

III - Field post in work



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Neue Photographische

Typography: Photographic bromoil

Gesellschaft

Feldpostobermeister (main field post master) Georg Domislaff,
chief of the German field post system.

Feldpostobermeister (Main field post master) Georg Domislaff (born 14th June 1854) was the responsible chief for all of the field post mail system during the Great War. Before the war he was "Oberpostdirektor" (main post master) in Leipzig, and already in 1904 he was assigned the task of "Feld-Oberpostmeister" in case of a mobilization. At the outbreak of the war, he was 60 years old and started his task as the "Feldpostobermeister". The field post organization was not prepared to set up an organization across half of Europe, resulting in delays and critic at the outset of the war. In January 1916 he was awarded the rank of Councilor 1st class and attained the position of General at the "Großen Hauptquartier" in 1916. He was ended his service for the field post service on 16th January 1919, and returned to Leipzig in his old position. He died 24th October 1937 in Leipzig.

After the mail arrived the field post offices, it had to be canceled, sorted, and packed to be able to sent it further on. This part of the collection is aiming to show the different tasks and activities for the field post system.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Unknown

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Inside the field post collection point in Berlin. Postcard is unused.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Inside the field post collection point (postsammelstelle) in the rear area, this is based on the numbers of civilians participating in the work. The numbers underneath the division numbers are the infantry regiment numbers for this division. Photo taken between August 1914 and February 15th 1917 (the field post addresses was changed this date).



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Unknown

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Field post office in the open in Galicia (Polen).
Postcard is sent with the field post in January 1916.



Photographer: Hans Hildenbrand

Publisher: Farbenphotograph Gesellschaft
m. b. H. Stuttgart

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

Field post service for the III. Army in Champagne (outside Reims), France. The III. Army corps was assigned to the Western front in 1914, in the autumn of 1915 it was sent to the Southeast front (Serbia), before it was back to the Western front in 1916 until the end of the war.
Postcard is written but not sent, dated in July 1916.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Ce-Nei Gaslicht-Postkarte

Typography: Photographic gelatin POP

Sorting the field post outside in the summer somewhere on the Eastern front.



Sanitätsdienst
(Kamerad)

Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic gelatin POP

Sorting the field post inside somewhere on the Western front.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Sorting the filed post inside on the Western front.

Postcard is sent with the field post in November 1917.



Photographer: Alfred Kühlewindt

Publisher: Imberg & Lehson G.m.b.H.

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

Inside the Feldpostamt in Noyon, France.

Postcard is sent with the field post in June 1916.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic gelatin POP

Sorting the mail outside the field post office for the 14th Landwehr Division on the Eastern front. The 14th Landwehr Division came to the eastern front in the summer of 1915 and was used for occupation and security duty in Lithuania and White-Russia.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Unknown

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Inside the working barrack of the field post. Postcard is sent from Hofheim to the front in July 1916.



Photographer: Unknown
Publisher: Private
Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Postal sorting room in the Feldpostamt for Corps Bothmer. Corps Bothmer was II. Bavarian Reserve Corps from December 1914, and it was renamed to Corps Bothmer in March 1915 before it was integrated into the Southern Army on the Eastern front in July 1915.



Photographer: Unknown
Publisher: Private
Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

The same sorting room, just another direction, and showing how a church was converted to a sorting room.



Photographer: Eberth Cassel

Publisher: Emil Hartmann

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

War pictures from Vogesen, France. The field post is sorted by the soldiers.
Postcard is sent with the field post in January 1917.



Hofphot. Eberth, Cassel.

Soldaten beim Sortieren der Feldpost auf einem Bahnhof.

Photographer: Eberth Cassel

Publisher: Dr. Trenkler & Co AG

Typography: Photomechanical collotype

Soldiers by sorting of the field post at the railway station..
Postcard is written but not sent, dated March 1918.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Fritz W. Egger

Typography: Photomechanical rotogravure

Love gifts in the field.

Postcard is sent with the filed post in November 1915.

This picture has been published 2 times (B&W), with 2 different publishers.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Dr. Trenkler & Co AG

Typography: Photomechanical collotype

Sorting the home mail at the 2nd Reserve Replacement Regiment (Res.- Ers.- Rgt. 2).

The Res.- Ers.- Rgt. 2 was established September 1914 and was subordinated to the 3rd Reserve Division, which in the period October 1915 to May 1917 was fighting on the Eastern Front (between Krewo-Smorgon-Narotsch-See-Tweretsch). The postcard is sent in January 1916.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Bruno Hannsmann, Cassel (BHC)

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

Soldiers from the different regiments are sorting the field post.

Postcard is sent December 1916 with the field post.

This postcard is from the series "Das Deutsche Heer".



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Imberg & Lefson G.m.b.H.

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

Sorting the field post packages to the company. Postcard is sent 1916 from the 9th cavalry division. 9th cavalry division was assigned to the Western front in 1914, but in November 1914 moved to the Eastern front where it was until the end of the war.



Photographer: Unknown
Typography: Photographic bromoil

Publisher: Private

A group photo outside the mail examination center (Postprüfungsstelle).



Photographer: Unknown
Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Publisher: Private

Described on the backside as military examination center Lörrach, August 1915. The unit for examination of the field post, with the name of all members of the unit.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic gelatin POP

A rest in the postal tasks to pose for a photo near the front.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Private

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Field post servicemen inside a field post office.



Photographer: Unknown
Publisher: Private
Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

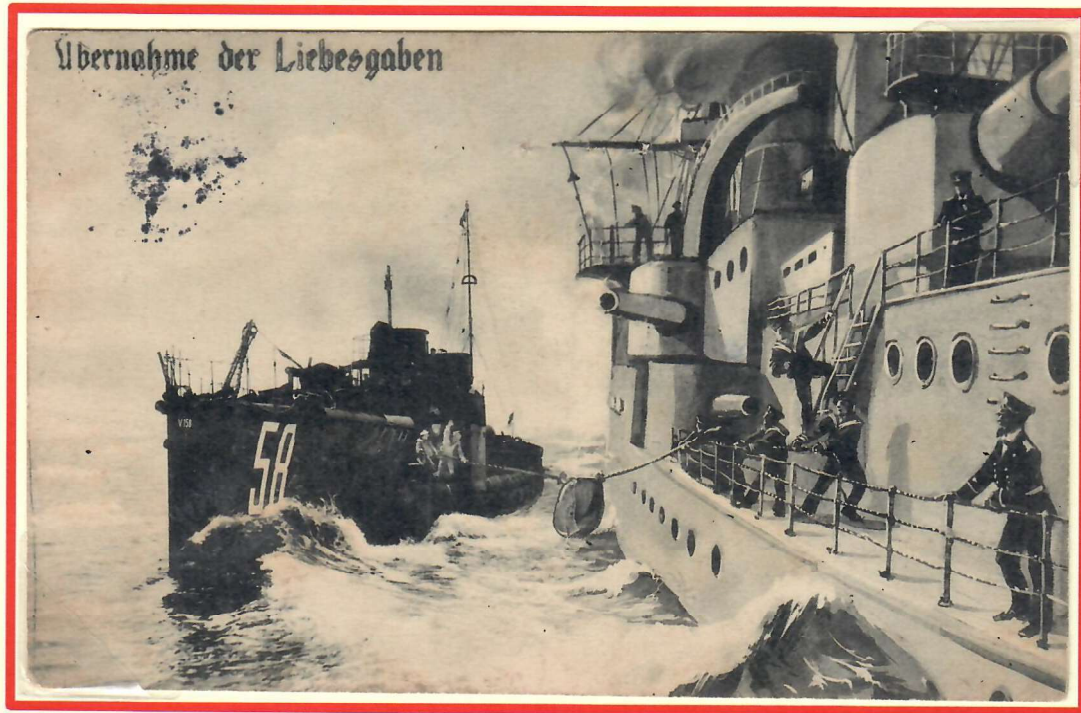
Working at the desk.



Photographer: Unknown
Publisher: Private
Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

Cancellation of mail inside the field post office.

IV – Field Post Transport



Photographer/Artist: Unknown
Typography: Photomechanical collotype

Publisher: A. Sternberg

Transfer of the “love gifts” (Liebesgaben) with a supply line between two ships. This is the only postcard recorded showing the transfer of field post between boats. The torpedo boat (V 150 class) is SMS V 158 and entered service in October 1908, after WW II it was handed over to the USSR as war reparations. The postcard is a mix of photography (left ship), and drawing (right ship).



Picture of original photo

After the mail was sorted and put in mailbags at the field post office, it had to be sent further on in different ways.

By foot – The last or first part of the transportation was by foot, and not so long distance.

By bicycle – Used for the mail close to the field post offices, if it was too close to the front it was too dangerous to use bike. If it was far behind the front other transport methods were more practical such as donkey, horse, truck or train.

By animal (donkey and horse) – Donkeys and horses were one of the main transportation methods during World War I, and were able to transport a substantial amount of mail for a distance longer than by foot.

By truck – Cars and trucks were the modern technique to be able to transport a lot of mail for a long distance.

By train – Trains were able to transport a huge amount of mail for a very long distance, although it needed other transport mediums to carry the mail to and from the railway stations.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Unknown

Typography: Photomechanical collotype

German field post in Vogesen, France. The mail is transported by foot.
The spiked helmet (Pickelhaube) was mostly used in the first half of the war.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Deutscher Militär-Kunstverlag G.m.b.H.

Typography: Photomechanical collotype

Food and field post is brought to the first trenches, most likely at the western front.
Postcard is sent in August 1915.



Photographer: R. Sennecke

Publisher: C. C. Meinhold & Söhne

Typography: Photomechanical letterpress halftone

A bicycle used to transport a mail sack but not too far away based on the size.

One publisher calls this a Feldpoststation and another publisher calls it a Feldpostamt.

The postcard is from the series "Der europäische Krieg 1914/16" indicating that the photo was taken in 1916.

This picture has been published 2 times in color, with different publishers.



Photographer: Unknown

Publisher: Unknown

Typography: Photographic silver gelatin

The bike is ready to be used for transporting some mail to nearby locations.

Soldiers and mailsacks outside the mail room (Postraum) to the 2nd Company of the 10th Reserve Division. Postcard sent in September 1916 from the front to the home. At this date this unit was located in the Champagne district Northeast in France.