

The German Feldpost

At events, the Feldpost brings postcards, letters and parcels to the soldiers. That means: You can prepare post for your comrades and let it deliver to them. This is a great opportunity to send mail to friends from home or among each others.

And this is how it works: Write a letter or a postcard or pack up a parcel and throw it into a fieldpost mailbox or hand it over to the post office. The Feldpost postmarks and processes the mail and then distributes it to the recipients.

For mail to the field troops, the recipient is always a soldier, the sender is a person or institution in the home country **or** another soldier from a different unit, from hospital or on vacation at home or elsewhere (postcards from Paris...).

Field mailings must contain at least two entries: **Recipient** and **sender**

The correct addressing for the receiver is:

- **Rank** (but never Funker/Matrose/Flieger or other information that could be used to identify the troop membership). So only use: Soldat, Gefreiter, Unteroffizier, Feldwebel, Oberfeldwebel, Leutnant, Oberleutnant, Hauptmann and so on.
- **first name and family name**
- **Feldpostnummer** (field post number)

Each unit has a random 5-digit fieldpost number after which the mail was delivered. The aim was to make it impossible for the opposing intelligence services to determine the location of units based on the fieldpost. Therefore the specification of unit names, locations and types of troops was strictly forbidden! A correct address therefore can be:

An den
Gefreiten
Karl Josef Müller
Feldpostnummer 07580

If the fieldpost number is missing and / or a unit has been specified instead, that means trouble for the poor soldier who is the receiver.

In case that your group does not have its own field post number, or the correct number is not known, the local fieldpost office can help you by giving one to you.

The correct addressing for the **sender** is:

- **First name and name** (or department, company, organization, or rank and name, if the sender is another soldier ...)
- **Postal code and city** (or field post number)
- **Street and house number**

Here a map with the postal areas of Germany:



Town, street and name of sender are you can choose freely.

The address of sender could be for example:

Elfriede Müller
17a Karlsruhe
Kölner Straße 7

However, in both cases the "correct postal" is not necessarily required; for example, the postcode was a new invention and therefore often forgotten. In that case, the detective in the field postman is needed

It would be nice if you could also oblige your loved ones to write letters or postcards; many different handwritings, fonts and writing material make the picture more colorful. And the letters may well be crumpled and blotchy. Although this is postally not safe, but historically correct.

Fonds can be:

Typewriter, printing letters, modern handwriting, the old styles Kurrent and Sütterlin as well as children's scribbling.

Writing tools: Pencil, ink, typewriter, color

Fieldpost marking: Each mailing must be marked as "Feldpost". This is already printed on many cards and letters, it can be hand-written, or we stamp it on site.

Possible mail:

- postcards (free postage)
- letters up to 100 gramm (free postage)
- parcels up to 250 gramm (free postage)
- parcels up to 1 kg (postage 20 RPf)

The local field post office has plenty of material for the production of mail (stationery, envelopes, postcards, parcels, stamps, wrapping paper, cord and tape) and can provide you with it, if you wish to write to somebody during the event.

We also send mail to soldiers who get nothing from home. For this we only need your name, rank and the unit as well as their field post number. Give us that before the event and you will get mail that you never expected.

