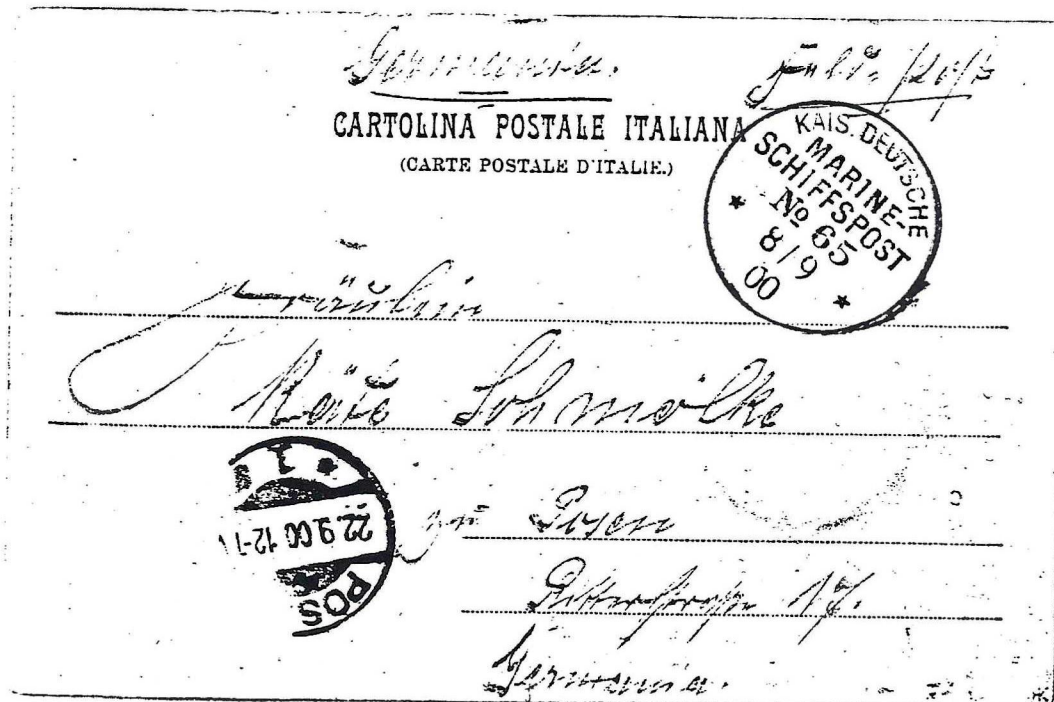


German Field Post

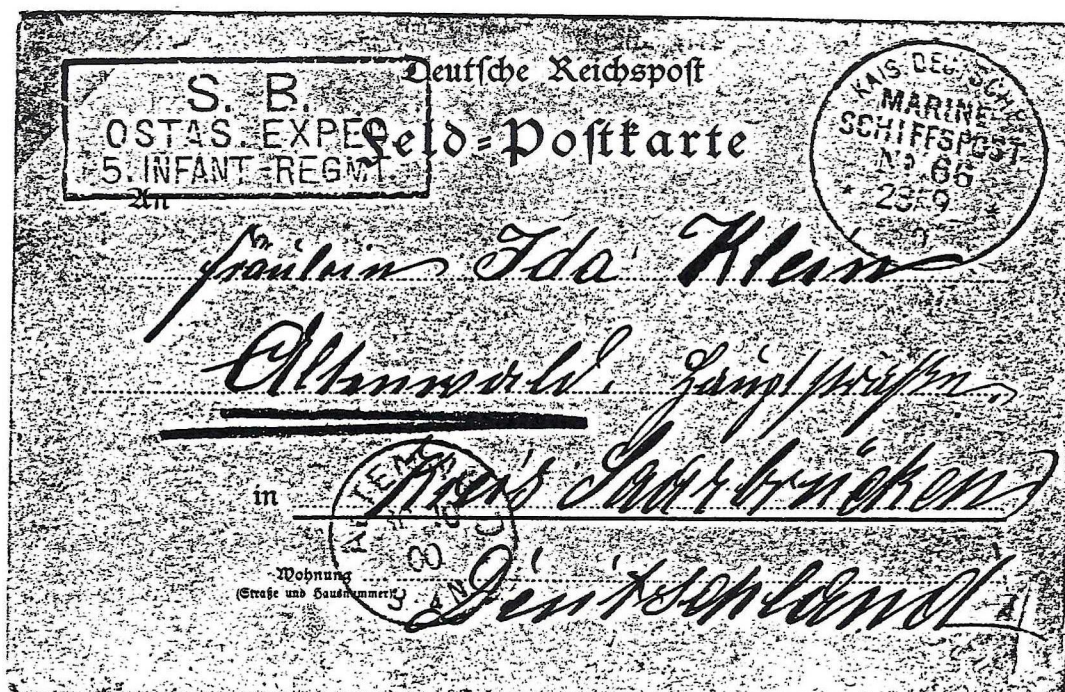
5th East Asia Inf. Rgt.

Second Transport Detachment
SS Andalusia 8 September 1900
SS Palatia 29 September 1900



Andalusia,
off Sardinia

Palatia, at
Singapore

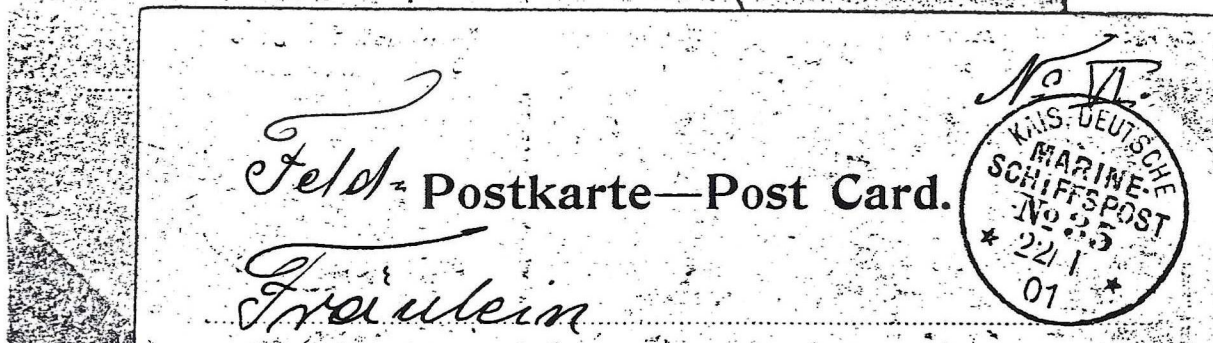


German Field Post
 SMS Kurfürst Fr. Wilhelm
 SMS Weissenburg
 SMS Fürst Bismarck

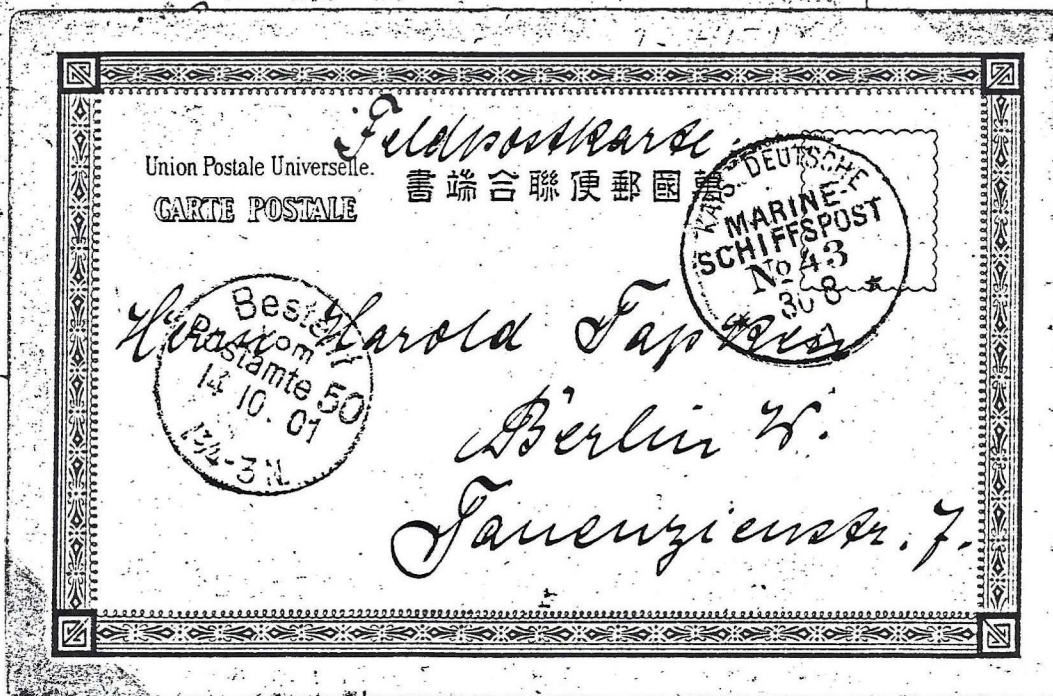
Naval Reinforcements
 10 October 1900
 22 January 1901
 30 August 1901



SMS Kurfürst Friedrich
 Wilhelm at Shanhaikwan



SMS Weissenburg
 at Wusung



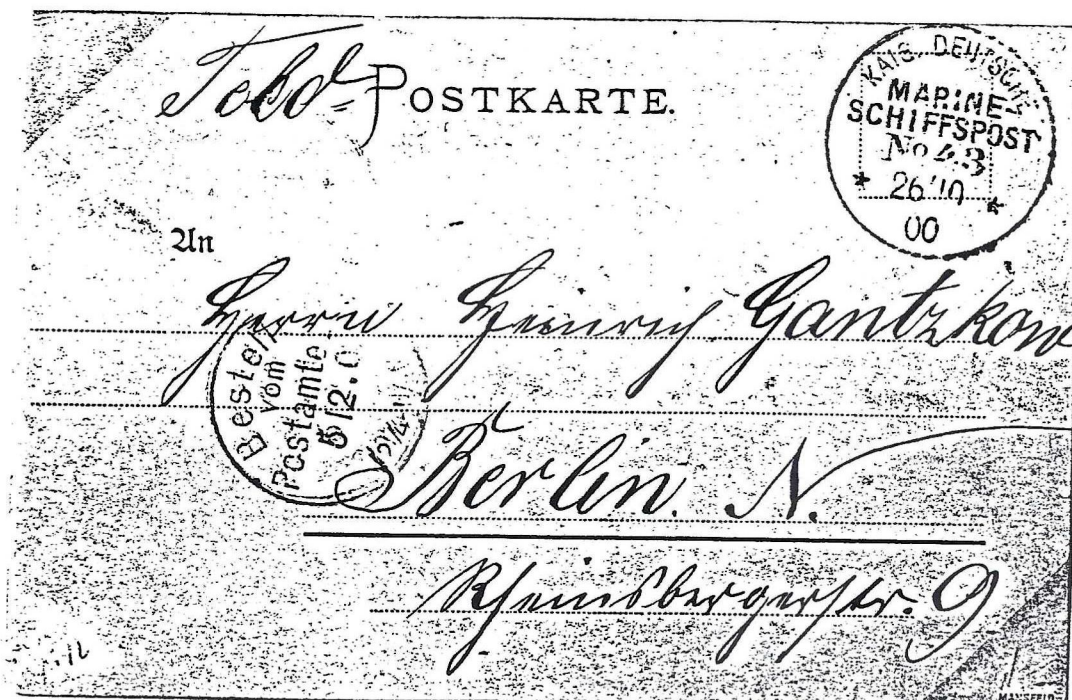
SMS Fürst Bis-
 marck at Chifu

Between 22 August - 26 September 1900, 12 additional German warships arrived in China to reinforce the East Asia Squadron, each equipped with a numbered Navy Ship Post Office.

Of the 19 German Navy ships in China during the Boxer Uprising, 8 were withdrawn between 31 March - 3 July 1901, and an additional 10 were withdrawn on 31 August 1901.

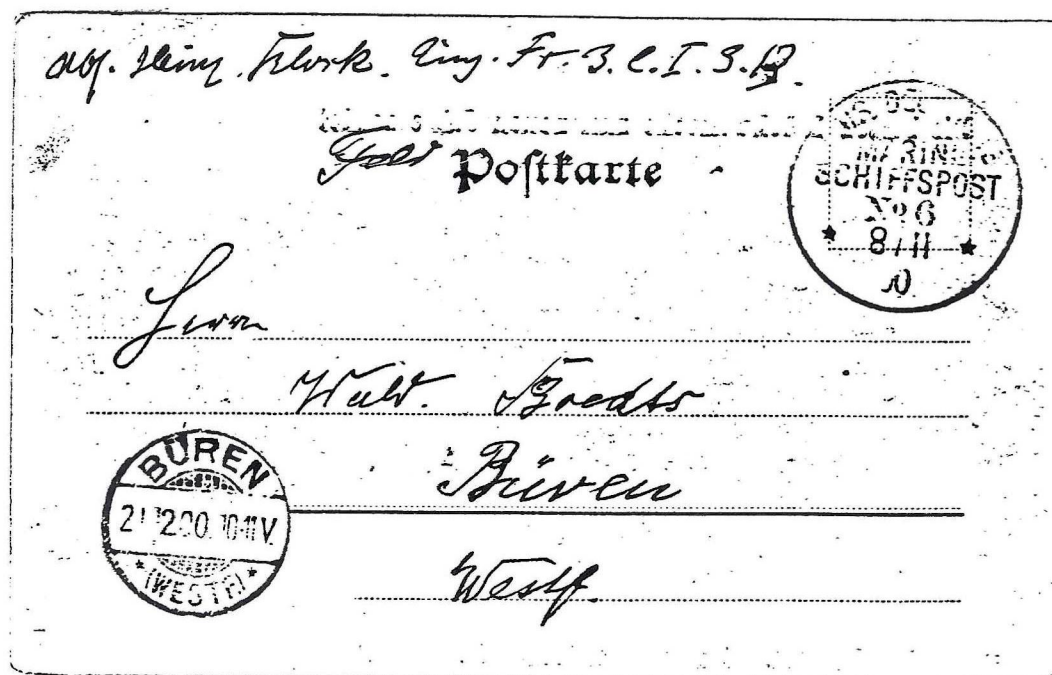
German Field Post
SMS Fürst Bismarck
Hospital Ship Gera

Naval Reinforcements & Hospital Ships
26 October 1900
8 November 1900



Between 22 August and 26 September 1900, 12 additional German warships arrived in China to reinforce the East Asia Squadron, each equipped with a numbered Navy Ship Post Office. *Fürst Bismarck* served in China from 22 August 1900 to 31 March 1902.

The Hospital Ship *Gera* (MSP 6) served the East Asia Expeditionary Corps from 6 September 1900 to 16 June 1901. With the converted steamers *Wittekind* (MSP 28) and *Crefeld* (MSP 72 until mid-November 1900), *Gera* ferried troops between China and Japan, where the German Navy maintained a hospital.

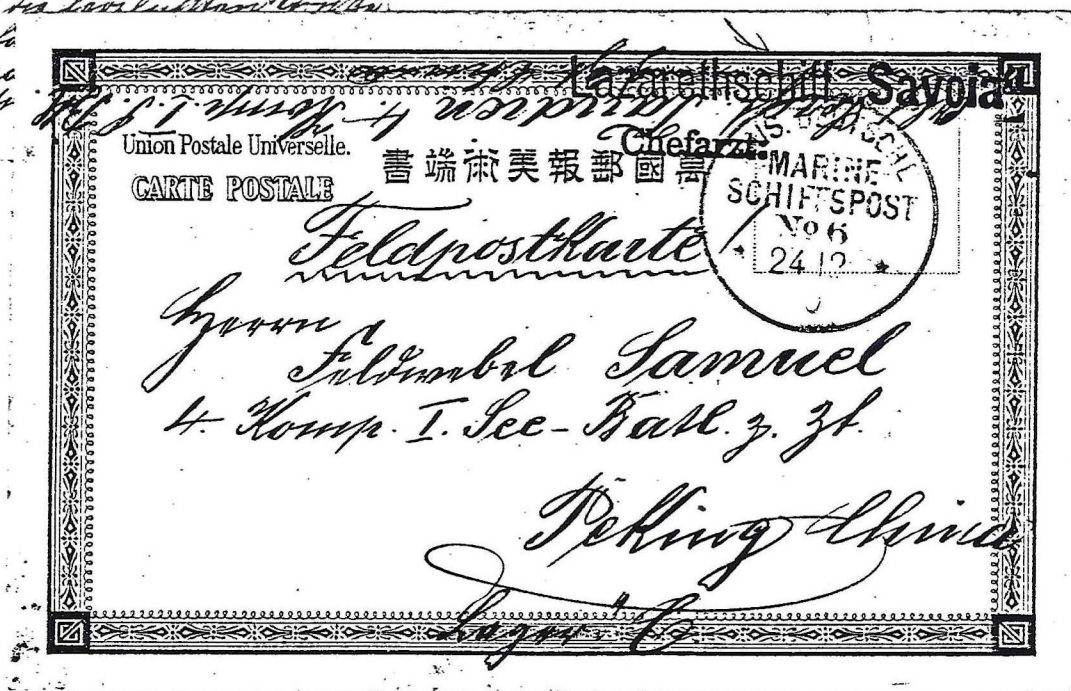


German Field Post
Hospital Ship *Gera*

Hospital Ships
24 December 1900



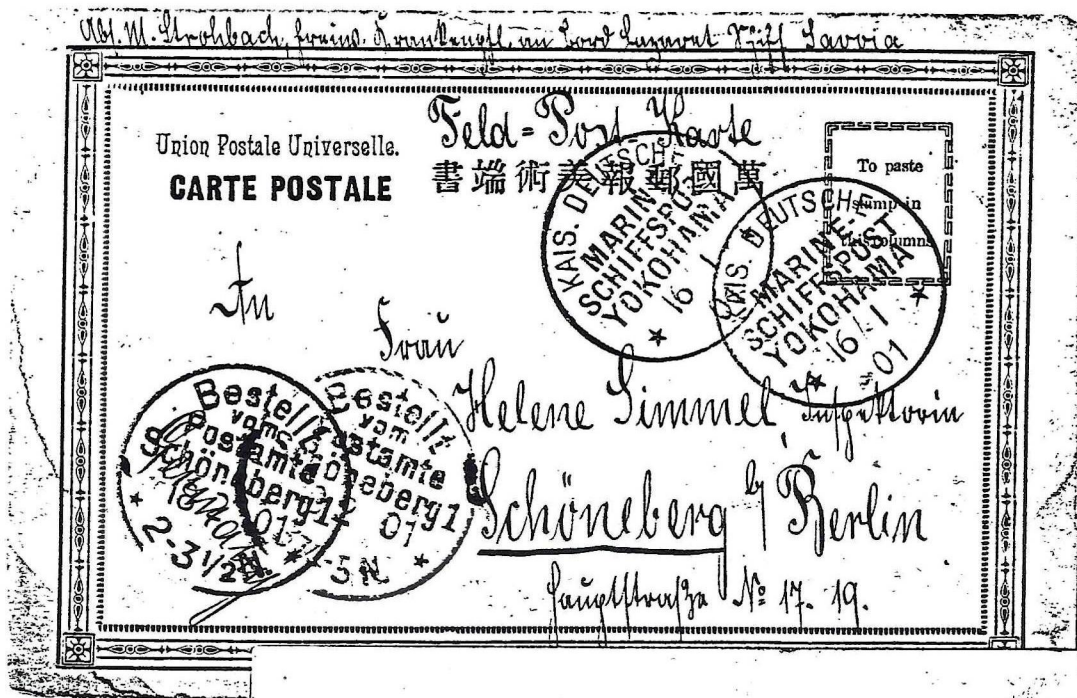
Private auxiliary mark
of Chief Surgeon of
Hospital Ship *Savoia*,
recorded used from the
Gera and from SMS
Fürst Bismarck.



The Hospital Ship *Gera* (MSP 6) served the East Asia Expeditionary Corps from 6 September 1900 to 16 June 1901. With the converted steamers *Wittekind* (MSP 28) and *Crefeld* (MSP 72 until mid-November 1900), *Gera* ferried troops between China and Japan, where the German Navy maintained a hospital.

German Field Post
Hospital Ship *Savoia*

Naval Hospital Yokohama
Outgoing 16 January 1901
Incoming 16 October 1900



送製局刷印

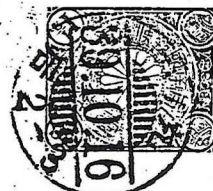
行發省信通

Mr. Dr. R. M. I. R.



Yokohama.

German - Marine Lazareth.



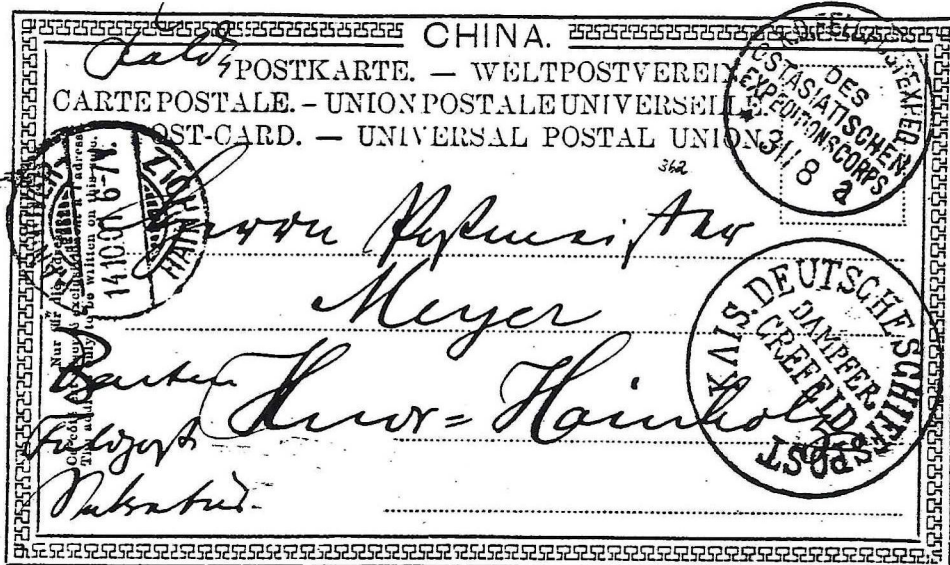
大カ、上便郵

In 1878 the German Navy established a hospital in Yokohama for sailors and merchant seamen. This hospital was given its own Navy Ship Post datestamp in 1897. Better equipped than the field hospitals accompanying the East Asia Expeditionary Corps, the Yokohama hospital received more seriously wounded (and higher ranking) patients from China during the Boxer Uprising.

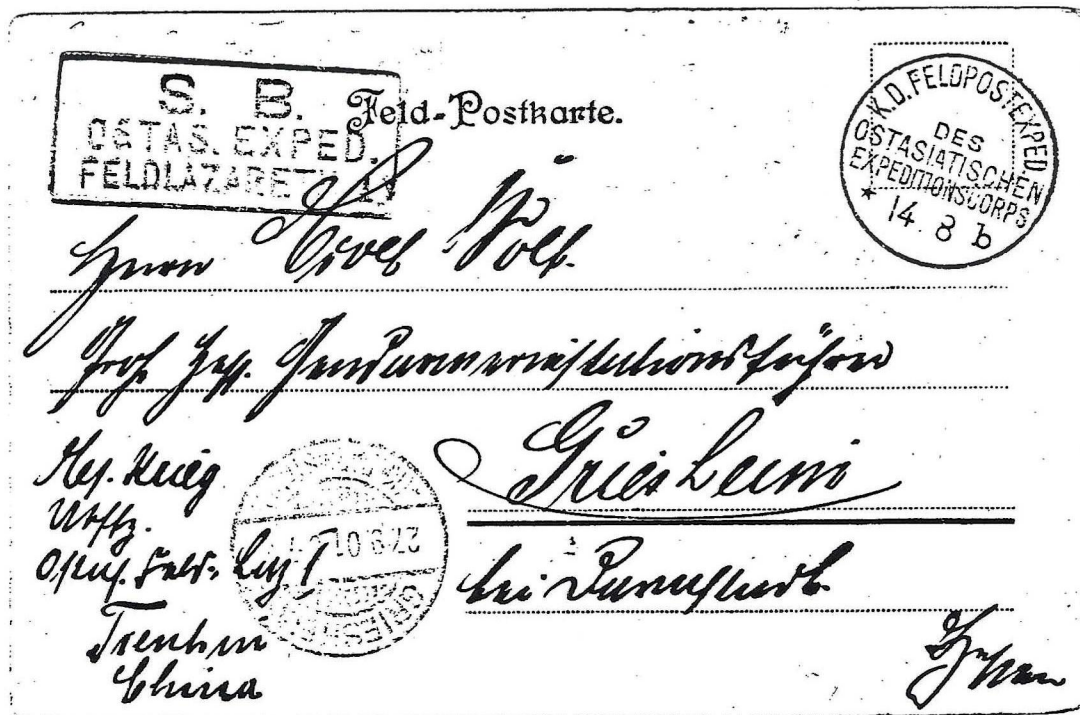
The free frank accompanied patients from China to Japan. As it applied only to mail to and from Germany and its colonies (and within the German postal systems in China), it was not recognized by the Japanese post office.

German Field Post
6th East Asia Inf. Regt.
1st Field Hospital

Base Post Office (Tientsin)
31 August 1901
14 August 1901



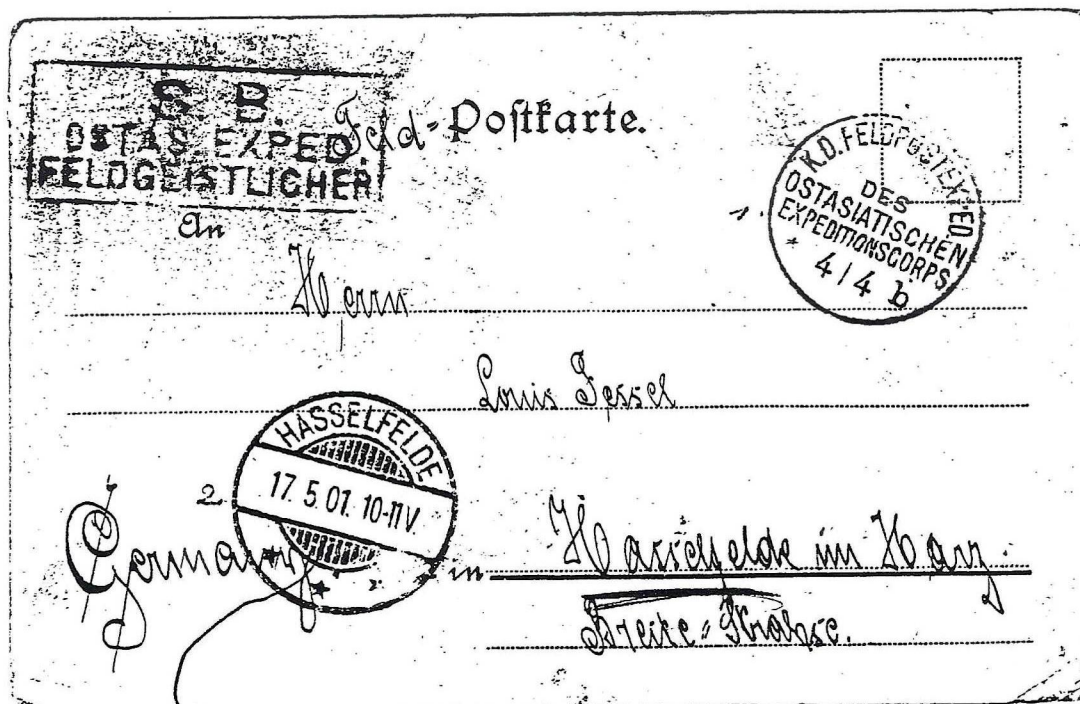
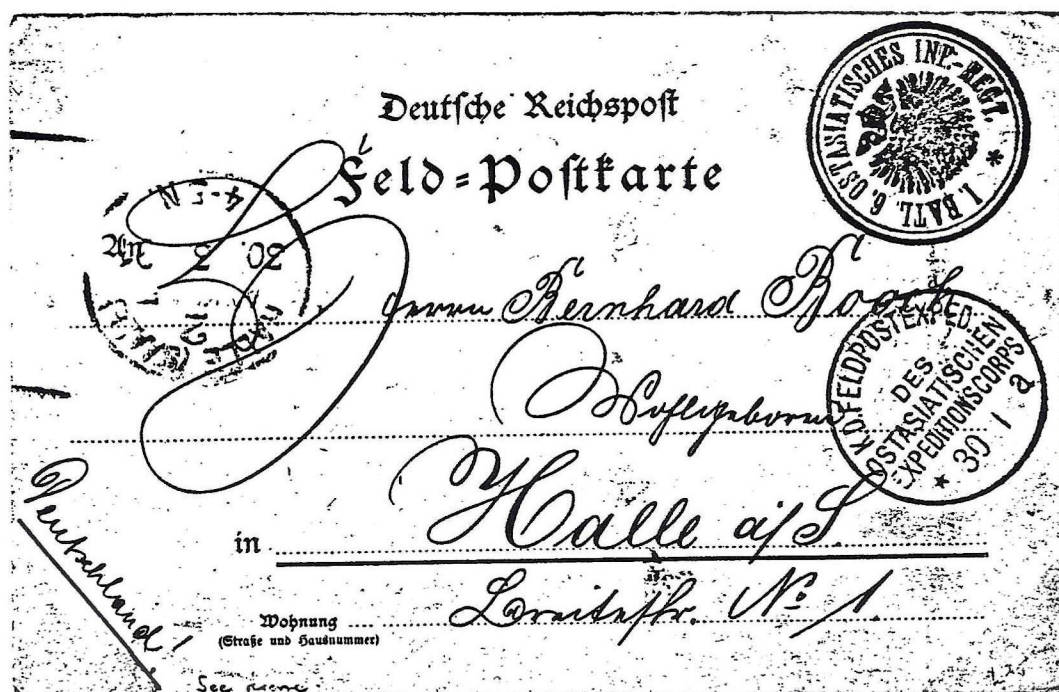
Last day of German
East Asia Expedi-
tionary Corps



The standard postmark for letters and postcards, recorded with code letters "a" and "b," both introduced 18 October 1900 and used until the close of the Office on 31 August 1901.

German Field Post
6th East Asian Inf. Regt.
Field Chaplain

Base Post Office (Tientsin)
30 January 1901
4 April 1901



Base Post Office postmarks with unusual unit cachets.

German Field Post

Base Post Office (Tientsin)

25 December 1900

19 March 1901

Field Telegrams

Feldtelegramm
(Einschreiben!)

An *S. M. Schiff Lt. Pflughöft*

Ostasiat. *Feldart.* Regt. *Estadron*

Bataillon *II. abth.* Batterie

Kompagnie *gg. Var*

Kaiserlich Deutsche Feldpostexpedition
Eingeschrieben. **R**
№ 606

Empfänger: Serie *3* Telegraphen-№r. *1678*

Inhalt: *Fröhliche Weihnachtsgrüsse. Göttinger
Luebecker, Wilhelm, Friedrichshaller
Bruehaefener, Lockemann, Schlens,
Kollens, Her, Weckhinds, Wehmeyers*

abgegangen am *24/12*

Sucht, das obige Telegramm dem Empfänger zuzustellen oder, falls dieser sich
finden sollte, die Karte mit entsprechendem Vermerk weiterzusenden.

Baar bezahlt: *3* M. Markten umseitig. *24/12*

Feldtelegramm.

Serie	Telegraphen-Nummer	Nummer der Nachricht
<i>3</i>	<i>0302</i>	<i>46</i>

Abfender: *Lück*

Recht deutlich schreiben! *Kriegs. Lageraufw.
personal.*

Incoming field telegrams were required to be registered. No postage was applied in China, all fees having been paid by the sender. Note different registry label than used on cover on previous page.

Outgoing field telegrams were required to be prepaid. The above receipt was issued to an enlisted man, as indicated by the 3 Mark rate; officers were charged 6 marks for the same service.

German Field Post

Base Post Office (Tientsin)

9 January 1901

10 February 1901

DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST.

Feld-Postkarte.



An



Herrn

Georg Meier, Gefreiter
in Wiesbaden.

Vom 1. u. 2. Btl.
des Feldpostbataillon 24
in China.

DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST.

Feld-Postkarte.



An



Herrn Hermann



in Friedberg
Friedberg Hessen

The first postmarks used by the Tientsin Base Office; known with codes "a" and "b."
Used primarily for parcel post address cards and on field telegrams.

On 1 September the "Imperial German Field Post Agency of the East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps" was established in Tientsin, with personnel sent from Germany. Administratively subordinate to the German Post Office in Shanghai, this "Agency" served as a Base Post Office, providing local postal service and supervising the activities of field post offices located throughout North China.

German Field Post

Base Post Office (Tientsin)
21 January 1901

Registered Mail



While regular soldier's postcards and letters up to 50 grams were free to Germany and its colonies postage was required on registered letters from the first gram. Franking pays postage for 50 to 100 gram letter plus 20pf registration fee.

Base Post Office was supplied with the 1898 China overprints by the Shanghai German Post Office.

As with the other contingents, registered covers from German field post offices in the Boxer uprising are considerably scarcer than regular covers or postcards. Backstamped Freiburg 8 March 1901.

German Field Post

FPS N° 1 (Kaumi)
27 December 1900
26 November 1900



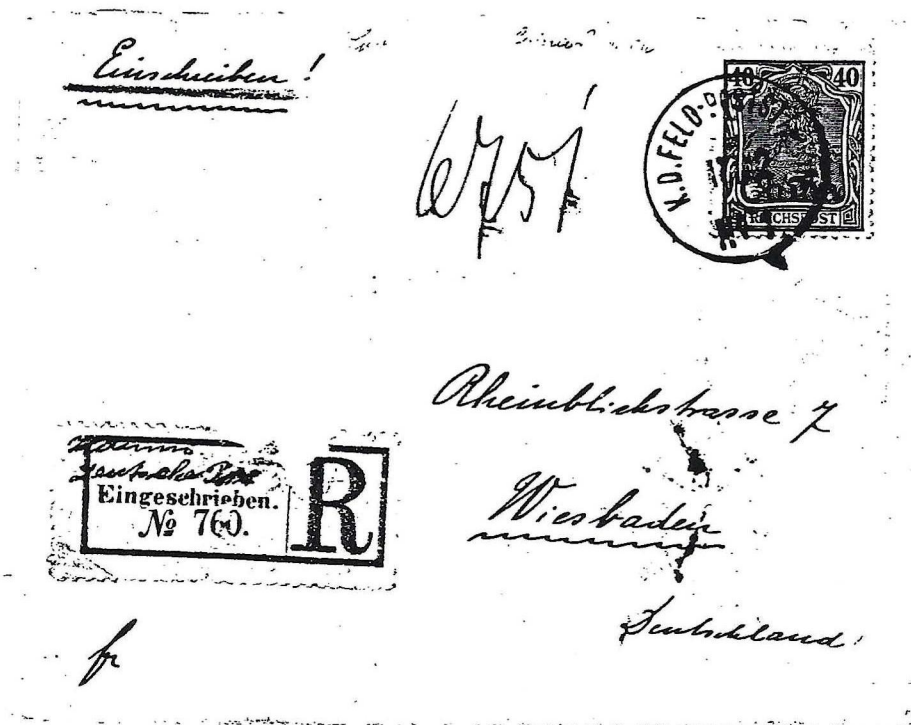
FPS N° 1 operated at Kaumi, in the Neutral Zone of the German territory of Kiautschou, from 24 November 1900 until 4 July 1901.

From 7 December 1900 parcels up to 10 kilograms were allowed to be sent to Germany by German troops in China via field post offices. Postage was paid on a special address and declaration card. Such cards are quite uncommon.

German Field Post

FPS N° 1 (Kaumi)
11 December 1901

Registered Mail



FPS N° 1 was converted to a civilian post office but continued to use the K.D. Feld-Post Station N° 1 datestamp until 14 January 1902.

German Field Post
Field Marshall Count von Waldersee

FPS N° 2 (Peking)
18 Ma7 1901

Feldpostbrief!



An
Sein Königlichem General der Infanterie,
Kommandierenden General Graf X. von Arnim-Bozen,
Ritter kaiserl. Ordens
Graf von Stünzner
Leitung

Herr Graf Waldersee,
General-Feldmarschall.

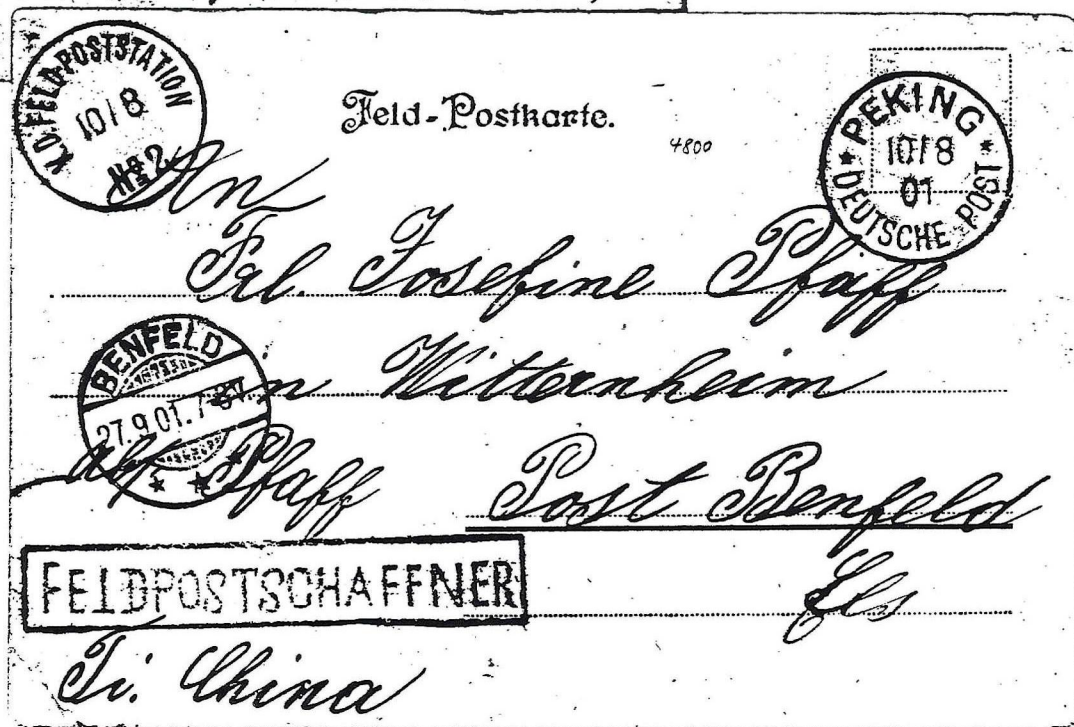
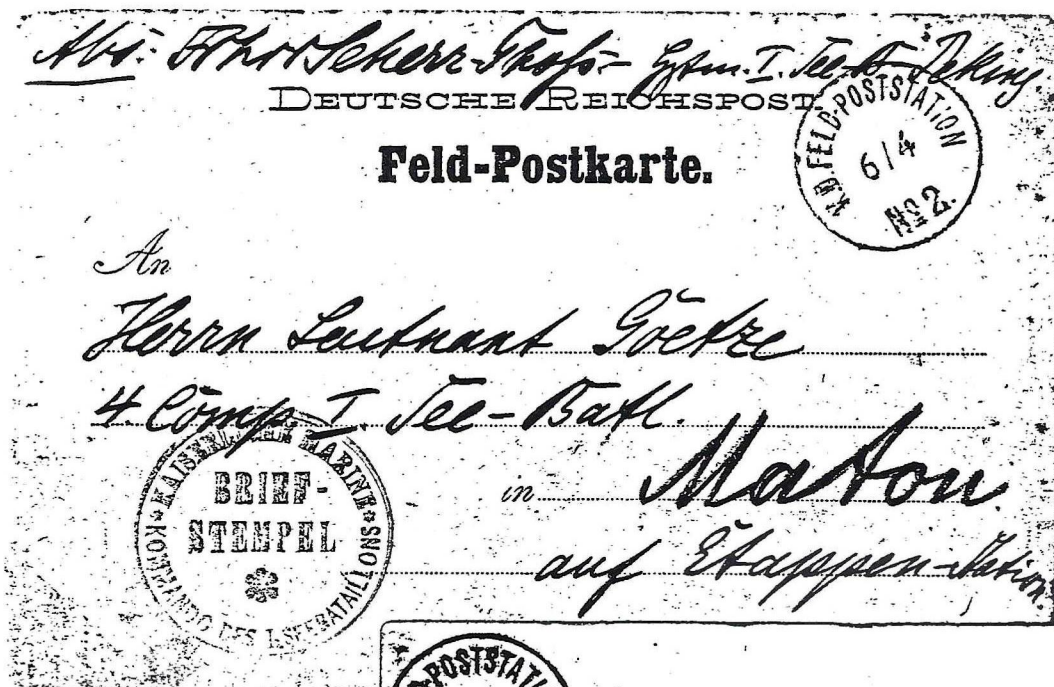
Hannover



FPS N° 2 operated in Peking from 11 September 1900 until 31 August 1901.

German Field Post
1st Seebataillon
Field Post Guard

FPS № 2 (Peking)
6 April 1901
10 August 1901



The 1st Seebataillon was part of the "Marine Expeditionary Corps" sent from Germany in advance of the East Asia Expeditionary Corps. Mail between German units in China was also entitled to free franking. It is considerably scarcer than mail to Germany.

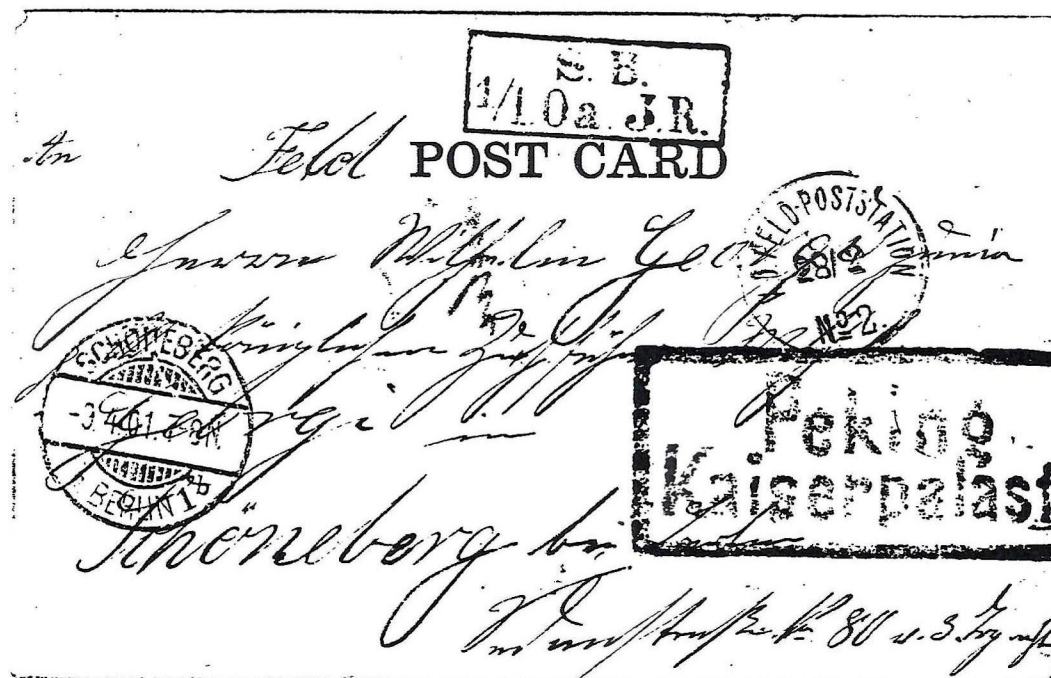
The Field Post Guard handstamp on the bottom card is an unusual unit handstamp.

German Field Post

FPS N° 2 (Peking)

1st East Asian Inf. Rgt.

28 February 1901



Three boxed "private auxiliary markings" were made for the Imperial Palace, in varying sizes. These markings did not act as postmarks (the top card did not go through the mail, unless as an enclosure) but like patriotic covers of the American Civil War have long been collected as a part of the "postal" history of the German forces in China.

German Field Post
Gen. Field Marshall Count v. Waldersee

FPS № 2 (Peking)
13 December 1900

Money Order Receipt



Issued to the Commander-in-
Chief of Allied forces in
North China from August
1900 - June 1901.

German military post offices in China were equipped and authorized to process money orders up to a value of 800 marks each.