was only rhetorical)



## A once in a Lifetime Happening from Apolda in 1963

by Paul Rossbach-Emden  
(translated by Al Heinz)

In the normal german language usage there are things that don't exist. Serious philatelists will have to admit that on occasion they are confronted with material that in reality should not be possible. To this category the special delivery registered item described below has to be added. It concerns the special issue of the D.D.R. of March 12, 1963; a souviner sheet "Chemie für Frieden und Sozialismus", Michel Block #18 with no gum.



Einschreiben  
Herrn  
Wilhelm Voigt  
Eisenberg-Pfalz  
Pestalozzistraße

Cover with special  
delivery and Registry  
lables. Statement  
"postage within".

Nicely cancelled Block  
with same date as cover,  
12.3.63.-15

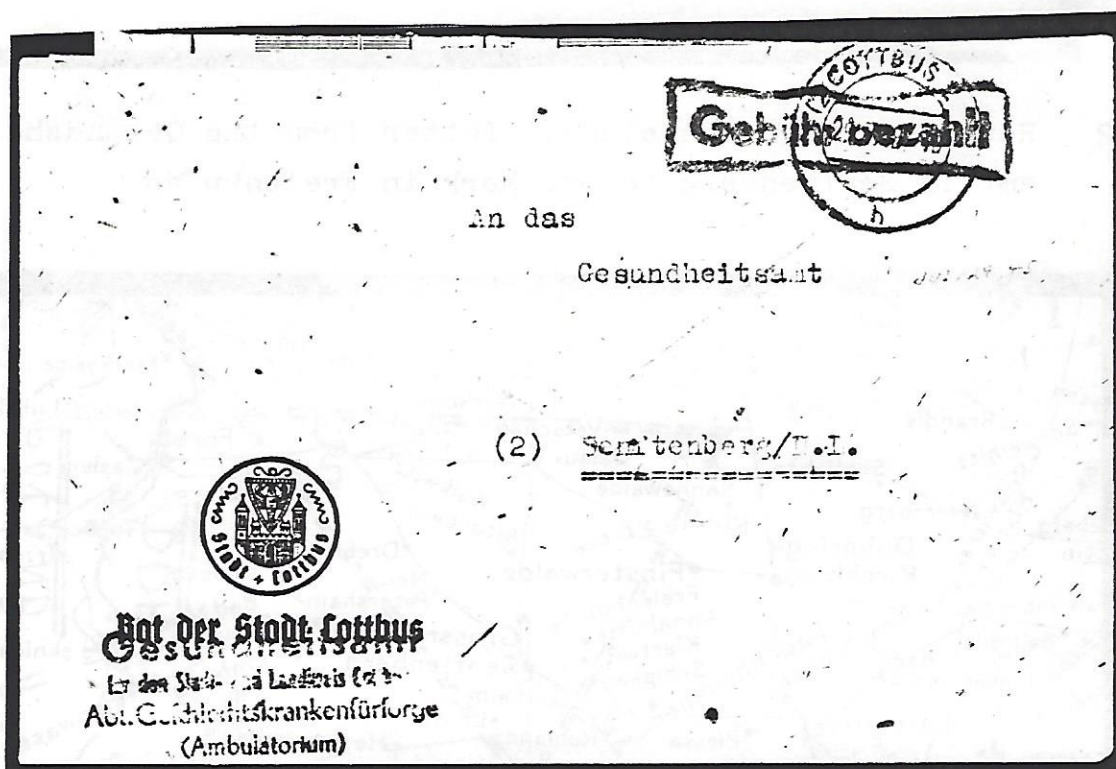
A local collector wanted to send two special delivery Registered letters, franked with the new issue, to an exchange partner in West Germany, a Mr. William Voigt. Since the Blocks were without gum, the sender hit on the idea of enclosing them in the letters, marking the outside to that effect. At first the young postal clerk refused to accept the letters. The sender argued that no postage should be issued without gum, the clerk had no rebuttal, so in the presence of the sender he cancelled the Blocks and put them in the envelopes and sent them on their way. The letters reached their destination without further delay.

The next day the young clerk brought the matter to the attention of his supervisor in Apolda. He was unable to deal with this on his own, so he decided to bring it to the attention of the OPD Pankow. The reply, with postal regulations stated, said this type of franking was no longer to be accepted. Thus these two items made history.

" A Turned-Cover Curiosity from the Niederlausitz Area "

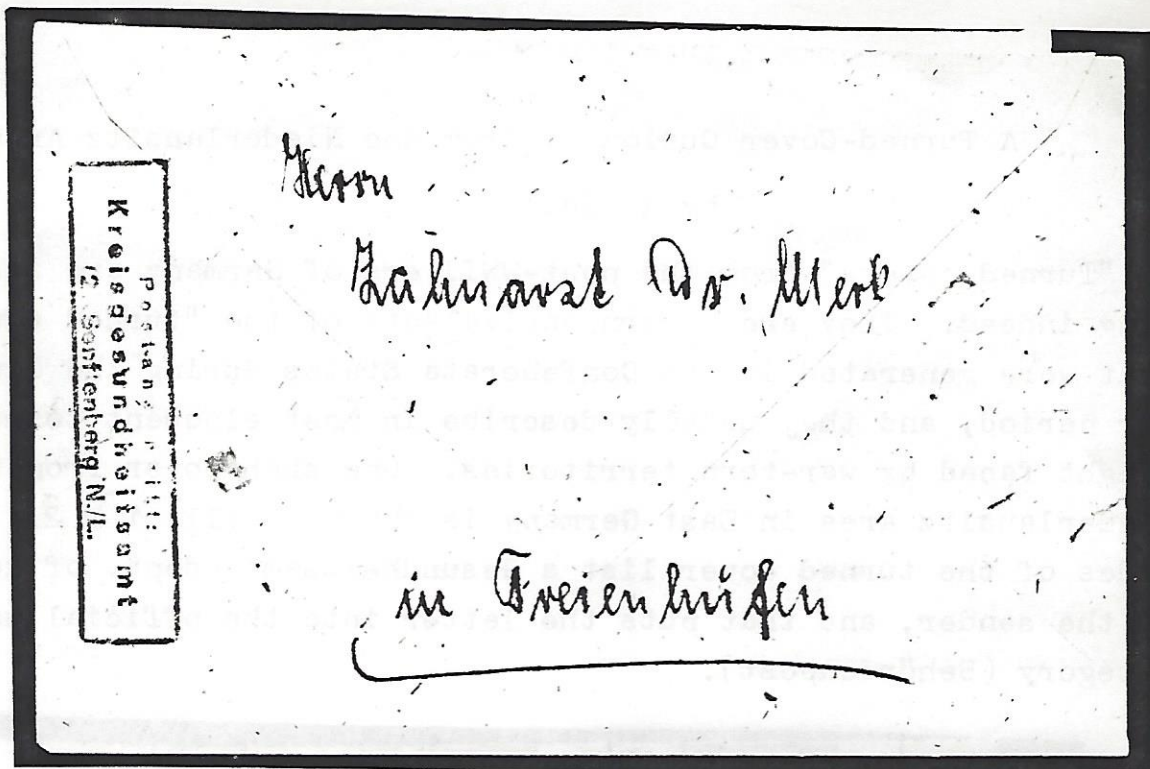
by A. Heinz

"Turned covers" from the post-WWII era of Germany are fascinating indeed. They are modern equivalents of the "turned covers" that were generated in the Confederate States during the Civil War period, and they usually describe in most eloquent terms the plight faced by war-torn territories. One such cover from the Niederlausitz area in East Germany is shown in ill. 1 & 2. Both sides of the turned cover list a Gesundheitsamt (dept. of health) as the sender, and that puts the letter into the official mail category (Behördenpost).

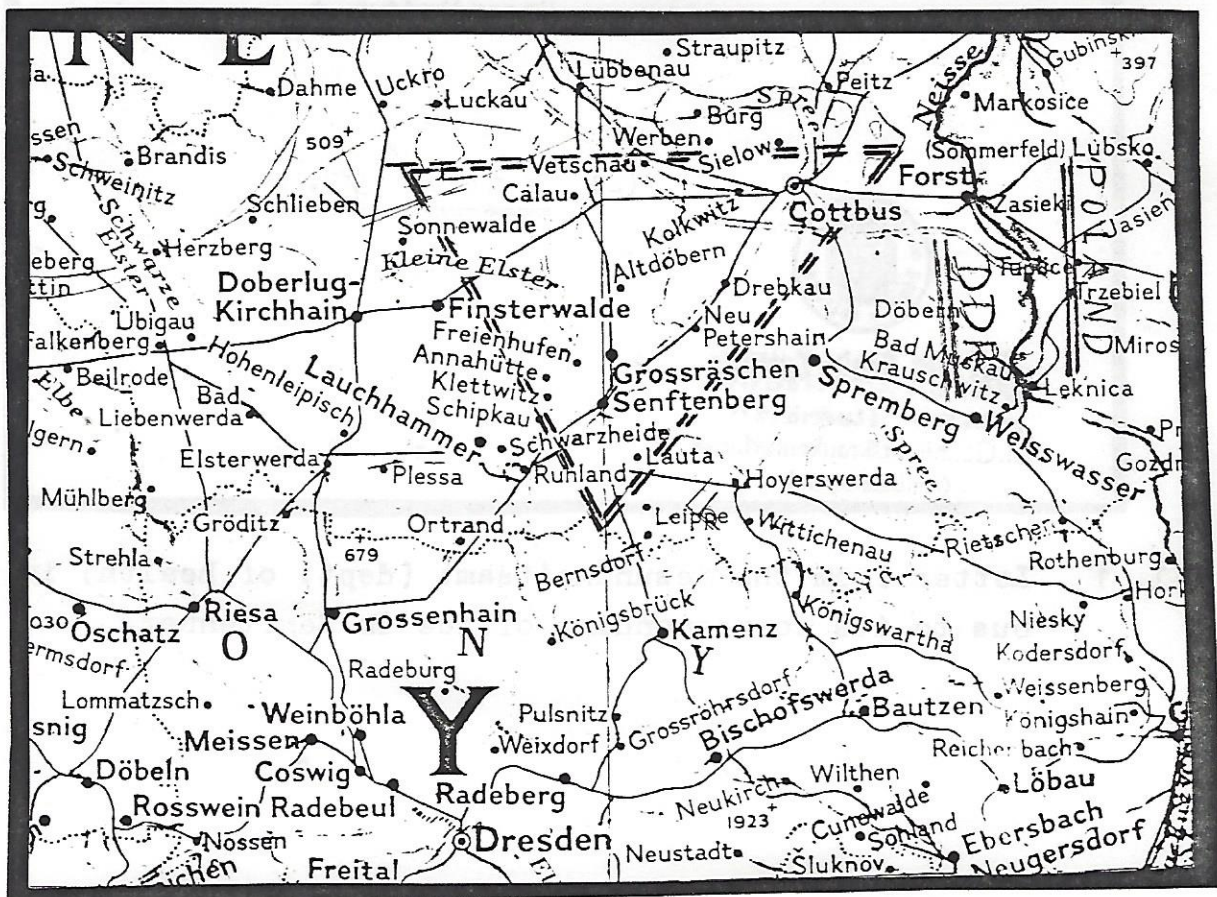


Ill. 1 Letter from the Gesundheitsamt (dept. of health) in Cottbus to its corresponding office in Senftenberg





III. 2 Reverse side of envelope. Letter from the Gesundheitsamt in Senftenberg to Dr. Merk in Freienhufen



III. 3 Railroad map of Cottbus-Senftenberg-Calau triangle  
Scale: 1 cm = 10 km



The three localities involved, Cottbus, Senftenberg and Freienhufen, are located within the triangle superimposed upon the map shown in ill. 3.

The letter originated in the Gesundheitsamt in Cottbus and was addressed to its corresponding office in Senftenberg (ill. 1). It was franked with a conventional "postage paid" mark and was postmarked July 29, 1945. The date is not very clear; but an optical study indicated that it is July 29, 1945 (a Sunday?). Apparently, the letter was mailed in a routine manner, which indicates that a measure of postal service did exist at Cottbus at the time. If trains were then running on the Cottbus-Senftenberg route, the letter may have been carried by one of them. The only "sexy aspect" about this first usage is that it originated in the Gesundheitsamt's subdepartment for "sex problems" (Geschlechtskrankenfürsorge).

The second usage (ill. 2) is an entirely different story. The front of the envelope was crossed out by the Gesundheitsamt in Senftenberg, and the reverse side was used for a second mailing. It was addressed to Dr. Merk of Freienhufen, a dentist. Dr. Merk, by the way, is the author of the "Grossräschen" booklet that was published by the Hallensia Klub, back in the late 1940s<sup>†</sup>). Dr. Merk had the necessary foresight to preserve the envelope for future studies.

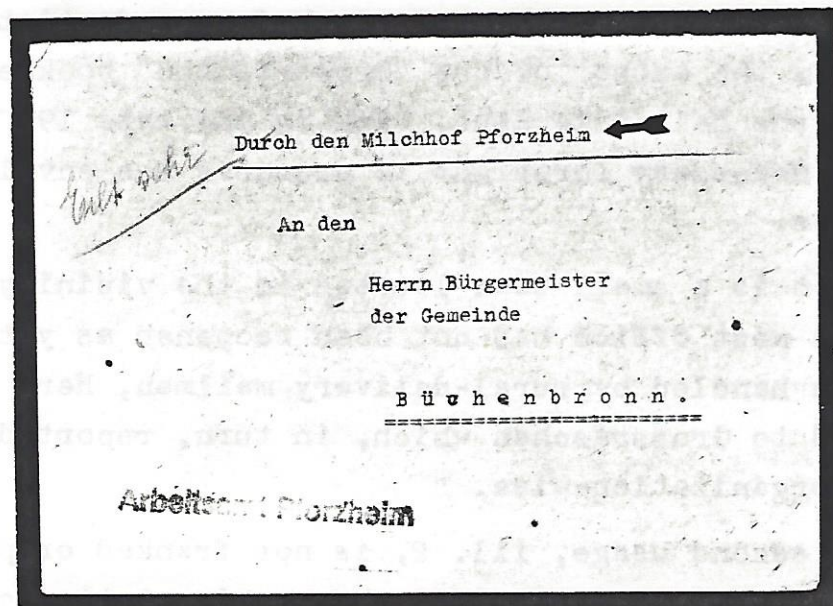
Freienhufen is a small town located in the vicinity of Grossräschen. Its post office had not been reopened as yet, and its mail was then handled by rural-delivery mailman, Herr Kuppe. He then reported to Grossräschen which, in turn, reported to Senftenberg postal organization-wise.

Since the second usage, ill. 2, is not franked or postmarked, one may assume that it falls into the courier-letter category (Kurierbrief), even though it carries none of the markings often, but not always, found on courier mail, such as: durch Boten (via messenger), Kurierpost (courier mail), Kurier-Dienst (courier service), etc.. But such a classification raises the question of what type of courier system may have been involved?



Many different courier systems were in operation at the time. They ranged from privat couriers, who often operated on a clandestine basis, to couriers who were employees of civil authorities or of large business houses and who carried their respective mail. Finally, they also involved postal couriers who carried whatever mail was permitted during the very early days after re-opening of out-of-town mail service in the various postal districts.

These couriers used whatever transportation possibilities existed at the time to carry their out-of-town mail. Quite often the operators of such transportation facilities were pressed into courier service. One such example, an official cover, sent by the Arbeitsamt (dept. of labor) in Pforzheim to the Bürgermeister (mayor) in Büchenbronn (a suburb of Pforzheim), is shown in ill. 4. It was carried by a milk carrier<sup>2)</sup>, as indicated by the notation: "Über den Milchhof" (via the milk-distribution center). The handwritten note: "Eilt sehr", on the upper left-hand corner, translates to: urgent.



Ill. 4 Courier letter that cleared through a milk-distribution center

In summary then, the turned cover was first mailed on July 29, 1945 at Cottbus which, at the time, used the "postage paid" routine that was generally used in most postally active regions throughout post-WWII Germany. The letter must have arrived at its destination, Senftenberg, during the very early days of Aug. 1945. For



its second trip, a few days later, it was addressed to Freienhufen near Grossräschen. Senftenberg must have been still operating on a courier basis during the early August days, for the reverse side of the envelope carries no franking or postmark. The possibility exists that Senftenberg used bicycle-riding couriers to carry their official mail like Grossräschen did during the early postwar days. If so, the letter may have been carried directly to Dr. Merk in Freienhufen by a Senftenberg courier, or may have been picked up at Senftenberg by one of Grossräschen's couriers. It is also possible that the letter was taken by a courier to the Senftenberg railroad station and was then carried to Grossräschen by one of the Lokomotivführers (train engineers) operating the coal shuttle-trains then running on the Senftenberg-Grossräschen-Calau route -passenger trains had not been authorized as yet in the district. If so, the letter may then have been picked up at the railroad station by a postal employee and then delivered to Dr. Merk by Grossräschen's rural-delivery mailman, Herr Kuppe. Since some of Grossräschen's out-of-town mail was carried by train engineers, there is no reason to believe that they could not carry mail in the opposite direction. Whatever the case may have been, Senftenberg mail must still have been carried by couriers during the early August days. That was not true of Grossräschen.

During the early post-WWII weeks Grossräschen did use bicycle-riding couriers to carry mostly official mail. A little later, early in July, a "postage paid" routine was set up in Grossräschen, for both privat and official mail, and it was followed, late in July, by another routine using postmaster provisionals and finally, in September, by one using local stamps. Also, on July 23, rural-mail delivery was reactivated. In fact, the Grossräschen postmaster, Herr Schmidt, had set up a little postal empire on his own authority and had increased postal rates within his domain to make it stand on its own legs (15- instead of 12-pf for out-of-town letters). In summary, Grossräschen's post office was not fully operational, but nearly so, during the early days of Aug. 1945.

In conclusion, the "turned cover" is a splendid postal-history item. It convincingly demonstrates that mail was handled differently in each of the three localities involved -Cottbus, Senftenberg and Grossräschen- and suggests that this may have been true



of all areas across the land. That, in turn, suggests that each postal region had its very own recovery pains. These pains did not always respond to the "cures" prescribed by new postal management --the equivalent of a team of paramedics. The medicines and exercises they prescribed did not always relieve the pains but often increased them and thus delayed recovery.

#### Bibliography

1. "Die Notausgaben Grossräschen 1945" ---Dr. Med. Dent. Rolf Merk  
--Bericht 28--Briefmarken Klub, Hallensia--Halle / Saale, Harz 3.
2. "The Post-WWII Courier Mail of Pforzheim"---A. Heinz--  
Aug. 1977 Bulletin of the Post-WWII Study Group of the GPS
3. "Grossräschen" --A. Heinz---Ringbinder of the Post-WWII Study  
Group of the GPS --Obtainable for \$15 from A. Heinz --#1 Circle  
Drive, Flemington-Sunset Village, N.J. 08822



Displaced Persons Mail in the  
British Zone of Germany, 1945-1949

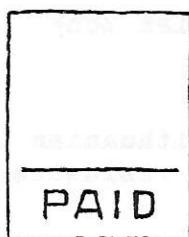
Update Number 1

by Donald Slawson

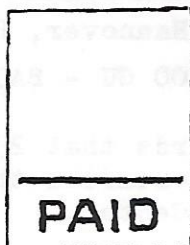
This is to add a bit of further information to my article by this title which appeared in the last issue. My comments all relate to the early, vertical "PAID" Franking mark which I called "Type I".

I had indicated that the use of these franking stamps came to an end in mid 1946, and although I did hedge this statement, it now appears my hedging was not strong enough. I now have evidence (philatelic) that the use of this format franking stamp continued into 1948. I'm sure hoping somebody can come up with some documentary evidence on this.

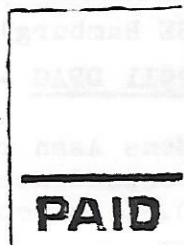
I also said that the Type I Frank was 24x31mm and left the impression that there was only one type of this stamp. After looking more carefully at my covers and pictures I find this is wrong. So far I have found three subtypes as shown below.



Type I a



Type I b



Type I c

Type I a "Fine Print" 23½x29½mm

Bergen-Belsen Camp 4 ZN (Zim for Zimmer?) 9-3  
Meerbeck 33/135 D.P. A Center  
Uchte 2712 Assembly Center 2712/B Camp

Type I b "Thick Print" 24x31mm (closer to 23.75 than 24mm)

U.S. Zone return address: Windsheim Pestz Zidlung  
Heidenheim Policeschule  
364 Camp 34/117 Assembly Center  
Greven V18 DP Ass Center  
Bergen-Belsen Camp II M.B. 50/14  
Bergisch-Gladbach street address  
Grossenbrode 1226 D.P. Assembly Center/Airport (Fliegerhorst)  
Meerbeck 135 B Camp 33/135 D.P. Assembly Center  
Oldenburg 224 DP Assembly Center 224/E Camp  
Osterode/Hartz 2922 Assembly Center/ Hungarian Hospital  
Uchte 2712 DP Assembly Center / 2712 "Vytis" Camp

Type I c "extra thick print" 24x31mm

Oldenburg 224 DP Ass Center 224/F Camp

Anybody have any further to report?



## ALPHABETICAL LISTING of D.P. CAMPS in POST WW II GERMANY

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Lithuanian Philatelic Society of New York numbers 91, 92 and 93 (Dec '74, March and June '75)

(continued from Vol 7 Nr. 5:Sept/Dec 1974)

I suspect most of you have forgotten this listing (or were not members back in 1974). A few years ago Myron Fox mentioned I had never finished this reprint of the LPSNY material so, now that we have a fair number of members interested in the D.P. area, I have finally decided to go ahead and complete this.

---

RENDSBURG - (80km NNW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

BALTIC D.P. CAMP - "WRANGEL" KASERNE

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records 134 Lithuanian DP's as having lived in this area. DP Correspondence identifies some of them as having resided in the BALTIC DP CAMP located in the WRANGEL KASERNE in February 1948.

---

REPPNER - (140km SE Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

DP CAMP #24 - #2911 DPAC - #800 CU - BAOR

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 238 Lithuanian DP's resided here. Lithuanian DP Correspondence identifies their residence as this DP Camp #24 at the #2911 D.P. Assembly Center.

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REUTE - (50km SSE Ravensburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 26 Lithuanian DP's resided in this area. No further details are known.

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REUTLINGEN - (120km NE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

SMALL DP CAMP with Lithuanians living Privately - UNRRA Team #

After end of WWII in 1945, several Lithuanian families and individuals settled here. Under UNRRA care, they were settled in a small Lithuanian DP Camp established in a former German Youth Hostel - which with later transfers from TUBINGEN and PFULLINGEN, the Lithuanian population grew to about 350.

The Camp had a School. REUTLINGEN was the site of the Lithuanian Red Cross and Warehouse.

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RHEDA - (40km WSW Detmold) - Westphalia, British Zone

The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 11 Lithuanian DP's lived in this area, most likely with private German families.



ROSENHEIM - (80km SE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP "B" - UNRRA Team #188

Lithuanian DP Camp "B" was set up in Rosenheim on May 23, 1945 with 270 individuals. The Camp had a KinderGarten, Elementary and Grammar Schools for the children and Adult Training Courses in Chauffering, Auto Mechanics, etc. Sports: BasketBall, Athletics, Chess Club and Scouting.

Lithuanian RedCross had its Chapter and First Aid Station. The Camp was active until 1953.

ROTENBURG - (50km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP - #31 DPACS

The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that about 377 Lithuanian DP's were quartered here in this Baltic DP Camp. Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DP's were still in the Camp in Feb. 1948. The Camp had a Lithuanian Camp PostOffice from April 3, 1947. Additional details not recorded in usual sources of information.

ROTHENBURG - (170km NW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP "WILDBAD" - SANATARIUM

The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 522 Lithuanian DP's were residing here at one time or another. As gleaned from the addresses on the correspondence, there was a DP Camp for Lithuanians at the "Wildbad" Sanatarium located here in ROTHENBURG an die Tauber. Consumptives amongst the Lithuanians was a frequent ailment, and such were not eligible for emigration. They were usually sent to such Sanatariums for treatment and recuperation. The Camp had a Camp PostOffice from April 3, 1947.

ROTHENFELS - (65km ESE Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

The US ARMY established a DP Camp here on Sept. 26, 1945 with the transfer of refugee DP's from Camp ASCHAFFENBURG nearby. The Camp had an Elementary School, Courses in English and a First Aid Station.

The Camp was shut down on November 26, 1945 and its residents transferred to SCHWEINFURT.

ROTTWEIL - (60km ENE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP

In May 1945 at the end of WW II, Lithuanian Refugees were here looking for UNRRA assistance. Under French Military Administration Occupation Authorities, A BALTIC DP CAMP was set up in the town with 300 Lithuanians but a majority of Latvians. Though they were aided by UNRRA, these rxiles lived privately.

The Mixed Latvian-Lithuanian Community had a Mixed Latvian-Lithuanian Chorus, KinderGarten, Elementary and Grammar Schools, French and English language courses. They sponsored Lectures, Concerts, Theatrical Presentations and Exhibitions.

The DP Camp was active until the end of 1949.



SALZBERGEN - (20km S Lingen, 150km W Hannover) - Hesse, Amer. Zone

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs were living in this area in November 1946. Additional details not available.

SALZGITTER - (25km SSW Braunschweig) - Hesse, American Zone

Lithuanian Encyclopedia records that in the Salzgitter-lebenstedt area, at the end of WWII, there lived many Lithuanian Refugees, mostly farmers from the Klaipeda District who had fled from the Soviet occupation.

In 1962, there were still 903 living here and had their own "VARGO" (hardship) school for their children.

SCHEINFELD - (190km NNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP - SCHWARZENBERG SCHLOSS - UNRRA TEAM #569  
IRO TEAM #1041

On April 28, 1945, a Lithuanian DP camp was set up in the Schwarzenberg Castle when about 1500 Lithuanian DPs were transferred here from REGENSBURG. There were not enough quarters there for all, so the wooden barracks formerly used by German Labor Units were taken over. Camp had a hospital, First Aid Station, Drugstore and Dentist. Food was prepared in two kitchens: One in the Castle and the other in the Barracks.

The camp had a Kindergarten, Elementary School and Gimnazija; Adult Training Courses in the Trades, Chorus, Sports and Scouting were other activities engaged in. Camp had its own UNRRA Currency.

In September, 1946, UNRRA moved out and left the Lithuanians to administer themselves. The Camp had a Lithuanian Guard and Labor Service Companies allied with the US ARMY. A Lithuanian Camp PostOffice was in operation from April, 1945.

Due to massive emigration, the camp was closed down Fall 1949.

SCHLESWIG - (110km NNW Hamburg) - Schleswig, British Zone

DP CAMP - KESTERBERG 64 - CAMP "VENTA"

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs resided in this camp. The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 239 Lithuanian DPs passed through here.

SCHLOSSBERG - (50km SE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs resided in this area, with private German families. Other information not available from usual sources.

SCHONGAU - (60km SW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

BALTIC CAMP - HOTEL ALTE POST - UNRRA Team # 150

After WWII there was a small BALTIC DP CAMP set up here in the Military Barracks. During the month of May 1946, in the Aviation School Hall, UNRRA Team #150 sponsored a BALTIC EXPOSITION to depict the Baltic Independent Republic's Cultural and Agricultural Progress.

The Lithuanians had a special Philatelic Exhibition at the Exposition



which featured the Philatelic History of Lithuania. A Special Postage Stamp and Commemorative Souvenir Sheet also issued to commemorate the Exposition, together with a Brochure which explained each page of the Exhibit "The history of Lithuanian Philately, 1946".

SCHOTMAR - (75km SW Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs resided in this area with private German families. Other information not available from the usual information sources.

SCHWABISCH-GMUND - (30km E Stuttgart) - Baden-baden, American Zone

LITH. DP. CAMP WG 225 - BISMARCK KASERNE

In April 1947, a Lithuanian DP Camp was set up here in the Barracks with the transfer of Lithuanian DPs from KIRSCHHEIM, MERGENTHEIM, NEUFFEN, NURTINGEN, OBERLENNINGEN, UNTERLENNINGEN and WEILHEIM (Teck). In July 1947, the camp had 2,040 Lithuanian DPs and was overcrowded. Two months later, 360 were transferred out to a newly established Camp at DORNSTADT and 180 elsewhere.

Emigration gradually emptied the Camp; and when SCHWEINFURT DP CAMP was closed down in Fall 1948, about 400 Lithuanians were transferred here. In 1949, the Camp was again filled with Lithuanian DPs from KASSEL, SCHEINFELD and SELIGENSTADT.

In June 1950, the majority of the camp was Lithuanian and about 500 were transferred to HEILBRUN, leaving about 100 Lithuanian DPs behind.

The Camp had a Grammar School that was moved in from NURTINGEN which in 1947/1948 had 134 pupils and 27 teachers. It had a Technical High School also moved in from Nurtigen that taught the KAUNAS Technical School Courses - lasting 22 months. In summer of 1947, a School for Nursing and a Trade School were set up. Student Clubs and Scout Troops were also active.

"SIETYNO" (Pleiades) Ensemble was transferred here from KIRCHHEIM. "VENTA" (River) and "NIDA" (Town) Book Publishing firms were located here, the latter transferring from KASSEL and was liquidated here. On Feb. 16, 1949 the III Literature Festival was held here.

In 1955, there still remained about 30 Lithuanian Refugees in the area. The Camp had a Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice Branch from June 20, 1947 which made two mail deliveries daily.

SCHWABISCH-HALL - (30km NE Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

BALTIC GUARDS - #4236 Labor Services Co. - APO #154, US ARMY

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicates this Auxiliary Unit of the US ARMY, formed in the various Lithuanian DP Camps, was in operation at this point in 1947.



SCHWANDORF - (140km NNE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

UNRRA Team # 309

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicated that Lithuanian DPs were living privately in this area in November 1946 and were assisted by UNRRA Team # 309. Further details not available.

SCHWANHEIM - Suburb of Frankfurt - Hesse, American Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicated that Lithuanian DPs were living here privately in June 1946.

SCHWEINFURT - (240km NNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

DP CAMP THEODOR FISCHER PLATZ - UNRRA Team #196 - IRO Camp 91/253

On November 19, 1945, a Lithuanian DP Camp was set up here in the Schweinfurt Ball Bearing Factory Barracks when 400 Lithuanian DPs from ROTENBURG and 60 from WURZBURG were transferred here. In 1947, there were 970, mostly living privately. In January 1948, 1000 were transferred here from WURZBURG and were quartered in the Tank Barracks, raising the population here to 1600.

In the Summer of 1947, SCHWEINFURT became an Emigration Transit Camp; and about 1000 Lithuanian DPs were transferred out to SCHWABISCH-GMUND, DARMSTADT, HANAU, ROTHENBURG, SCHEINFELD and elsewhere. About 500 were left behind to assist in setting up the new Emigration Transit Camp.

The Camp had a KinderGarten, Elementary School, Gimnazija and a Cultural Institute. It had three PrintShops: "VENTA" (river), "TEVIŠKE" (Fatherland), "ZALGIRIS" (Grunwald), and a newspaper "TEVISKES GARSAS" (Fatherland Voice). Camp had Folk Dance Units, Sport Groups and Scout Troops. The II Lithuanian Journalists Convention met here on August 30, 1947.

This Lithuanian DP Camp had a Lithuanian Camp PostOffice Branch in operation from July 28, 1948.

SCHWENNINGEN - (40km E Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

SCHWENNINGEN TRANSIT CAMP

Located 25km from the Swiss Border, the French Military Administration in July 1945, assembled in this Schweningen Transit Camp about 200 Lithuanian DPs from LUSTENAU (Austria) and from many surrounding towns, intending to exchange them for French POWs in Soviet Russia.

After intensive efforts by the Baltic Exiles, all Baltic nationals were singled out and quartered separately and they were not exchanged. Most of the Lithuanian DPs immediately moved away fearing a change of mind. The remainders formed a Lithuanian Committee and were active until 1946. The Camp had a KinderGarten and Elementary School.

SEEDORF b. Zeven - (55km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP - TRANSIT CENTER - CAMP ZEVEN - #249 DPAC

At the end of WWII, Seedorf was the site of a Russian Refugee and POW Assembly Center and a Polish DP Camp; but from the Spring of 1946 through

- (to be continued) -



Is it truly a Forgery?

- one more time -

by Donald Slawson

In case you don't remember this subject reference my article in Volume 14 Nr.3 (june 1981). The subject is a "Deutschlands Verderber" handstamp applied to Hitler heads in Radiumbad Oberschlema on 28 July.

One of the reasons given for the pictured cover being a fake is "the Meissen overprint issues became invalid on June 23, 1945. This cover is cancelled on July 28,...". I argued in my previous article that the invalidation of stamps in Meissen (RPD Dresden) should not be considered when considering happenings in RPD Chemnitz. I have finally "rediscovered" some proof that the stamps of Meissen were legally valid in RPD Chemnitz.

I have two Xerox pages titled "German Notebook" written by Herb Schulz apparently a very long time ago (perhaps a copy of a very early Specialist article). Virtually the whole piece is attributed to Curt Paul (an eminent postwar postal historian) and is apparently a letter Mr. Paul had written to Herb (meaning it must be at least 25 years old). The article deals with obliterations in RPD Chemnitz. Let me quote two sentences:

"Also, according to a directive of the OPD Chemnitz of July 20, overprinted and postmaster stamps of other towns in the Russian Zone were recognized as valid for postage, e.g. Görlitz and Glauchau. Even Meissen overprints could be used in Chemnitz, although the Meissen office stated that its stamps only had franking power when cancelled in Meissen itself."

It is interesting that the Meissen stamps are specifically mentioned. Apparently the validity of Meissen stamps in RPD Chemnitz was at question over 25 years ago. Not only does logic dictate that the statements of post office Meissen must be ignored when considering events in RPD Chemnitz; the 20 July decree apparently provides a solid legal basis for accepting Meissen obliterations used in RPD Chemnitz.

If anyone has the 20 July decree of RPD Chemnitz, or the statement of Meissen referenced above, I would appreciate receiving a copy.

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Should Private Obliterations be accepted from RPD Chemnitz?

by Donald Slawson

This subject came up as a result of my article "Is it truly a Forgery?". Mr. Jürgen Schmidt of Waldmohr wrote concerning this article:

"To a certain extent, I agree with your opinion that this letter is not a forgery. However, I disagree with your statement that 'this philatelic creation succeeds in illustrating that stamps with the text DEUTSCHLANDS VERDERBER were valid in Oberschlema on 20 July, 1945' for the following reasons:



"As you said for the Strausberg overprints on commemorative Nazi issues (Vol 5 Nr. 2 Oct 1972)....., the main point wasn't the postal use of these overprinted stamps, but the legitimacy of their production and use. You argue that 'virtually any obliteration was valid in the postal district Chemnitz from 12 May to 8 August'. This is true and false. If this statement only refers to the shape of the obliteration, it is true without doubt. However, different from the decree of OPD Dresden, the OPD Chemnitz decree I A 6-2154 of 12 May, 1945, clearly directs that '...postage stamps in the hands of the public are to be obliterated by post offices, when the piece of mail is posted.' This, in other words, means that private obliterations were not authorized in postal district Chemnitz. (The RPD Dresden decree did not specifically say who could do the obliteration, so private obliterations from there are legitimate.)

"You admit that the overprint on the pictured letter is private, which means it was invalid because it is no post office obliteration, and therefore against the regulation of OPD Chemnitz. The fact that this letter was handled by post office Oberschlema is no evidence by itself that stamps with overprint 'Deutschlands Verderber' were valid in Oberschlema.

"When I wrote that to some extent I do not consider the pictured letter to be a forgery, I fully agree with you by saying: as long as this letter is not offered as an example of Meissen stamps used in Oberschlema, it cannot be expertised as a forgery (and this is, I think, the principle point you wanted to say in your article).

"On the other hand I can't call this letter a genuine philatelic cover either, as neither post office Oberschlema (nor any other post office in Chemnitz Postal district) used the overprint 'Deutschlands Verderber', and private obliterations were not valid in Oberschlema."

Mr. Schmid quotes the second sentence of the 12 May decree of RPD Chemnitz to support the claim that "private obliterations were not authorized". This same point was made by Dr. Heinrich Wittmann (see Bulletin Vol 9 Nr.2 May/Sept 1976, p.5), and apparently this point of view is held by most Germans because I have had Heinz Sturm refuse to sign obvious Bedarfsbriefe because they did not have "postal obliterations".

In the last two issues I have presented the 12 May decree, and I think, a pretty accurate english rendition of precisely what it says (and we saw that the precise german terms could possibly be confusing). I think any of us interested in this subject should analyze this decree, considering not only precisely what it says, but also what it probably meant to say, and how it would have been interpreted by the people implementing it (as opposed to how it is interpreted today from the comfort of our armchairs).

The german point of view (given by both Mr. Schmid and Dr. Wittmann) seems to be that anyone could make valid obliterations unless they were prohibited from doing so, and only in RPD Chemnitz were they so prohibited. Did the RPD Chemnitz decree really mean to do this?

I assume the authorization to use obliterated Nazi issues originated at a single source. The use of obliterations took place in three areas:

- (1) The part of RPD Leipzig in Saxony which was initially occupied by the Soviets (other RPD Leipzig usages are very uncommon)
- (2) RPD Dresden
- (3) RPD Chemnitz



The only authority I can visualize which encompassed these, and only these, areas is SMAS - Soviet Military Administration Saxony. The commander of SMAS apparently delegated the authority to modify the Nazi stamps to somebody - who is really not known. This message was passed to the RPD presidents who in turn sent it to all their offices except in RPD Leipzig (where the RPD headquarters was under American occupation; here the message must have been passed to post offices through the Soviet military structure).

Now, what did the commandant of SMAS say? We'll probably never know, but if it was "start a postal system using Nazi stamps, but make sure all Nazi symbolism is obliterated" then in effect he was authorizing anyone to make the obliteration. The decree of RPD Dresden and the "accepted criterion" for RPD Leipzig seem to indicate this is indeed what occurred. Only in RPD Chemnitz do we consider private obliterations not permissible. My question is: if obliterations in all three usage areas were based upon the same authorization then we have a conflict if two areas permitted private obliterations and the third did not. Somebody along the line had screwed up the message, or intended message.

From the construction of the RPD Chemnitz decree and a knowledge of events taking place I think it is reasonable to assume that the message of the RPD's meant to say "make sure all stamps are obliterated", not "obliterate all stamps". The RPD Dresden decree did say this, but RPD Chemnitz has the latter meaning. Not consistent.

It seems to me the easiest, and probably the most accurate, way to resolve this inconsistency is to assume the RPD Chemnitz decree is poorly worded (a fact proven in the last issue) and in the second sentence really meant to say "all postal facilities (not just first class offices) obliterate any stamps which are turned in unobliterated on consignments". I cannot believe that the SMAS commandant, the RPD president, the postal clerks or anyone else really cared who obliterated the stamps. As long as they were obliterated everyone was happy.

If the RPD Chemnitz decree really did mean to forbid private obliterations it would have been futile and led to chaos. It would have forced every postal clerk accepting a consignment with an obliteration to determine if the obliteration was of post office or private origin. This would be impossible. A fingerprint, formless ink, or cork obliteration applied by a private person would be impossible to distinguish from an obliteration applied by a neighboring post office. Not only would this put the postal clerk in an impossible position, but what possible purpose would be served by requiring this?

Last, assume the president of RPD Chemnitz did feel it was his responsibility to obliterate all stamps, and he was delegating this to his postmasters. In turn they delegated it to their clerks. Now, if a clerk accepted a privately applied obliteration, was this anything more than the clerk making a de facto delegation of his responsibility? To me, this seems perfectly legitimate, and it could be reconciled with the wording of the decree (however, I still think the basic problem is that the decree is poorly worded).

After much discussion, Mr. Schmid at least partially agrees with my viewpoint. He is willing to accept a privately applied "typical cork" as valid postage (and I think that, perhaps unknowingly, the experts have signed some privately applied "typical corks").

I'll welcome other views on this subject. It's really a fascinating problem. Consider well what you will and won't accept as a "Bedarfsbrief".



## OBLITERATIONS

The same Obliteration from Numerous Towns?

by Donald Slawson

The accompanying illustration shows postal money transfers from five widely separated towns at widely varying dates, all of which carry extremely similar obliterations. The obliteration is also pictured. The obliteration is sufficiently distinctive (or identifiable) that after seeing two or three examples the little light comes on saying "Hey, this is vaguely familiar". Not only is the shape distinctive (at least to a degree), but "obliteration x" always occurs in purple ink (violett-purple according to the Schwanberger color guide). In addition to the examples I have pictured my notes indicate I have seen this same obliteration from Affalter über Aue. I am including this in the table below even though I cannot now prove it is the same obliteration--I can only strongly suspect it is the same one.

## Chart of Usage - "obliteration x"

person	sending			receiving		
	date	town	RPD	town	RPD	
?	1.6	Affalter/Aue	Chemnitz	(did not note)		
Landkrankenkasse Kreis Döbeln	20.7	Döbeln 1	Leipzig	Marbach	Leipzig	
private	6.6	Niederlauter- stein/Pockau	Chemnitz	-same-	Chemnitz	
private	6.8	Reuth(Kr Zwickau)	Chemnitz	Netzschkau	Chemnitz	
private (in Neukirchen)	16.7	Siegmar-Schonau 1	Chemnitz	Chemnitz	Chemnitz	
Landrat Kr. Oschatz	26.6	Wermsdorf	Leipzig	Reckwitz	Leipzig	

Next, a look at the other obliterations known from towns where "obliteration x" occurred:

town	Nr. items	remarks
Affalter	7	All have large (20-21mm) black circles
Döbeln 1	36	One not obliterated; all others black ("Landpost" pieces not considered)
Niederlauterstein (Pockau)	1 32	Good circle--more bluish-purple than "x" Variety of colors--bluish, blue-purple, purple, bluish-black, black; all good circles--nothing close to "x" in appearance
Reuth	-	only known piece
Siegmar-Schonau 1	42	All are full circles (one open center "washer" type); 39 are black; 3 are blue-purple nice circles
Wermsdorf	-	only known piece



Absender: Landkrankenkasse Kreis I

Postanweisung  
auf 94 R.M. 60 Pf., wörtlich: Firmenänderung

An Marga Lawe  
in Harbach # 102  
über Döbeln

Postvermerk Nr. 40566  
27  
Döbeln 1

Eingetragen durch: [Signature]  
Eingang-Nr.

Reichs- mark wie oben

© (11. 41) Δ C 90 E

Absender: Walter Langemann  
Rath, b. Krimm  
i. W.

Postanweisung  
auf 8 R.M. 64 Pf., wörtlich: auf

An Firma Herk & Sohn  
Postfach i. Wgl.  
Mühlh. [unclear]

Postvermerk Nr. 5  
Eingetragen durch: Li  
6/8

Eingang-Nr.

Reichs- mark wie oben

© (11. 44) Δ C 90 E

Absender:

Postanweisung  
auf 21 R.M. 20 Pf., wörtlich: hundertzwanzig

An Bräulein Hildegard Schreiber  
in Speckwitz Nr. 13  
Leipzig

Postvermerk Nr. 5095  
27  
Leipzig

Eingetragen durch: Wiri  
Eingang-Nr. 2570

Reichs- mark wie oben

© (11. 43) Δ C 90 E

Absender: Karl Reich  
Herkirchen

Postanweisung  
auf 17 R.M. 20 Pf., wörtlich: Leipzig

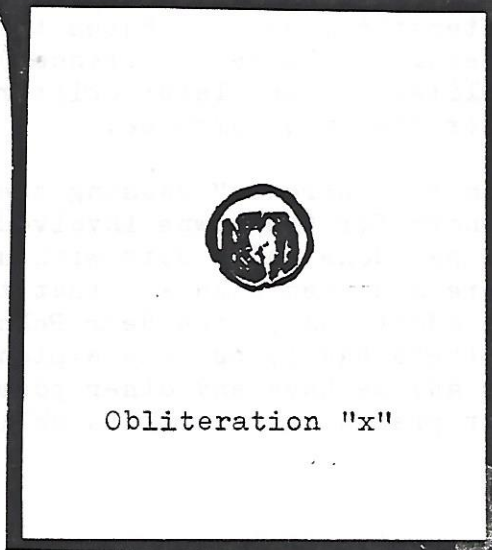
An das Finanzamt Chemnitz-Land  
in Chemnitz

Postvermerk Nr. 00258 \* 16.7.  
41  
Siegmar-Schäfer

Eingetragen durch: [unclear]  
Eingang-Nr.

Reichs- mark wie oben

© (11. 43) Δ C 90 E



Absender: H. Kauter  
Niederl. Auerstein

Postanweisung  
auf 15 R.M. 8 Pf., wörtlich: Leipzig

An Paul Kraus  
Niederl. Auerstein

Postvermerk Nr. 1003 \* 66

Eingetragen durch: 7  
Eingang-Nr.

Reichs- mark wie oben

© (11. 43) Δ C 90 E



Now, our basic question: What was the origin of "obliteration x"?

The chart of usage shows that these pieces, in the course of traveling from sender to recipient, had no point and time in common. Thus we must assume the obliterations were applied by the person sending the piece or at the office of origin.

However, the table of obliterations from the offices of origin would not indicate that "obliteration x" was applied there. Some of the offices apparently used only black ink for obliterations; some had blues and purples but not the same shade as "x"; none had an obliteration shaped anything like "x". Only the one example of "x" is known from each town. Thus it seems unlikely that "obliteration x" was applied at the office of origin.

If it is indeed the same obliteration on these pieces, and if it was not applied at the office of origin nor during the normal course of delivery, then where and when was it applied? Where and when were all these center sections together at a single point in time? After the money had been transferred (the recipient paid) the center section was retained by the postal system--exactly where I am not sure. I used to think it was at the RPD headquarters, but since "obliteration x" is known from both RPD Chemnitz and RPD Leipzig, if they were stored at the RPD headquarters it would not bring all these pieces to a common location. I know there was a postal checking account office in Leipzig and none in Chemnitz; perhaps the "used" money transfer cards were sent there for storage.

This line of thinking assumes that the cards made their journey unobliterated and were later obliterated at a common place. There seems to be a flaw in this line of reasoning. We just had articles showing unobliterated postal money transfers. One is entitled to ask: "if indeed unobliterated usages were obliterated later at their collecting point with obliteration "x", then why do some unobliterated pieces still exist?" Who knows? Oversight, mistake, they just plain did not spot all the unobliterated pieces?

I sent these pieces to Erhard Rehn (the Bundesprüfer for obliterations) asking what he thought about them. He was not enthusiastic about the theory these were all the same obliteration. He attributes the similar appearance to "coincidence" (or literally "chance occurrence"). To him the theory that they were used unobliterated and later obliterated at a common place would be an even greater chance occurrence.

I personally cannot buy a "chance occurrence" causing these--they are too similar and too out-of-the-norm for the towns involved. I theorize that these money transfer cards had done their duty with unobliterated stamps; that it was only later (where and when unknown) that the obliteration was applied. I will have to admit that, like Herr Rehn, I'm not overly wild about this theory, but there has to be some explanation other than "coincidentally similar". Does anyone have any other possible explanation of occurrence or further pieces carrying this obliteration to report?



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G.P.S. POST WORLD WAR II STUDY GROUP

AUCTION NUMBER 1

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF BIDS: 15 February, 1983

Anticipated date of next Bulletin: 1 March, 1983 (or thereabouts). Maybe we can have the results of Auction #1 in there (if not, the next issue). Keep sending material to Ken, if there is sufficient on hand, perhaps an Auction with the next issue, although it may be more feasible to have the Auction every second issue (every four months). We'll see how things work out - still kind of playing this by ear. Definatly Illustrations will be provided with the next Auction.

Bids To:

Kenneth Mears  
274 Harvey Avenue  
Lincroft, New Jersey  
07738 U.S.A.



auction rules

1. Only philatelic material of post World War II Germany will be accepted.
2. The seller will divide his material into lots prior to shipment. Each lot will be accurately described by the seller. Minimum acceptable bids should be indicated. If catalog prices are given the name and date of the catalog must be given.
3. The seller will be assessed a 10% commission, all proceeds from which will accrue to the Study Group treasury.
4. Donation lots are solicited; i.e., lots from which all proceeds shall benefit the Study Group treasury.
5. All lots will be sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the second highest bidder. Advances are:

\$ 1.00 - \$ 5.00	\$0.25
5.01 - 10.00	0.35
10.01 - 20.00	0.50
above \$20.01	0.75
6. No "buy" or "Highest" bids will be accepted.
7. Successful bidders will be advised and payment must be made before lots are sent out.
8. Purchasers will be billed for postage, plus charges for optional services (such as registry or insurance) as desired.
9. All material remains the property of the consignor until payment is completed. The Study Group acts only as agent in the transaction, and assumes no responsibility for any losses which occur as the result of factors beyond its control.

Submit material to: Kenneth Mears, 274 Harvey Avenue, Lincroft, N.J. 07738



Post War II Study Group Auction Number 1

Closing date 15 Feb., 1983

- Lot
- 1 Allied Military Occupation - Currency Reform cachet First Day cover to USA - cover made by Philately Equator - RARE, reserve \$50.00
  - 2 Allied Military Occupation - Currency Reform, Michel 1982 Buef 37II, CV 25 DM, Reserve \$6.00
  - 3 Mixed franking Michel 1982 catalog # 36II, 37II, 38II, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74 & 80, 99DM, registered cover, Reserve \$24.00
  - 4 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #51 (2), (double franking), registered 27ODM, RARE, Reserve \$60.00
  - 5 Allied Military Occupation, Currency Reform, Inverted overprint, Michel 1982 #37 (2) & 40 KII, CV 54DM, no flap, Reserve \$12.00
  - 6 Allied Military Occupation, Currency Reform, inverted overprint, Michel 1982 #36II, 46II, 42II, CV 76DM, Reserve \$17.00
  - 7 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief, Se Tenant from Booklet # S294, 934, 943 (4), CV 35DM, cover to Belgium, Reserve \$8.00
  8. Allied Military Occupation, Currency Reform, Inverted overprint, Michel 1982 # 36II(2), 39I, 46II, 49bKII, CV 92DM, express letter, reserve \$20.00.
  9. 2 covers, single frankings, Michel 1982 Brief # 188 & 190, CV 23DM, reserve \$4.50.
  - 10 Allied Military Government, Michel 1982 Brief, 10 X franking, dated 22 June 1948, #920(8), 925(6), CV 12DM, reserve \$4.00.
  - 11 Michel 1982 Brief #192 single franking, CV 70DM, reserve \$15.00.
  - 12 Michel 1982 Specialized, 2 covers, one w #134 & one w #135, single frankings, CV 32DM, reserve \$7.00.
  - 13 Michel 1982 Specialized # 129 & 125 plus Notopher, CV 60DM, reserve \$15.00.
  - 14 Michel 1982 Brief, single franking \$194 (Bund), CV 60DM, flap torn off, reserve \$10.00.
  15. French Zone postal card, Michel 1982 Ganssachen #PS 814bI, Borek #747, mint, CV 10DM, reserve \$3.00.
  - 16 Allied Military Occupation, 1976 Higgins & Gage, note after I 440 refers to emergency issues, formula card with Gebühr bezahlt cancel from Ulm (Danau) dated 11 May 1948, mint, CV \$10.00 (1976) reserve \$7.50
  - 17 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #959, 60DM, single franking to USA, British Censorship, Reserve \$15.00.
  - 18 Allied Military Occupation Michel 1982 Brief catalog #934, 35 DM, plus U.S. Civil Sensorfhip/Stuttgart with broken line, Reserve \$10.00.
  - 19 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #923 & 937, 20 DM, US Civil censorship, reserve \$5.00.
  - 20 French Zone, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #4(3), 15DM, reserve \$3.50.
  - 21Postal card, Michel # P955, 1982 catalog 60DM, used to USA, sold at auction in Germany 125DM, Censored Civil Censorship/B/FFM crease, reserve \$25.00.
  - 22 American Zone postal stationery Michel PA 605 (Antwortteil), 1982 catalog 15DM, reserve \$5.00
  - 23 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #934, 35DM, Austrial Censorship plus US Civil Censorship/B/FFM, reserve \$10.00.
  - 24 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog # 965 & 966, to USA, 15DM, British censorship, reserve \$3.50.
  25. Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog #964, 75DM, single franking, folded, Numbered cacheted cover of the International Philatelic Union/Presidency plus stamp exposition commorative cancel, Reserve \$20.00.



- 26 SAAR, Michel 316 on cover, canceled Saarlouis to Wiesbaden, cover folded not effecting stamp, fine looking, res. \$20.00
- 27 SAAR, Michel # 225 & 236II, registered cover canceled Saarlouis 05.12.47, backstamped Saarlouis 05.12.47, very fine, Res. \$15.00.
- 28 Aerogramme, Bi-Zone, Michel # LF4, canceled Dillingen (Donau), 8.11.50 to USA, roughly opened not effecting front, Res. \$20.00
- 29 Aerogramme, Bi-Zone, Michel # LF3, canceled Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 19.2.51 to USA, part of flap missing not effecting front, Res \$25.00.
- 30 JEIA cover franked with Michel # 48II (3), stamps and label canceled Hamburg 30.7.48 to USA, very fine, no flap, tiny nick at bottom left, Res. \$40.00.
- 31 First Flight Lufthansa, cachet cover, canceled Berlin/Zentrflughaffen 11.8.56, printed to private cover Michel Berlin PU17 with Michel # 139 & 147, very fine.
- 32 Cover with vertical pair 6 pfg Hitler Head corkmarks, canceled Chemnitz 10.7.45, signed GPAY-H, very fine, Res. \$40.00.
- 33 Postal card, Control Council, Michel # P 955, canceled Borna (Bz. Leipzig) 14.7.47 to Wien Austria with Austrian censor's stamp, very fine, Res. \$15.00.
- 34 Postal card, Bund, Michel P 10, canceled Medebach (Sauerland) 13.9.40 to USA, very fine, Res. \$35.00.
- 35 British Forces in Germany, cover franked with two English stamps, canceled F.P.O. 1 May 1947, return address 1223 Post Office, B.A.O.R. to USA, very fine, Res. \$15.00.
- 36 1949 registered cover from French Consulate, Koblenz with signed violet seal and "COURRIER OFFICIAL" strike, very fine, Res. \$20.00.
- 37 Cover with boxed 4 line "Displaced/Persons/Mail/ PAID" in red from Belsen Camp to USA, very fine, Res. \$30.00.
- 38 Cover with 2 line "Displaced Persons Mail/PAID" in red, canceled Flensburg 21.2.49 and purple strick "114 DPACCS/AC 1203?220 HQ CCG BAOR 6", to Canada, return address Flensburg Camp Antwerp, very fine, Res. \$30.00.
- 39 Cover with horizontal pair Hitler 6 pfg. cork marks, canceled Chemnitz 25.7.45, with boxed 2 line "Gebuhr/bezahlt" strike, signed GPSY-H, very fine Res. \$50.00.
- 40 Cover with Michel Allied Occupation 3 (18 (3) & 926, canceled Kiel1/REICHPOST, to Switzerland, very fine, Res. \$5.00.
- 41 American Overseas Airlines, cachet First Flight cover, Frankfurt/Main-Berlin, canceled 2.3.48, franked with Michel #963, v.Stephans very fine, Res. \$15.00
- 42 Cover with Labor series stamps, canceled Wuppertal-Barmen 30.8.47, opened by British censors and returned to sender with purple "ZURUCK AN ABSENDER" handstamp, very fine, Res \$10.00.
- 43 Black Berlin overprint, Michel #13 to USA canceled Berlin-Friedenau 30.9.48, very fine, Res. \$15.00.
- 44 Cover from Palestine to Hamburg, opened by Britisg censors, rare, Res. \$20.00.
- 45 Berlin Black overprint on cover to Muchen, Michel #9, with roller cancel Berlin-Charlottenburg 4.2.49, very fine.
- 46 Cover opened by British censors and returned to sender, franked with Michel Allied Occupation # 963 & 964, canceled Hamburg 27.9.47, purple strike "ZURUCK AN ABSENDER", very fine \$15.00.Res.
- 47 Cover opened by ~~XXXXXX~~ American censors in Berlin, canceled Berlin-Lichterfelde 20.9.46 to USA franked with Michel Numeral # 934, very fine.
- 48 Rheinland-Pfalz, Michel No. 15X "Kartonpapier", mint, NH, very fine, signed Schlegel BPP and Dr Bohne GPS, cat. 25ODM Mi Spez 1982/83, beautiful stamp, Res \$20.00.



- 49 Five covers showing elliptical combinations of "Gebühr bezahlt" and townmark. Arge types: 2a, 2c, 2d, 3d & 3i, Res \$5.00.
- 50 Three covers showing different box types of "Gebühr bezahlt" plus postage markings (Busch types: 21, 34 & 55). Res \$3.00.
- 51 Four covers showing box-type of "Gebühr bezahlt" markings in different lettering styles (Stegmann types; 112, 131, 142 & 156) Res \$4.00
- 52 Five covers showing box-type of "Gebühr bezahlt" markings in different sizes (Stegmann types: 101, 102, 103, 113 & 114) Res \$5.00.
- 53 Five covers showing box-type of "Gebühr bezahlt" markings (Stegmann type #155 - from different Zones and in different colors), Res. \$5.00.
- 54 Five covers showing box-type of "Gebühr bezahlt" markings in "Gothic" lettering styles (Stegmann types: 157, 167 & 174) Res \$5.00.
- 55 British Zone, "Active Service/Army Privelege Envelope" addressed to the Staatsanwaltschaft/Kleve with stempel of 323(SK) MIL GOV DET in Krefeld "By Civilian Post/free of Cgarge/Porto Frei". On back cancel Krefeld 2 20.7.49, Est Val \$5.00.
- 56 Grossraschen Mi. No. 43-46B plus 913 (3 pfg Numeral) registered philatelic cover to Berlin. Karow canceled 20.3.46/ Rceiving cancel 26.3.46, 81/82 Spezial DM 20 as used stamps, Est. Val. \$4.00.
- 57 Rosswein, Mi. Nos. 1 & 2, mint NH, very fine, 81/81 Spezial DM 180, Est. Val. \$25.00, Res. \$18.00.
- 58 Müller, 1948 edition "Neudeutschland" Catalog, 68 pages, Est. Val. \$2.00
- 59 Rheinland-Pfalz, complete sheets, Mi. No. 10, printing date 21.5.47; Mi. No. 11, printing date 19.2.1948, two sheets, slightly curled; Mi. No. 13, printing date 3.6.1947. Est. Val. \$5.00.
- 60 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog, 10X franking with dove, Export & Fair stamps, dated 23 June 1948, Mi. 943, 946, 956b, 960, 967, 968, 969 & 970, VF, Res. \$22.00.
- 61 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog, 10X franking, Mi. 922(2), 930, 943(2), 953, 967 & 968 (Leipzig Fair issue) dated 22 June 1948, catalog 100DM plus, Res. \$30.00.
- 62 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog 10X franking, registered cover, dated 22 June 1948 (Doves plus Stephen) Mi. 926, 948, 960, 961, 964(4), VF. Res. \$22.00.
- 63 Allied Military Occupation, Michel Brief catalog, 10X franking, registered cover dated 22 June 1948 with Doves, Mi. 914, 919, 920, 926, 928, 934, 943, 954(4), 956b, 960 & 962, Cat val 65DM plus, Res \$20.00
- 64 Michel 1982 Brief catalog # 129(2) 220DM cover to USA, VF, Res \$50.00.
- 65 Michel 1982 Postal Stationery catalog P14, CV, 45DM, mint VF, Res \$10.00
- 66 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog # 962, over-franked post card to USA mailed 6 Feb 1948, catalog value with proper franking 200DM, Res. \$20.00.
- 67 Michel 1982 Postal Stationery catalog # P43I, 22DM, mint VF, Res \$5.00.
- 68 Allied Military Occupation - collection of 10 "Gebuhr bezahlt" covers, 1945-48, various condition, Res. \$15.00.
- 69 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog - collection of 14 single and double franking covers, CV 140DM, Res \$25.00.
- 70 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog # 927(2) cover to USA, made from a map, VF, Res. \$7.50.
- 71 Michel 1982 Postal Stationery catalog # P44II, 30 DM, mint VF Res \$7.50
- 72 Michel 1982 Postal Stationery catalog # P45II 22DM, Mint, VF, Res \$5.00
- 73 Michel 1982 Postal Stationery catalog # P46II, 65DM, mint, VF, Res \$15.00
- 74 Allied Military Occupation, Michel 1982 Brief catalog, 10X franking, Mi 922, 55DM, date not clear, Res. \$8.00
- 75 Mi Bund # 147, used, VF, CV 55DM, Res. \$10.00
- 76 Mi Bund # 150, used, VF, CV 50DM, Res. \$9.00
- 77 Mi Bund # 161, used, VF, CV 60DM, Res, \$10.00



- 78 Mi Bund # 166, used, VF, CV 75DM, Res. \$12.00
- 79 Mi Bund # 151, used, VF, CV 70DM, Res \$13.00
- 80 Mi Bund # 163, used, VF, CV 95DM, Res. \$18.00
- 81 Mi Bund # 113, 114 & 115, mint lighthinge, CV 320DM (NH), Scott catalog # 667, 668 & B309, CV \$119.00 (LH), VF, Res. \$40.00.
- 82 Mi Bund # 141 & 142, used, VF, CV 320DM, Res. \$55.00
- 83 Mi Bund # 141 & 142m mint, light hinge, VF, CV 320DM (NH), Scott 1982 catalog # B318 & B319 CV \$100.00 (LH), Res. \$35.00.
- 84 Mi Bund # 143-6, light hinge, VF, CV 500DM (NH), Scott 1982 # B320-B323 CV \$164.00 (LH), Res. \$60.00.
- 85 Mi Bund # 151, mint, light hinge, narrow margin at top, F, CV 70DM (NH), Scott 1982 # B324 CV \$25.00, Res. \$9.00.
- 86 Mi Bund # 163, mint, light hinge, VF, CV 95DM (NH), Scott 1982 B 331, CV \$35.00, Res. \$12.00
- 87 Mi Bund #171 & 172, Mint, light hinge, CV 190DM (NH), VF, Scott 1982 B332 & B333 CV \$62.50 (LH), Res. \$25.00
- 88 Mi Bund # 173-6, mint, light hinge, VF, CV 260DM (NH), Scott 1982 B334-7 CV \$92.00, Res. \$35.00.
- 89 Cover franked with Mi. Soviet Zone # 119, canceled Frankfurt (Main) 28.12.45, printed cover for "Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft", VF, Res \$3.00.
- 90 Cover with straight line "Gebuhr bezahlt", canceled Wiesenburg (Mark) 20.11.45, to Berlin, VF, Res. \$3.00.
- 91 Folded paper, post card size, with straight line "gebuhr bezahlt", notice small "g", canceled Altentreptow 11.12.45, to Berlin F, Res \$3.00
- 92 Cover with very faint denazified machile cancel "Deutsche Reich .8", from "Finanzamt Hamburg - Rechtes Alsterufer", swastike on official seal obliterated, F, Res. \$3.00.
- 93 Cork marks, Mi. # 785 & 788 (4) on registered cover to Leipzig canceled "Limbach (Sachs)/ Gebuhr bezahlt/2.8.45, backstamped Leipzig 4.8.45, VF, Res. \$10.00.
- 94 Cork marks, Mi.# 788 (2) on cover canceled "Limbach (Sachs)/Gebuhr bezahlt/18.7.45 to Meerane, VF, Res. \$10.00.
- 95 Postal card, French Zone, Mi. # P 833, canceled Konstanz 15.10.45, to Rastatt, CV 20 DM, VF, Res. \$4.00.
- 96 Postal card, French Zone, Mi. # P 833, unaddressed, canceled Rastatt 4.10.45, VF, CV 10 DM, Res. \$2.00.
- 97 Post card, with straight line "Gebuhr bezahlt", handwritten "6", canceled St Georgen (Schwarz) 12.10.45 to Rastatt, VF, Res \$1.00.
- 98 Commercial size cover with cachet of Deutsche Konzertdirektion Halle DDR to West Germany, Halle 03.11.56 wavy cancel, boxed Mannheim customs handstamp on front, disguised censorship, see Wolter, folded down middle, slight tears, F, Res. \$3.00.
- 99 "Gebuhr bezahlt", cover from Bayerische Warenvermittlung Wurzburg to Munchen, circular "Gebuhr bezahlt" marking in 2 lines Mi. #7a, "24" in pencil and Wurzburg 4.5.46 double bridge cancel, slight opening tears, Michel values at 20DM, Res. \$4.00.
- 100 Currency reform. 2 X 20 pfg Mi. # 950 used as 10 fold frank and one 20 pfg. (Allied # 43II from corner with row number and Walzendruck markings) to make up correct rate for a "Fernverkehr" letter from Kreunsen to Bad Gandersheim. Canceled 22.6.48. MiF 85DM, no return address, signed GPSY as genuine usage, slight fold away from stamps, Starting bid. \$8.00.
- 101 AMG's. Colored photo of Dyck from Ulrich museum Braunschweig printed by George Westerman, Braunschweig, same printer as III issue of AMGs. Franked with 3 to 12 pfg. stamps of English printing, Mi. # 10 - 15. Three line handstamp "English Printing/AM Post Deutschland/Last Day of issue 31 Oct. 1946" Brauschweig 31.19.46 cancel, Slight hinge marks, F, Suggested bid \$ 5.00.



- 102 Gebuhr bezahlt. Ten covers all with double ellipse with bridge type dated handstamp, Mi. type C1h, from Augsburg, Bayreuth, Kempton, Kulmbach, Landshut, Naila, Nurnberg, Passau, Schwabach, Wurzburg, 1945-46, many are from official agencies dealing with food, one window and one front, one urgent, Starting bis \$7.50.
- 103 Bundes Republic. 12 cacheted unaddressed FDC'S: # 279, 280, 307, 310b-311b, 312, 313, 314, 320-321, 326-327, 328, 330-331, 337-339, catalogs 148DM, mistly VF, Res. \$15.00.
- 104 Bundes Republic, Mi. # 166, mint, VF, CV 150DM, Res. \$30.
- 105 Bundes Republic, 20 & 90 Pfg. posthorns, # 130 & 138, on packet card (without coupon). Also Notopfer stamp with barely visible slight tear, Hannover O2.3.54 cancel, CV 220DM plus, Res. \$25.00
- 106 Berlin, 50 Pfg Worker's series with black Berlin overprint on cover to US canceled by special Berlin-Charlottenburg Airlift cancel 2.10.48, CV 135DM plus 150% surcharge, F-VF, Res \$40.00.
- 107 Anglo-American Zone currency reform issue, posthorn net overprint on Numerals issue, Mi. 53, 58, 63, 66, 67 & 68, unused with hinge remnants, signed GPSY & Schlegel, CV mint 160.75DM, Res. \$15.00.
- 108 Bundesrepublik Booklet MH 4X, CV 95DM, Res. \$20.00.
- 109 Bundesrepublik Booklet MH 6f, CV 35DM, Res. \$7.00.
- 110 Allied Occupation, H\*Blatt 123 & 124 with adlet sheets from booklet, plus 2 copies of HB 124 with different border varieties and partial HB 124. Also vertical strip S294, mint, CV 48DM, Res. \$10.00.
- 111 Locals, Apolda 1, 2 & 3, mint CV 51 DM, Res. \$10.00.
- 112 Locals, Grossraschen, Mi. 27a type I, top of stamp imperforate, mint with very slight spot, CV 120DM, Res. \$20.00.
- 113 Soviet Zone, Souvenir sheets Bloch 3A & 3B, hinge remnants, 3B with slight pinhole at edge and 3BV broad foot variety, CV 135DM, Res\$25.00
- 114 Red 2 line boxed, 28X15, "Gebuhr bezahlt" Handstamp on unadd. "Konigs Wusterhausen/13.8.45/f" handstamp on formular card, manuscript "O.5 BBE", Est. \$3.50, Res. \$2.50.
- 115 Postal card, Borek L 295, British Zone, purple obliteration, mint, left margin crease, Est. \$10.00, Res. \$4.75.
- 116 Duisburg Philetelic Expo, unadd. imprint postal cards with commem. 1946 cancel, F/VF, Borek 669 Z1 & 670 Z1, 4ODM++, Est \$16.00, Res \$11.50
- 117 1945 Wurttemberg P.D.Stuttgart mint postal cards, Borek # 462b & 463b, CV 8DM, Est. \$3.50, Res \$2.50.
- 118 1945 Wurttemberg P.D.Stuttgart used, 1946 with added numerals to make 12 pfg rate, Borke 462(B) VF, 463(b) file punch otherwise VF, 23DM++, Est \$9.00, Res. \$6.25.
- 119 Postal card, Borek # 619, mint, VF, CV 5DM, Est. \$2.75, Res. \$2.25.
- 120 Postal card, 1945, Borek #. 734b, mint, VF, 8ODM, Est\$27.50, Res \$21.00.
- 121 Postal card, French Zone 1945, Borek # 746, mint VF, CV 20DM, Est. \$12.00, Res. \$8.00.
- 122 Postal card, French Zone, 1945, Borek # 761, mint, VF, CV 15DM, Est. \$9.00, Res. \$6.75.
- 123 Postal card, 1945, French Zone, Borek # 783, mint, VF, CV 10DM, Est. \$8.00, Res. \$6.50.
- 124 Postal card, OPD Freeburg, Borek # 877(a), addressed uncanceled, VF, CV 10DM+, Est. \$4.50, Res \$2.75.
- 125 Postal card, OPD Neustadt, Borek # 866, mint, VF, CV 30DM, Est \$15.00, Res. \$1150.
- 126 Postal card OPD Freeburg, Borek # 880b with Baden Mi. # 4 added, local use, VF, CV 12DM, Est. \$7.50, Res. \$4.25.
- 127 Postal card, OPD Freeburg, Borek # 878, with Mi. French Zone # 2(2), bedarf local use, 1946, left margin file punched, otherwise F/VF, CV 30DM+, Est. \$9.00, Res. \$6.50.
- 128 Postal card, OPD Tubingen, Borek # B784 plus BLUE 2 line boxed "Gebuhr bezahlt/ 6 Rpf", expertized Ziegel, VF, Est \$25.00, Res\$17.50.



