



# GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

## POST WORLD WAR II

### STUDY AND RESEARCH GROUP

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A.M.G:

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#### Attachment:

Auction Number 2 (Closing date: 30 Sept, so read it quick)  
Sent airmail to foreign members (so not attached)

I've about used up everything on hand (I've got 2 shorties on Obliterations translated from the Loknot Arge, and an item by Robert Griffin), so send in more stuff. Can always use the "1 page items" like Imus's entry on p69 and Flucks's entry on p 72. Some of you people who havn't written so far must have observed an "interesting" or "favorite" cover--share it.

DES

Letters Concerning the Previous Issue  
(received by the editor)

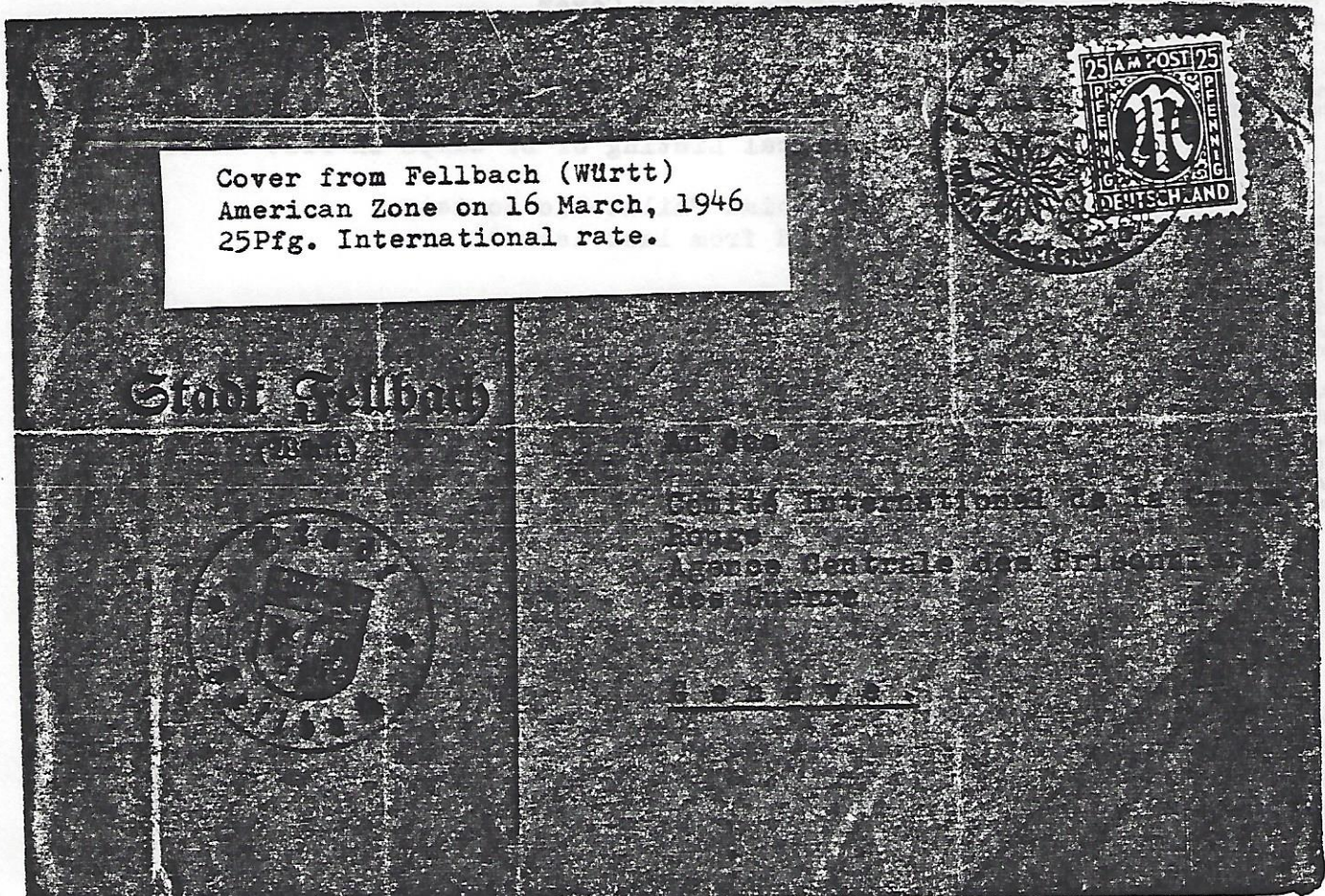
Concerning the item "DP Airmail in 1946?" on page 62 Dick Imus writes:

"...I would call your attention to a cover that I asked about on page 2 of the Jan/June 1979 bulletin. I have several covers from the same correspondence, clearly indicating that all were written in Germany, censored in Germany and then sent airmail from London. I have not yet had a satisfactory explanation of these covers, but I believe that my cover (and the ones I did not illustrate) show that some type of airmail service via London existed and that it was not confined to DP camps but was probably open to groups of people, whether in a camp or not. My covers are clearly from an individual with a German name."

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Concerning my "correction" in the last issue to statements I had made in the preceding issue concerning the date when postal rates were increased, the following comes from Jay Carrigan:

On March 1, 1946 the domestic rate was doubled but there was no mention of international rates on the 1 March, 1946 rate decree. This means that those few people who had access to international mail continued the 25Pfg. rate and the letters were accepted (i.e. the international rate did not change). However, some people assumed the international rates had also doubled, so franked their covers with 50Pfg., and these covers were of course accepted by the post office (plain old overfranking). When international service was opened to the public on 1 April, 1946 the old rates were tripled.



From Dick Imus we have an entry that is similar to the "London" covers in that it carries "foreign" (non-German) stamps.

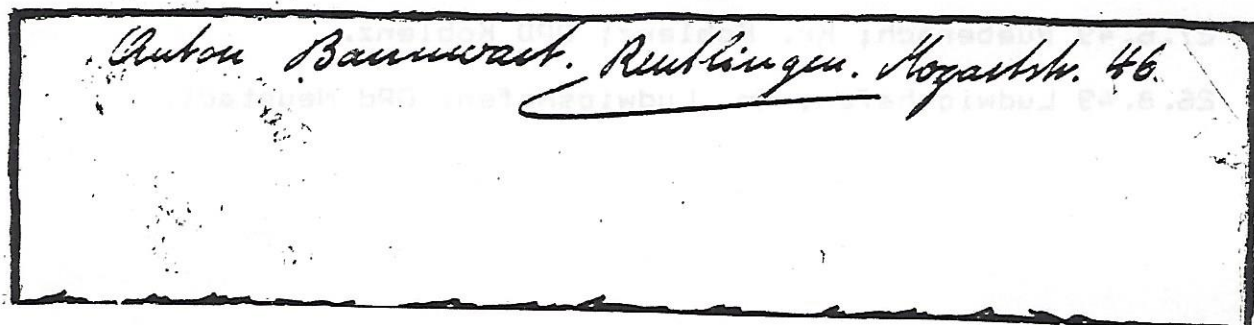
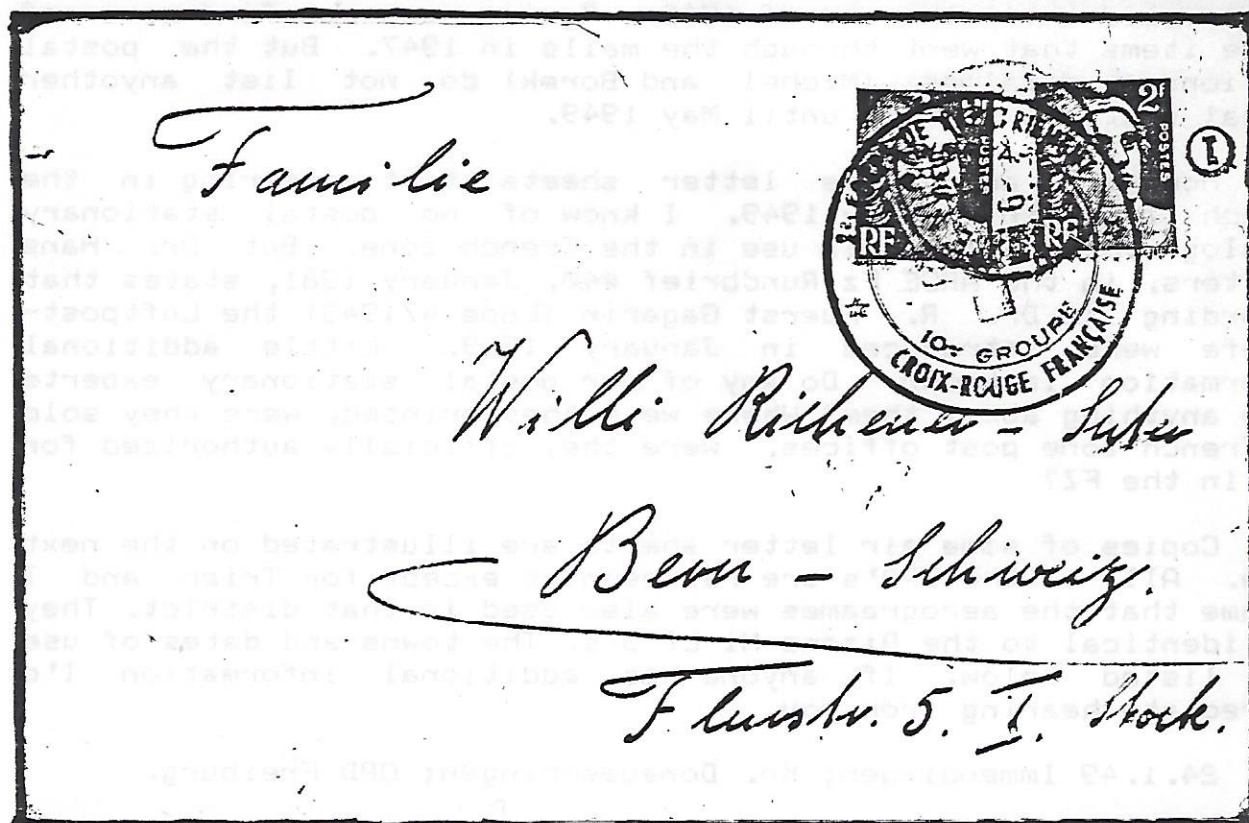
Another Interesting Piece

by Richard Imus

The illustrated cover was sent from the town of Reutlingen in the French Zone (Württemberg). It is franked with 2 two Franc French issues to pay the standard French foreign rate. It is addressed to Switzerland. The stamps are postmarked at the Strassbourg Railway Station (Strassbourg Gare). The date is difficult to read but it appears to be September 3, 1945.

Over the stamps and postmark is a seal (or perhaps the postmark is over the seal; it is hard to tell) reading "2<sup>e</sup> Corps de Rapatriement / P.S.R. 4- / 10<sup>e</sup> Groupe / Croix-Rouge Française" (2nd repatriation Corps / 10th Group / French Red Cross). I do not know the meaning of the initials "P.S.R." and the number.

Any member with information regarding foreign mail being transmitted from the French Zone abroad via Strassbourg and the French postal system? (Richard Imus, P.O. Box 1081, Springfield, Va. 22151).



## FRENCH ZONE AEROGRAMMES

Roland Fluck

When one checks the stamp catalogs one finds that Bizone and Bundesrepublik stamps were not authorized for use in the French Zone until 3 October 1949. An exception to this is the Bundestag set (Mi 111-112) which became valid on 19 September 1949. One can find exceptions to this of course. There are covers with Bizone stamps which slipped through with the help of a friendly postal clerk. Also the use of Bizone stamps was tolerated in the south until the Laender issues came out in the middle of 1947. However their use was never authorized.

Bizone and Bundesrepublik postal stationary also became valid in the FZ on 3 October 1949. As far as French Zone Postal stationary goes, the Aufbrauchsausgaben and the Behelfsausgaben were valid until the end of 1946. Again, one can find some of these items that went through the mails in 1947. But the postal stationary catalogs (Michel and Borek) do not list any other postal stationary items until May 1949.

However, aerogramme letter sheets start appearing in the French Zone in January 1949. I know of no postal stationary catalog that lists their use in the French Zone. But Dr. Hans Flatters, in the ARGE Fz Rundbrief #40, January 1981, states that according to Dr. R. Fuerst Gagarin (Lupe 4/1949) the Luftpostbriefe were introduced in January 1949. Little additional information is known. Do any of our postal stationary experts know anything about them? Where were they printed, were they sold in French Zone post offices, were they officially authorized for use in the FZ?

Copies of some air letter sheets are illustrated on the next page. All of the OPD's are represented except for Trier and I assume that the aerograames were also used in that district. They are identical to the Bizone Mi Lf 3's. The towns and dates of use are listed below. If anyone has additional information I'd appreciate hearing from you.

24.1.49 Immendingen; Kr. Donaueschingen; OPD Freiburg.

20.6.49 Tettnang; Kr. Tettnang; OPD Tuebingen.

27.6.49 Ruebenach; Kr. Koblenz; OPD Koblenz.

26.8.49 Ludwigshafen; Kr. Ludwigshafen; OPd Neustadt.

Absender:  
*Carl H. Gable*  
*Summit in W*  
*Tasfalt Seibsch*  
**LUFTPOSTBRIEF**  
 TAXE PERCUE 60 PF.  
 DEUTSCHE POST  
 24.7.45-10  
 DURCH  
 LUFTPOST

Absender:  
*Eugen Obosenko*  
*Kieckstrasse 11*  
*(148) Jettwang (Württ.)*  
*Deutschland, Franz. Zone*  
**LUFTPOSTBRIEF**  
 TAXE PERCUE 60 PF.  
 DEUTSCHE POST  
 DURCH  
 LUFTPOST

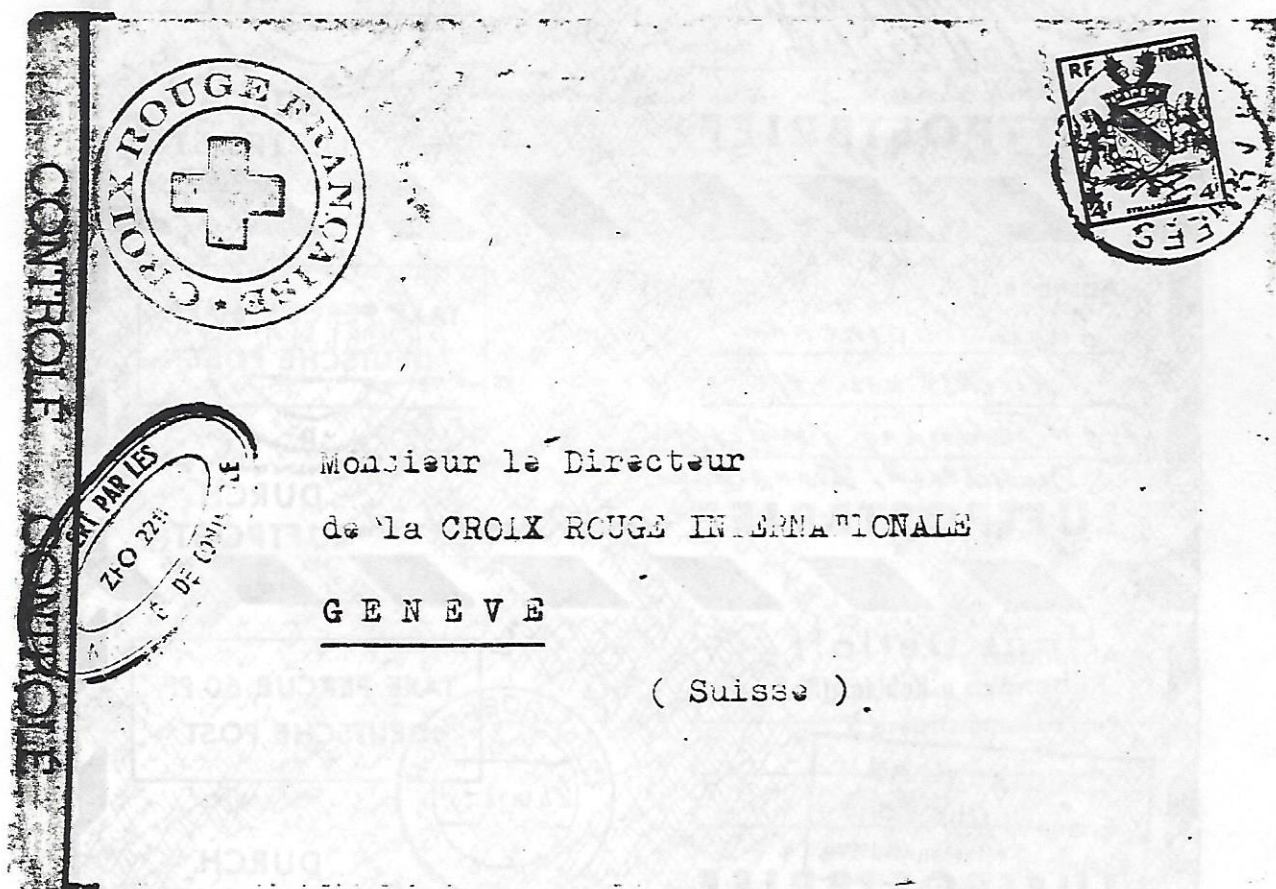
Absender:  
*Hans Detloff*  
*Rubenach o. Koblenz (Rh.)*  
*Dammstrasse 2*  
**LUFTPOSTBRIEF**  
 TAXE PERCUE 60 PF.  
 DEUTSCHE POST  
 DURCH  
 LUFTPOST

Absender:  
*Stophia Tscheln*  
*22.67 Ludwigstrasse Rubensbach*  
*Sachsen-Anhalt*  
**LUFTPOSTBRIEF**  
 TAXE PERCUE 60 PF.  
 DEUTSCHE POST  
 DURCH  
 LUFTPOST

*PAR AVION*  
*Med. Prishel*  
*47 East 96th Street*  
*Cincinnati 19 Ohio - U.S.A.*

## MY FAVORITE CENSOR COVER

by Roland Fluck



This cover was sent by a French Red Cross office (location in Germany unknown) to Geneva, Switzerland. The letter went via the French military post, as official mail. It was franked with a French stamp, as required for official mail that was directed to a foreign country. It has a mute, red POST AUX ARMEES cancel dated 1-10/45. Since the Innsbruck-Lindau-Friedrichshafen-Offenburg-Strasbourg rail route was in operation at this time, the cover probably went by that route and then was forwarded from Strasbourg to Switzerland.

The oval ZFO-221 censor strike indicates that the letter was censored in Friedrichshafen. (A sloppy strike on the front of the cover makes the number appear to be 2211.) This is a rather late censor strike from Friedrichshafen, which probably ceased operation about 2 October 1945. The cover was sealed with a green type 1 sealing strip. It appears that the censorship station began using these sealing tapes on 1 October 1945. A puzzling aspect of this cover is that the censors inspected official mail. If anyone has seen comparable material from the French Zone, I would appreciate hearing from you.

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

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Lithuanian  
Philatelic Society of New York number 94 (Sept.  
1975)

(continued from Vol 16 Nr 2, June, 1983)

UCHTE - (140km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

"VYTIS" LITH DP CAMP - #2712 DPAC - #800 CU - BAOR

In the fall of 1944 some Lithuanians were conscripted to the peat diggings here. When the British occupied the town in May 1945, some 60 Lithuanians were here. A DP Camp was set up here on Aug. 25, 1945 and the "ASSEMBLY CENTER 'VYTIS' of the BALTIC STATES" was opened on Nov. 24, 1945. On Jan. 1, 1946, there were 626 Lithuanians, 260 Estonians and 1 Latvian in the Camp.

The Camp was located in private houses and hotels. The Camp Commandant's Office housed the Food, Clothing, Quarters, Work, Culture, Hospital, First Aid Station and Shops. 30km from UCHTE, was a large DP Hospital at BAD REMBURG.

The UCHTE DP Camp had a KinderGarden, Elementary School and Gimnazija, Adult Training Courses in English, Spanish, German, Agriculture, Chauffering, Tailoring, Library Work. A Chorus, Scouting Troops and Lectures provided other activities.

The Camp was a Work Center for the Peat Diggings and Forestry. Emigration started in 1948 mostly to England and Canada; and later to the USA. The Camp was closed down in 1949 and its remaining residents transferred to DIEPHOLZ and OLDENBURG.

The Lithuanian DP Camp had a Lithuanian Camp Post Office Branch.

UELSEN - (200km W Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 22 Lithuanian DPs resided in this area.

UNTERLENNINGEN - (30km S Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

DP CAMP #653 - UNRRA Team # 513

About 20 Lithuanian Refugees resided here in 1945/1947 and were supervised by the OBERLENNINGEN DP CAMP. In June 1947 its residents were transferred to the Lithuanian DP Camp at SCHWABISCH-GMUND.

VELDEN a.d.VILS - (55km NE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

UNRRA LAGER

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence and Mail indicates that Lithuanian Refugees were living in this area in July 1946.

VERDEN - (90km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

GIBRALTAR BARRACKS

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence and Mail indicates that Lithuanian Refugees were living in this area in June, 1949.

WANGEN - (150km ESE Freiburg) - Württemberg, French Zone

Several Lithuanian Families were already here in Oct. 1944 working in the Food Factories. The greatest wave of Lithuanian Refugees hit the town in February 1945; and by the end of the war the count grew to 2500.

In September 1945, only about 200 remained as most of them were transferred out to RAVENSBURG, TUBINGEN, KEMPTEN and STUTTGART. Correspondence indicates they lived here privately.

WATENSTEDT - (60km SE Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

"CONCORDIA" BALTIC DP CAMP - #2911 DPAC - BARUM at Watenstedt

After the end of WW II, the British Occupation Authorities established a Lithuanian DP Camp here - about 30km from the East German border. In the beginning, most Lithuanian Refugees were very fearful of being kidnapped by the Russians.

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 478 Lithuanian DPs resided here. The Camp had an Elementary School and Gimnazija, Folk Dance Units, Chorus and Scouting Troops.

WEDEL - (20km WNW Hamburg) - Schleswig, British Zone

MIXED BALTIC CAMP

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 211 Lithuanian DPs resided in this Camp; also mentioning that a Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice was in operation there.

WEHNEN - (140km WSW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

LITHUANIAN DP CAMP

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 632 Lithuanian DPs resided in the "LITUANICA" DP Camp located here near Oldenburg, to which they had been transferred or assigned in 1946.

The Camp had a Chapel, Elementary School, Chorus, Folk Dance Units, Drama Group, Sports. After 1951, the remaining residents were usually those who for health or other reasons were ineligible to emigrate. Camp had a Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice from Oct 3, 1946 which made camp deliveries.

WEIDEN - (100km E Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

LITH. DP CAMP "HAMMERWEG" - UNRRA Team # 310

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 496 Lithuanian DPs lived in this Camp that was established here in 1945 in the suburbs of Hammerweg.

The DP Camp had a KinderGarten, Elementary School and Gimnazija, Folk Dance Unit and Mens Chorus. The Camp was closed in 1949.

WEILBURG - (50km NW Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence and Mail indicates that Lithuanian DPs lived in this area in Nov. 1947 with private German families.

WEILHEIM - (30km SE Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

DP CAMP #656 - UNRRA TEAM #513

This was a sizeable Lithuanian Community housed in this Camp which



appears to have been composed of Lithuanian DPs living in private houses.

The "ATŽALYNAS" (New Growth) PrintShop was located here from 1946/1948 and published 16 Lithuanian books as well as a map of Lithuania.

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WEINGARTEN - (100km E Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence and Mail indicates that Lithuanian DPs were living in this area in 1949 with private families.

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WEINHEIM - (90km NNW Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

Lithuanian Encyclopedia records that in 1965 there still existed in this area a Weinheim Lithuanian Community of about 90 members, most likely former Lithuanian DP Refugees.

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WEISSENBURG - (110km NW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence and Mail indicates that Lithuanian DPs were living in this area in June 1946 with private families.

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WENTDORF - See Hamburg

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WETTER - (80km N Frankfurt) - Westphalia, British Zone

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 139 Lithuanian DPs resided in this area.

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WIESBADEN - (30km W Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP #563 - UNRRA Team #28  
#4204 Labor Service Company, US ARMY A.P.O. #696 in 1948

This DP Camp was set up here on June 20, 1945 when a large group of 550 Lithuanian DPs were transferred here from HANAU and dumped into the dilapidated Physical Training Hall Barracks. Due to the limited space available, there were never more than 2000 quartered here. The Lithuanians demolished ruins, leveled to the ground, set sidewalks, built homes, installed heat - built a Sports Field.

In a former stable, with the help of UNRRA, a Trade School was set up. The Camp had a Kindergarten, Elementary School, Gimnazija, Folk University, Drama Studio, Adult Training Courses in Nursing, Chauffering, Sewing, English, French and an all-nationality Trade School. The "LITUANICA" Sports Group was very active. "AISTIA" PrintShop was located here.

Miss E.M. Wermig was the Welfare Officer at the Camp. In 1945/1946, this Camp was visited by a Committee of 16 Journalists, USA Ambassador Biddle and Eleanor Roosevelt to determine why the Refugees from the Baltic so determinedly refused to be repatriated to their former homelands.

In 1946, the III Folk Art Exhibition was held here. Kan. F. Kapočius, the Pope's National Mission Delegate for the Lithuanians Headquarters was located here.

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WOLFRAMS - (140km NNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence and Mail indicate that Lithuanian DPs lived in this area in May 1946 with private families.

WOLTERDINGEN - (60km S Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 285 Lithuanian DPs lived in this area. No further details available from usual sources.

WUNSIEDEL - (220km NNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

DP CAMP "HENRY COCHRAN" - "SCHULHEIM" - UNRRA Team #144

Lithuanian DP Correspondence and Mail indicate that Lithuanian DPs lived in this camp in mid 1946.

WURZBACH - (150km E Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 24 Lithuanian DPs lived in this area. No further information is available

WURZBURG - (220km NW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP #260 - "NORD" KASERNE - UNRRA Team #169 - IRO #1049  
#4065 Labor Service Company of US ARMY A.P.O. #800

A Lithuanian DP Camp was set up here on June 13, 1945 in the ZELL suburb, 6km to the west of the town, near the Railroad Station Barracks. About 800 DPs were transferred here from COBURG on that day; 500 more from EISENACH on June 30, 1945; and 800 more from SELIGENSTADT on the same day - many of whom had been living in cellars and attics.

The Camp had a Kindergarten, Elementary School and Gimnazija, Folk University, a Library of some 3000 volumes brought in from KYBARTAI High School. The Camp had a Art Group, Chorus, Folk Dance Units, Drama Group and an Art Studio.

The First Song Festival with over 400 singers was held here on Sept. 8, 1946; A Scout Jamboree was also here the same year.

The Camp had a Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice in operation from November 27, 1945.

ZIEGENHEIN - (100km NE Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

UNRRA HOSPITAL "STEINATAS"

Lithuanian D.P. Correspondence and Mail indicate that Lithuanian DPs either resided or worked here in July 1946.

This concludes the Listing of camps as originally presented.  
If there were updates I do not have them.

Is There a Connection in the Rarity of Stamps with Cork  
Obliterations and HOP's of the Soviet Occupation Zone?

by Freddy Jacobs, Amsterdam  
translated by: Ingeburg L.Fischer

(Reprinted from the RUNDBRIEF of the LOKNOT ARGE, #38/1981)

In the past years, this question has repeatedly been asked of me and repeatedly I have stated that I was unable to answer this. Actually, my answer has been less than truthful because I did not want to answer the question. And why not? I was of the opinion that I am not objective enough since I collect the HOP's (as the district hand overprinted stamps--wrongly--are called) intensively for more than 20 years, and I own Saxony obliterations on postal money transfers only and as such only as a side interest. Since this same question was once again asked of me a few weeks ago, I thought, I should try to answer this in writing.

The HOP's were born in 1948 and hand overprinted in all of the Soviet occupation zone. Only officially were these stamps overprinted with the existing district hand canceller (Bezirkstempel) and sold for the new currency and only stocks of stamps on hand at the individual post offices were so overprinted. I assume I do not have to explain this in detail, since these stamps are known to everybody. HOPs can be collected from all 11 districts (actually only 10 District Postoffices--Oberpostdirektion--existed; parts of the former OPD Magdeburg = District 29 were at a loss of what to do, thus district 2<sup>o</sup> was born). Among these 11 districts, we find also the OPDs Dresden (District 14), OPD Leipzig (District 27), and OPD Chemnitz (District 41). These 3 OPDs belonged in 1945 to the Bundesland Saxony, and in these OPDs the Saxony obliterations were applied. This happened especially in the OPD Chemnitz (translator-corrected from Leipzig in the original) to many postal orders (my collecting field), not so often in the OPD Leipzig, and not at all in the OPD Dresden, since money order service began there only on July 1, 1945. Thus OPD Dresden cannot even be considered in a comparison. Remaining are the OPD Leipzig (District 27) and the OPD District Chemnitz (District 41). A comparison can take place only with money orders, since they always carry a district handstamp on the lower left.

Which of the local hand overprints in district 27 are truly rare? In alphabetical order:

postal agency I	(Adorf, Erzgebirge) Chemnitz 4 a
branch postoffice	(Bärenwalde) Kirchberg a
postal agency I	(Bobenneukirchen) Oelsnitz (Vogtl.) c
postal agency I	Callenberg über Waldenburg a
postal agency I	(Cunersdorf) Zwickau (Sachs) 1 a
postal agency I	(Ebmath) Oelsnitz (Vogtl.) d
branch postoffice	Erlau
postoffice	Hartenstein
postal agency I	(Hartmannsdorf) Kirchberg a
postal agency I	(Kemtau) Chemnitz 4 a
postal agency I	(Klaffenbach) Chemnitz 4 a
branch postoffice	Kohren
postal agency I	(Kottengrün) Oelsnitz (vogtl.) e
postal agency II	(Lauterbach) Oelsnitz (Vogtl.) m
branch postoffice	(Leukersdorf) Chemnitz 4 a
postal agency I	(Marieny) Oelsnitz (Vogtl) f
postal agency I	(Obercrinitz) Kirchberg a

postoffice	Radiumbad Oberschlema
postal agency I	Sachsenberg - Georgenthal (Vogtl ) l a
postoffice	Schöneck b
postal agency I	(Tirpersdorf) Oelsnitz (Vogtl) h
postal agency I	(Untertriebel) Oelsnitz (Vogtl) i
postal agency I	(Werda) Oelsnitz (Vogtl) k
postoffice	Zschopau b
postal agency I	Zwota-Zeichenbach a

a total of 27. (Translators note: something is wrong, the list is only 25 items long, not 27. Further, in the list Sachsenberg-Georgenthal is listed as a PSt I, but below it is called a branch office-ZdA. Apparently two items were left off the list in transcription and other items garbled.)

Several of these overprints are rarer than for instance the red or blue Mauritius, which can occasionally be found (in auctions) but hardly can be afforded. Some of the above mentioned HOPs are accidents and have never been offered and are therefore also not affordable.

Of these 27 local hand overprints, 4 were issued by postoffices (Hartenstein, Radiumbad-Oberschlema, Schöneck and Zschopau), 5 by branch offices (Bärenwalde, Erlau, Kohren, Leukersdorf and Sachsenberg-Georgenthal). The remainder are postal agencies I (one even a postal agency II).

Since, according to my knowledge postal agencies I (Editors remark: I feel certain he must mean postal agencies II) had no permission to accept postal money orders in 1945 (and maybe even later), these therefore can be omitted in a comparison. (Also noteworthy is the fact that these postal agencies are not even listed in the Michel Germany Specialized 1981/1982 under Saxony Obliterations for the OPD Leipzig--some are mentioned for the OPD Chemnitz). (Ed: this is true of PSt II, not PSt I).

Therefore I am of the opinion that Saxony Obliterations and the HOPs of District 27 (OPD Leipzig) cannot be compared.

How about District 41 (OPD Chemnitz)? The following local hand overprints are rare (once again in alphabetical order):

postal agency I	(Arnsfeld) Wolkenstein a
branch postoffice	Beierfeld
branch postoffice	Bergen
branch postoffice	Borstendorf
postal agency I	(Callenberg) Waldenburg a
postoffice	Cranzahl
postal agency I	(Dittersbach) Frankenberg a
branch postoffice	Drebach
branch postoffice	Frankenstein
branch postoffice	Gornsdorf
postoffice	Hartenstein
postoffice	Schöneck
branch postoffice	Stützengrün
branch postoffice	Weischlitz
postoffice	Wildenfels

a total of 15.

Cranzahl, Hartenstein (see also District 27), Schöneck (also District 27), and Wildenfels are postoffices; Beierfeld, Bergen, Borstendorf, Drebach, Frankenstein, Gornsdorf, Stützengrün and Weischlitz are branch postoffices, while the remaining 3 (yes, only 3) are postal agencies and

all are listed in the Michel Germany Specialized on page 538. This however does not mean that they also exist on postal money transfers. At least to date none have been reported to me.

The branch postoffices are all listed in Michel and except for Bergen and Weischlitz, they do exist on postal money transfers, often in several examples in my collection. The district hand canceller Beierfeld of 1945 is however different from the district handcanceller in the Flaschendräger handbook. Of this latter I know of the existence of only one stamp. Therefore the HOP stamps of Beierfeld and Wildenfels are utmost rarities. The postoffice Cranzahl and Hartenstein exist as Saxony obliterations on postal money orders, on the other hand Schöneck and wildenfels do not.

In my opinion, a comparison of District 41 (OPD Chemnitz) Saxony obliterations and HOPs is also not possible and the question heading this article will always have to be answered in the negative.

Absender: *Two Helber  
Luisa A. Hoffmann  
Drebach/Leizub, Nr. 104*

**Postanweisung**  
auf *30 R.M. 55 Rpf.* wörtlich *Dresden*

An *Sal. Gumpert*

in *Sachsenberg/Or.*

Str. Hausnummer, Gebädetell., Stockwerk:  
Eingangs-Nr. *27/39*  
**41**  
**Drebach**

Reichs- mark | *Rd.* | wie oben

Illustration 1  
Postal Money Transfer  
from 41 DREBACH

Absender: *Wolfgang Lehmann  
Luisenpark 9. 7/8*

**Postanweisung**  
auf *3 R.M. 90 Rpf.* wörtlich *40*

An *Heinrich Skibik*  
Versicherung  
*Döbeln-Feuern, Mastnerstr. 44*  
Fernruf 2624

Str. Hausnummer, Gebädetell., Stockwerk: bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

Postvermerk Nr. *27* Eingetragen durch: *[Signature]* Eingang-Nr. *36*

**27**  
**Mügeln**

Reichs- mark | *Rd.* | wie oben

Δ C 90 R

Illustration 2  
Postal Money Transfer  
with Hitler stamps  
unobliterated and  
"Post Paid" handstamp

Poststelle II "Brockau über Reichenbach"

by Donald Slawson

In the last issue (June '83) and the Nov '82 issue I have addressed the use (or non-use) of the "PSt II Ortsgummistempel". I have another interesting item to show which involves the mail from a Poststellen II.

Normally the mail from a Poststellen II is forwarded to its superior Postamt for processing. The name of the superior Postamt is given in the Ortsgummistempel of the Poststelle II. Shown below is a card which was placed in the mail system at the Poststelle II "Brockau über Reichenbach", yet the piece was processed by the Postamt Netzschkau--the cancel is Netzschkau, and the obliteration, which was applied to the stamps after they were placed on the card, is a known Netzschkau obliteration. This card is not explainable as a mistake or chance happening, for I have seen other Brockau pieces processed by Netzschkau. Unfortunately I have seen no mail from any other Poststellen II "über Reichenbach" so I don't know if all or only some of these places had their mail processed by Netzschkau.

Gef.-Kl.	Vorschussätze Gewerbezweige	%
A 1	Kaufmännischer Teil des Betriebes	0,135
2	Technischer Teil des Betriebes	0,27
B 13	Baugeschäfte, Maurer, Beton- Eisenbetonbau, Staker, Zimmerer, Tischler, Mühlenbau in Holz, Backofenbau	1,755
C 4	Ofensetz., Stubenbohner, Wohnungsreinigung	0,54
6	Steinsetzer, Asphaltierer, Eisen-, Terrazzo-, Steinholz- und Linoleumleger, Tapezierer, Dekorateur, Bootbauer, Erdarbeiten	0,81
7	Maler, Anfertigung von Kunststeinen, Kunststein- und Zementwaren, Tischler, Stab- und Parkettleger	0,945
9	Glaser, Klempner, Rohrieger, Einrichter von Licht- und Wasseranlagen, Schmiede	1,215
10	Stukkature, Herstellen von Gipswaren und Modellen, Ziegeleien	1,35
15	Fensterreinigungsbetriebe, Schiffbau in Holz	1,755
18	Steinmetzen, Steinschläger, Tiefbauarbeiten	2,43
26	Dachdecker, Brunnenbauer, Herstellen und Anbringen von Blitzableitern, Sägewerke, Steinsprenger, Steinbruch	5,51
30	Gerätbauer	4,05
50	Schornsteinbauer, Abbruchbetriebe	6,75
-	Für Arbeiten, die für die Organisation Todt ausgeführt wurden, ohne Rücksicht auf den Gefahrarif außerhalb des Reichsgebietes, dagegen innerhalb des Reichsgebietes	2,86 2,60

Antwortkarte

An die  
**Bau-Berufsgenossenschaft**  
Bezirksverwaltung Dresden

Eingegangen  
- 4 AUG. 1945  
Erledigt: **Dresden A 16**

Feldherrenplatz 3, II

Ortsgummistempel:  
Brockau über  
Reichenbach

Cancel:  
Netzschkau

Seeing this piece raises two questions in my mind, one specific to this item, and one, more general, concerning Poststellen II.

- (1) Why was mail from Brockau über Reichenbach processed by Netzschkau?
- (2) Noting the obliteration was applied in Netzschkau after the stamp was on the envelope I wonder:
  - (a) was the card dispatched from Brockau with an unobliterated stamp, or
  - (b) was the card dispatched from Brockau with no stamps and the stamps, obliteration and cancel applied (in that order) in Netzschkau?

I'm back to wondering how, in general, a Poststelle II functioned. Could they forward mail with no stamp? If neither the customer nor the PSt II had stamps what happened? Obviously cash was accepted from the customer, but was a "post paid" marking supposed to be applied before the piece was forwarded to the superior Postamt?

This card was obviously sent from Brockau either with unobliterated stamps or no stamps at all (and no other indication that postage was paid). Is this normal?