

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER

From 1914 to 1918, a staggering total of 65 million people were killed and over 21 million were wounded. Many of the battles of Northern France were a virtual stalemate of artillery that achieved very little but changed the social fabric of Europe. The Red Cross achievement in itself and this display traces the story of the journey from the battlefield to the hospital, from where he was sent back to the Front or home to allow his personal battle to resume.

The journey of the wounded soldier is evidenced by the cachets allocated to each unit which can be illustrated through postal history. Starting with the early ambulances, field hospitals and hospital trains until the end of the Front, the progress of the Wounded Soldier can be traced. Often the first to reach the wounded, were not allocated their own

The sheer number of wounded in France alone far exceeded the capacity of the traditional hospitals and thousands of buildings were commandeered for medical use, many in barracks, schools and religious institutions. Apart from the three competing Red Cross societies in France, each of which organised hospitals, others were set up by private individuals or committees in smaller buildings and private houses, with only a handful of beds that functioned for a matter of weeks, these cachets are extremely rare and many are unrecorded. The participating nations also provided ambulances, trains and hospitals. After treatment the soldier either returned to the battlefield or, with foreign nationals, was evacuated to the home nation by hospital ship and train.

The turbulence of the times meant that few records were kept and research is still continuing in local newspapers and archives to identify the location, dates of use and the number of beds at the hospitals. Generally the smaller the hospital, the shorter was its life and the scarcer the cachets. Most of the correspondence from the soldiers themselves was written on picture postcards and their words add a human element to a story of suffering and courage.

Frames 1-3 The soldier is wounded on the Front and located by rescue dogs, stretcher bearers and ambulance crews.

Frames 4-6 The soldier is transported from the evacuation hospital by train where facilities were provided at station hospitals and canteens en route.

Frames 7-9 Hospitals varied from those solely for military use to mixed hospitals, civil hospitals and temporary units.

Frames 10-12 Convalescence was provided for the exhausted soldiers with a whole range of specialized services for investigation, treatment and rehabilitation.

Frames 13-14 For the wounded soldier the journey continued by hospital ship and train until his arrival at a hospital in the United Kingdom. Our story ends with the methods of fundraising which helped to pay for the health services described in this exhibit.



CHIEN SANITAIRES MOBILISÉ

Postcards showing a more sentimental version of the dogs of war were produced to raise funds for their training and also for treatment of patients. The Collie was published by the national Institute for the Blind in support of their work with blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's. The French Boy Scout example was posted in 1916; the shape of the postmark indicates that the card was enclosed in an envelope with a circle cut out in the top right corner to enable the stamp to be cancelled without intruding unduly on the picture.



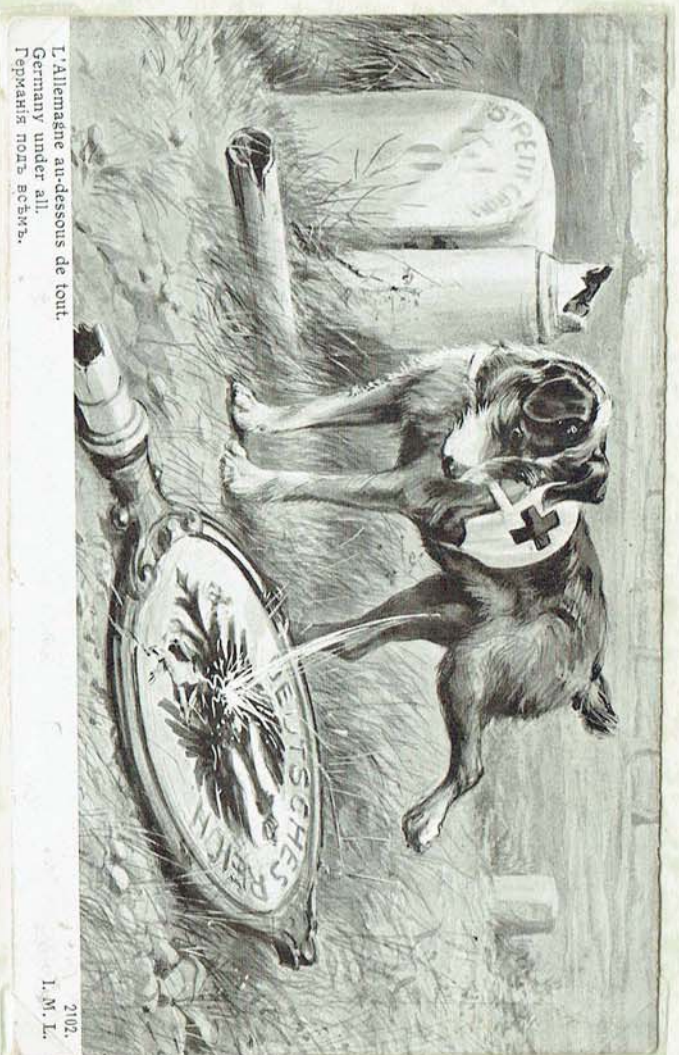
"PALS."
From the painting by Geo. Soper



375/a Tel un courrier, porte à nos chers soldats
Ce pli glorieux pendant leurs combats!
FURIA

CHIEN SAINTAIRE MOBILISÉ

Postcards showing a romantic view of a dog helping a wounded soldier in the field, posted from Paris Petrograd in 1916, and a satirical view of a dog urinating on a German standard written from Clermont.

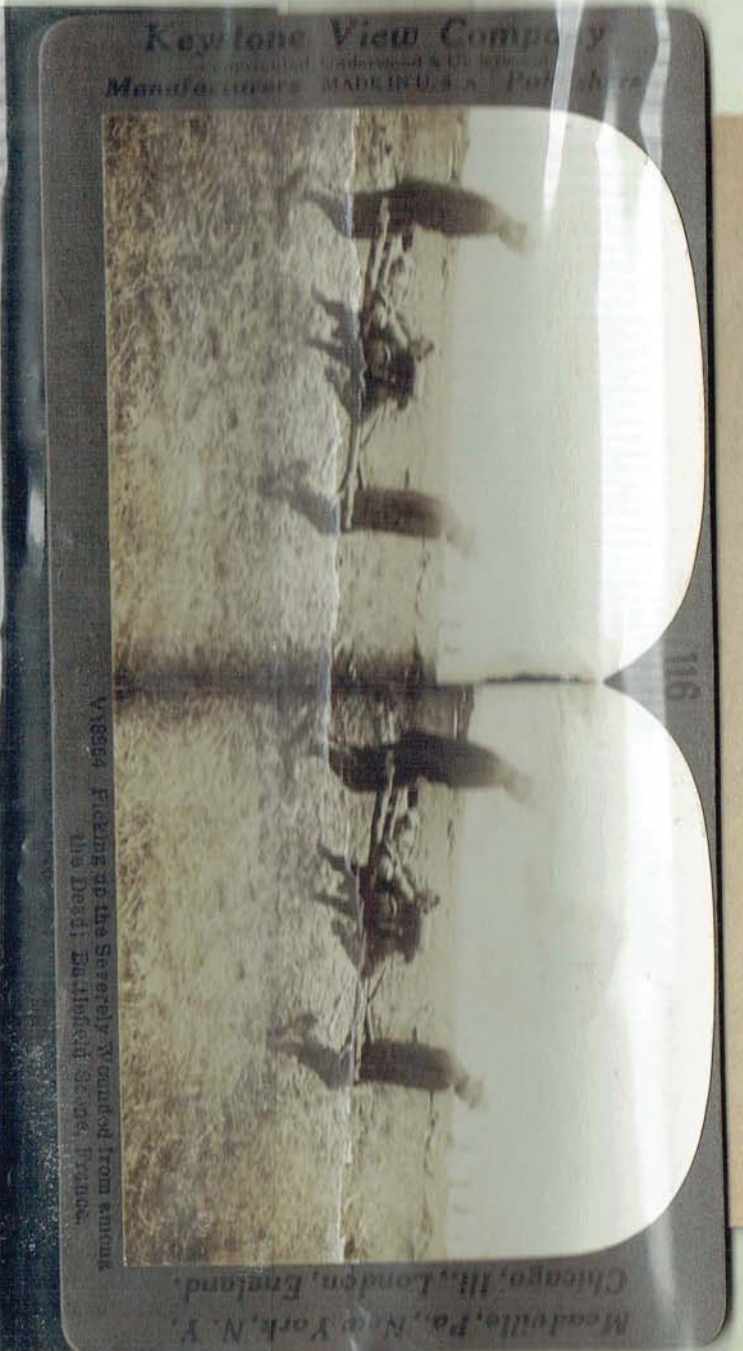


FROM DOGS TO STRETCHER BEARERS - LES GROUPS DE BRANCARDIERS

The first humans to reach the wounded soldier would have been the stretcher bearers. The stereoscopic slides show dogs with first aid and stimulants ready to search for the wounded in no mans land and the stretcher bearers retrieving the severely wounded from among the dead. The envelope has the cachet of the 31st Army Corps, Group des Brancardiers du Corps.



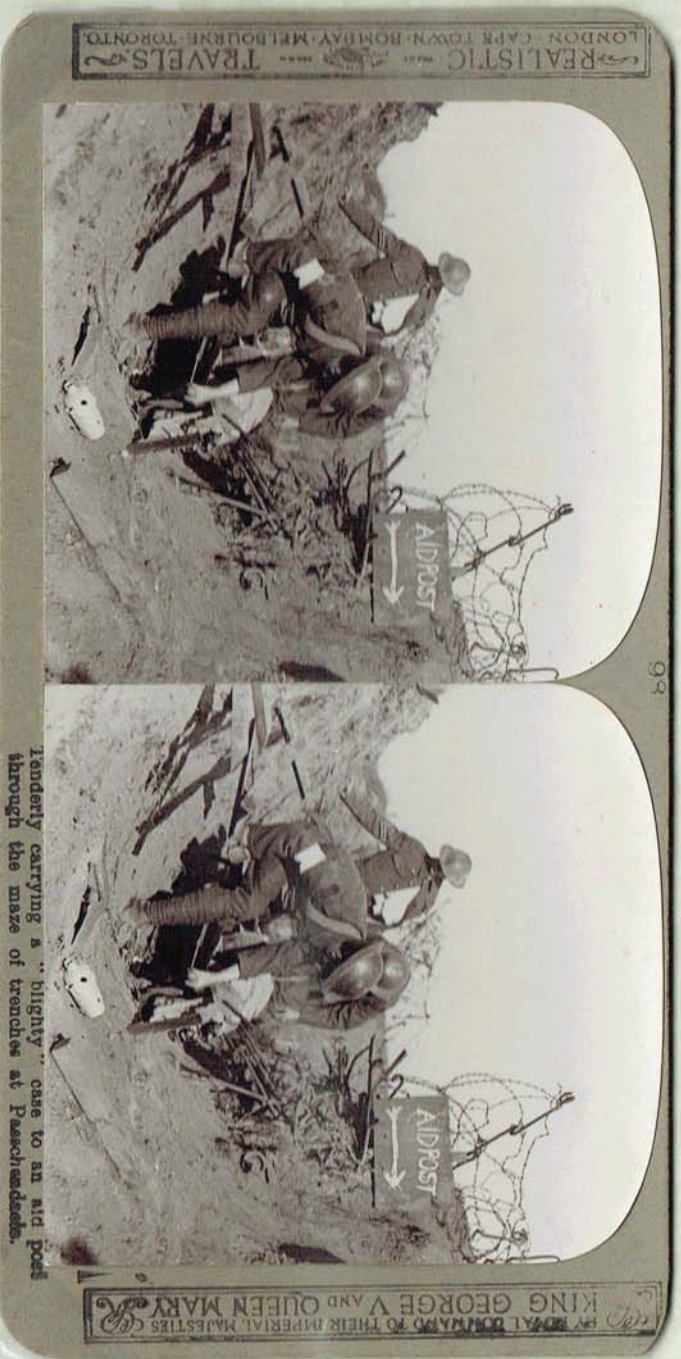
Dogs with first-aid and stimulants off to search for wounded in inaccessible parts of no-mans-land.



V18984. Picking up the Severely Wounded from among the Dead. Daillfield 31.12.1914, France.

THE TRENCHES

Realistic Travels were another company which produced stereoscopic slides for the home market those below o an aid post at Passchendaele and a R.A.M.C. dressing station at Monchy.



THE TRENCHES

The Keystone View Company of Meadville, Pa., New York, produced a series of stereoscopic slides of the situation at the front; the three below show the Red Cross in the trenches.

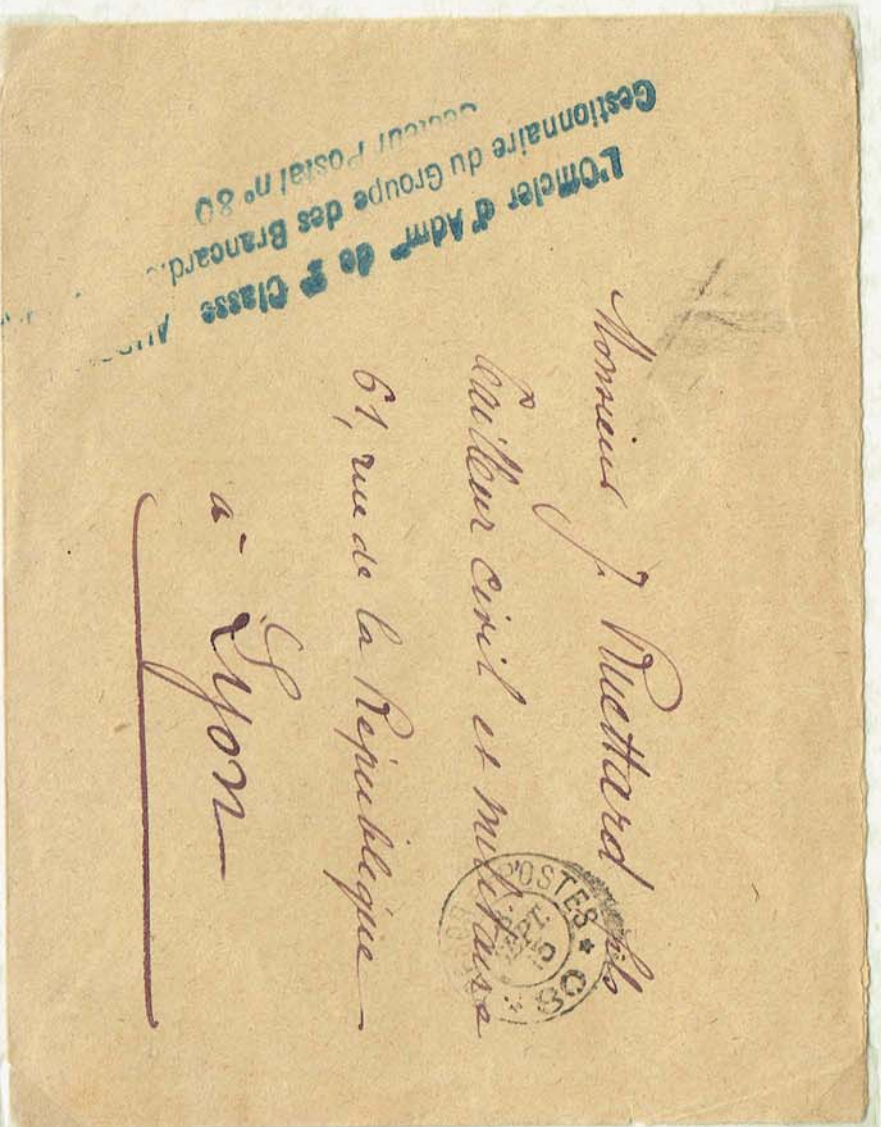
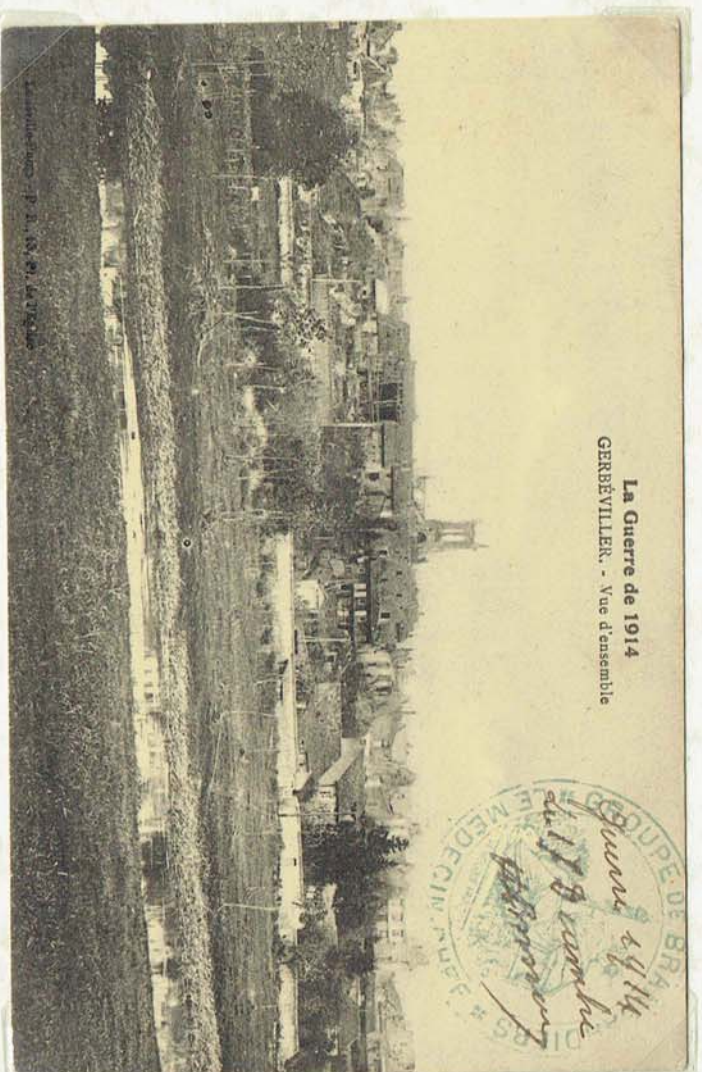


V18869 Ringing in the Wounded "On the
Sift and Bleared with blood."

STRETCHER BEARERS - LES GROUPS DE BRANCARDIERS

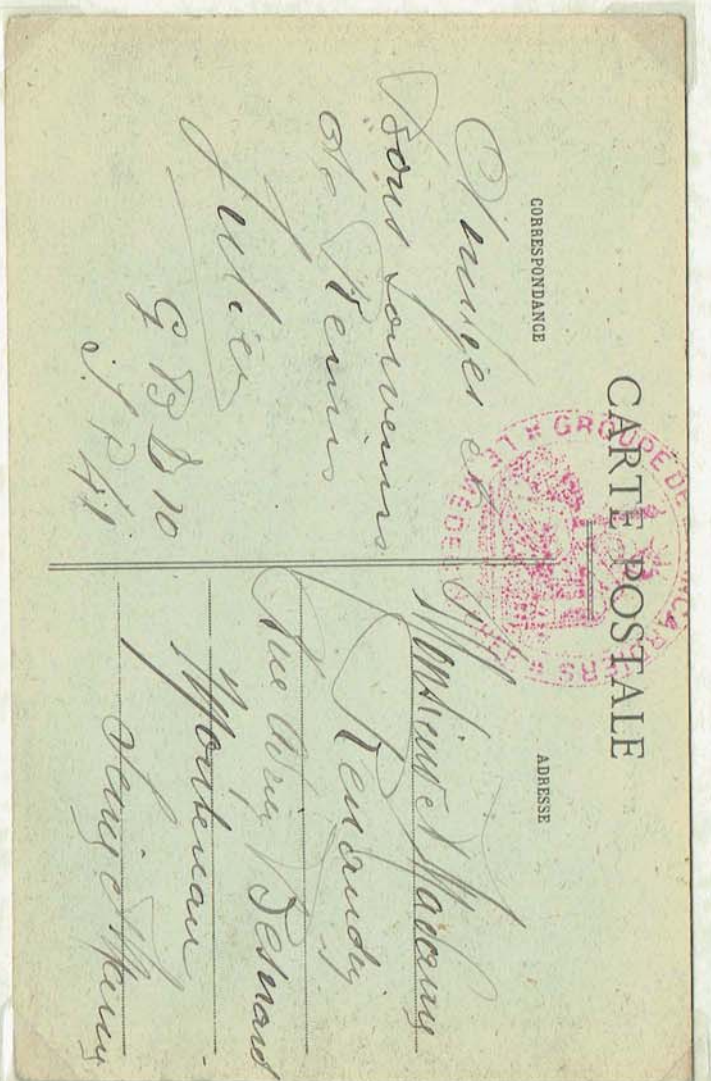
These front line units were made up of two doctors, six auxiliary medical officers, two administrative office two clergymen, thirty groups of four bearers and fifty-eight assistants. Their equipment comprised two large a eight small ambulances, thirty wheeled stretchers and 140 stretchers.

The cover and card below show two different types of cachet used by these units, the Marianne type from 19 and the three-line type posted from Secteur Postal 80 in 1915.



STRETCHER BEARERS - LES GROUPS DE BRANCARDIERS

The anonymity of the Marianne cachets makes them difficult to locate in the absence of other information – in these instances the envelope with the blue cachet was sent from Dieue, Meuse, to the Office of Civil Internees in Berne in 1914 while the postcard with the red cachet was sent from Secteur Postal 41 in Reims.



STRETCHER BEARERS

Postcards were produced for 'Les Armées de la République', for use by those on active service; this example has been overprinted 'Réserve du Personnel Sanitaire 4th Armée' and is dated on the reverse 24th May 1915. It was sent to Louis Picon, Commandant du Groupe de Brancardiers, in Secteur Postal 140. The second postcard depicts the stretcher bearers at work and was produced in Paris.

IMPR. NAT. — Modèle A¹ pour les troupes en opérations.

EXPÉDITEUR :

Nom et prénoms : *Hort*

Grade : *off. 1^{er} class.*

Régiment }
ou Service } *1^{er} rég. 1^{er} div.*

Compagnie, Escadron, }
Bataillon, Section, etc. }

Secteur postal n° *29*

(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)

RÉSERVE
CORRESPONDANCE
DU PERSONNEL SANITAIRE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTE EN FRANÇAIS

RESERVE D'ARMÉE
SANITAIRE 4^e ARMÉE
POSTES
STAMP
CROSS

M

M^r Louis Ducan

Commande le Groupe de francs-tirailleurs
Secteur postal 140



STRETCHER BEARERS - LES GROUPES DE BRANCARDIERS

The wax seal of the doctor of a stretcher bearer unit applied to the rear flap of a registered letter from the administrative officer in the field of the 14th Corps with his four-line cachet applied to the front.



L'Officier d'Admⁿ de 2^e Cl., STOMM
Officier d'Etat-Civil responsable
du Champ de Bataille
du 14^e Corps d'Armée

MOBILE SURGERY AT THE FRONT

Surgical ambulances were created in 1914 to provide emergency operations to the soldiers who were severely wounded to be transported to an evacuation hospital. The cachets are generally of the Marianne for but often the mail was franked with an Ambulance cachet. Dr Dufranc was the Médecin Aide-Major of the Paul surgical ambulance in 1917.

Docteur A. DUFRANC

Médecin Aide-Major

Ambulance chirurgicale St-Paul

Secteur, le 10 Mars 1917

181

Cher Madame,

Enfin à ma propre j'ai
consulté l'officier et l'ai
pu le voir, à mon grand regret,
le renvoyant de ma main.

J'ai le 30 Juillet au 18 Août

peut être la nouvelle a. l. de

pour que les hommes aient -

par plus en arrivant la vie

Adm. Sec. Sec.
AMBULANCE
CHIRURGICALE
SAINT-PAUL
J.P. 181

F.M

Ladame de Ventheuil

Jeannette

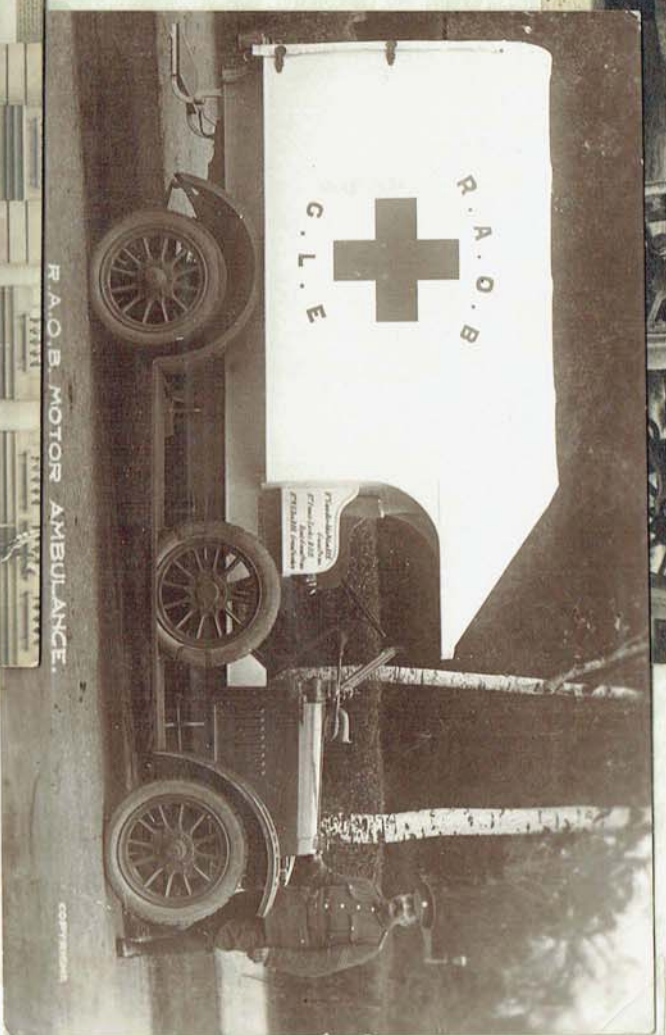
de Brède

Grand



BRITISH AMBULANCES

Ambulances in France were sponsored by many individual organisations in the United Kingdom, the cards below showing examples from the Liverpool Football Club in July 1916, from the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes and from the British Brewers in December 1918. *Photographic postcards are scarce.*



AMBULANCE CACHETS

Ambulance cachets took a variety of forms mostly incorporating the figure of Marianne with those near front being distinguished by the French F.P.O. (Trésor et Postes) date stamp. These envelopes were post respectively from Ambulance 13, of the 14th Military Region in postal sector 63 and from Ambulance 2 in 13th Region in postal sector 73.



AMBULANCES

A postcard dated 3rd August 1917 from Ambulance 5/52 in postal sector 181 with a *rare photographic showing a horse-drawn ambulance with patients and staff.*

AMBULANCE 5152 S. P. 181

Phases of the *chur churied*.

1 = 2004
Vendredi 2017, 30 août 1917.

Ma très chère Blanche

[illegible]

Distance Jean. 141.

85 Rue du Jonc

Simon

ironade



SHOEING HORSES OF THE LATE 9TH PROVISIONAL FIELD AMBULANCE

Messrs A. G. Lockwood sent an invoice for the sum of £36.00 for shoeing the horses of the late 9th Provisional Field Ambulance. This letter in response from the Commanding Officer of the 307th Field Ambulance that the late 9th had become or been absorbed by the 307th during 1917.

From:- Officer Commanding,
307th Field Ambulance.

To:-
Messrs. A.G. Lockwood. & Co.
Westgate-on-Sea.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your account for showing horses
of the late 9th. Provisional Field Ambulance.

Will you please sign at the foot of the attached
Army Form P. 1922 where marked X, and return to this
office at your convenience.

LEWIS HOUSE,
WITHAM.
9th March. 1917.

Major. R.A.M.C.
for Lieut. Colonel.
Commanding, 307th Field Ambul



C. J. Jones
4.3.17

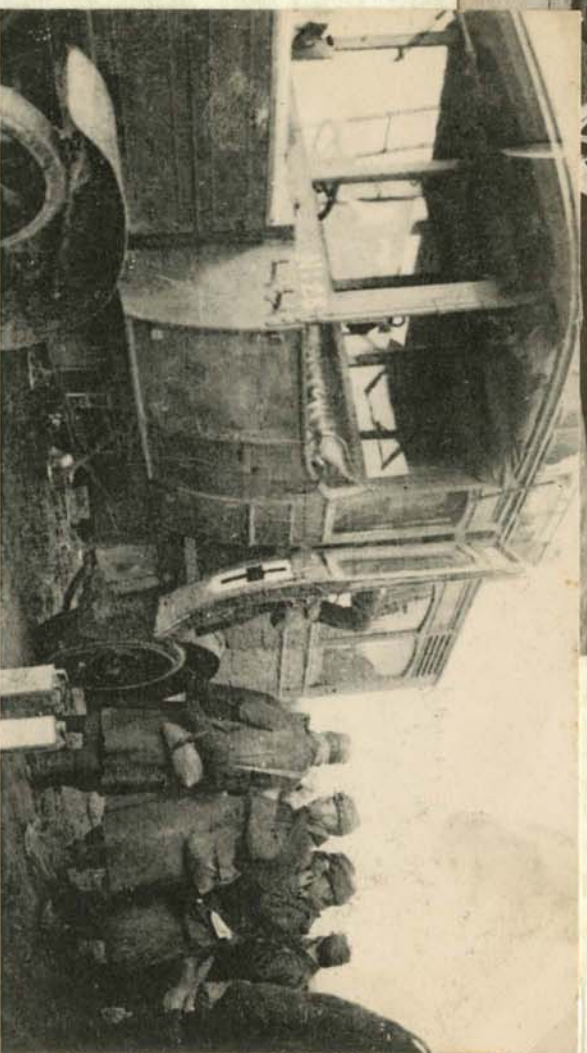
AMBULANCES

Postcards of ambulances were produced as propaganda and for home consumption.



Sur le Front - Section Sanitaire anglaise

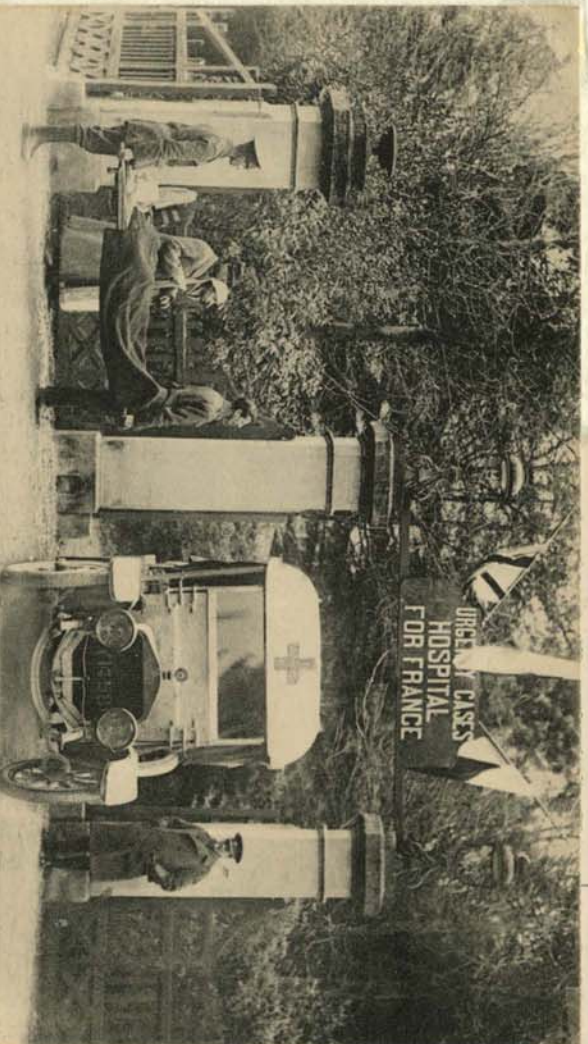
Karlson Jurg Talsman



1914... Automobile Ambulance

1914... Ambulance motor-car taken of

and put at the disposal
French Red-Cross



Grande Guerre 1914-1917

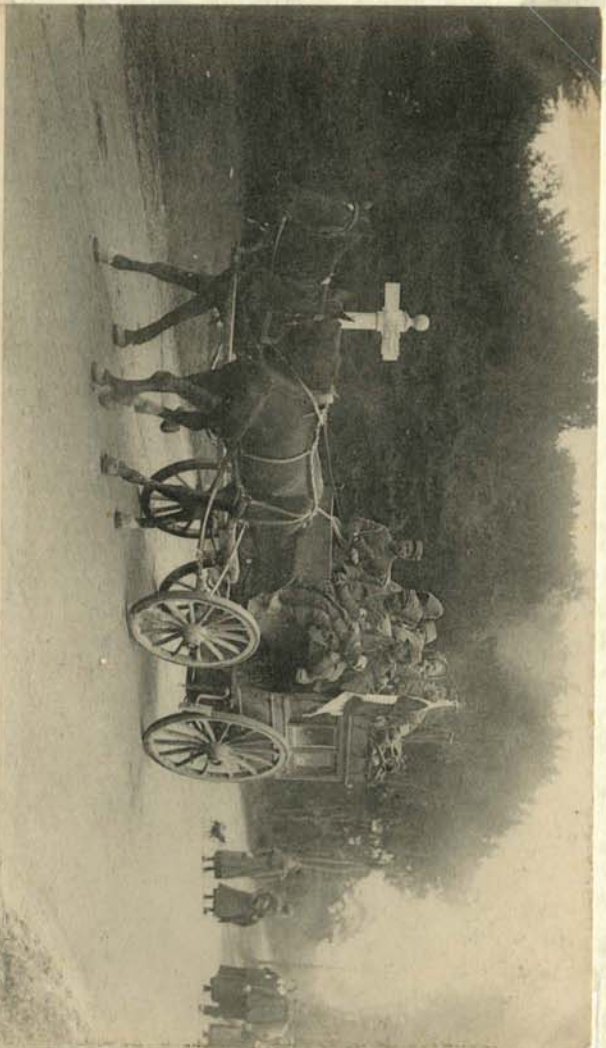
Entrée du Château de Faix Miroir, près Revigny (Meuse)
Ambulance Anglaise

A. Ilmber, photo-édit. St. Dié - Reproduction autorisée

Via 524

AMBULANCES

Due to the high demand for vehicles anything was used as improvised transportation of the wounded.

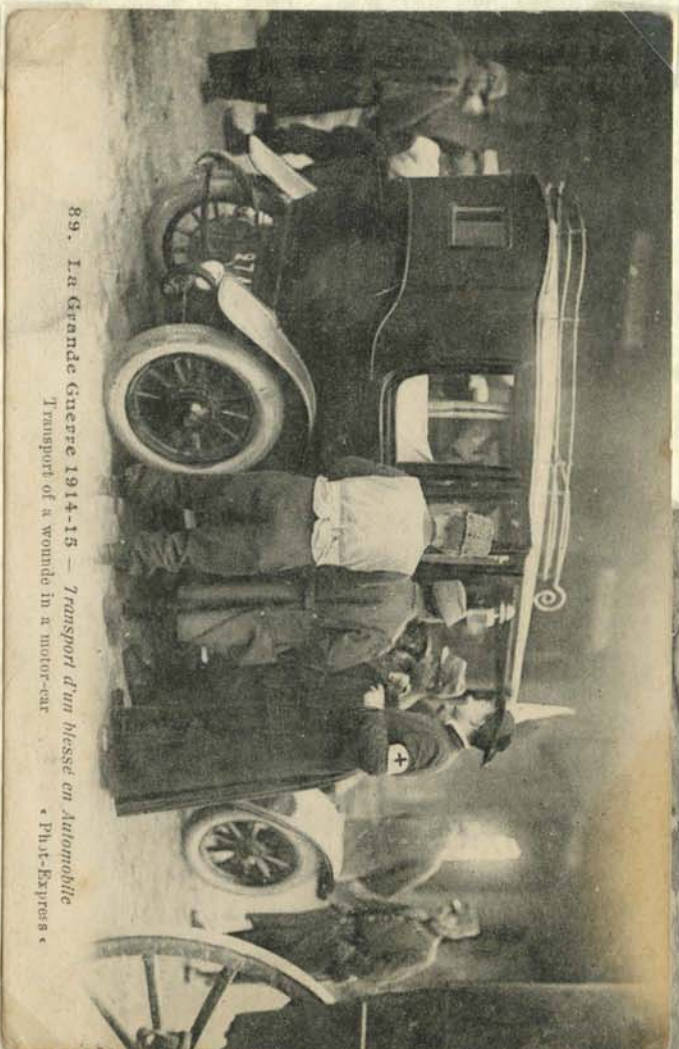


1914... Ambulance transportant des blessés
traversant la forêt de Laigne
7^{me} Série

Ambulance transporting wounded
through Laigne forest



Transport d'un blessé en Automobile
in a motor-car
J. M. T.



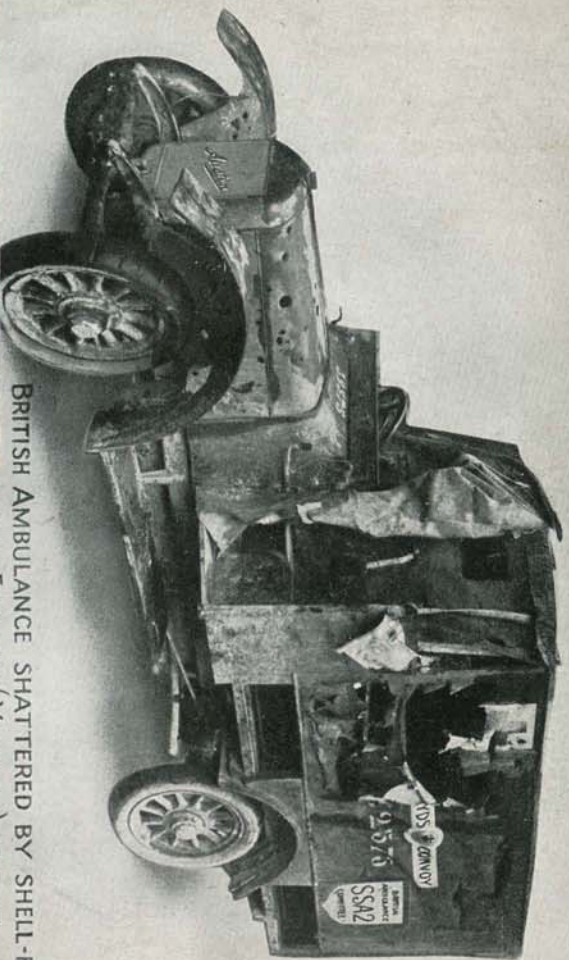
89. La Grande Guerre 1914-15 — Transport d'un blessé en Automobile
Transport of a wounded in a motor-car
« Phot-Express »

AMBULANCES

Three stages of life at the front: a First Aid Post on the Somme, an ambulance hit by shell fire at Verdun and an Advanced Field Ambulance station.



FIRST AID POST ON SOMME BATTLEFIELD



BRITISH AMBULANCE SHATTERED BY SHELL-FIRE AT THE FRENCH (VERDUN) FRONT.



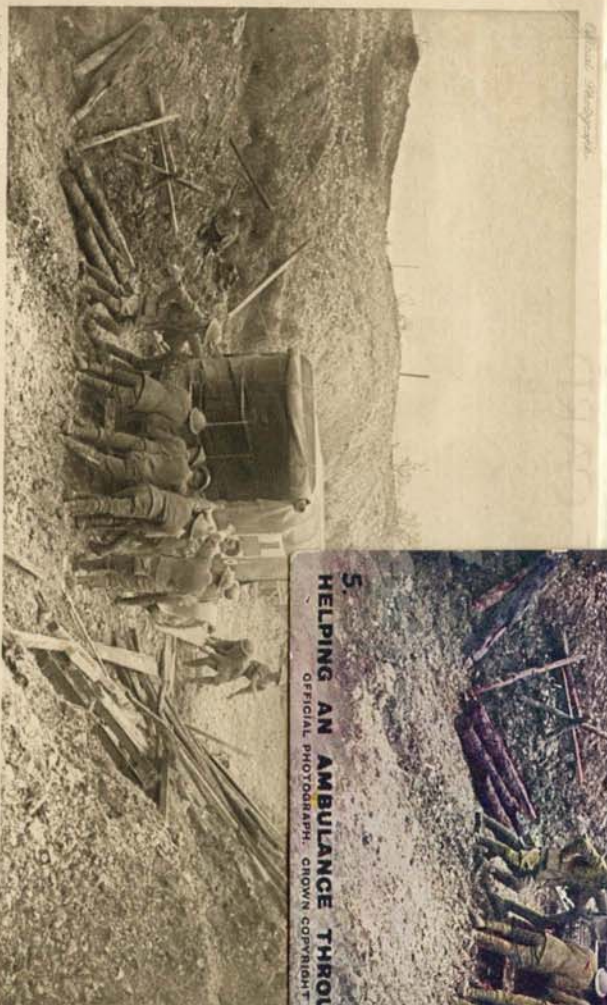
107 ADVANCED FIELD AMBULANCE

By permission of the War Office. Crown Copyright Reserved.

Tell's Mail. War Postcards

AMBULANCES

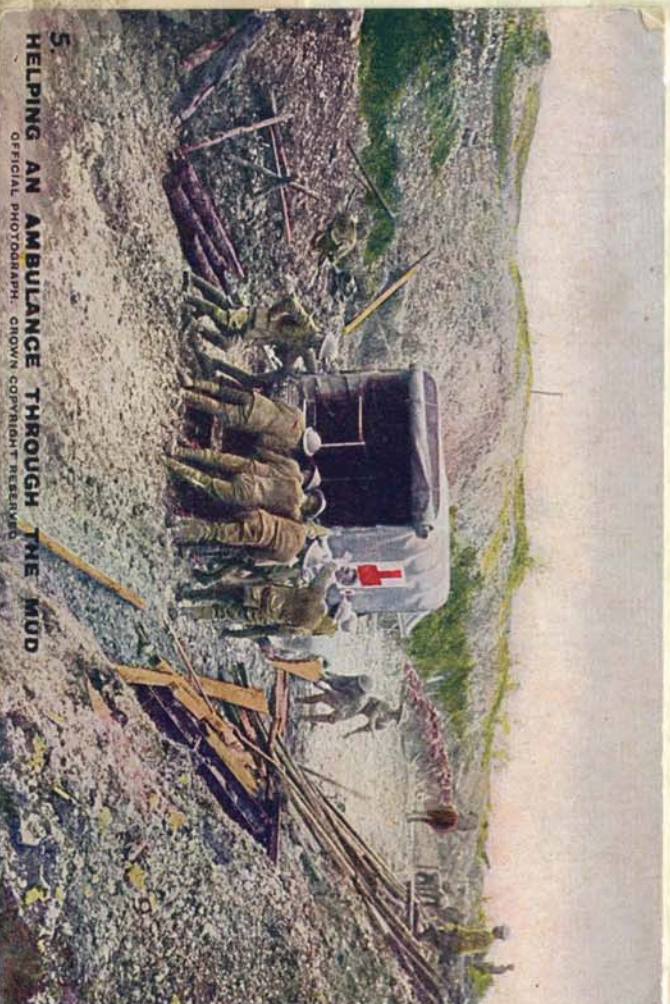
The Daily Mail produced a series of propaganda cards showing ambulances at the Front using official photographs approved by the censor both in sepia and colour versions.



HELPING AN AMBULANCE THROUGH THE MUD

45

Daily Mail 25.11.1918



5.
HELPING AN AMBULANCE THROUGH THE MUD
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

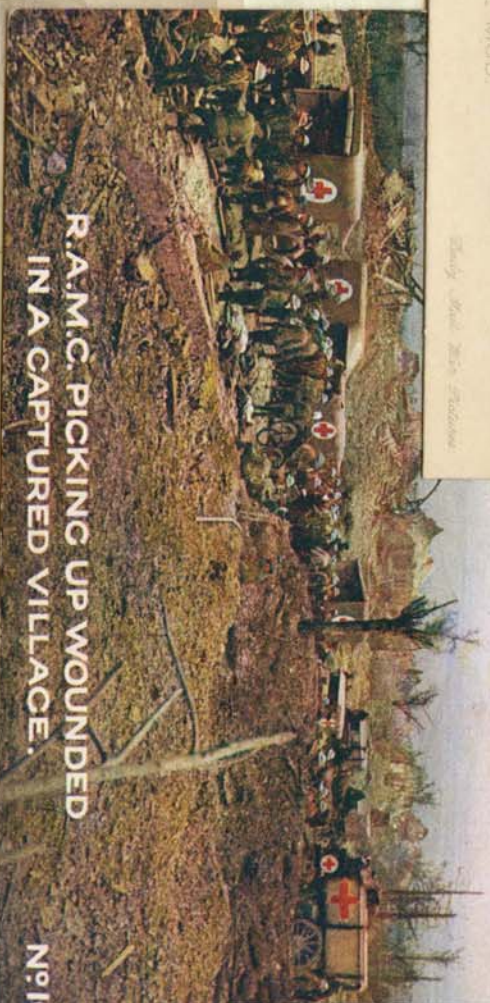
CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.



R.A.M.C. PICKING UP WOUNDED IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE.

34.

Daily Mail 25.11.1918

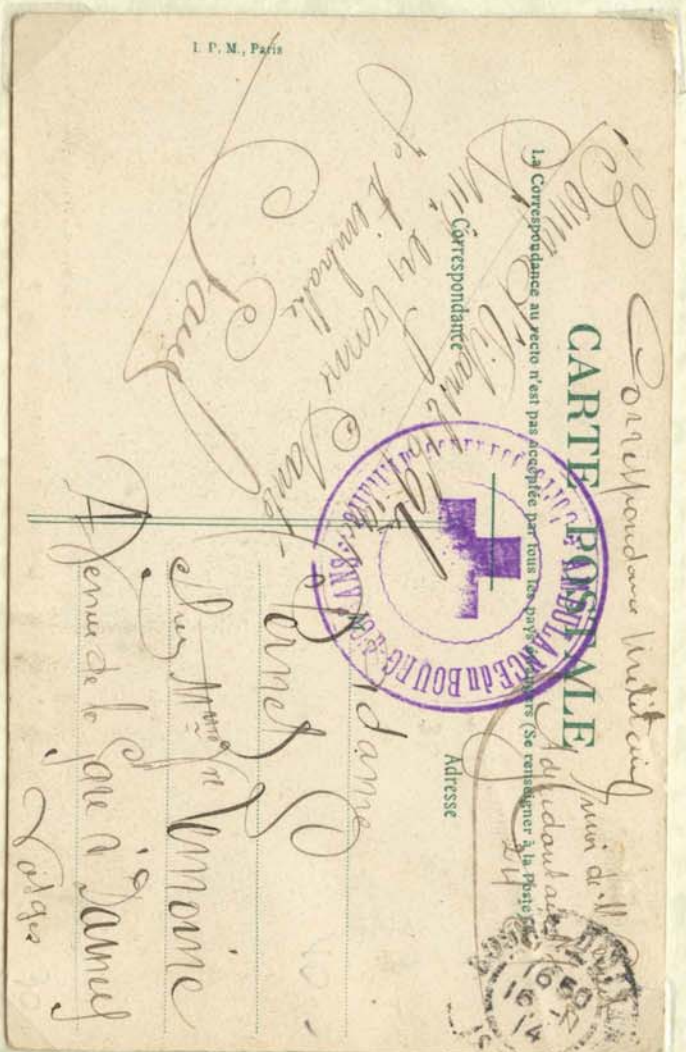


R.A.M.C. PICKING UP WOUNDED
IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE.

Nº1

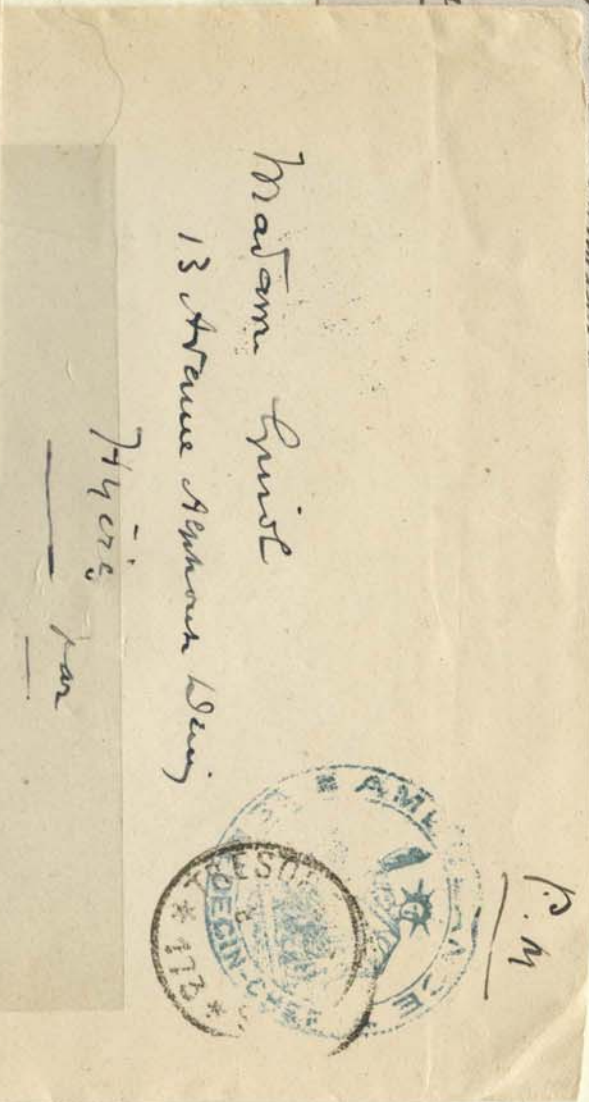
AMBULANCES

Cachets can be divided broadly into two categories, with the presence of Marianne signifying an official army unit and her absence in an otherwise elaborate mark suggesting that the ambulance was a private operation, often under the aegis of the Red Cross. The cards below show two of the latter category from Ambulance Victor Raucher in Amiens in 1915 and from Ambulance du Bourg d'Oisans used in 1914.



AMBULANCES

Each Field Hospital had attached to it a number of vehicles and wagons serving as ambulances which were sent to points of attack where the wounded were gathered in the greatest numbers. Generally their cachets are inscribed simply 'Ambulance/Medecin-Chef' with Marianne in the centre, as are the examples below, which it is impossible to attribute in the absence of any information provided by the sender.



AMBULANCES

Although the cachets are typically anonymous, the writers indicate their units as being Ambulance 9 and Ambulance 13 respectively, the latter posted from Secteur 30 in March 1915.

Imp. Nat. — Modèle A¹ pour les troupes en opérations.

EXPÉDITEUR :

Nom et prénoms : *Jacob*

Grade : *2^{em} Lt. Inf.*

Régiment } *Ambulance 9*
ou Service }

Compagnie, Escadron, } *Secteur 128*
Bataillon, Section, etc. }

Secteur postal n°

(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)

Adresse :

Madame Jacob
2 Rue Cyrano de
Burgue
Paris 15^{me}

CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTE EN FRANCHISE




F.M.


Mexim. Deyneau et Chevillet.

Ambulance Anglaise et étrangers.

22. rue de la Bourgeois

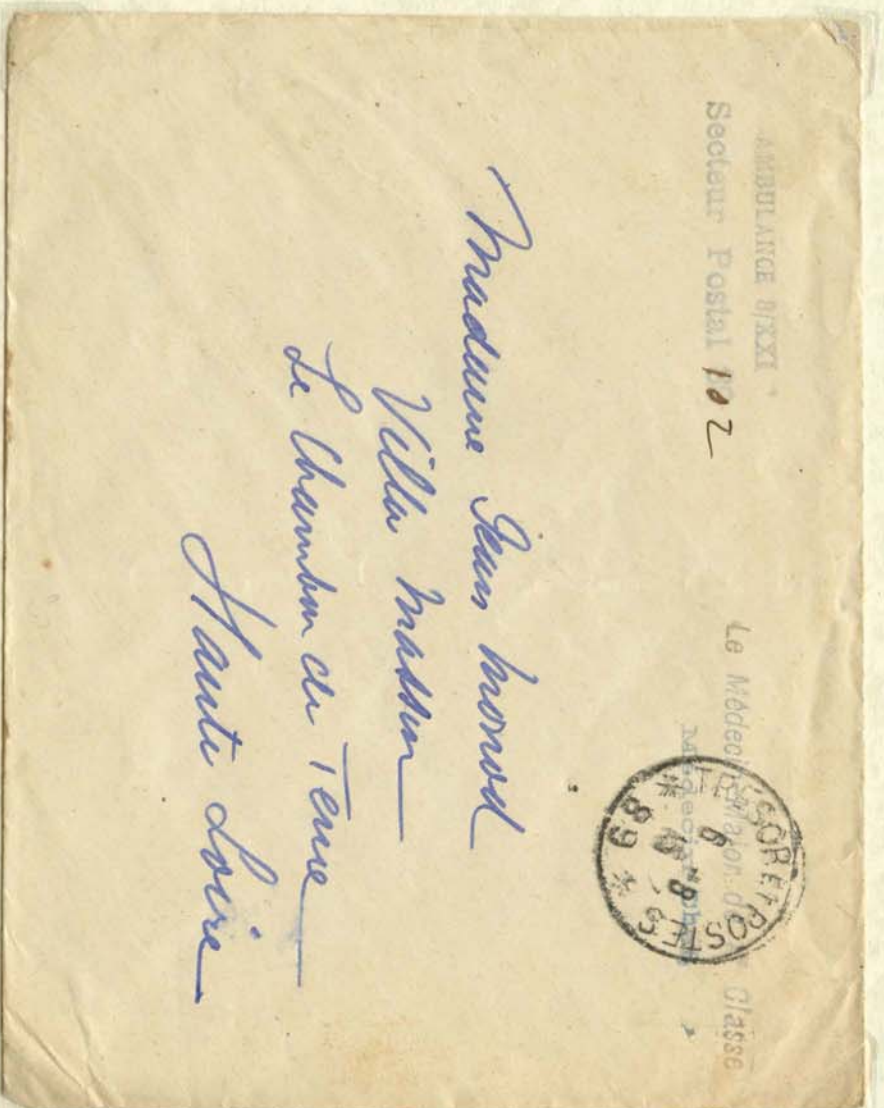
Paris

22



AMBULANCES

Envelopes showing the cachets of a doctor in the 8/XXI ambulance serving in Postal Sector 89, although located temporarily in Sector 102, and from Ambulance No. 12 of the 2nd Army Corps in Postal Sector 3, both in 1915.



AMBULANCES

A patriotic card from Ambulance 3/60 in postal sector 105 attached to Field Hospital No. 3 of the 60th Reserve Division in May 1915 and a letter card of July 1917 from a surgical ambulance unit posted at army post office 151.

EXPEDITEUR :

Nom : *D^r Fourboure*

Grade : *Mein A.M. 1^{re} cl.*

Régiment : *Amb. 3/60 a lo DES*

Comp^{te}, Escadron } *dest part : 105*
ou Bataillon :


(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)


CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTÉ EN FRANÇAISE

Adresse : *Macdonald St Lute*
43 rue Saint-Medairne
SPENNER
St. et V. laire

Mod. A. — Impr. Nat.





Recht a.c.a.1

Medairne
Stimme

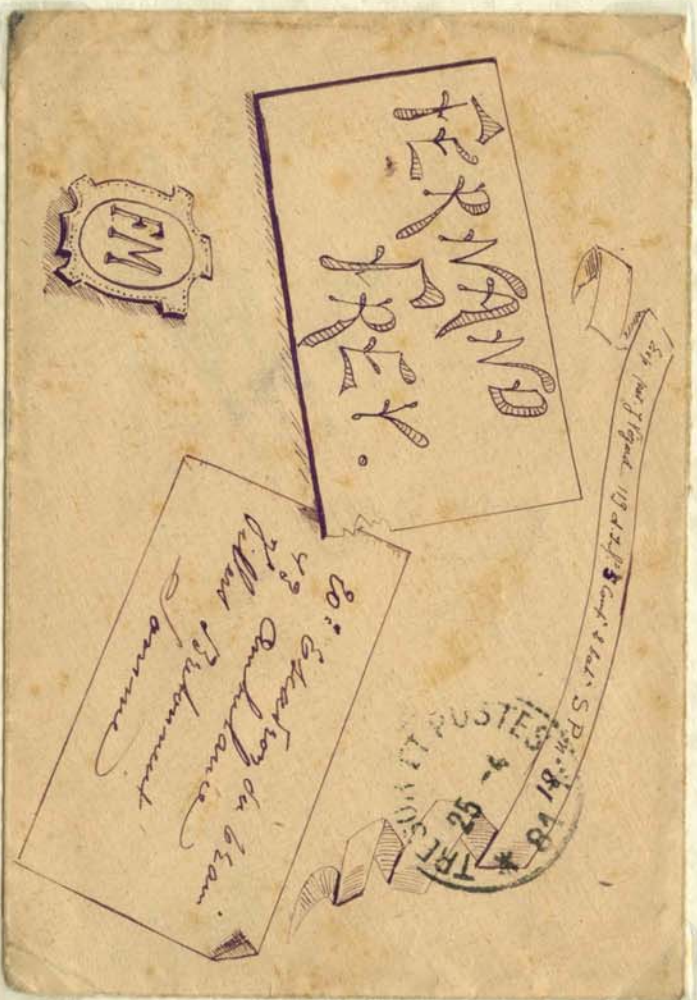
10 rue des Sticks
Lyon



F.m.

AMBULANCES

The envelope decorated in pen and ink was sent by a soldier from army post office 81 to Ambulance 13 on the Somme in 1916 while the other envelope was from Lourde Surgical Ambulance 403 posted to England with three triangular tax marks applied but no evidence that any charge was raised on delivery.



AMBULANCES

The card and envelope are from the same writer in Ambulance 10/1 but use the cachet of the ambulance rather than of the field hospital. Whereas the hospital was located in army postal sector 102, the sender now gives his address as Sector 91, although the envelope was posted in Sector 193, suggesting that he had moved further afield. The cachet has become noticeably worn by December 1916.

IMPR. NAT. — Modèle A' pour les troupes en opérations.

EXPÉDITEUR :

Nom et prénoms : *M. H. Guisl*

Grade : *Medecin aide-majors*

Régiment ou Service } *Ambulance 10/1*

Compagnie, Escadron, }
Bataillon, Section, etc. }

Secteur postal n° *91*

(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)

CORRESPONDANCE

DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTE EN FRANCHISE

Adresse :

Madame Frédéric Guisl
13 Avenue d'Alphonse - Beau
Hyères
(Var)

4 M.

M. H. Guisl - Medecin aide-majors
Ambulance 10/1 - Secteur 91

Madame Frédéric Guisl
13 Avenue d'Alphonse - Beau
Hyères
(Var)

4 M.

AMBULANCE 10/1
LE MEDECIN

TRESORIER
31-12-16
193

AMBULANCES

The military health report card was sent from the Second Annex of the ambulance unit attached to the 12th Army Corps in postal sector 152 on the 21st April 1916. The postcard of 1915 showing wounded soldiers being loaded into an ambulance from a cart required prior approval by the censor, 'Visé à Paris No 748'.

FRANCAISE POSTALE
Loi du 30 mai 1871.
Décret du 3 août 1914.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE

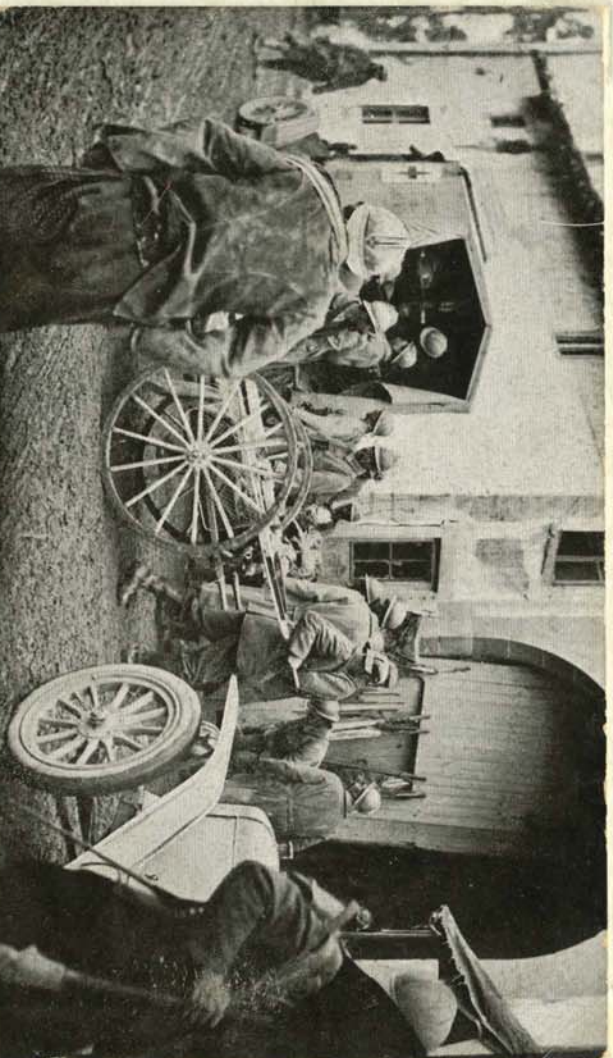
Envoi du (1) _____
ou traitement à (2) _____
à l'hôpital { militaire (3)
mixte (3)
civil (3)
de complément (3)
auxiliaire (3)

1. Adresse de la famille. } *Made Delapont*
19 rue de Valenciennes
Paris 10

CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE

(1) Nom, prénoms et situation militaire du malade ou blessé.
(2) Nom de la ville et du département.
(3) Compléter la désignation de l'établissement ou l'intéressé est en traitement.
Biffer les autres désignations.

TRESOR POSTES
152
1916



1915 — SOLDATS BLESSÉS TRANSPORTÉS DU CHAMP DE BATAILLE
A L'AMBULANCE
Visé à Paris N° 748.
Wounded soldiers are being carried from the battle field to the ambulance.

AMBULANCES

The report was posted by a lieutenant in Ambulance 15/18 on the 6th October 1917 in postal sector 118 to a Commanding Officer certifying that one of his soldiers by the name of Célibert, aged 34, and born in Marchienne Campagne, Nevers, was brought in by Ambulance 9/4 suffering from a bullet wound. The form bears the ambulance's circular Marianne cachet on the inside and a straight line cachet on the outside (front shown at 75% actual size).

N° du Carnet <u>10</u>		Bulletin modèle 46 C pour Entrée.	
N° du Feuillet <u>18</u>		SERVICE DE SANTÉ	
Armée.	Indication de la Formation Sanitaire	Date de l'Entrée <u>5-10-17</u>	
Corps d'Armée.	} <u>Ambulans</u> <u>15-18</u>	Secteur Postal N° <u>215</u>	
3 ^e Division.		Corps <u>15^e H. A. P.</u>	
Nom : <u>Célibert</u> Prénoms : <u>Lucien</u>		RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT	
LE RECRUTEMENT		LA BLESSURE OU LA MALADIE	
L'UNITÉ ADMINISTRATIVE Compagnie } Escadron } ou Batterie }		Diagnostic d'entrée : <u>mauvais affaiblissement</u>	
N° matricule } au corps }		Origine : La blessure ou la maladie a-t-elle été contractée : <u>non</u>	
Grade : <u>2^e CC</u>		en service ou au cours des ou est-elle étrangère	
Position militaire : <u>1^{er} porteur</u>		Date et lieu de nais. : <u>24 Janvier 1883</u> <u>Marchienne-Campagne</u> <u>(Nevers)</u>	
Adresse de la famille : <u>Nevers</u>		SERVICE MILITAIRE F. M.	
Moto d'entrée : <u>Ambulance</u>		Monsieur le Commandant	
Le Médecin-Chef, <u>17 H. A. P.</u>		du <u>5^e R. A. P.</u>	
AMBULANCE XV/18		Secteur Postal N° <u>215</u>	
Cachet de la Formation Sanitaire.		Cachet de la Formation Sanitaire.	

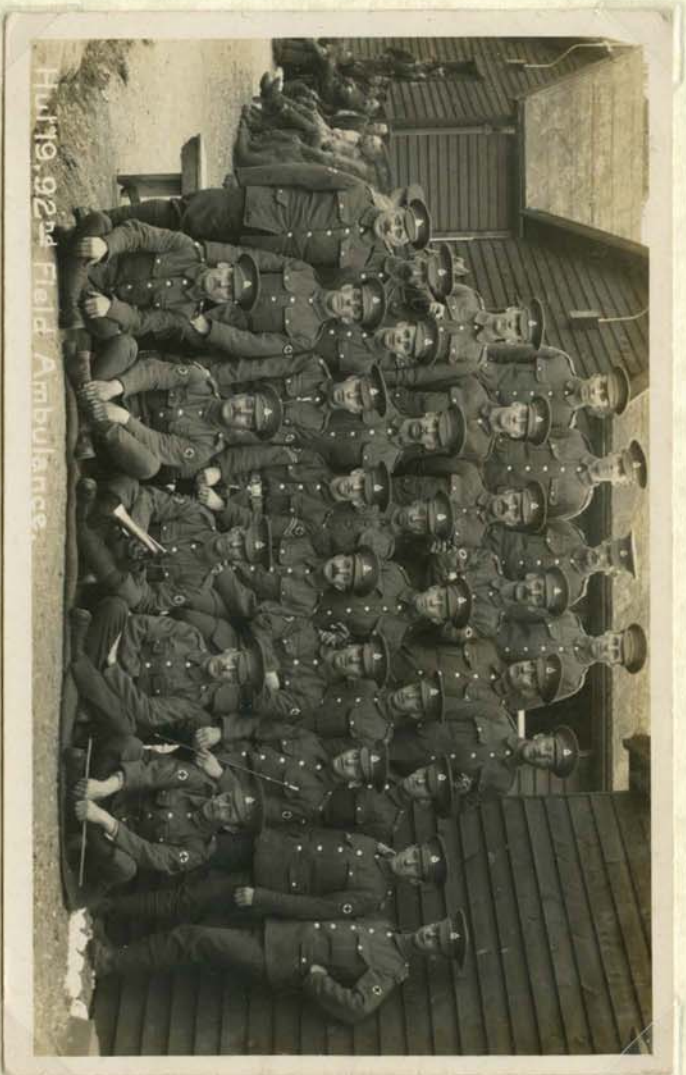
NOTA — Écrire très lisib.

transp. et coll. et insérer en ambocollé dans une

reproduced at 75%

92nd FIELD AMBULANCE

Mr Bishop was sent the photograph of Hut 19, 92nd Field Ambulance and was asked to keep it, presumably by his son. The covers have the cachet of the Ambulance de Ferney-Voltaire, Ain, and of Ambulance 12-Group 11.



Hut 19, 92nd Field Ambulance.

Madame

AMBULANCE DE
FERNEY-VOLTAIRE AIN

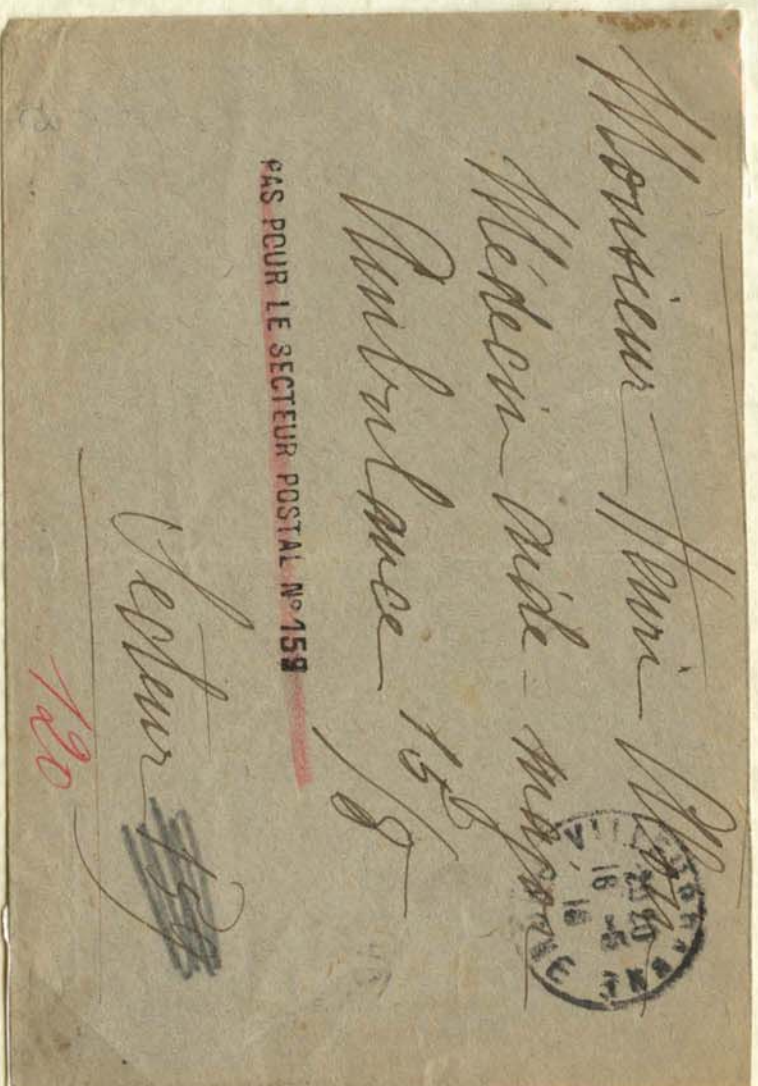


Madame de la Ferney-Voltaire

David

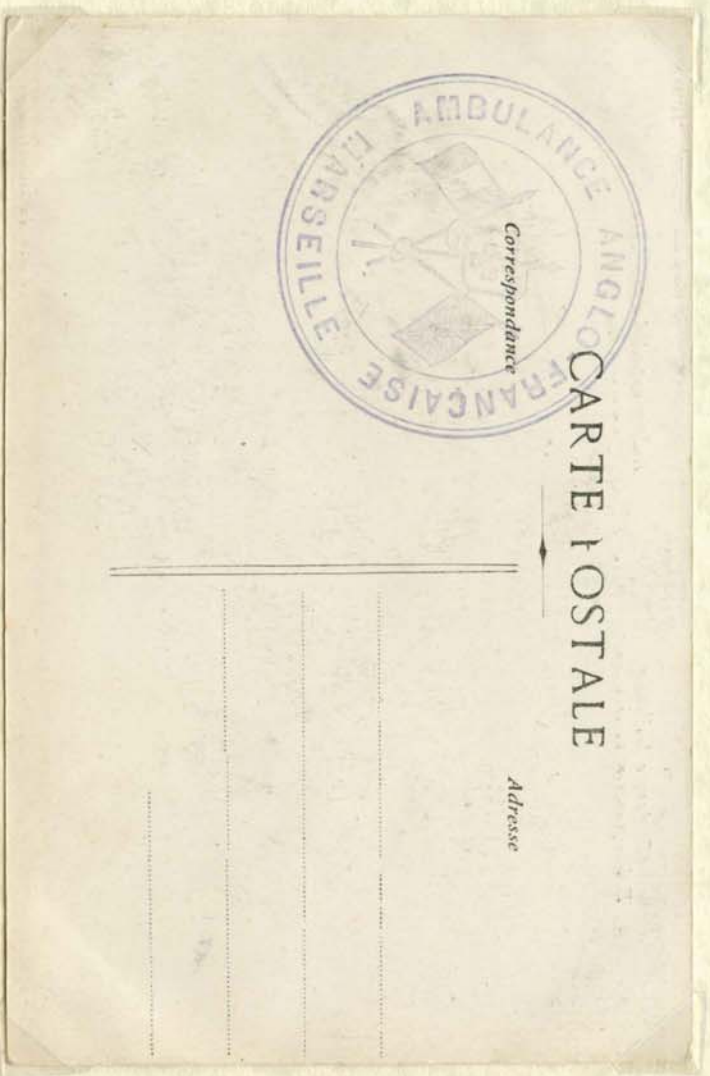
AMBULANCES

An envelope addressed to a doctor with Ambulance unit 15/8, redirected from postal sector 159 to 120, with a French postcard commemorating the work of the ambulances.



AMBULANCES

The French photographic postcard of an ambulance which was probably English by virtue of the rose motif is dated July 1917 with below an unused card showing the cachet of the Anglo-French Ambulance in Marseille.



AMBULANCES

Ambulance unit 18/17 was based at the military Hospital at Chanzy, Chalons-sur-Marne



17

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE. — La Passerelle du Canal.

ND. Phot.

Bureau de S. M. le Maréchal
Hôpital Chanzy à (Châlons)

(J. E. M.)

Monsieur M. J. J. J.

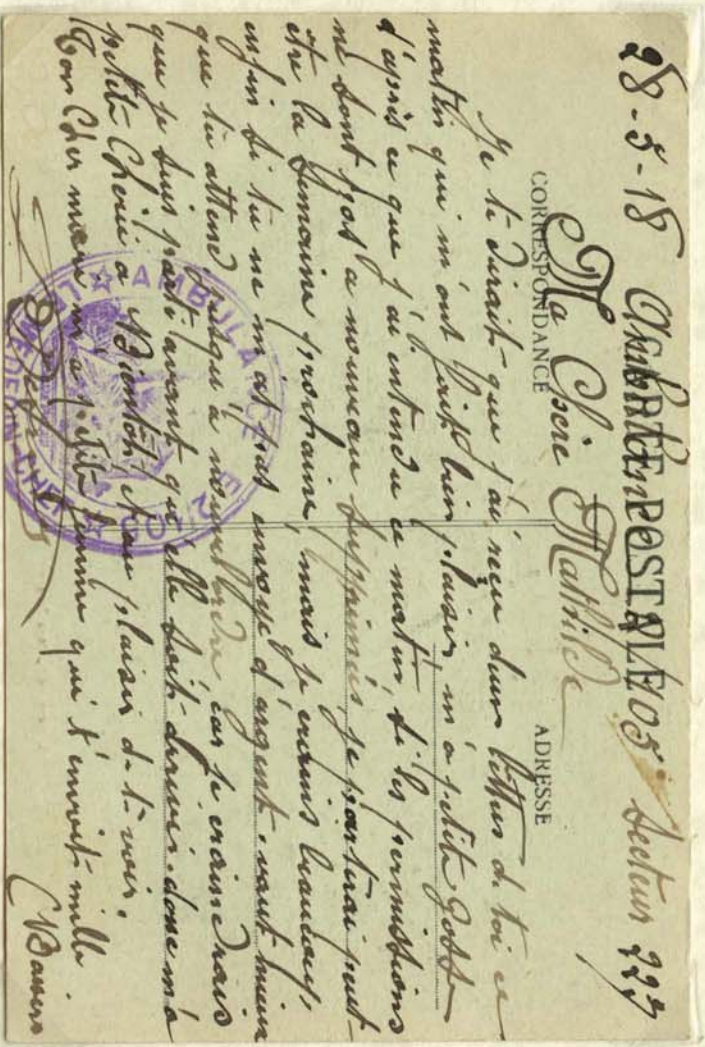
33 rue de St. Pierre

Châlons

M. J. J.

AMBULANCES

The cards below show identifiable cachets from Ambulance E2/105 in Secteur 227 in May 1918 and from Ambulance 2 of the 58th Reserve Division depicting a German hospital in 1915.



AMBULANCES

A patriotic card sent by an attendant in Reserve Ambulance 4/62 R attached to the 12th Corps posted from Secteur 77 in July 1915 with a postcard showing a Red Cross kitchen published in Paris.

IMPR. NAT. — Modèle A¹ pour les troupes en opérations.

EXPÉDITEUR :

Nom et prénoms : *Montauban*

Grade : *Infirmerie militaire*

Régiment ou Service : *Ambulance 4/62 R*

Compagnie, Escadron, Bataillon, Section, etc. : *102*

Secteur postal n° : *102*

(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)

Adresse :

pour Montauban

Mairie-Préfecture

Charente

Charente

CORRESPONDANCE DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTE EN FRANÇAIS

AMBULANCE DE RÉSERVE 4-62 R

12th SECTION D'INFIRMIERS

SECTEUR POSTAL 77

ÉTAT MAJOR

77

77



BRITISH AMBULANCES

British ambulances were amongst the most numerous Allied ambulances in Northern France – the items below show a telegram of 1916 addressed to the County Palatine Field Ambulance, the cachet of the English Ambulance based at the Chateau de Boismont in the Pas-de-Calais and a view of an English Ambulance unloading casualties at a Field Hospital.

MAJOR HAYES 97 TH COUNTY PALATINE FIELD
AMBULANCE 30 TH DIVISION B E F FRANCE.

LE POINT EST GRATUIT. La facture doit être remise au récipiendaire à soulever
lorsqu'il est chargé de recevoir une lettre.
A DECHIRER



voie



ES +

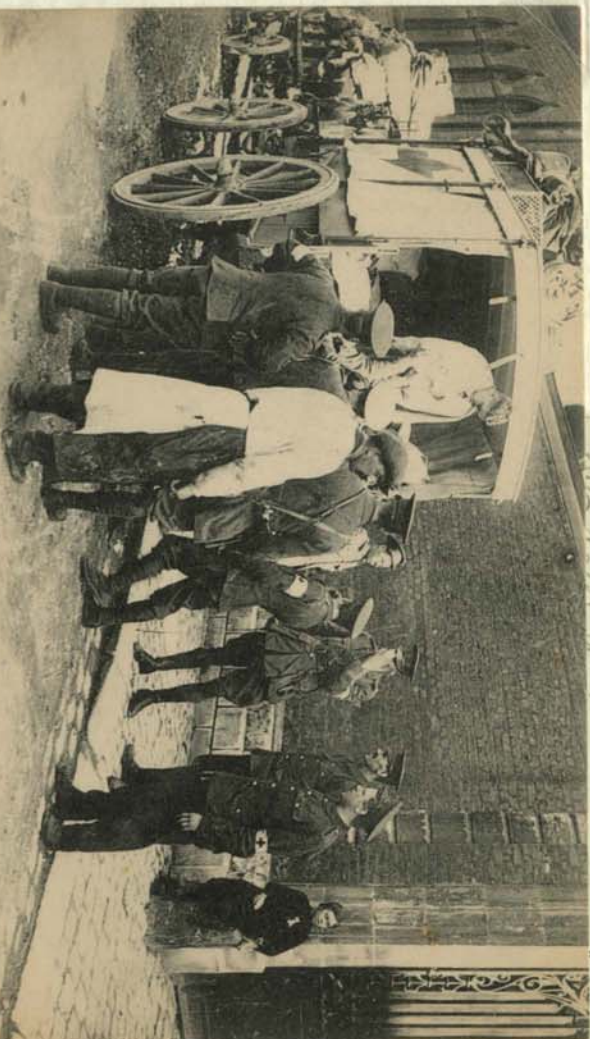
CARTE POSTALE
AMBULANCE ANGLAISE
CHATEAU DE BOISMONT

CORRESPONDANCE

LA CARTE EST PAR VOIE DE LA POSTE

*May 2nd
Very glad to hear your letter.
We have to leave here in 9
hours and go to the hospital.*

*Miss Jones
Berkshire Club
Reading
Eng of road*



Ambulance Anglaise – English Field-Hospital

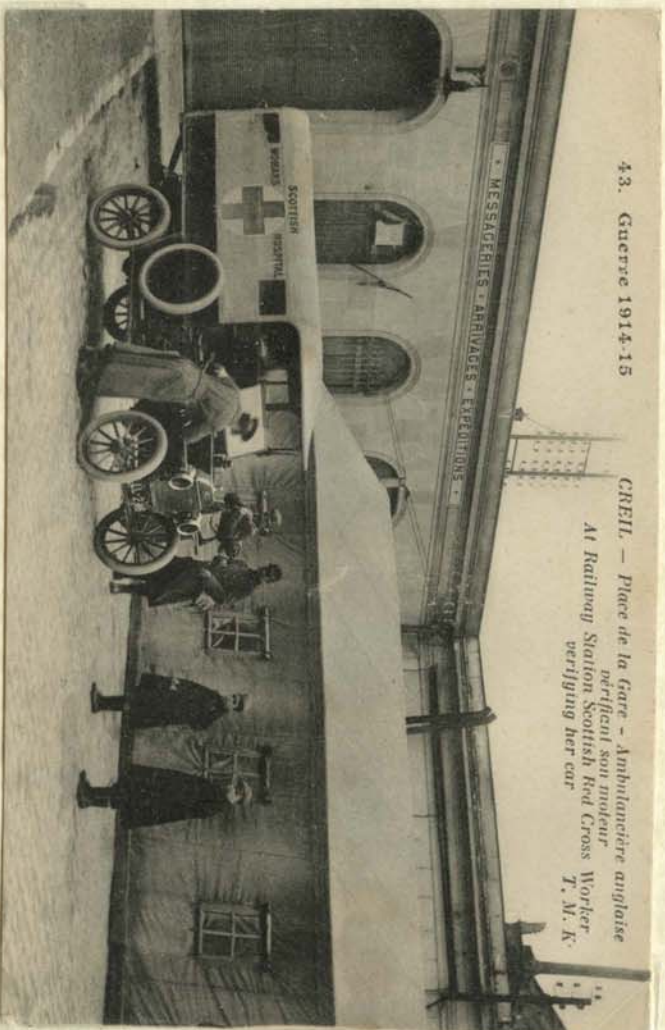
(E.D.)

SCOTTISH RED CROSS AMBULANCES

The postcards below show Scottish Red Cross transport and a Scottish Red Cross Ambulance outside the railway station at Creil.



Reception of Wounded at midnight by the Scottish Red Cross Transports



43. Guerre 1914-15

CREIL — Place de la gare — Ambulance anglaise
arrivant son conducteur
At Railway Station Scottish Red Cross
worker verifying her car
T. M. K.

BELGIAN AMBULANCES

Belgian Ambulance priests would have carried the wounded to the Belgian Field Hospital whose cachet is shown on an envelope of 1915 unusually addressed to the United States and posted at the British Army Post Office S10 then located at Dunkirk.



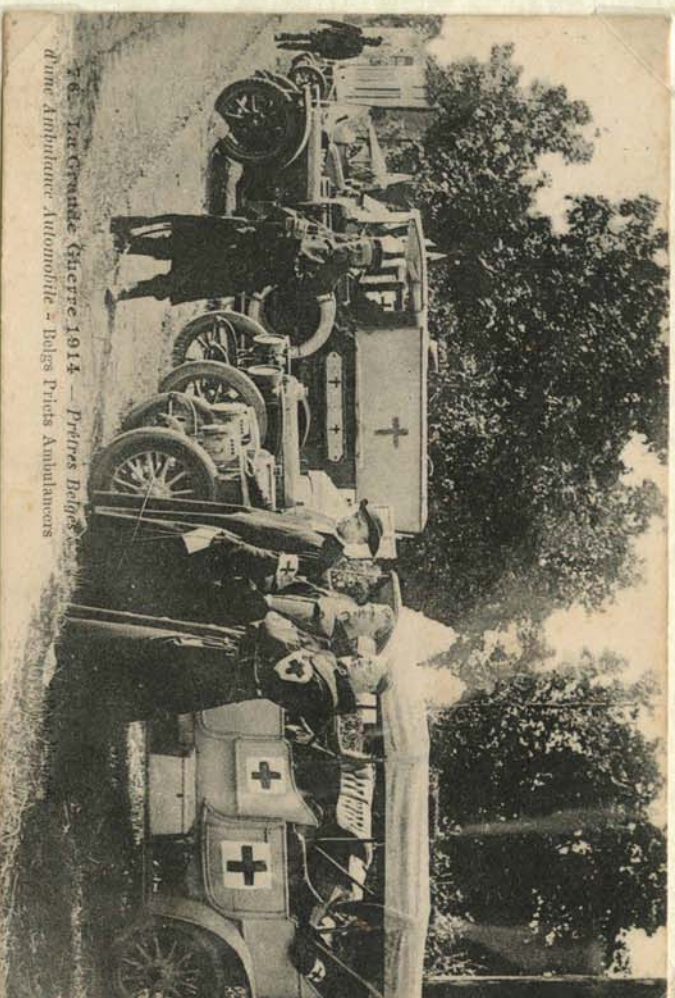
Mrs. H. J. C. Kelly
449 Marlborough St

Boston
Mass
U.S.A



Cliché New P. Paper, illustrations limitée
1914... Un aumônier belge accompagnant un blessé
12ème Série

A belgian chaplain accompanying a
wounded soldier



76. L'Automobile Guerre 1914 - Prières Belges
d'une Ambulance Automobile - Belges Priests Ambulances

AMBULANCES

An invitation to dinner from a Belgian cavalry division to a physician in the 3rd Cavalry Field Ambulance written on patriotic stationery from Wolveringham in 1915.

24ai.



Dear Sir Georges,

Officers of 1st Regiment of Guides
the mine - are giving an hour
entertainment to her comrades
of 14th Regiment of Hussars, the 12th
of 13th of this month, in Wolveringham
Will you make to me the great
pleasure to assist this meeting, and
have the dinner in the "Pen des Mi-
nailleur."

Officers of 14th Hussars shall give to
you exact time of the matter -

Yours truly
J. H. G. G. G.



d'anton. Clin de
Cavalerie
Hussars Belg.

Physician Georges
3^d Cavalry Field Ambulance
1st Cavalry Division
British Expeditionary Force

AMERICAN AMBULANCES

The term Ambulance Américaine referred to the vehicles and hospital, as shown in the card published in Chicago showing a U.S. Army Field Hospital with the vehicle and the tents. The card posted at Juilly with an oval purple cachet in June 1916 shows the operating theatre at Hôpital Bénévole No. 13 *which is unrecorded in the literature* while the last card posted in 1916 has the cachet of the Ambulance Américaine at Hôpital 2 bis in Neuilly.



FIELD HOSPITAL—U.S. ARMY
PHOTO G. BROWN BROS.

Neuilly le 27 mai 16

Chère
Correspondance

CARTE POSTALE

AMBULANCE AMERICAINE

NEUILLY
BLESSE MINE

Adresse

NEUILLY
SEINE

Je me suis levé hier
pour la première
fois, et je me promène
à l'air libre.

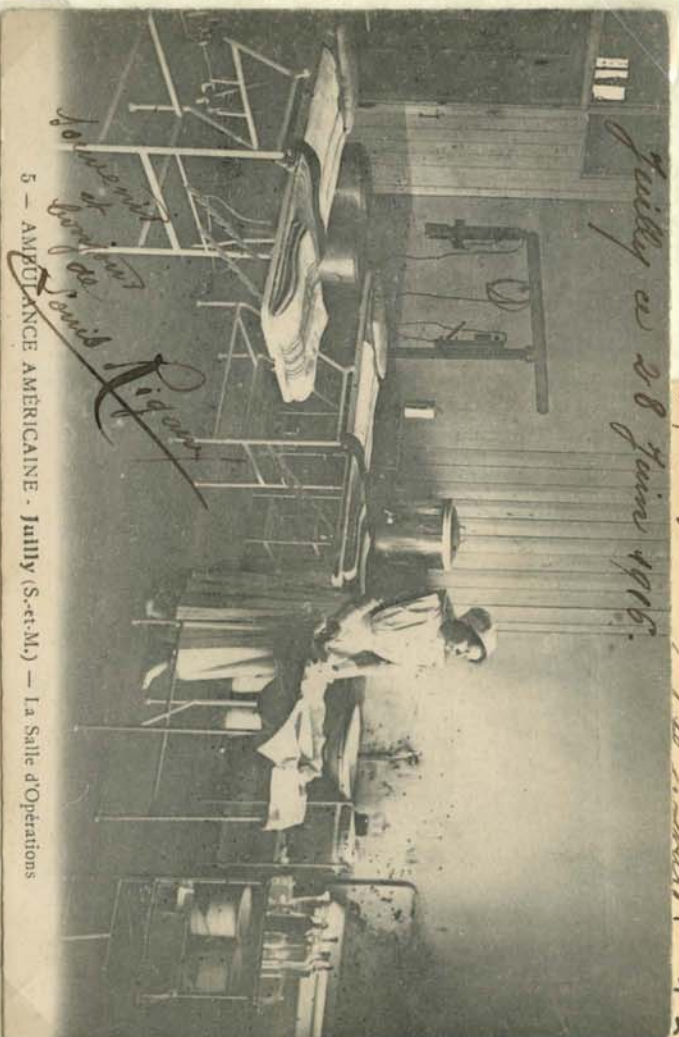
Juilly le 28 juin 1916.

Je me suis levé hier
pour la première
fois, et je me promène
à l'air libre.

à l'air libre.

à l'air libre.

à l'air libre.

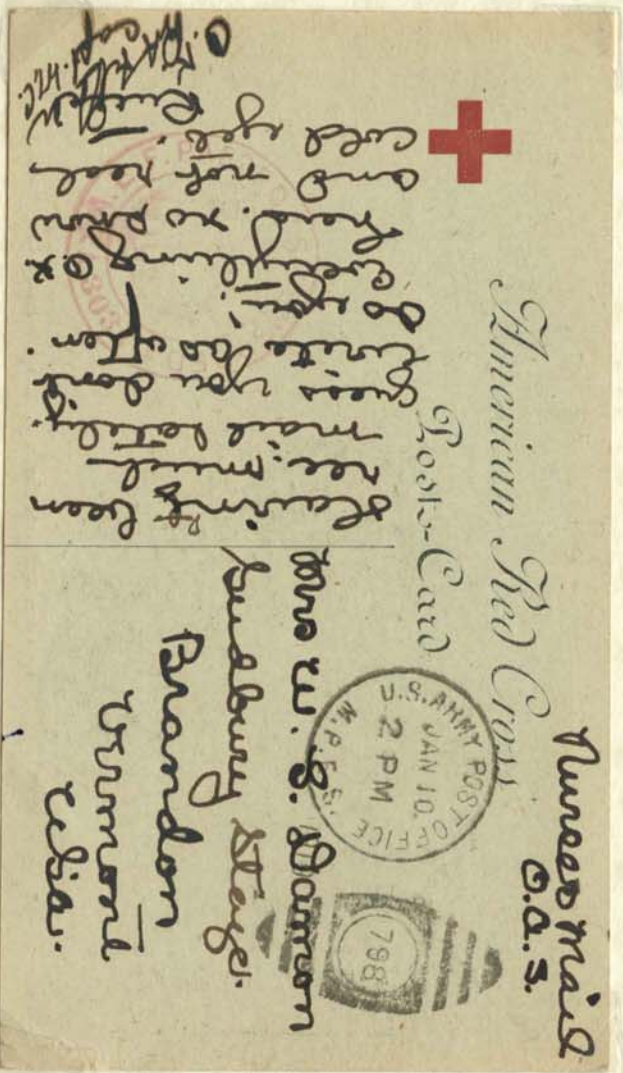
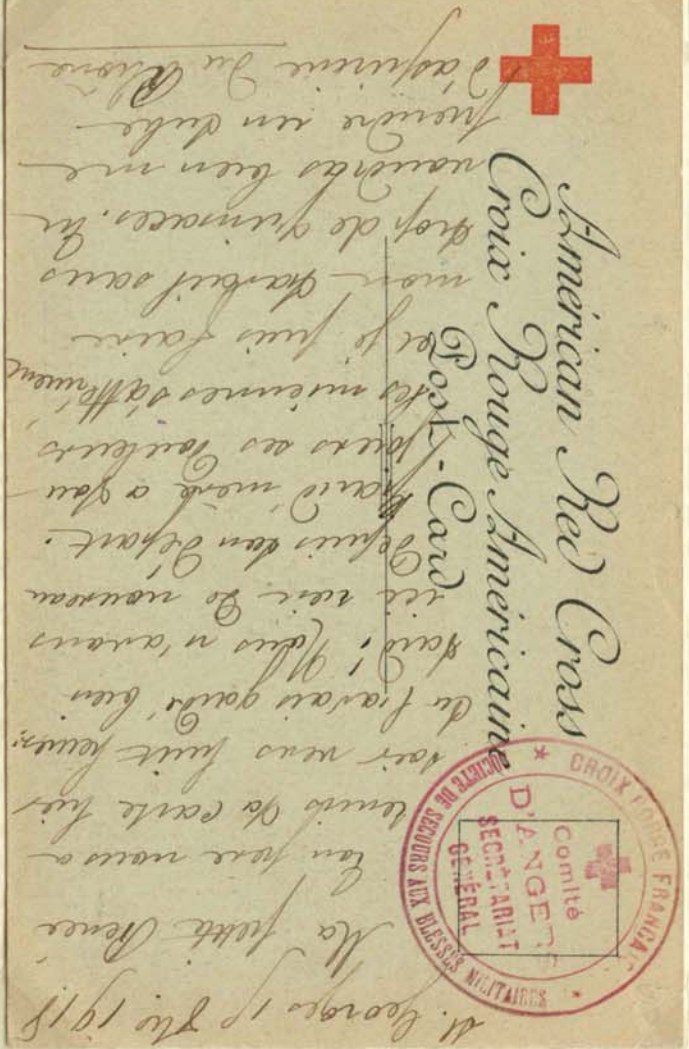


5 — AMBULANCE AMERICAINE - Juilly (S.-et-M.) — La Salle d'Opérations



AMERICAN RED CROSS

American Red Cross postcards dated 1918, one with the frank of the Croix Rouge Francaise Societé de Secours Blessés Militaire, Comite d'Angers Secretariat General, showing American troops marching through Paris and the other being nurses mail with the U.S. Army Post Office MPES showing American Red Cross nurses parading in Paris on 4th July 1918.



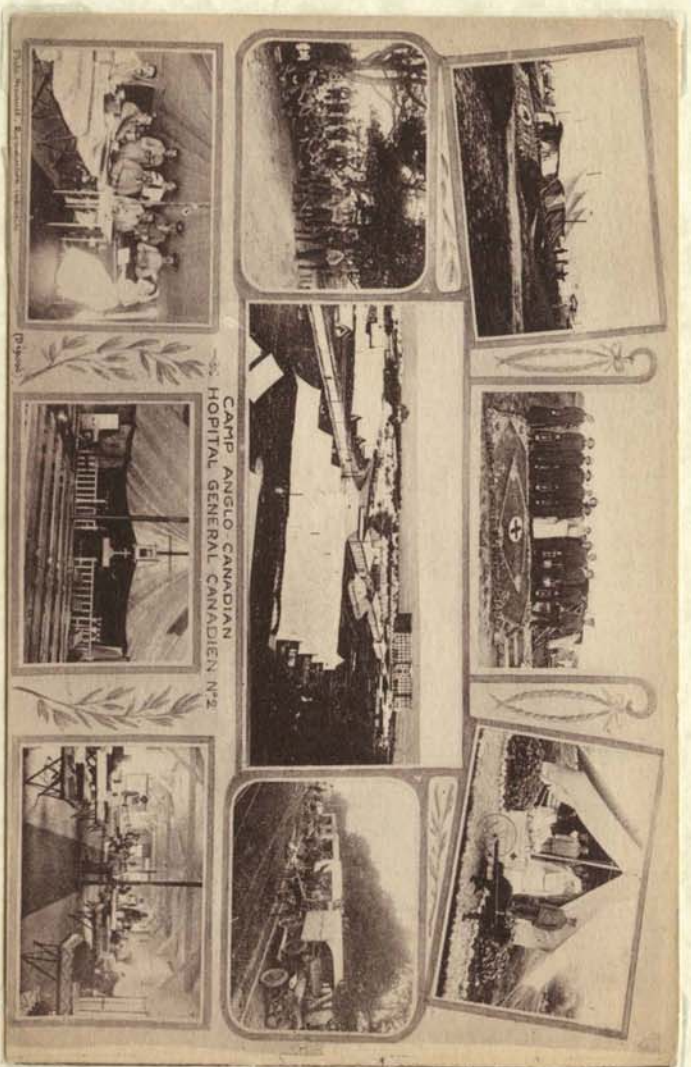
CANADIAN AMBULANCES

The postcards below depict the Canadian Womens Mobile Ambulance and the Anglo Canadian Hospital
General Canadian No. 2.



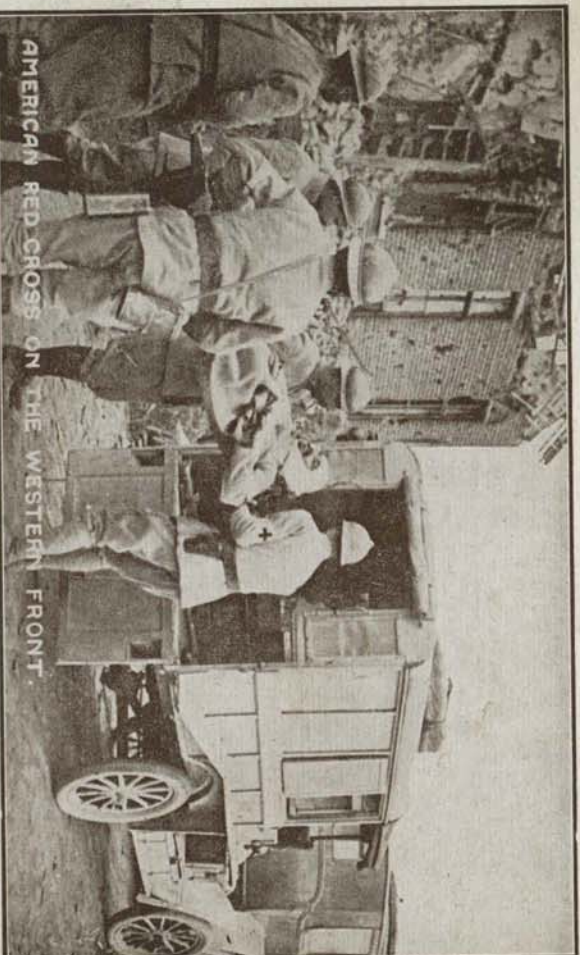
84 — Guerre 1914

☐ Ambulance de la Croix Rouge Canadienne,
Canadian Red Cross in France.



ALLIED AMBULANCES

Most of the Allied Forces provided ambulances as illustrated by the unusual postcard issued by the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund in America to raise funds "to provide Comforts, Shelter and Recreation for our Soldiers", showing the American Red Cross on the Western front while the second postcard is of the Japanese Red Cross Ambulance arriving at Lyons Station.



1914-15... Arrivée de l'Ambulance Japonaise
à la Gare de Lyon

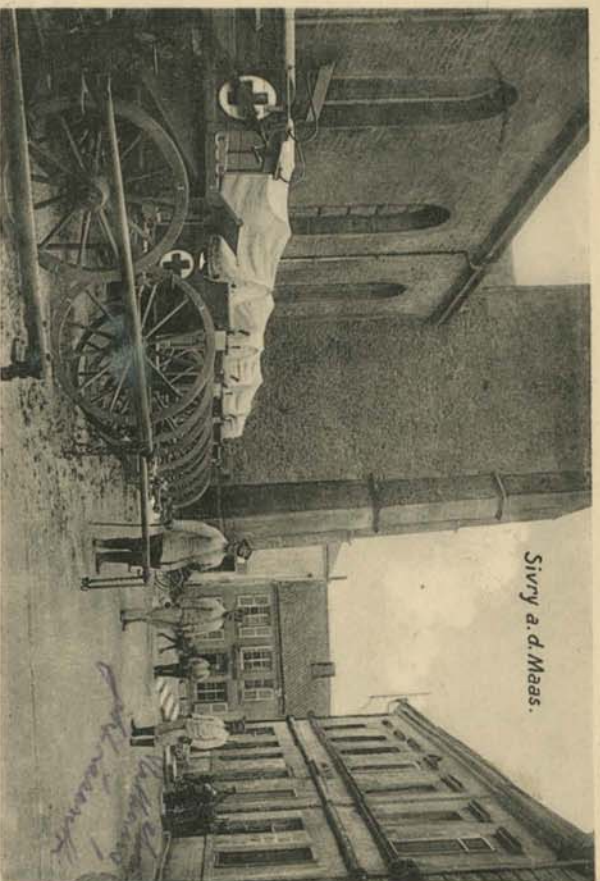
1914-15... Japanese Ambulance arriving
at Lyons Station

38 mm 5411a

(610)

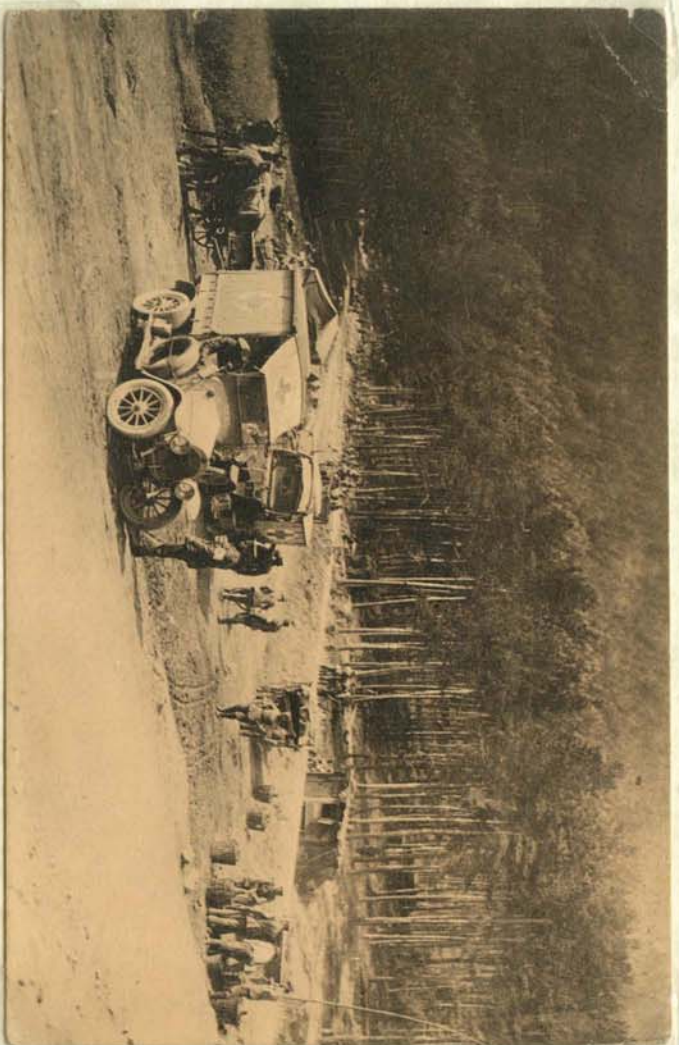
AMBULANCES

Two cards posted at German field post offices showing a row of horse-drawn ambulances parked in Sivry in 1915 and motorised ambulances in the Vosges in 1916.



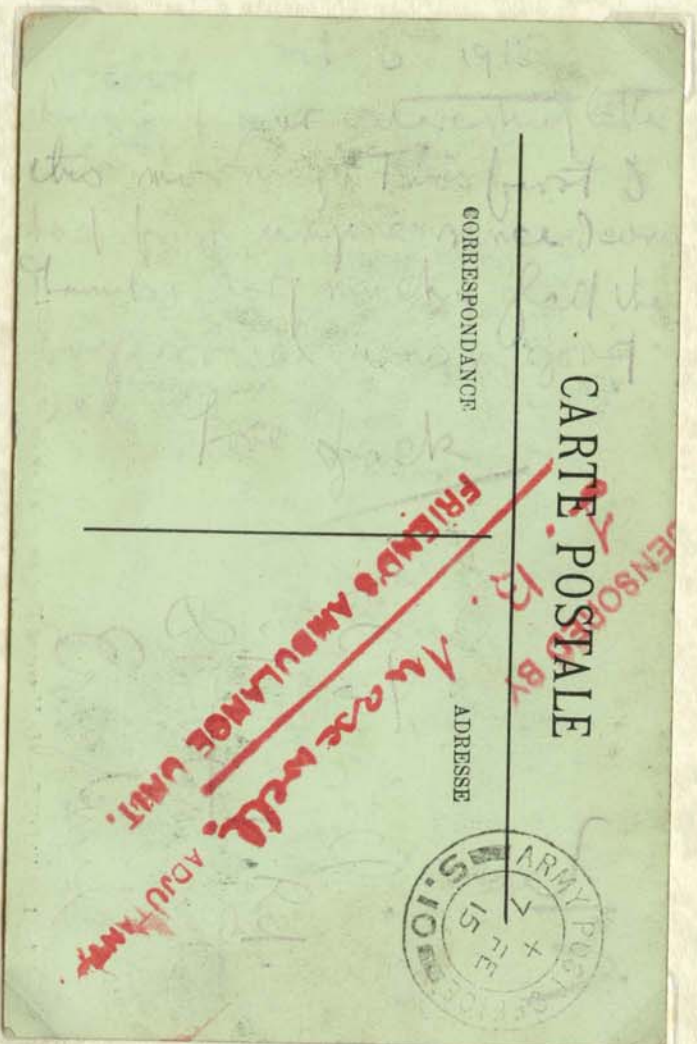
Sivry a. d. Maas.

Re. d. 25.



THE FRIENDS AMBULANCE UNIT

The Religious Society of Friends, The Quakers, was quick to realise the need for first aid, nursing and sanitary services in areas close to the battle front. The first training of volunteers began in early September 1914 at Jordans Buckinghamshire. The first party, led by Philip Baker, 2ic Geoffrey Young and Adjutant Leslie Maxwell, landed at Dunkirk on 31 October 1914, as the 'First Anglo-Belgian Ambulance Unit'. The postcard of February 1915 and the letter of February 1916 have different censor cachets applied with the facsimile signature of J.B. Maxwell. The latter was forwarded from Durham to Bournemouth and has the British Red Cross cachet and Field Censor cachet in addition to the F.A.U. cachet.



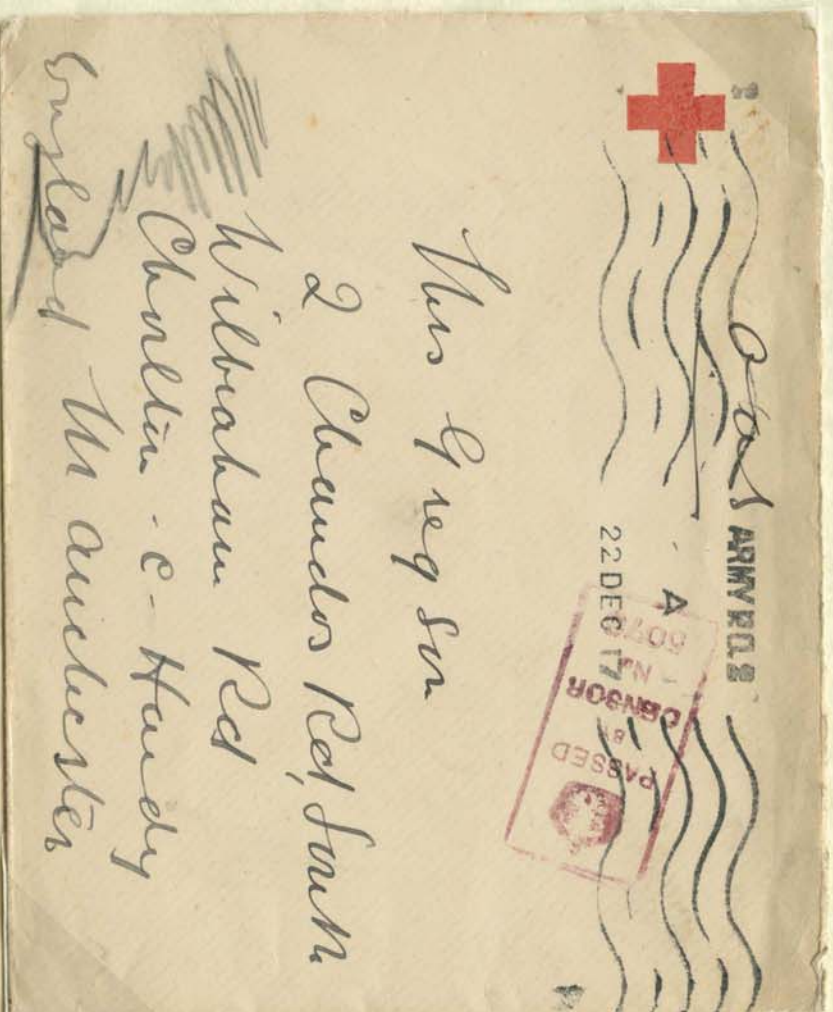
THE FRIENDS AMBULANCE UNIT

A regular daily postal service between Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne was maintained using motor-cycles or light lorries, the service was run in connection with the British Red Cross, who paid half of the cost, which explains why most of the covers have APO3 for Boulogne, APO S.10 for Dunkirk as applied the manila envelope and more uncommonly APO 5 for Paris as applied to the cover with the 'Société Des Amis, War Victims Relief' cachet of July 1916.



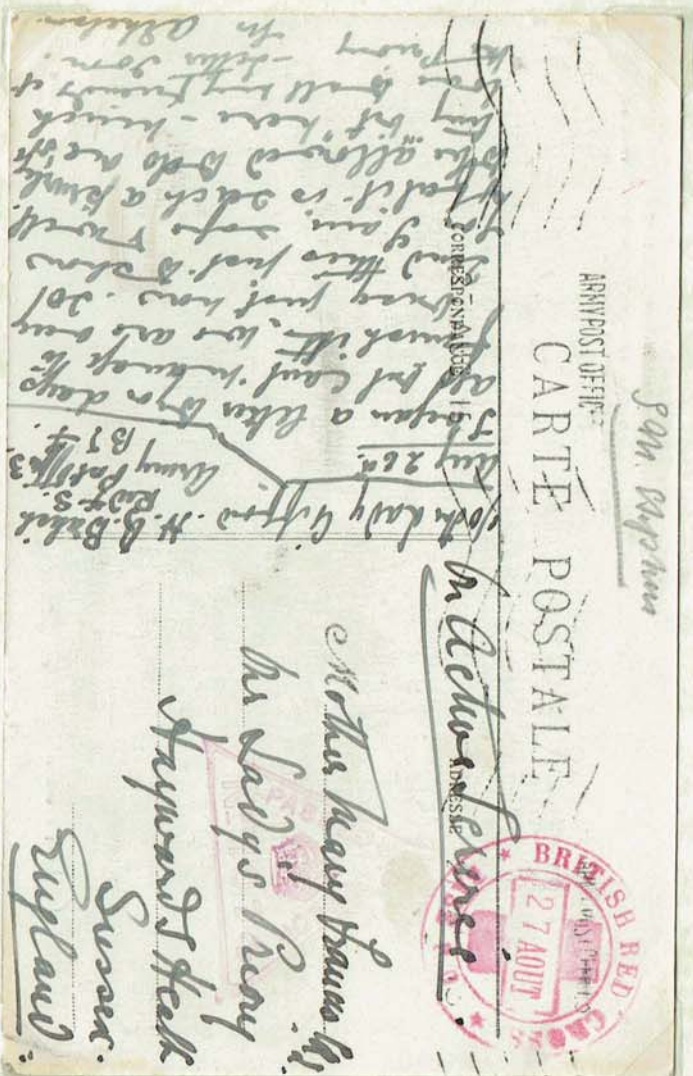
BRITISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE

APO 2 was based at Rouen and APO 4 at Calais. The latter envelope bears the cachet of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry with the initials M.A.C. for the Munro Ambulance Corps, a unit of up to nine vehicles founded by a Scottish psychiatrist Hector Munro. *Mail from this small unit is exceptionally rare.*



BRITISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE

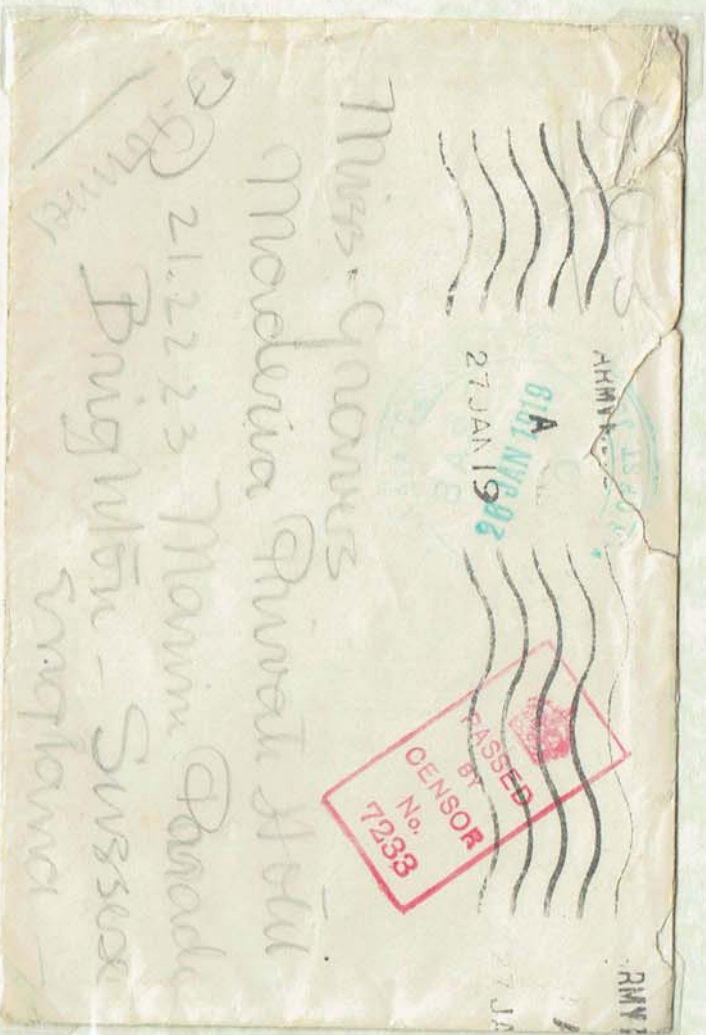
The British Red Cross Society utilised part of the Army Post Office at Boulogne as its Headquarters and us various cachets incorporating post office markings on official and personal mail. The A.P.O. was establish there on 15th August 1914 and disbanded on 13th January 1920. The envelope has in addition to the Red Cross Cachet the Censorship Cachet of the Friends Ambulance Unit who shared the cost of the postal system with the Red Cross.



BRITISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE

The letter sent from Boulogne in January 1919 from one of the Red Cross nurses based at the hospital Boulogne.

My dear General & Comdoy
 with me we are 3 and one
 night our children are 3 and one
 it was a fine day Saturday 24th
 had a good day of travel with
 my dear General & Comdoy
 on the 24th we are a lot of
 all thanks I can't imagine what
 coming one night - what's the
 our friends & family to be a lot
 back on the 24th we are
 in Paris and all our friends are



BRITISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE

These examples have C. W. Yates's facsimile signature and are all from base camp at APO 3 Boulog



BY
BASE CENSOR



B
19 MAR

*Army Navy Street
Victoria Street*

Victoria Street

C.W. Yates

ARMY P.O. 3

A

31 JAN 17



E. M. Clarke Esq.,

Motor Ambulance Dept.,

Pell Mail,

London, S.W.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE

B

12 MAR 17



Mrs. P. Wade.

29 Lime Grove

St Annes - on - the Sea.

Lancashire.

C.W. Yates

These covers sent from base camp each have a different facsimile signature providing for free post.

ARMY P.O. 3

A

3 FEB 16

The Shieling

Copy.

13 A

卷之四

X

DEC 16

5/3 Hall Nov

St. Mary Hill

Wick / äße

Handwritten signature in purple ink, possibly reading "H. J. ...".

See m.

Englund

11 Dec

BRITISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE

Examples of the British Red Cross Detail Stores cachet used at base camp.



WOUNDED IN BATTLE

A form from the Royal Army Medical Corps Record Office in Woking notifying Private Lupton's father that his son had been wounded on 16th August 1917 but with no further details as to his admittance to hospital.

(7 12 1) GDS895/1 150,000 1/17 HWV(M) Forms/B.104-SO/3

Army Form B.104-81.

No. 233816

(If replying, please quote
above No.)

R. A. M. C. Record Office,

~~SIR OR MADAM,~~



Woking
28th September, 1917.

I regret to have to inform you that a report has been received from the War Office to the effect that (No.) 10144/3

(Rank) Private (Name) W. Lupton

(Regiment) R. A. M. C. was wounded

on the 16th day of August 1917.

It has not yet been reported into what hospital he has been admitted, nor are other particulars yet known, but directly any further information is received it will be at once communicated to you.

I am to express to you the sympathy and regret of the Army Council.

Mr. J. Lupton,

Yours faithfully,

8 Field St.

Accrington

R. S. Eversham

per Officer in charge of Records.

IMPORTANT.—Any change of address should be immediately notified to this Office.

BY AMBULANCE TO FIELD HOSPITAL

The wounded were generally taken from the front by ambulance to the nearest Field Hospital. Each Field Hospital had attached to it a number of vehicles and wagons serving as ambulances which were sent to points of attack where the wounded were gathered in the greatest numbers. The sender gives his unit as Ambulance 10 attached therefore to the 1st Army Corps, which is confirmed by the cachet of Field Hospital No. 3 of the Army Corps.

D^r H. J. J. - Medicin aide - Major
Ambulance 10/1 - Section 102

F. M

Monsieur

Fredric

Cher Monsieur

102-192

13 Avenue

St Louis - Brest 113

Cher Monsieur

Hyères

(Var)



La tripédie aujourd'hui en
marche sur la route de Brest
à Paris par la route de
Monsieur de la préfecture

mandats avec préférence, cette
fois-ci pour le cabinet l'ancien.

J'ai reçu hier au soir la

carte du 27 septembre. Je vois par
la journal de la poste que l'a
parité d'un grand rapport

D^r H. J. J. - Medicin aide - Major
Ambulance 10/1 - Section 102

F. M

Monsieur

Fredric

13 Avenue

St Louis - Brest 113
Cher Monsieur
102-192



Hyères

(Var)

BY AMBULANCE TO EVACUATION HOSPITAL

Evacuation hospitals were made up of five doctors who served two operating rooms with one sterilisation room often situated in a village near the front. Hôpital d'Evacuation No. 4 was located in the village of Vitry François in the 6th Military Region virtually all of which had been occupied by the Germans within eight weeks of the postcard being written on 26th July 1914. *Neither the Hospital nor the cachet are recorded in literature.* The lettercard shows the cachet of the Hospital d'Evacuation located in Calais in 1915.

CARTe POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

La Correspondance au recto n'est pas acceptée par tous les Pays Étrangers. (Se renseigner à la Poste)

Victor François 28/7/1914
Don Rouvenin de
Monty - Rouvenin

ADRESSE

Monieur H. Rouvenin
14, Rue de la Charité
à Paris
France
(Paris 14)

HÔPITAL D'EVACUATION

LE MÉDECIN-CHIEF

M. Rouvenin
Reçu par
un des chirurgiens
concernés
le 28/7/1914

ARMY CORPS TRAINS

Hospital trains are attributable also to particular army corps, the examples below each originating from a different corps and the trains being numbered 1 to 4.



Monsieur Emile Bidault

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE



Monsieur



GAUDE, phot.-édit. - Grenoble



*Monsieur
12 B. Gambetta
Thiers
Aube*

Quirry 28 Décembre 1914



Monsieur Jean Bonheur

POST CARD

Carte Postale

POSTKARTE

BRIEFKART - POSTKART

CARTOLINA POSTALE - OTKRYTOE PISIMO - TARJETA POSTAL

229 St 1914.

*The L. A. envoyé plusieurs
cartes aux 2 jours. a. d.
différents pays étrangers.*

*Monsieur 229 9.9.1914
durant ce 1. pendant 100
Monsieur 229 9.9.1914*

de la 1. 229



*Monsieur
a. 229
Côté 229.*

TRAINS SANITAIRES

The sender of the first post card informs the recipient that the train is returning from Brest to Rennes where the card was written on the 28th September 1915. The second card written from Nantes has the Station Infirmary Post Office cachet of Nantes applied in red.

+ Souvenir de Bretagne
 après une évocation de
 blessés de la victoire de
 Orléans. - Quelle est
 d'impression du nouveau
 curé, M. Gauthier
 comme professeur de sa
 langue. Avant de tout le
 monde par son esprit
 nous avons vu
 l'œuvre de son
 Amis à l'œuvre
 Correspondance
 M. Gauthier
 et nous en avons vu
 la Revue de 1891.

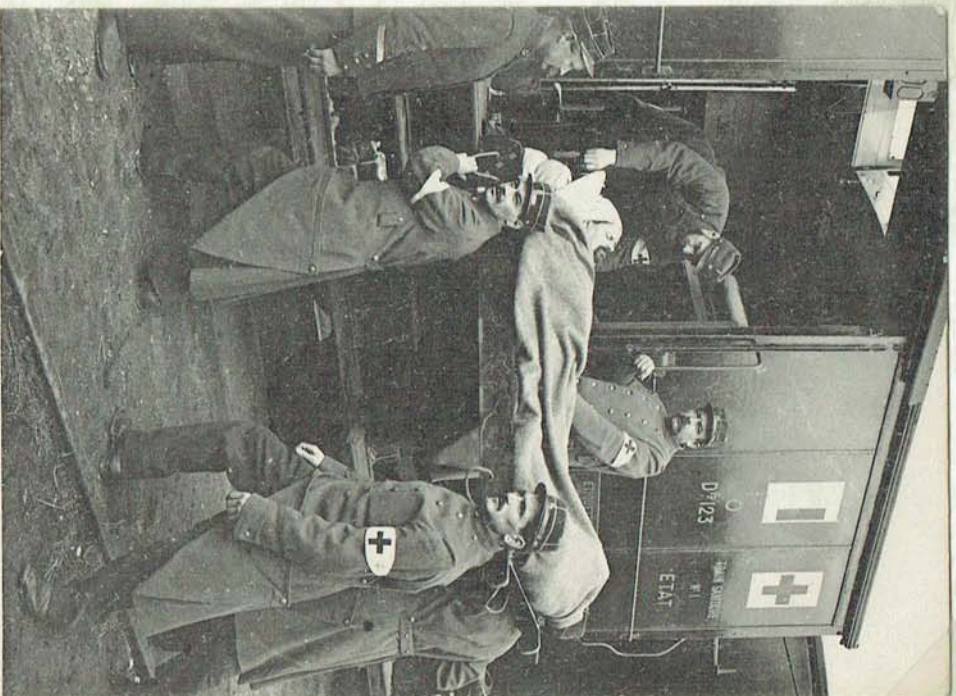
CARTE POSTALE
 M.
 Mlle F. P. Calais
 maison femme
 aux Bauges
 Champs
 Laine

28-9-40
 FINISTÈRE
 Adresse
 SAINT-NAZAIRE
 DÉPARTEMENT DE LA LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

[illegible]

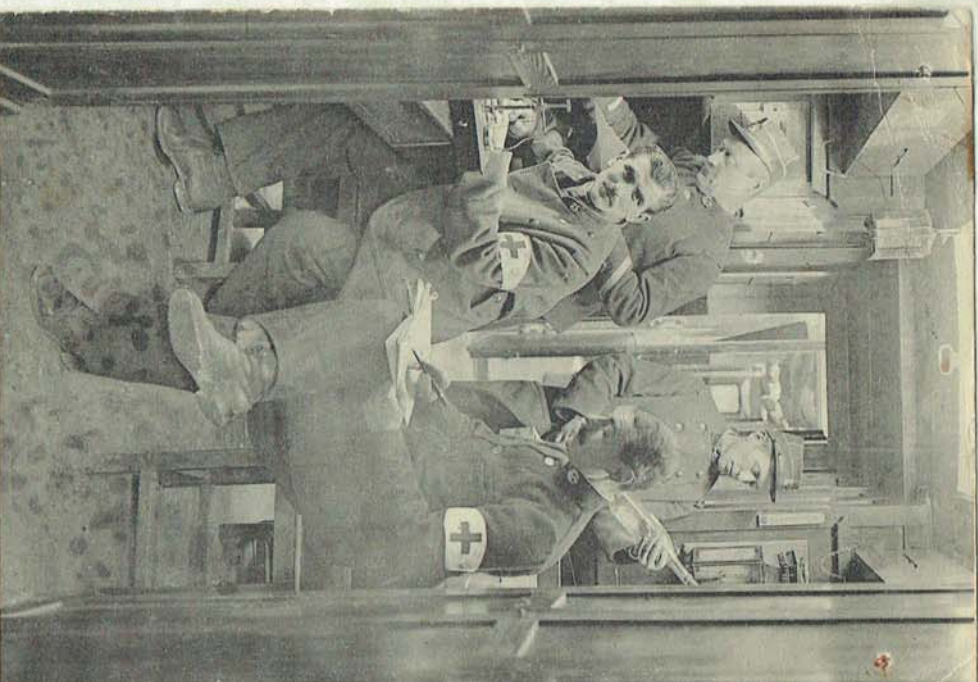
TRAINS SANITAIRES PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

Five trains had been organised in peacetime by the army health service which carried the more severely wounded. Each train comprised twenty three carriages, of which the wounded occupied sixteen with eight beds in each, giving a total of one hundred and twenty eight patients. Three doctors, a pharmacist, an administrative officer and twenty eight nurses attended them. The cards below show a view of Train No.1 État and the pharmacy while the third card has the cachet of the Train No. 2 État posted on the 9th August 1915.



1914... Transport d'un blessé dans
un train Sanitaire
1914... Transporting a wounded
to a sanitary train

Ét



1914... Un train sanitaire - La Pharmacie
1914... A sanitary train - The Chemistry

Ét

Carte postale

Correspondance



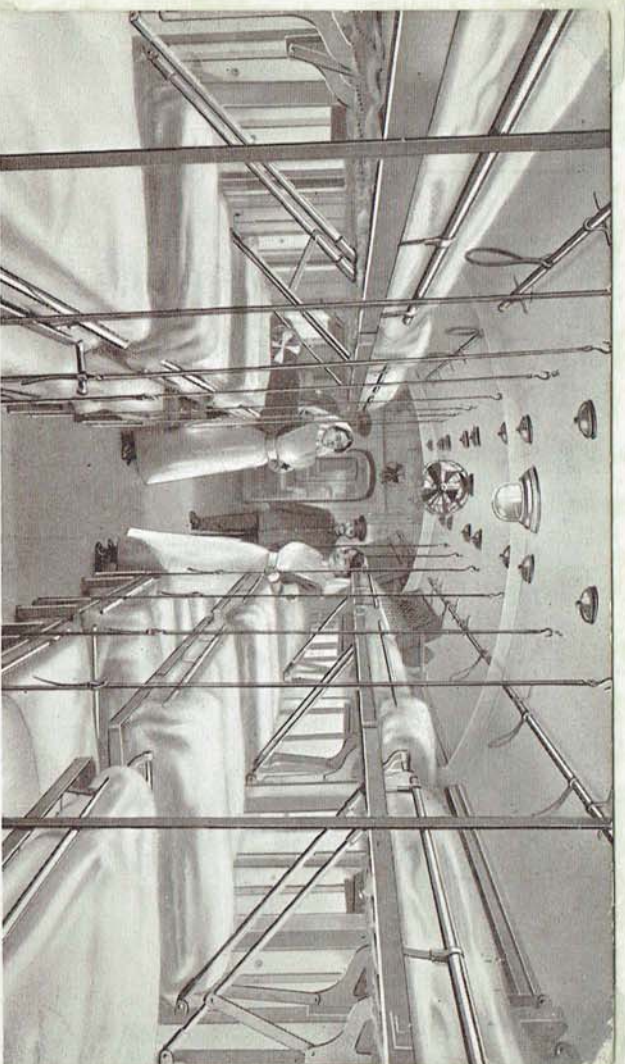
Adresse

Le Havre, 1-15
94-1-15
ambulance
de l'armée

Administrative
Boutte Sebeire
23 rue de Paris 23
Paris

TRAINS SANITAIRES PERMANENT – HOSPITAL TRAINS

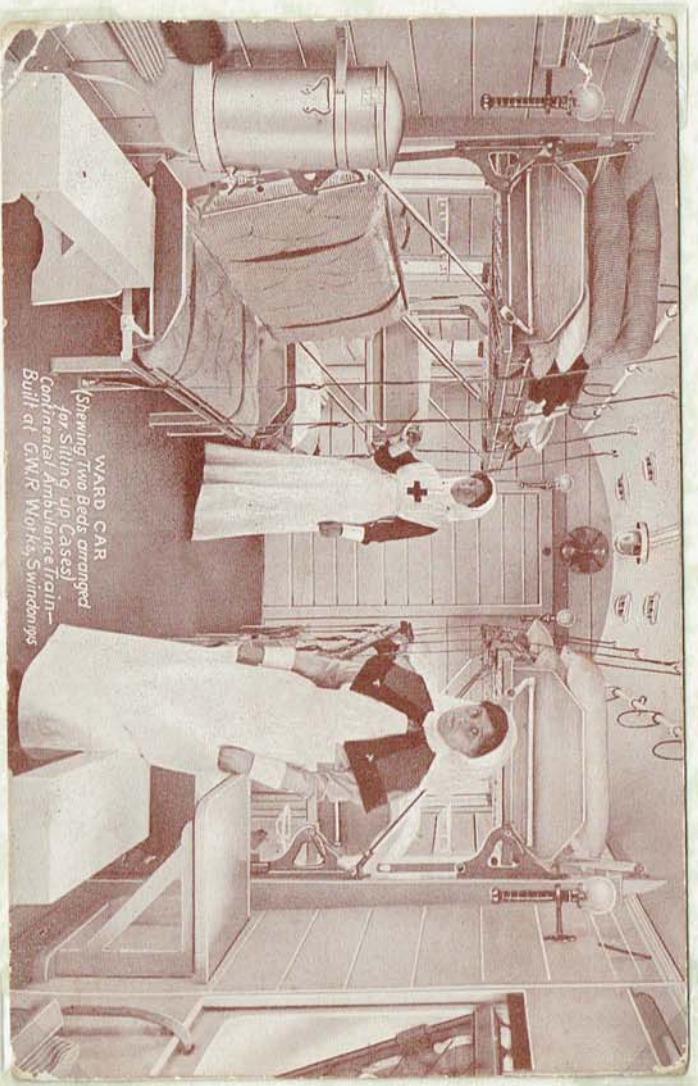
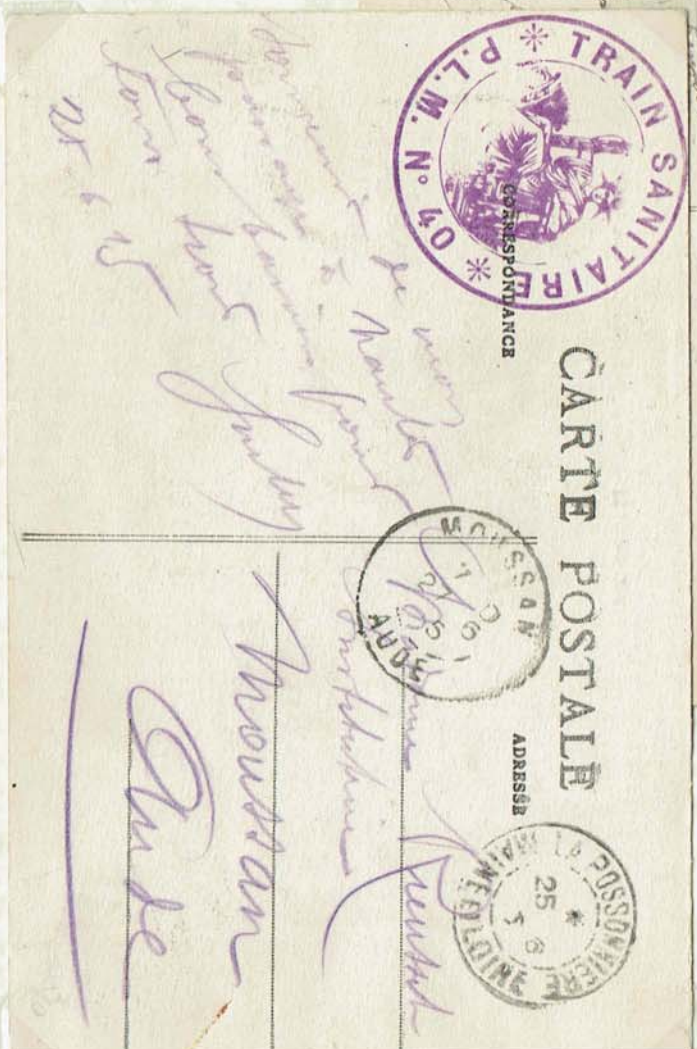
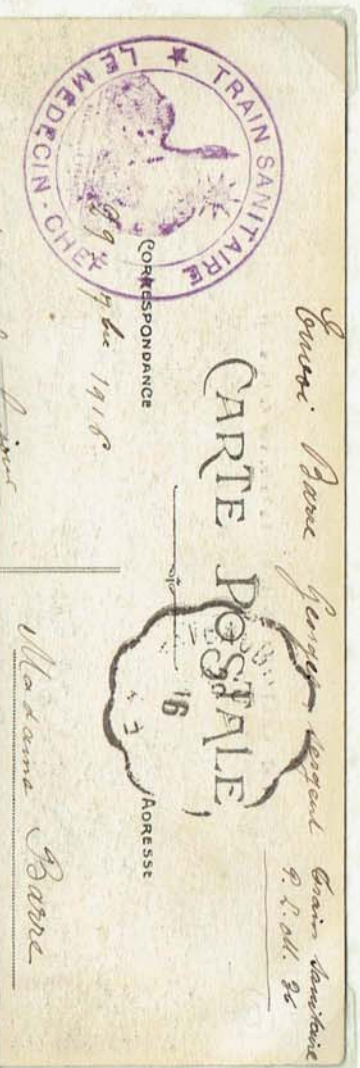
The trains were organised into six divisions entitled Nord, Est, P.O. (Paris/Orléans), État, Midi and P.L. (Paris/Lyon/Marseille). Although the cachet is anonymous as to the number on the administrative office cachet, the writer discloses his address as 'Train Sanitaire Nord 5' and the envelope is cancelled with Soissons to Paris T.P.O. in February 1916.



Interior of one of the Ward Cars of the Ambulance Train, constructed by the Caledonian Railway Company, on the order of the War Office, for conveyance of Wounded British Soldiers in France from the Front to the Sea-board.

TRAINS SANITAIRES PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

Although the cachet is anonymous, the writer of the top card in September 1916 identifies the train as No. 34 the P.L.M. Division, while the second card has the cachet of train No. 40 in the P.L.M. Division. The uncard shows the interior of a ward car built at the G.W.R. Works in Swindon for a Continental Ambulance Train



TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

Henry Simonis & Co of London manufactured the "L.X.R." Railway Ambulance Fittings for the transport of wounded in railway carriages. By June 1916 there were 160 such trains capable of carrying 112,000 wounded in 2nd and 3rd class carriages mostly arranged for lying wounded with carriages for the kitchen, dispensary and treatment. The *rare advertising sheet* explains how the apparatus was assembled and the different options for use in carriages and the postcard illustrates the use of the equipment at the time.

Form No. 220-7.14-1 M.

LIST 'L.X.R.'

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

"L.X.R." Patent Railway Ambulance Fittings

FOR TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED
IN RAILWAY WAGGONS.

Also for Emergency and
Field Hospitals.

FIRST PRIZE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS EXHIBITION, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Supplied to the BRITISH WAR OFFICE, INDIA OFFICE, Egyptian Government, &c.; also to the Governments of the United States, Germany, Austria, Spain, Turkey, Russia, Brazil, &c., and to Red Cross Societies and Railways, in every civilised part of the World.

THE Fittings consist of a number of bars and tubes, packed compactly together in bundles with wooden clips and leather straps. In less than five minutes, however, these Fittings can be erected by two men, or even one man, without the aid of any tool except a hammer, or any substitute for a hammer. All parts are interchangeable, so that no mistake in the erecting can be made.

When erected the Fittings are absolutely stable, and show no movement whatever in a railway wagon while travelling.

The Stretcher Beds are suspended from bars, resting on springs let into the corner pillars, thus assuring great comfort to the patients. Any kind, type, or make of Stretcher can be used.

The Fittings are made in three different types:

Type B I. To accommodate four, with passage in between, which can be widened or shortened at will.



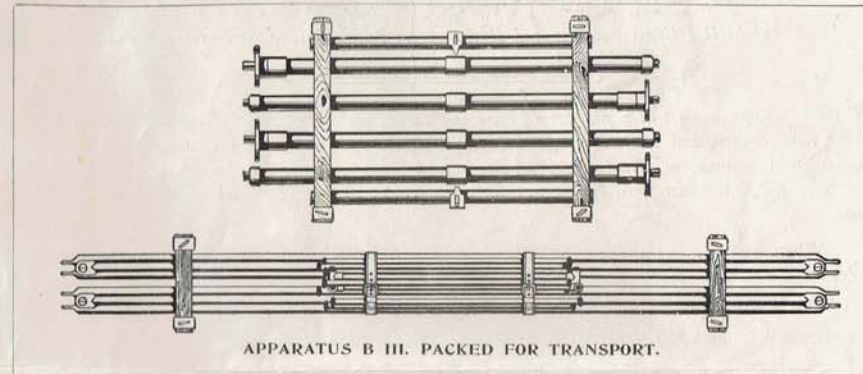
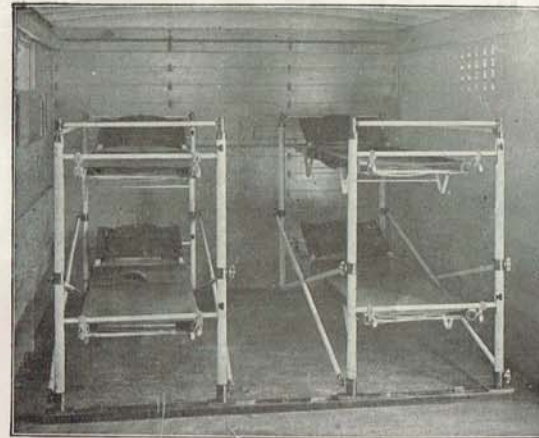
Wagon aménagé
pour le transport
des blessés grièvement

Waggon prepared
for conveying
the grievously
wounded

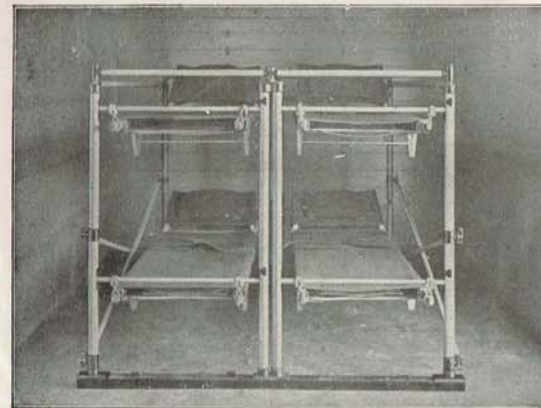
tings can

N.W.
SWICK.

APPARATUS B I., COMBINING 2 SETS B III.



APPARATUS B III. PACKED FOR TRANSPORT.



APPARATUS
B II.

HENRY SIMONIS & Co. Dept. Royal Warrant, London, N.W.

These cards show the cachets used on three trains in the Midi division: No. 1 posted at army post office 174 in May 1916 and No. 2 and No. 12 used in 1915.

[illegible]

LEVY FILS & CO, PARIS.

TRAIN SANITAIRE SEMI-PERMANENT

CORRESPONDANCE

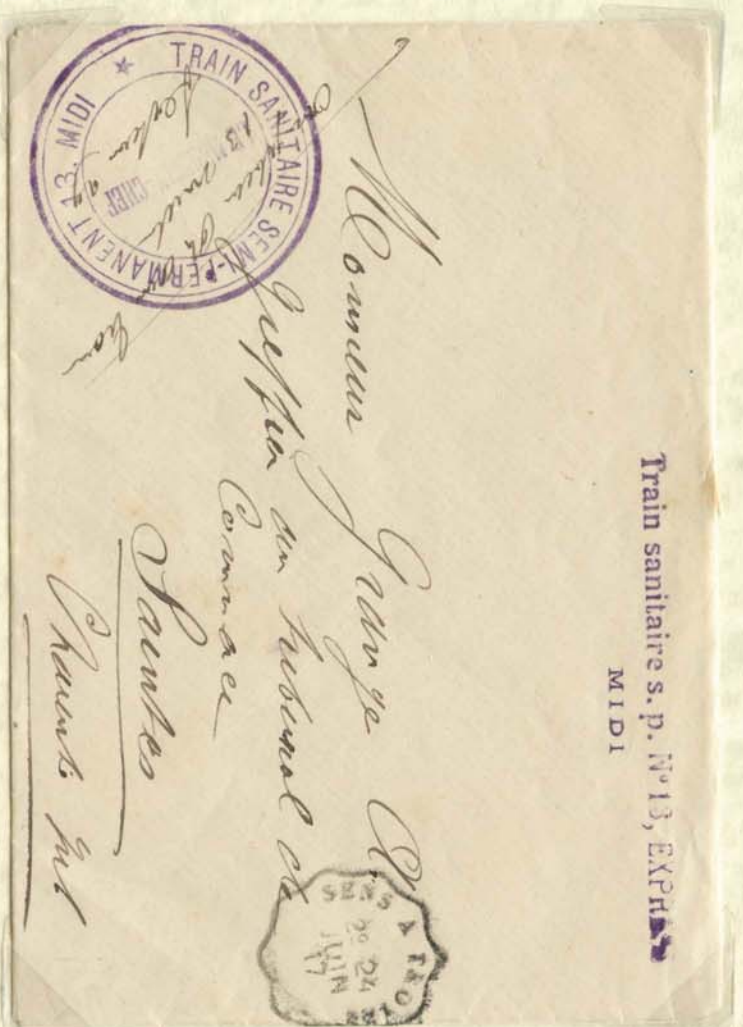
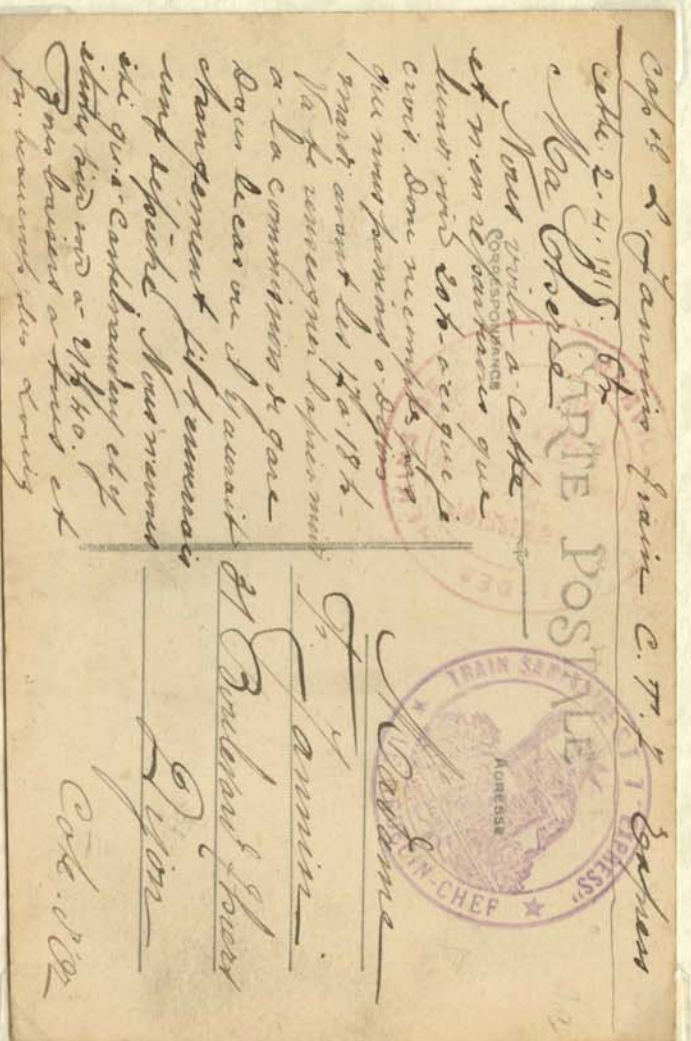
CARTE POSTALE

ADRESSE

Train sanitaire s. p. N° 12

TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT EXPRESS - EXPRESS HOSPITAL TRAINS

The cachets below are of the Train C.T. No. 7 Express and the Train Sanitaire s.p. No. 13 Express. The writer of the first card is in Cete from where he expects to depart at 8 p.m., passing through Dijon between 5 and 6 p.m. on the Tuesday. The envelope has the Train Sanitaire Semi-Permanent 13 of the Midi Division cachet and is cancelled with the Sens-Troyes T.P.O. of 24th June 1917.



TRAINS SANTIARES SEMI-PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

These two cards from Train No. 2 in the État Division both have the same cachet but demonstrate the possibility of tracking a train by reference to the places of posting, in these instances from Tours station in May 1915, and from Chartes station in October 1915.

*Je suis de suite
 parti. Je suis.
 Mal ?*
 1915
 CORRESPONDANCE
*Je suis en route
 pour la France
 12.10.15*
 15 R Alexandre
 Jumeuil de la
 Jumeuil

CACHET POSTALE
 LE MÉDECIN-CHIEF
 SEMI-PERMANENT N° 2
 ALPHONSE
 15-10-15
 GARE
 TOURS

Carte TRAIN SANTIARES
 CORRESPONDANCE
 Tous les pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la correspondance au retour
 Médicin-Chief
 SEMI-PERMANENT N° 2
 ALPHONSE
 15-10-15
 GARE
 CHARTRES
 15 R Alexandre
 Jumeuil de la
 Jumeuil

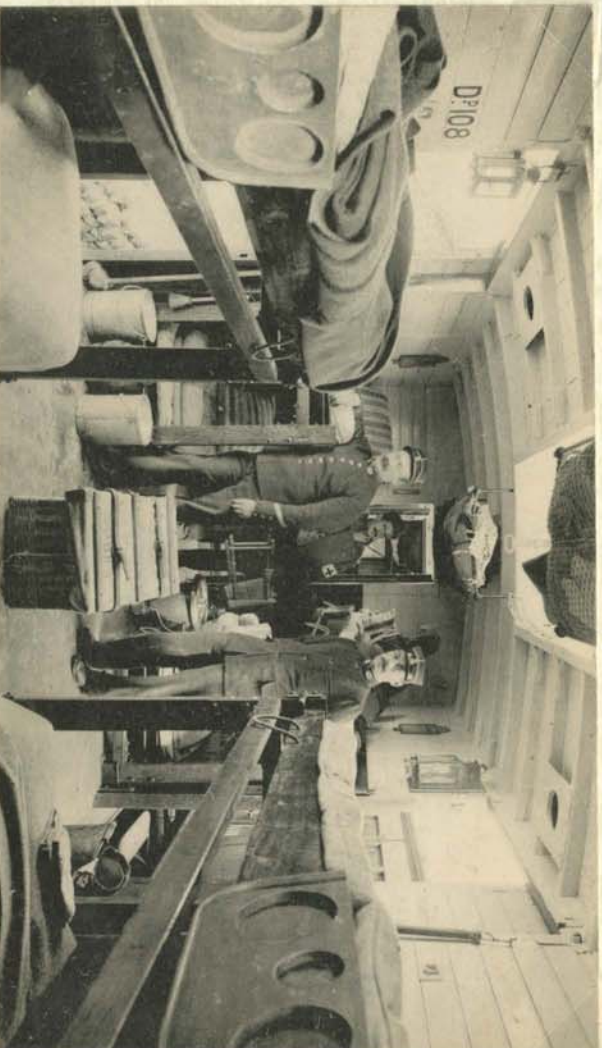
TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

The cards below were posted in the Est division on train No. C3 from Orléans station in August 1916 and on train 1 bis from Cahors in February 1918.



TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT

Wagons were converted for the conveyance of the wounded as depicted in the post card. The envelope has the cachet of one such train, Train No. C26 posted at Châteauroux in October 1916.



5me Srie

1914... Wagon aménagé pour le transport
des blessés grièvement

Wagon prepared for conveying
the grievously wounded



TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

Two cards from the P.O. (Paris - Orleans) line showing cachets of Train No. 6 posted at Secteur Postal 28 in June 1915 and of Train No. 6bis with the number excised from the cachet.



TRAINS SANITAIRES SEMI-PERMANENT - HOSPITAL TRAINS

Cards showing cachets of trains in the État division: No 14 in two different types posted from Army Post Offices in 1916 and No. 15 in 1917.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
POITIERS

Train Sanitaire S.
No 14. État



Monsieur le Directeur
du Crédit Lyonnais
Poitiers

(St. Vienne)

Monsieur le Directeur
du Crédit Lyonnais
de Poitiers
(St. Vienne)



CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

Adresse



Je m'empresse de vous adresser
la carte postale que vous m'avez
demandée. Elle vous sera
envoyée par la poste la plus
prochainement possible. Je vous
prie de m'en adresser une
autre, si vous le pouvez, pour
me la faire parvenir. Je vous
en remercie d'avance.

TRAINS SAINTAIRES IMPROVISÉS - IMPROVISED HOSPITAL TRAINS

The sheer number of wounded who needed to be moved away from the front required cattle wagons to be called into service. These would have straw bedding upon which the stretchers were laid. The sender records on the card that he was on train 1/6 on the 19th July 1919 leaving from Marseille station while the writer of the letter was on train 2/6 in Army Postal District 186.



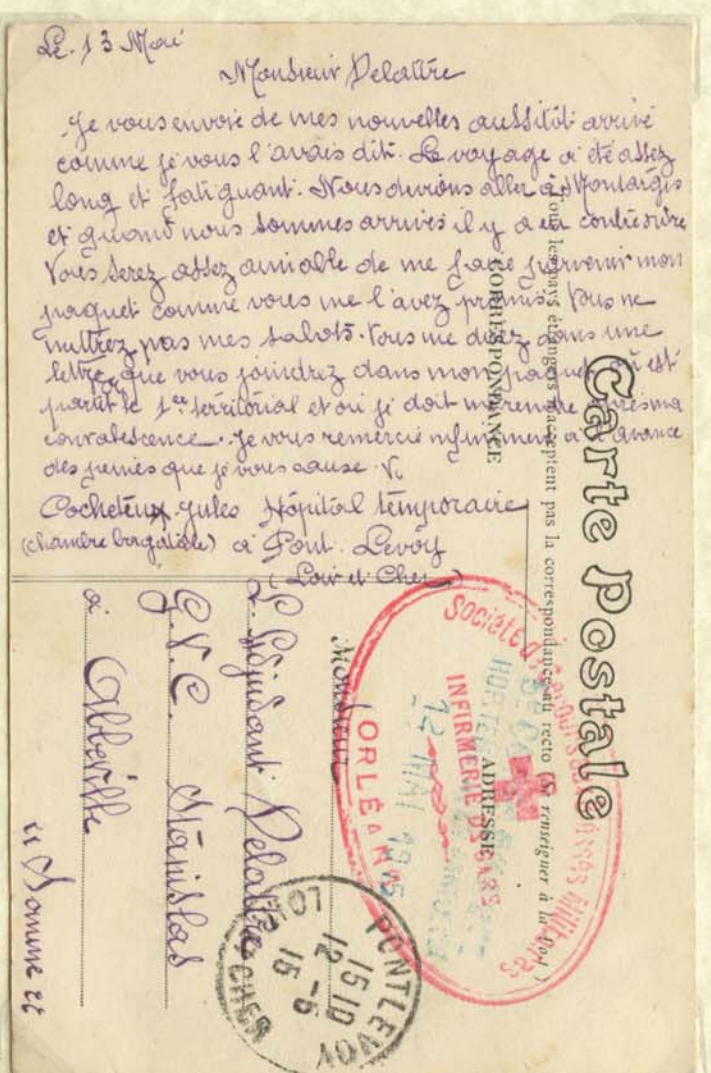
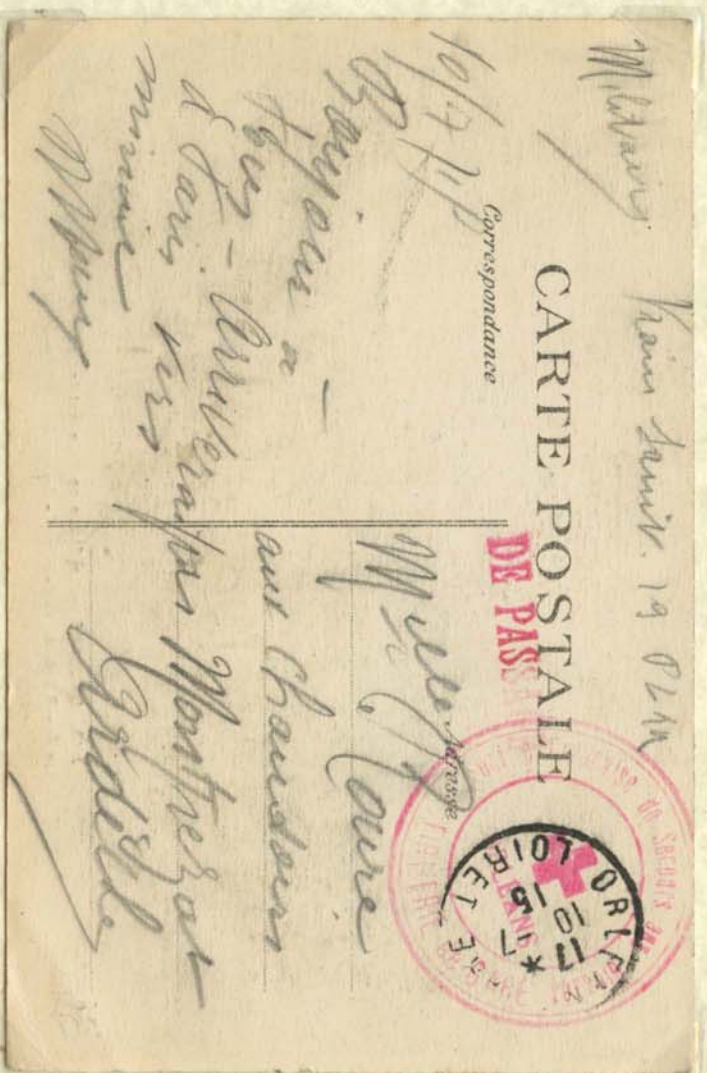
INFRIMERIES ET CANTINES DE GARE - STATION HOSPITALS AND CANTEENS 16th MILITARY REGION - L'AUDE

Hospitals and canteens were operated by the Red Cross societies at stations to provide care for the wounded being evacuated from the front. The cover bears the cachet of the supply unit at Carcassonne station in May 1915 while the circular Red Cross cachet was applied to a card posted at Narbonne station in October 1915 by a soldier en route for Carcassonne.



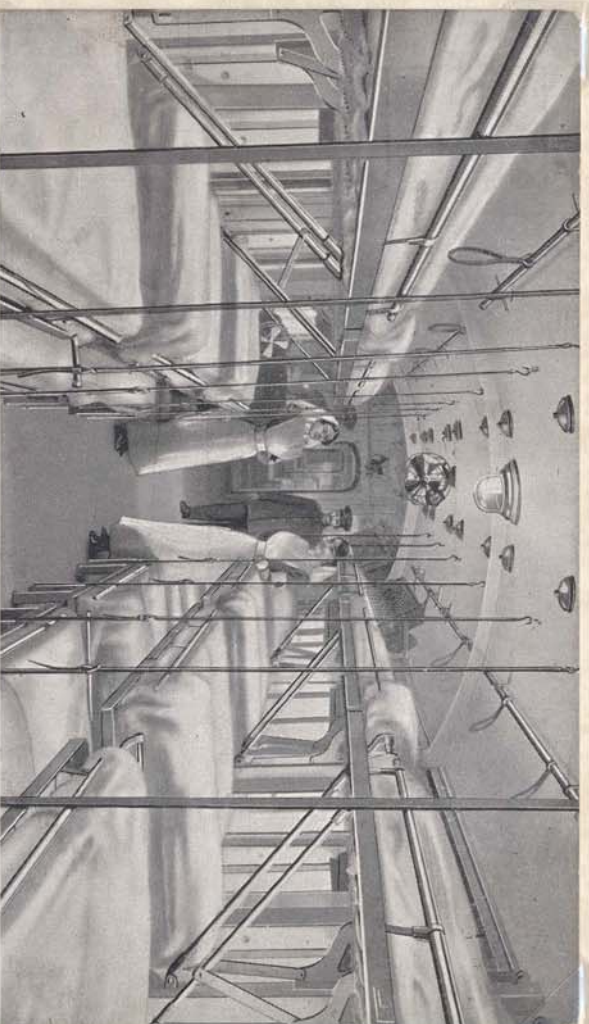
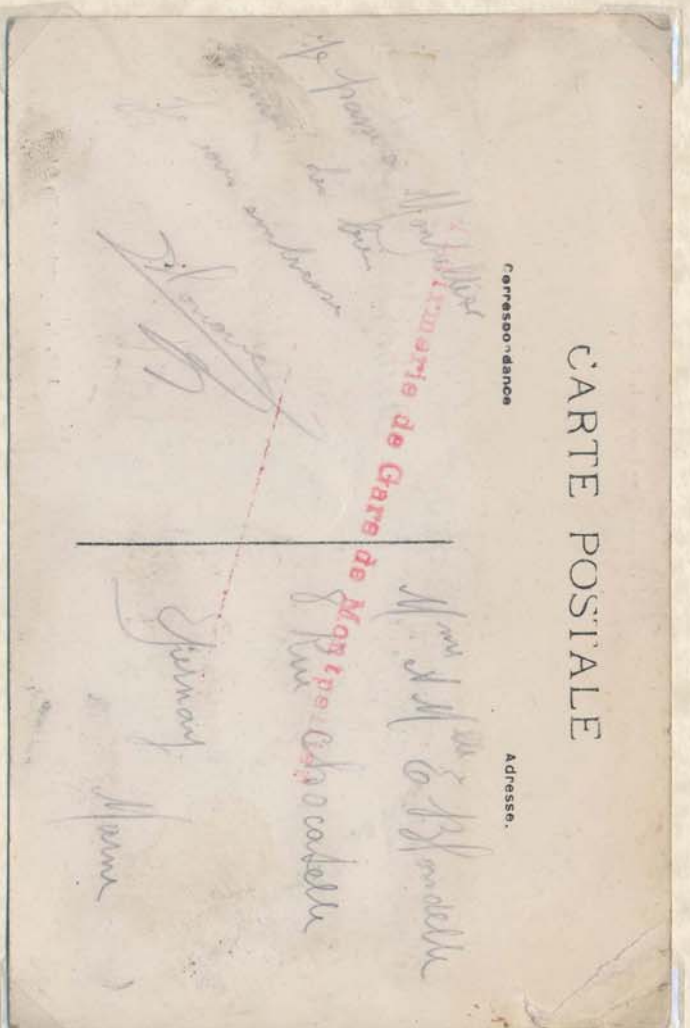
INFIRMERIES ET CANTINES DE GARE - STATION HOSPITALS AND CANTEENS 5TH MILITARY REGION - LE LOIRET

The Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (S.S.B.M.) operated one such hospital at Orléans station where the two cachets shown below were applied. The upper example was sent from a hospital train passing through the station, hence the additional stamp 'De Passage' and the writer expects to arrive in Paris by midnight. The lower card was possibly acquired during treatment at the station as it was actually posted at the Hôpital Complémentaire in Pontlevoy.



STATION HOSPITALS

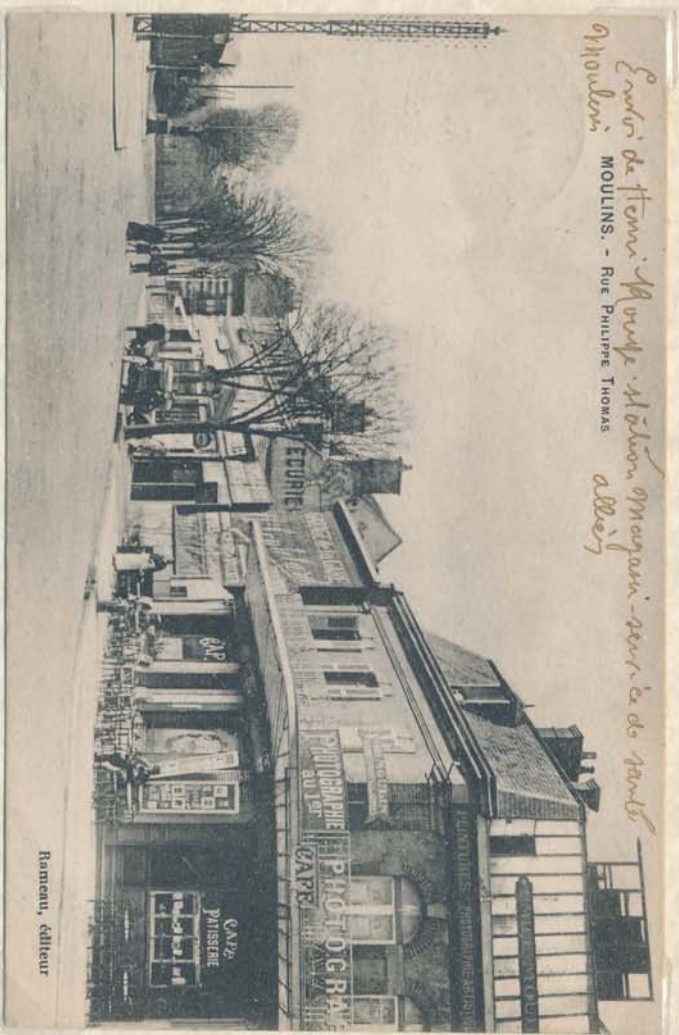
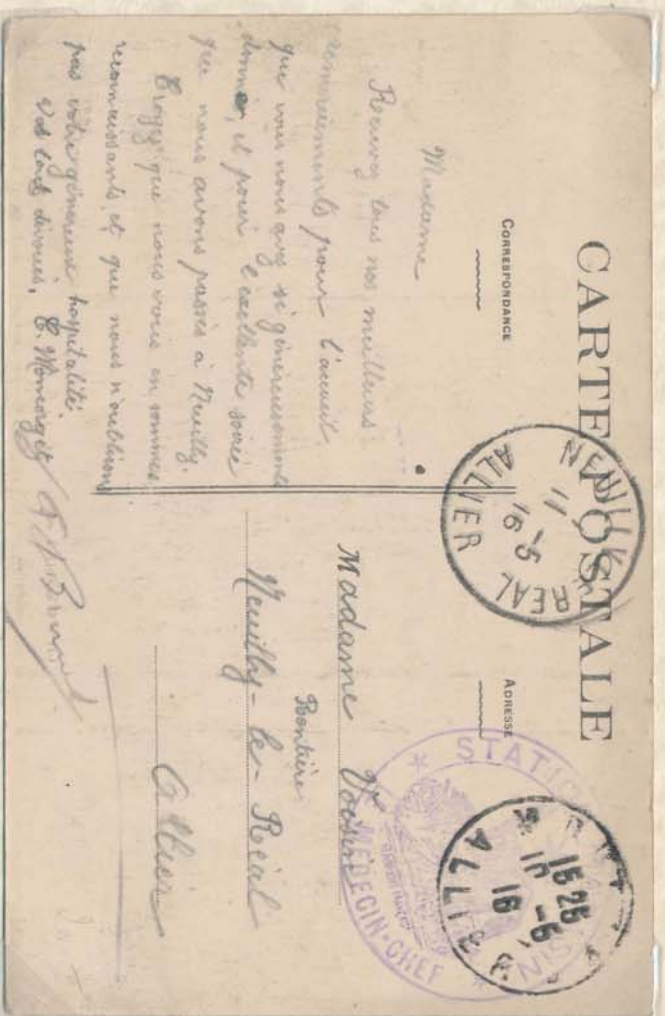
Infirmaries at stations were charged with looking after the wounded in transit from the front providing beds for those too ill to continue. The infirmary at Montpellier station had fifteen beds and was open from 11th August 1914 until at least 26th July 1915, using four types of cachet during this time. The postcard shows the interior of one of the Ward Cars of the Ambulance Train built by the Caledonian Railway Company.



Interior of one of the Ward Cars of the Ambulance Train, constructed by the Caledonian Railway Company, on the order of the War Office, for conveyance of Wounded British Soldiers in France from the Front to the Sea-board

STATION SHOP

Apart from providing meals and drinks and having an Infirmary stations also had a shop which also had a cachet which was applied to the postcards providing free postage. The examples below were posted at the Station at Moulins and both have the shop cachet.



INFIRMERIES ET CANTINES DE GARE - STATION HOSPITALS AND CANTEENS

Postcards from two station facilities operated by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (S.S.B.M.): at Brive in November 1916 and at Infirmerie de Gare No. 23 at Lyon-Vaise in April 1915.

Brive 119 Boulevard 3^e grande Corbin 944

Correspondance

del 10-11-16

Reception Service
Belle a Brive.
Reception aux fronts
Infirmerie de Gare
Belle a Brive

Adresse

Secours aux Blessés Militaires

11 Rue de la Gare
Paris 12^e arr

Brive

Brive 119 Boulevard 3^e grande Corbin 944

Correspondance

del 10-11-16

Reception Service
Belle a Brive.
Reception aux fronts
Infirmerie de Gare
Belle a Brive

Adresse

Secours aux Blessés Militaires

11 Rue de la Gare
Paris 12^e arr

Brive

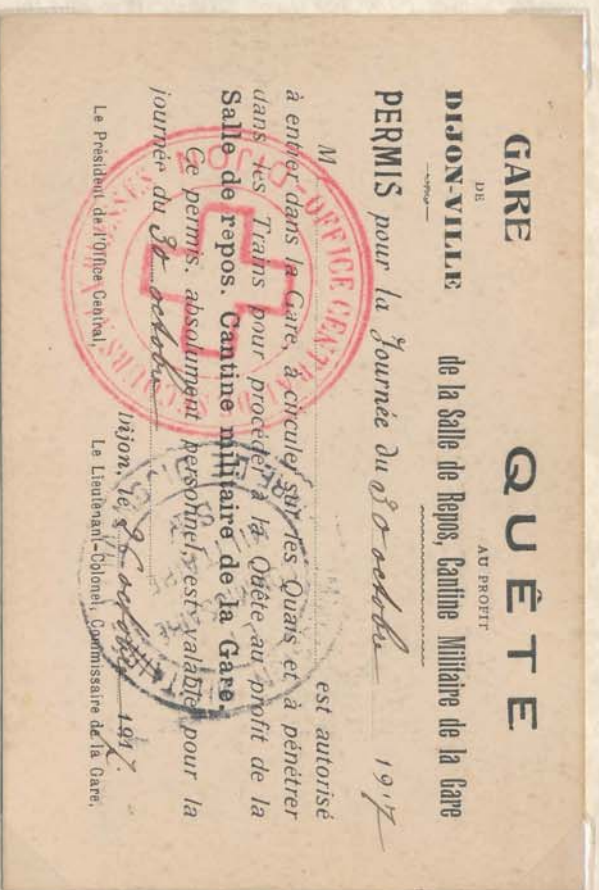
INFIRMERIES ET CANTINES DE GARE - STATION HOSPITALS AND CANTEENS

Three types of cachet used at Angers Station inscribed 'Infirmerie de Gare', 'Inf. De Gare' and with latter line removed.



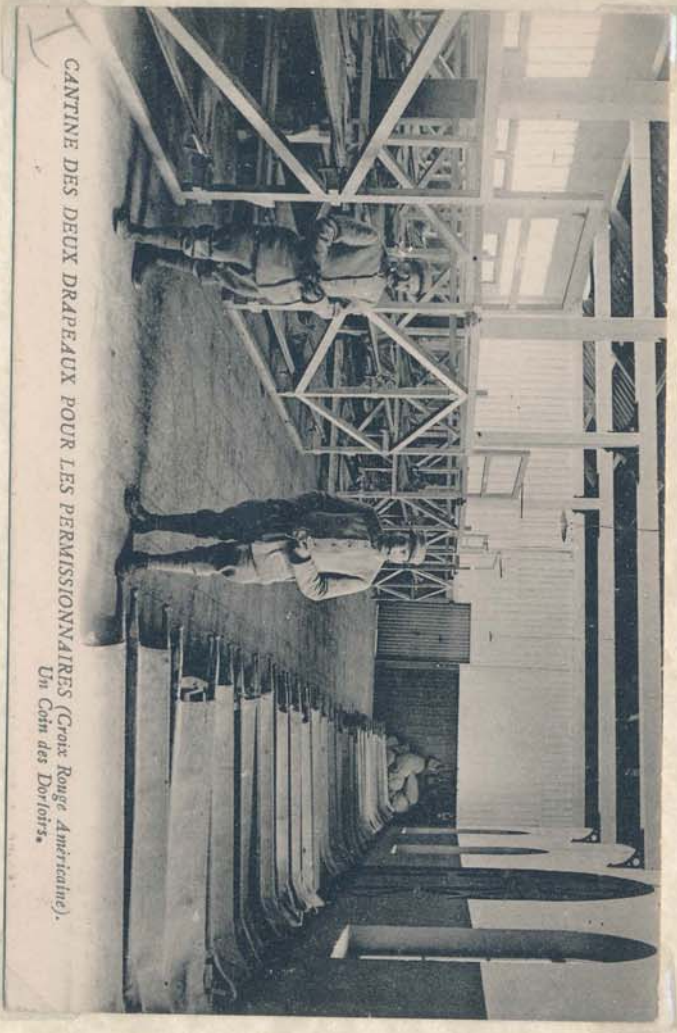
INFIRMERIES ET CANTINES DE GARE - STATION HOSPITALS AND CANTEENS

The Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (S.S.B.M.) operated canteens and hospitals at stations to provide succour and treatment to the wounded. They operated a hospital at Nantes Station from 12th August 1914 until 23rd February 1919 with 15 beds. Five types of cachet are known to have been used during this period, two of which are shown below, one with a diameter of 37mm and the other of 35mm. The permit allows the bearer to enter the station at Dijon to collect money in aid of the Salle de Repos and the Cantine Militaire.



AMERICAN RAILWAY SERVICES IN FRANCE

The American Ambulance Train was provided by a former U.S. Ambassador to France, M. R. Bacon, and was formed on the 14th February 1916 10 days before this postcard was sent. The American Red Cross also provided station facilities at the Cantine des Deux Drapeaux, where the wounded with permits could be treated.

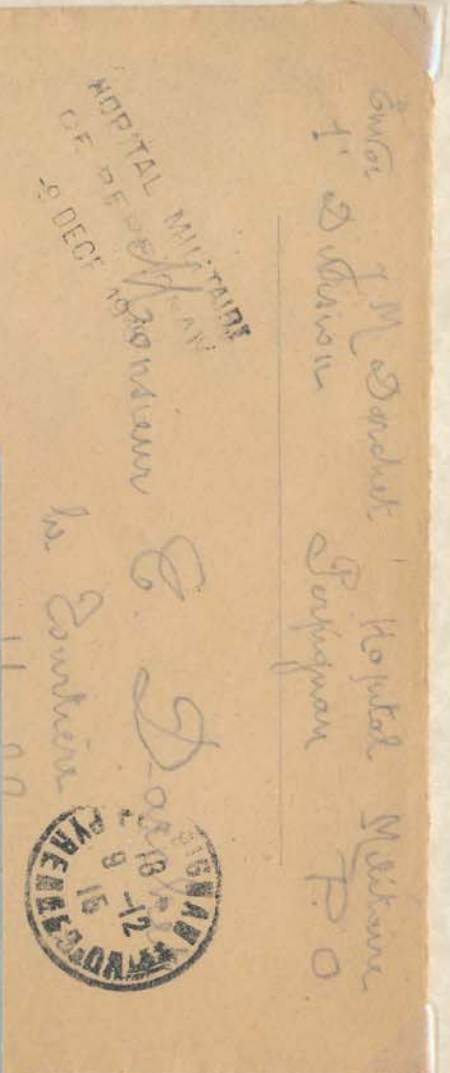


HÔPITAUX MILITAIRES PERMANENT - MILITARY HOSPITALS

Permanent Military Hospitals were authorised in each Military Region by a law of 1877. The interior of the Military Hospital in Versailles is shown below with two of the three known types of cachet of the 16th Military Region used at the hospital in Perpignan.



VERSAILLES. — Hôpital Militaire, Salle Bégin



The military hospital in La Rochelle also had three annexes, two of which are shown below from the École de Chavagnes and the Lycée de Garçons with more than 300 beds between them.

CORRESPONDANCE

[illegible]

15 Bush



துவக லே பாயுத உவமங்குறக ந'வரேறெறக பதத டா லோ

(The penknigher d'la l'otke

La Rochelle le 22-1-1916.

Glenn Ducke and family

de vous de recevoir cette effusion
qui me porte beaucoup d'affection
que vous avez été malade pour
moi, et ne s'est guère pas de faire
qui provient des fatigues de la ma-
nière maintenant cela, pas beau-
coup mieux, et j'espère que ma-
lade vous trouverez en bonne
santé dans les deux ou
attendront 3 autres nouvelles
semaines, les meilleurs
chairs que puisse envoyer
un fils d'

Paris
(Seine)




 Monsieur de
 Monsieur de



{ *Cranchie Militaria* }

Tous les pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la Correspondance au recto
de renseignements de la liste

Adresse du destinataire

Madame De Chastellaine

comme tous les froids
je n'ai pas de fièvre
mais en revanche hier
j'ai eu des vomissements
d'abord mais je suis plus
de sautiller contents et
passé une très bonne
nuit. Je me sens mieux
comme avant. Un peu de
fièvre.

Correspondence
Chere Lark

se de l'aise savoir que
la santé en est pas la-

at that la Comprehendance au recte
 au d la (leste)

Adresse du destinataire

Madame de Chateaux

1805 Quai de la Seine 1805

Landenweide

Annece
Chavagnes

[illegible]

HÔPITAUX MILITAIRES - MILITARY HOSPITALS 18TH MILITARY REGION - HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES

One such permanent hospital for each Military Region was instituted by law in 1877, that for the 18th Region being located in Bordeaux. However, in the Hautes-Pyrénées there was also a military thermal hospital in Barèges with between 300 and 586 beds which opened during the summer only. Four types of cachet are known of which two are shown below.

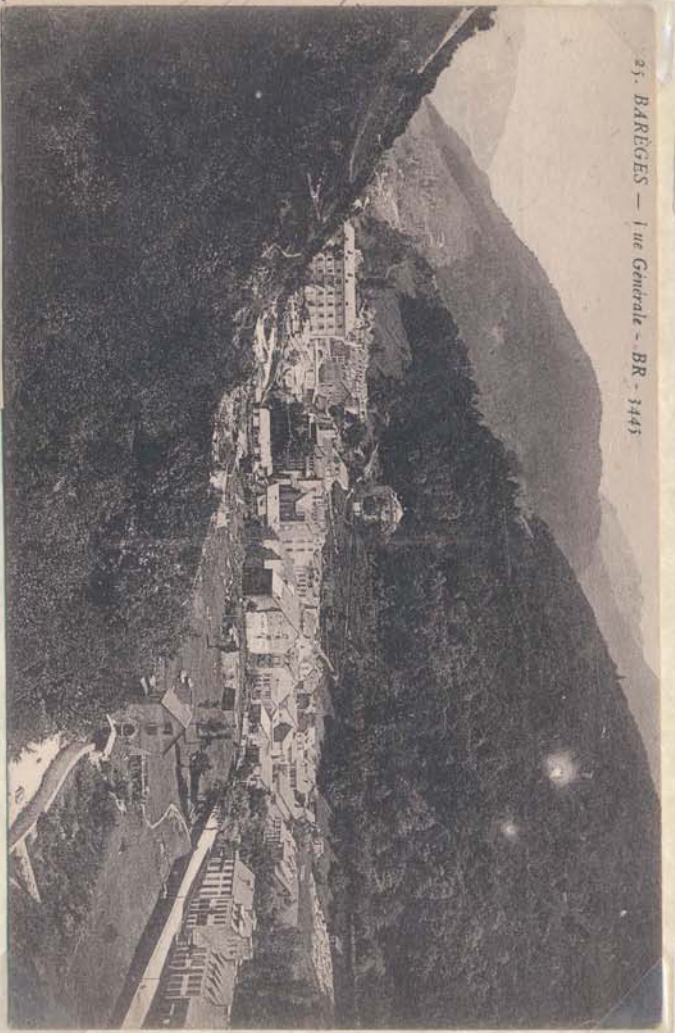
Correspondance
dimanche matin.

J'écris vite et pour
quels comme premier
matin. Je suis à l'œuvre.
plus longuement.
tant. parfait. a l'œuvre.

24 JUIN 1916
ADRESSE

HÔPITAL MILITAIRE
DE BARÈGES

M^{me} M^{me}
Carte Postale
Château de la Roche
Bordeaux



23. BARÈGES - Vue Générale - BR - 3445

Correspondance
dimanche matin.

J'écris vite et pour
quels comme premier
matin. Je suis à l'œuvre.
plus longuement.
tant. parfait. a l'œuvre.

24 JUIN 1916
ADRESSE

HÔPITAL MILITAIRE
DE BARÈGES

M^{me} M^{me}
Carte Postale
Château de la Roche
Bordeaux

MILITARY HOSPITALS

An Hôpital Thermal Militaire was opened in the 10th Military Region at Amelie-les-Bains on 16th February 1915 with between 320 and 800 beds and closed on 9th October 1920, with seven types of cachet known, two of which are shown below.



Carte réservée pour la Réponse du Militaire

CARTE POSTALE

HÔPITAL MILITAIRE
D'AMELIE-LES-BAINS

M

maître - D'Amelie-les-Bains

17 FEVR. 1915

Comme à l'usage, l'adresse de la carte postale
doit être indiquée sur la carte postale
et non sur l'enveloppe
L'adresse de la carte postale
doit être indiquée sur la carte postale

ADRESSE

M. T. imp. - Limoges

CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE

MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE

FRANCHISE POSTALE

Loi du 30 mai 1871.
Décret du 3 août 1914.

Envoi du (1) *soldat Douchet*
en traitement à (2) *Amelie-les-Bains*
à l'hôpital
militaire (3)
civil (3)
de complément (3)
auxiliaire (3)

Nom, prénom et
adresse militaire ou
militaire ou bureau
(1) Nom de la ville et
du département.
(2) Compléter la dési-
gnation, soit le régiment
ou la brigade ou en tra-
tement.
Indiquer les autres dési-
gnations.

Adresse
de la famille.

M. *Douchet Douchet*
a Mellevy
Albion



Amelie-les-Bains
Amelie-les-Bains
Amelie-les-Bains
Amelie-les-Bains

HÔPITAUX MIXTES - MIXED HOSPITALS 4TH MILITARY REGION - L'ORNE

Civil hospitals in towns having garrisons exceeding 300 men had special rooms set aside for military use. The mixed hospital in Argentan was situated at 59 rue de Paris with 186 beds with two annexes at the École dentellière with 35 beds and at the Cercle catholique with 42 beds.

Mon cher André. CARTE POSTALE

J'ai beaucoup de choses à te dire. L'été qui va venir sera très agréable. Mon état de santé est toujours bon. J'espère que tu vas bien aussi. Les parents et les amis te saluent. En attendant d'être le premier de nos amis, je t'embrasse très affectueusement.

*104. Sparte 11, mixte d'Argentan
Salle Savoy*

*15 rue
St Jacques 15
David 9:*

Mon cher André, Salut

*ARGENTAN
MAY 1915
ADRESSE*

Carte on the occasion of the 100th Day

cercle catholique

CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

Mon cher André, Salut

*104. Sparte 11, mixte d'Argentan
Salle Savoy*

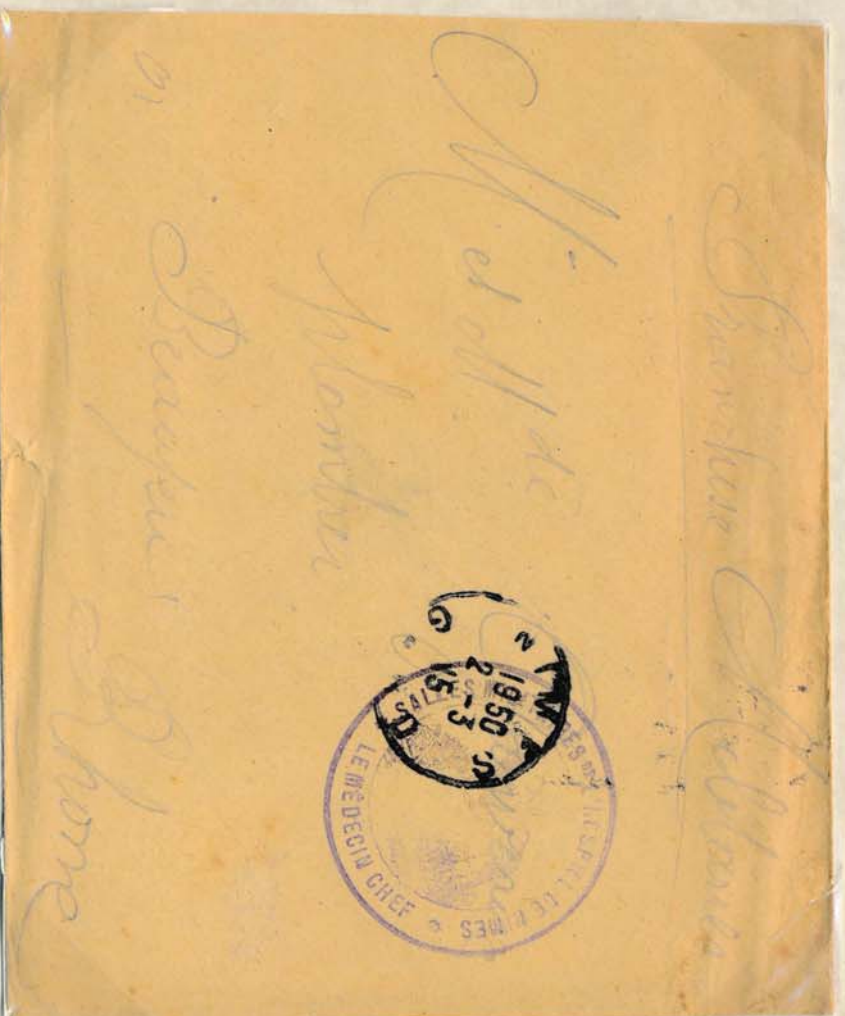
*15 rue
St Jacques 15
David 9:*

Mon cher André, Salut

*ARGENTAN
MAY 1915
ADRESSE*

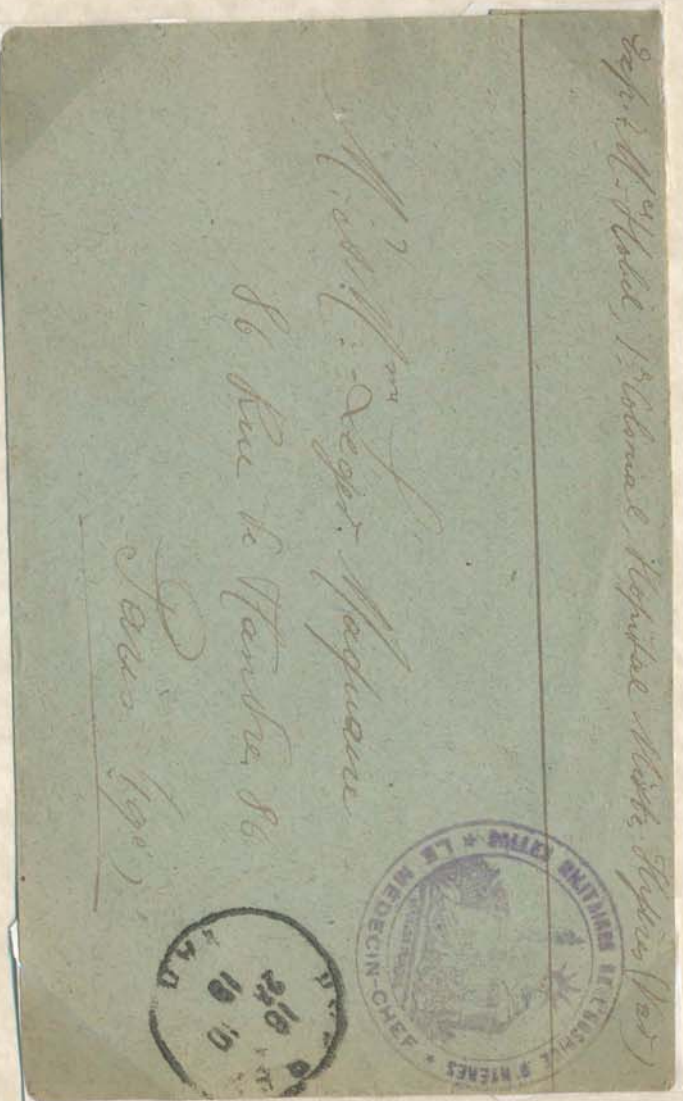
MIXED HOSPITALS

There were seven civil hospitals in the Le Gard area of the 15th Military Region which had a room set aside for military use. The envelope was posted from Hospice Humanité in Nîmes with 60 beds which functioned between 1914 and 1917 while the postcard was sent from the Hôpital Mixte in Uzès with 85 beds from 18th September 1914 until mid 1915.



MIXED HOSPITALS

There were two civil hospitals in the Le Var area of the 15th Military Region at Draguignan and Hyères, this envelope being from the latter at the Hospice in avenue Riondet with 107 beds. The connection with the photograph is unknown although, being found in the envelope, it could be of the writer serving as a nurse there.



HÔPITAUX COMPLÉMENTAIRES - COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

Complementary Hospitals were those set up in Institutional Buildings under the direction of the Military Health Service. Their cachets often include the word 'temporaire' to indicate the improvised nature of the hospitals. In the 17th Military Region there were twelve such hospitals: No. 44 was located in the Collège de Garçons in Condom with between 130 and 150 beds from about August 1914 until 20th September 1916 during which time three types of cachet are known. *This example of the four line cachet is additionally unusual being on a mourning envelope. The Programme is for an evening's entertainment put on by the Théâtres de Londres for patients in the Hôpital Temporaire No. 76 in Vichy.*



HÔPITAUX COMPLÉMENTAIRES - COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS 16TH MILITARY REGION - L'AUDE

The Ancien Collège St-François de Salles in Castelnaudary was the location of two separate Hôpitaux Complémentaires No. 12 and 25 until 20th July 1916 when they were amalgamated under the former with 525 beds allocated exclusively to wounded German and Austrian soldiers. The two marks illustrated are both of No. 12, the blue type dating from before the amalgamation and the red from June 1918.



CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

Castelnaudary - 17 juin
Mon cher Pitié - Je vous en
voie l'enseignement à la
salle de la salle de la salle.



F.M

CARTE-LETTRE



Paris

COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

The Grand Hôtel in Barbazan was the location of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 55 in the 17th Military Region and operated with seven annexes within the town from September 1914 until October 1916.

33

Barbazan - 17^e Région
1914

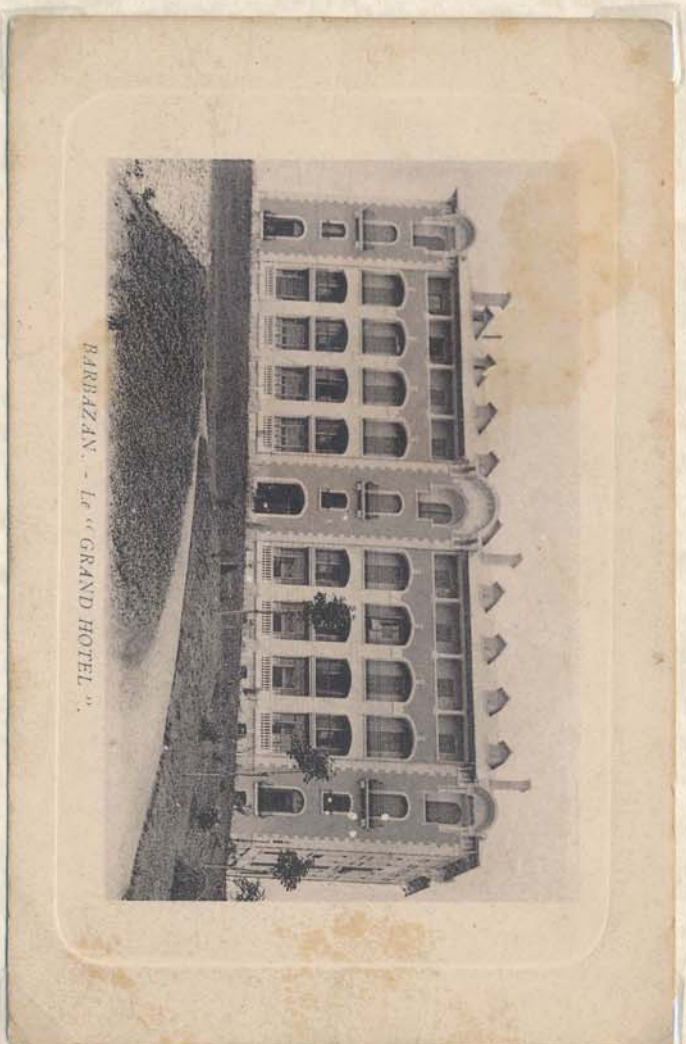
Le Grand Hôtel
Barbazan - 17^e Région

CARTE POSTALE

Adresse

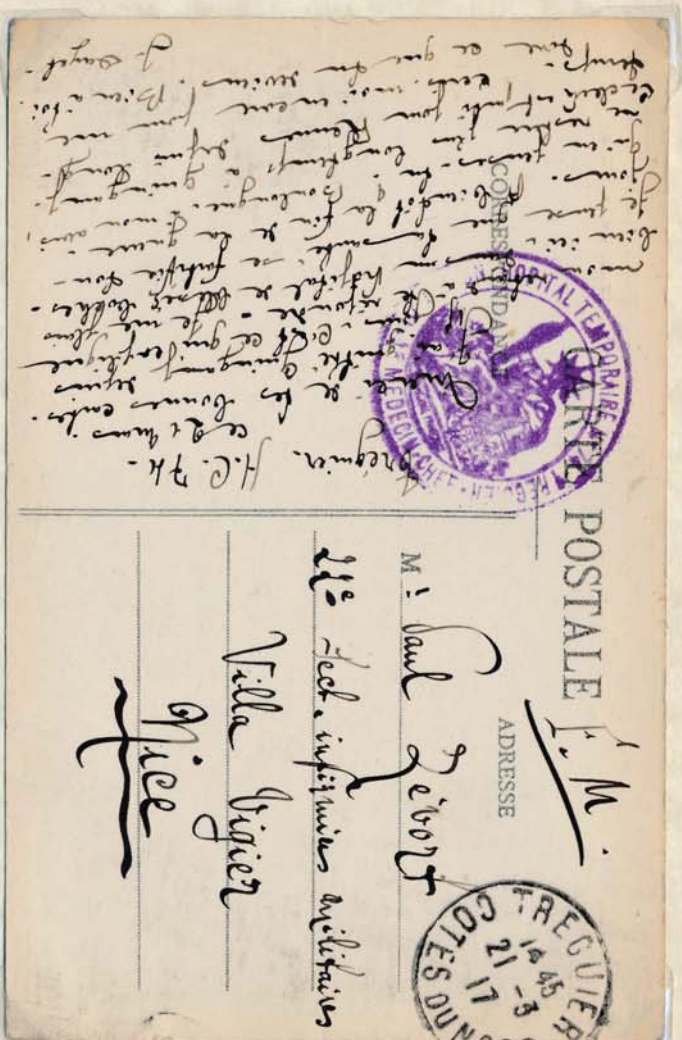
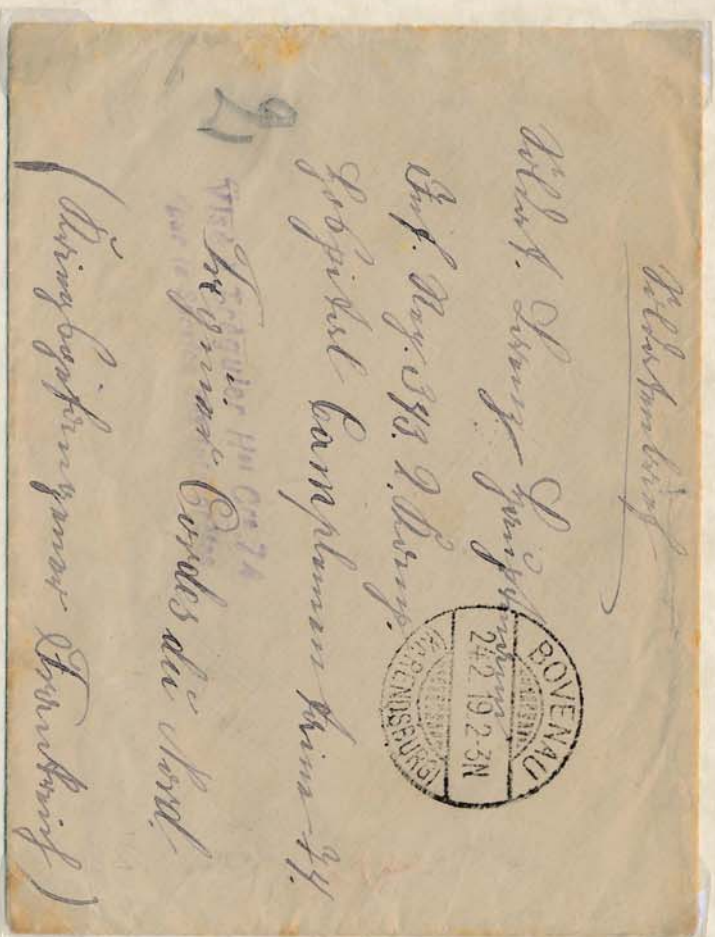
M. Dugues
H. 2^e d'infanterie
8^e Compagnie - de fusiliers

Le Grand Hôtel de Barbazan - 17^e Région
Le Grand Hôtel de Barbazan - 17^e Région
Le Grand Hôtel de Barbazan - 17^e Région



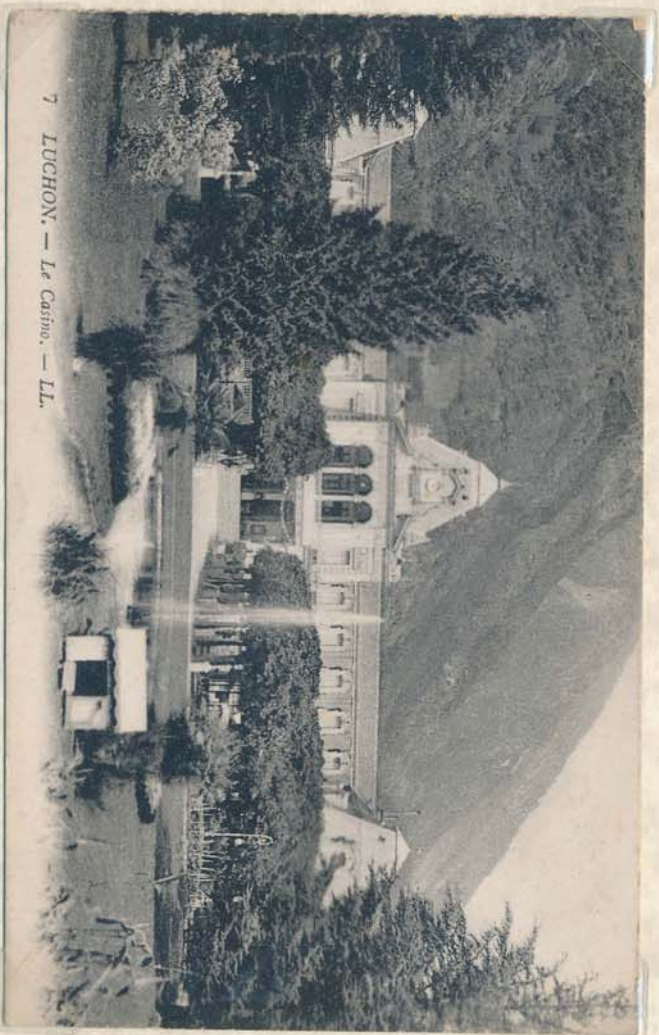
COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 74 in the 10th Military Region specialised in the care of captured German prisoners of war and was based in the Etablissement des soins de la Croix in Tréguier. The envelope to the hospital from Bovenau in 1919 bears the mark 'Visé a Tréguier Hol Cre 74 / par le Service des Interprètes' which is not recorded in the literature.



COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

The municipal casino in Luchon was one of a group which formed Hôpital Complémentaire No. 54 in the 17th Military Region, this location specialising in physiotherapy.



7 LUCHON. — Le Casino. — LL.

CARTE POSTALE

A UTILISER SEULEMENT DANS LE SERVICE INTERIEUR
Partie réservée à la Correspondance



Mendemoiselle
Edite Godard
a Cluses & Bléville
(St. Mary)

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE



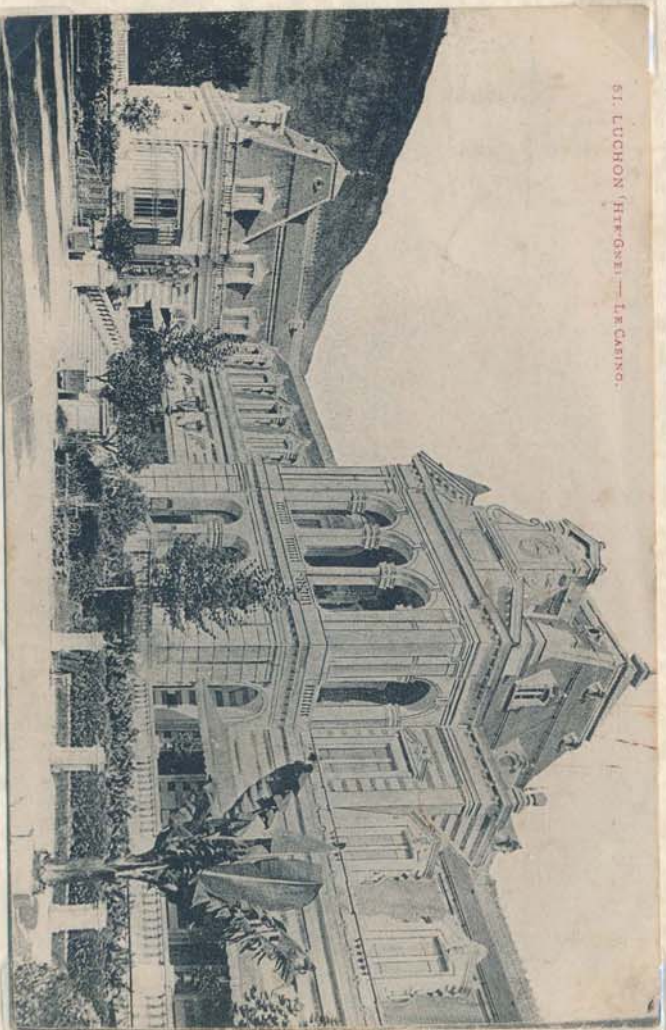
Mendemoiselle
Edite Godard
a Cluses & Bléville
(St. Mary)

de l'ambassade
à Paris qui transmet
à vous tous
bonjour



COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

The casino at Luchon was one of nearly 70 hotels and buildings which made up Hôpital Complémentaire No. 54 using five types of cachet. Two of the cards below were posted from the annexes in the Ancien convent, Montauban de Luchon, and from the Hôtel Canton.



1 Dotation 31^{re} inf. Hôpital Ancien 54 Montauban de Luchon Luchon (H^{te} France)

7 12/18

Correspondance

Carte Postale

17^e Région. Luchon

Hôpital Complémentaire N° 54

Mouche

M. A. F. A.

1^{er} ou 2^{ème} de
domicile 1^{er}
Bonne

Luchon 18 28 1918

CARTE POSTALE

Luchon

CORRESPONDANCE

Do 1^{er} ou 2^{ème} de domicile



Do 1^{er} ou 2^{ème} de domicile

17^e Corps. Luchon

HÔPITAL TEMPORAIRE N° 54



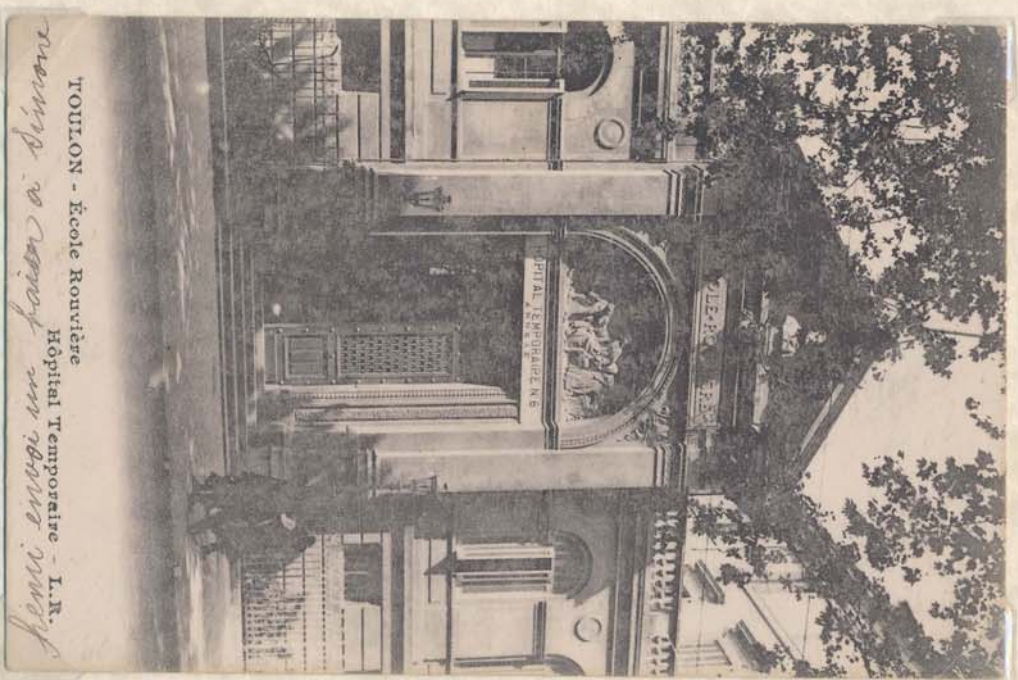
Do 1^{er} ou 2^{ème} de domicile

14 Boulevard Gambetta

Luchon

COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

The postcard shows the entrance to the annexe of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 6 situated in the École Rouvière in Toulon which had between 470 and 1,050 beds from 2nd August 1914 until 3rd January 1919. The lower card was posted from No. 7 in the Institution St-Maur with between 100 and 170 beds from 13th September 1914 until 23rd July 1919.



compensationnalité

Toulon le 20 janvier

Cher Henri

*Reviens un gros
baiser de ton père
à l'arrivée de la
bon pour que l'annexe
d'aujourd'hui soit*

Fabrication Française

Monsieur

Henri Piquet

à l'arrivée de la bon

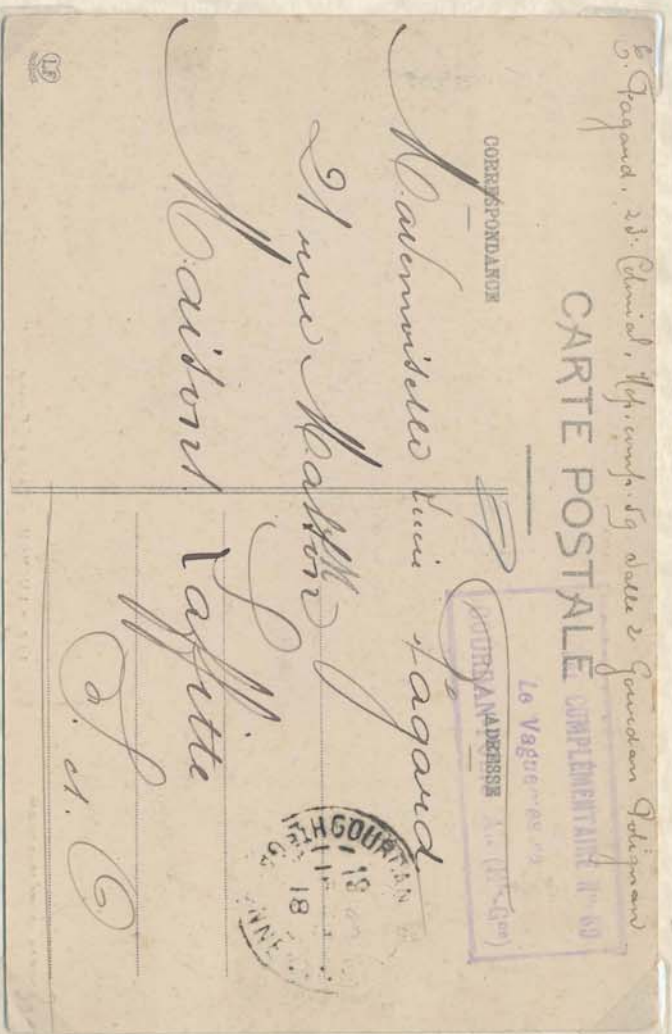
à l'arrivée

(Monsieur)



COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

The Ancien Séminaire de Polignan was the location of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 59 in the 17th Military Region with up to 550 beds operating from September 1914 until October 1919 using four types of cachet.



COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

Cabourg was the location of the Hôpital Complémentaire No. 40 in the 3rd Military Region with 300 beds in the Grand Hotel and 260 in the Casino, using four cachets, one inscribed Hôpital-Dépôt de Convalescents.



4017 Effet de Vagues sur les Rochers. — L.L.



6 HOULGATE. — Sur la Plage. — L.L.

COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

A city the size of Toulouse had no fewer than 19 complementary hospitals, these cards emanating from No. 60 in the Ecole primaire supérieure de filles, rue Caraman, and from No. 66 in the Orphelinat libre de la Grande Allée. The patient at the latter hospital sent the postcard showing the Matabiau Station with the message "Voici la gare ou nous sommes descendu".



Carte Postale

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

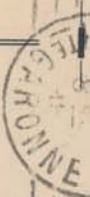


CARTE POSTALE

HÔPITAL COMPLEMENTAIRE
TOULOUSE

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE



Chère Maman
J'espère que mes sœurs vous
trouveront en bonne santé.
Je vous embrasse très
tendrement
P. Hesse

Maman Bernier
E. P. rue Paul Boyer
Toulouse
Jeune

M. F. Hesse
Avenue de la Gare
Toulouse
17/09/09

COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

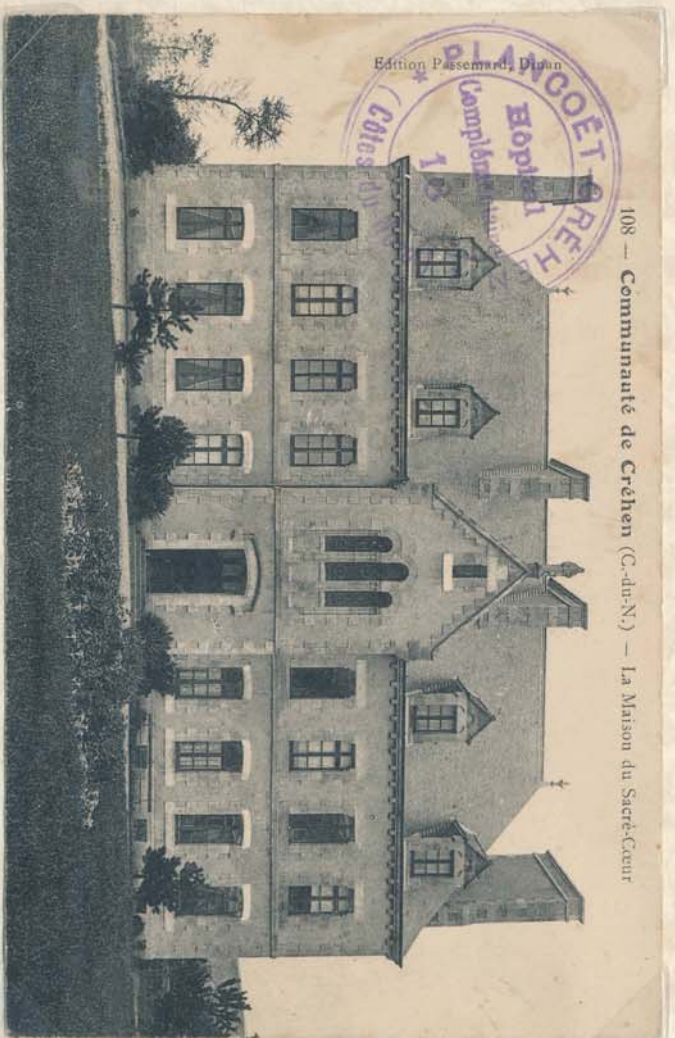
Hôpital Complémentaire No. 32 in the 3rd Military Region was based in the Hôtel de la Terrasse and the Villa Belle Plage in Saint-Aubin-sur-Mer between August 1914 and June 1919 with 304 and 175 beds respectively.

<p><i>Evryou Sam</i> CARTE POSTALE <i>Militaire</i></p>	
<p>CORRESPONDANCE <i>100 - 100 - 100</i></p>	<p>ADRESSE</p>
<p><i>un grand bon</i> <i>il faut le bon</i></p>	<p><i>M^{lle} Germain Angot</i> <i>22 Rue d'Anciel</i> <i>Paris XIV^e</i></p>
<p>HÔPITAL COMPLEMENTAIRE N° 32 SAINT-AUBIN-SUR-MER (Calvados)</p>	

<p>HÔPITAL COMPLEMENTAIRE N° 32 SAINT-AUBIN-SUR-MER (CALVADOS)</p>	<p><i>Monsieur</i> <i>Caplan</i></p>
<p><i>Commandant la 9^e section de Géographie militaire</i></p>	
<p><i>Secteur 5</i></p>	

COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 16 in the 10th Military Region was based in three buildings in Crêhen-Plancoet from November 1914 until mid 1919 using two types of cachet.



COMPLEMENTARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 80 in the 10th Military Region was located in the École Jeanne-d'Arc, the Hospice Civil, the Patronage des jeunes filles and the Couvent des Ursulines in Quintin from September 1914, using four types of cachet, three of which are shown here.



Conseildance M. Lefevre

M. Lefevre
8 Boulevard

Seine

St



M. Lefevre
8 Boulevard

Seine

Ursulines



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

A certain number of Auxiliary Hospitals were formed before the war but the majority were created during the conflict. They were founded by one of the three French Red Cross Societies with the agreement of the Military Authorities. The postcard and cachet below are from Auxiliary Hospital No. 2 in Marseille organised by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (S.S.B.M.).



Sté de Secours aux Blessés militaires
MARSEILLE - Hôpital auxiliaire 2 - Cour principale

HÔPITAL AUXILIAIRE N° 2

66, RUE S.-SEBASTIEN, 66, MARSEILLE



*Mons. de Moivre
de la Roche sur Yon*

Berthe

ADMINISTRATEUR

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Two cards showing the arrival of the wounded and the surgical room at Auxiliary Hospital No. 2 in Marseille with the cachet of the hospital used in 1914.

Correspondance

CARTE POSTALE

Adresse



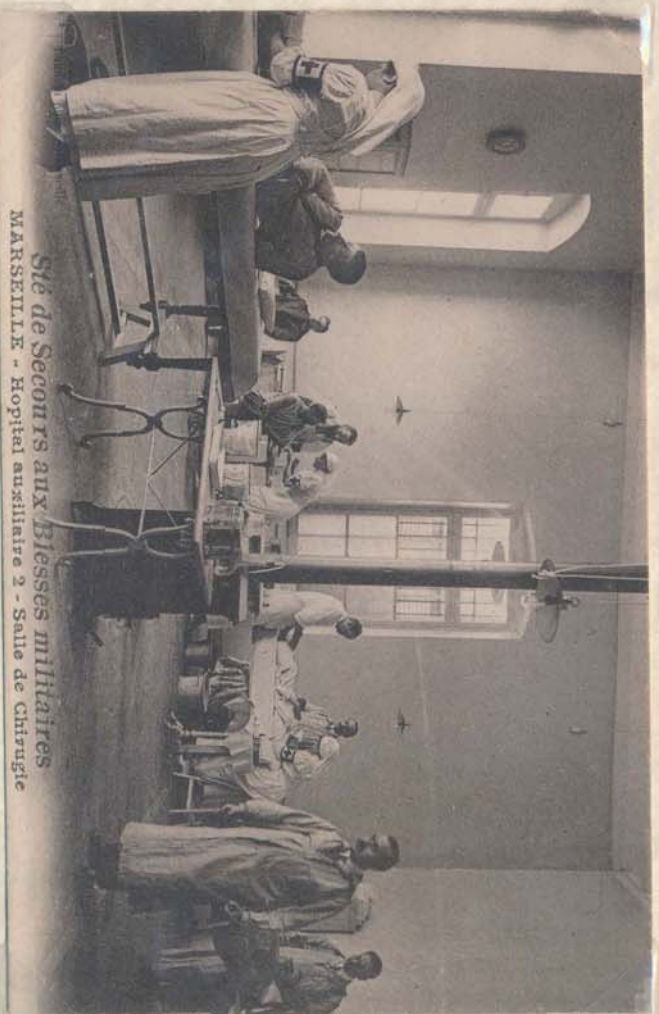
*Merci de vos renseignements
- Ça va mieux et va bien
être bon.*

*Je me souviens
à vous
Loubaut*



Baselin photo - Marseille

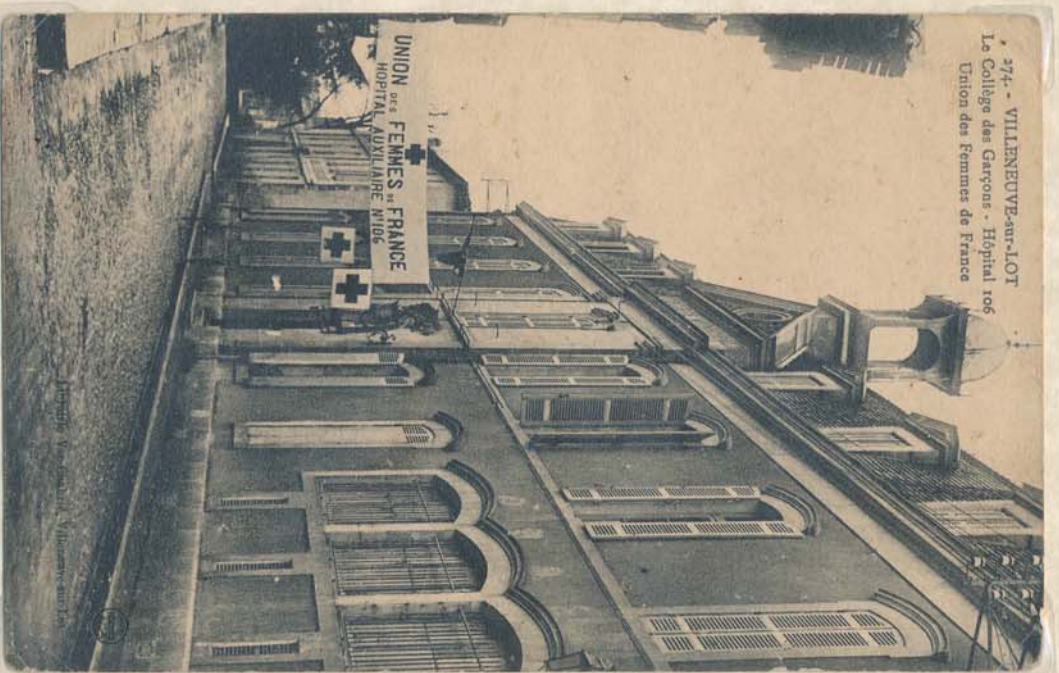
Sté de Secours aux Blessés militaires
MARSEILLE - Hôpital auxiliaire 2 - Arrivée d'un convoi de Blessés



Sté de Secours aux Blessés militaires
MARSEILLE - Hôpital auxiliaire 2 - Salle de Chirurgie

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No 106 in the 17th Military Region was run by the Union des Femmes de France at the Collège de Garçons in Villeneuve-sur-Lot which is shown in the postcard with the banner across the street. The soldier writing in December 1914, thirteen weeks after the hospital opened, says that he will be leaving for a Dépôt on Friday and is soon to return to the Front.



CORRESPONDANCE

CARTE POSTALE DU TERRITOIRE
DES UNION ADRIEN



Villeneuve sur L. 8. 1914

Bien le bonjour de cette
ami. Je vous remercie en tout
je suis guéri et je suis de
vraiment retourné au front. Les
des temps a nos ami Charles
et Mark. Tout a vous

Charles Mark

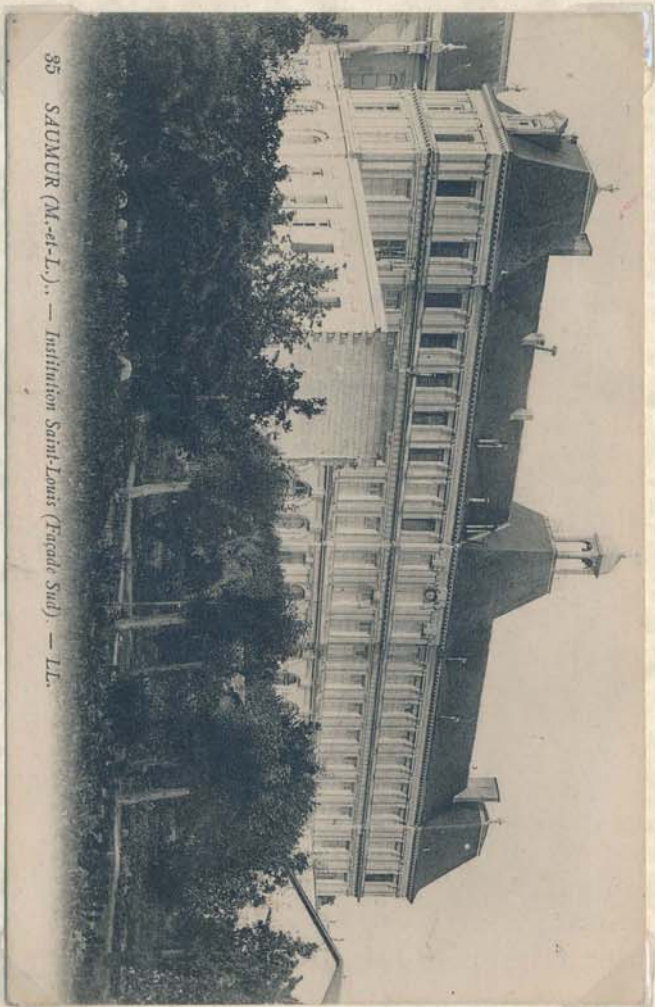
Lucie & son

J. de Villeneuve
17. 12. 1914
106
Villeneuve-sur-Lot

Charles
Châtelain

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

The postcard shows a view of the main building of Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 6 in the 9th Military Region based in the Institution Saint-Louis in Saumur and is addressed to a nurse in Hôpital Ste Croix in Châlons-sur-Marne: both cards bear the same double oval cachet while the envelope bears the cachet of the same hospital in Chalons (Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 6).

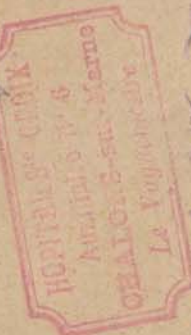


85 SAUMUR (M-et-L.). — Institution Saint-Louis (Facade Sud). — LL.

Correspondance



*Une Sans-Doutte
West Cottrelles Rd
Bourne Lane, Weymouth*



CS

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 1 in the 16th Military Region was run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires in the Collège privé Saint-Stanilas in Carcassonne with up to 150 beds from 9th August 1914 until 7th February 1918 - the smaller of these two cachets is *not recorded in the literature*.



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No 12 in the 17th Military Region was run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires in the Institution Libre de jeunes filles Sainte-Foy with up to 114 beds from 14th August 1914 until 1st November 1917. The larger oval cachet, which became very deformed by 1917, is *not recorded in the literature*.

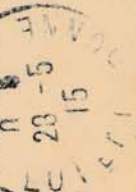


Monsieur le Commandant

L. M^{re}

*Jeuille. V. Bien des choses à mes Parents. Amis qu'à la
Cité de la République*

*Correspondance
Mademoiselle Dubourg
J'ai un peu tardé à vous répondre
d'un de mes amis. Ma
bonne fille m'a écrit
Veuillez bien m'excuser pour
mon peu de temps. Parents de la
dubourg. J'en suis sûr. Tout
recommandé. Mon cher
et vous m'excusez. Veuillez à
Dubourg. à
Lillebonne. sur les
Cot de Gascogne*



CARTE
POSTALE

Agen

48



*Madame Dubourg
Cot de Gascogne*

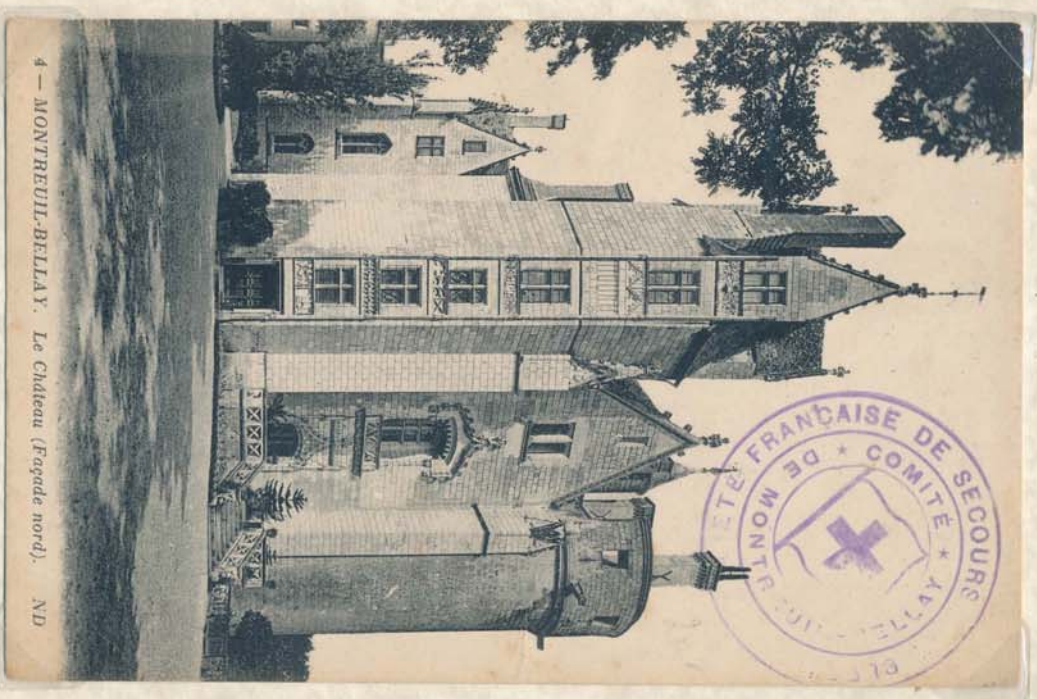
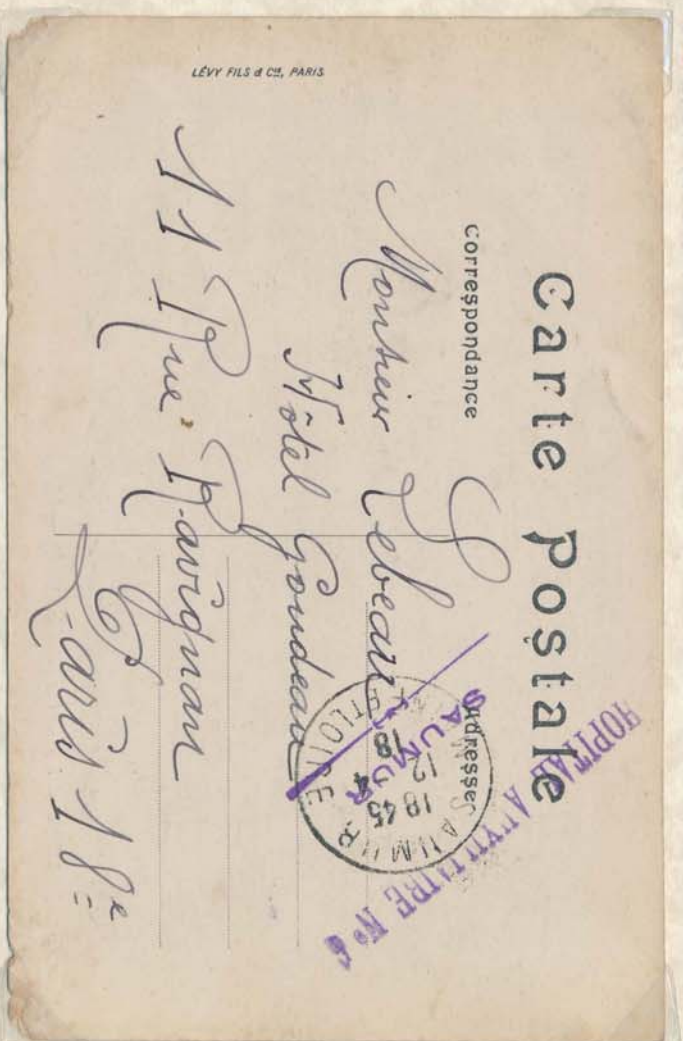
Agen 15/17

Alain de Gascogne

Dubourg

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No 6 in the 9th Military Region was run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires in the Institution Saint-Louis in Saumur with 160 beds for surgical cases, rising to 425 with six annexes in neighbouring villages. The postcard shows the château at Montreuil-Bellay, the home of the Countess of Contades-Gizieux with 55 beds and the soldier is looking forward to three months convalescence. *Neither of these cachets are recorded in the literature.*



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

The first postcard originated from Hôpital Complementary No. 43 in Saint-Aignan-sur-Cher where the three-line cachet at the top left was applied and was addressed to Hôpital Neuvic d'Ussel run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires, possibly as an annexe of Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 10 *although there is no record of either the hospital or of the cachet in the literature*. The card was then forwarded to Tulle. The lower card was sent from Hôpital Auxiliaire No 201 in Tulle run by the Association des Dames Françaises in the École normale d'institutrices, rue de la Vieille-Préfecture, from 1st March 1915, six weeks before the card was written.

M. Boilleux. 416 rue Hôpital. 43
 Saint-Aignan. (43)
 CORRESPONDANCE
 13 jours
 Mon oncle - j'ai probablement
 quitté l'hôpital dans une
 quinzaine et il est fort probable
 que vous saurez le plaisir de
 nous retrouver à Pauame et de
 faire une de ces bonnes petites
 nouvelles que ^{vous} rédigez un homme.
 Amitez mon frère, ma sœur - moi
 ton adieu à Paris.

ADRESSE
 Monsieur J. Costa
~~Hôpital Neuvic d'Ussel~~
 Hôtel Notre-Dame
 à Tulle.
 Tulle

ASSOCIATION DES DAMES FRANÇAISES
 HÔPITAL AUXILIAIRE No 201
 Tulle (Corrèze)

1915 MAR 10

Carte Postale

Correspondance
 13 jours
 Mon oncle - j'ai probablement
 quitté l'hôpital dans une
 quinzaine et il est fort probable
 que vous saurez le plaisir de
 nous retrouver à Pauame et de
 faire une de ces bonnes petites
 nouvelles que ^{vous} rédigez un homme.
 Amitez mon frère, ma sœur - moi
 ton adieu à Paris.

ADRESSE
 Monsieur J. Costa
~~Hôpital Neuvic d'Ussel~~
 Hôtel Notre-Dame
 à Tulle.
 Tulle

ASSOCIATION DES DAMES FRANÇAISES
 HÔPITAL AUXILIAIRE No 201
 Tulle (Corrèze)

1915 MAR 10

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 4 in the 5th Military Region was run from the École normale d'Instituteurs in Orléans by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires with up to 101 beds from 13th August 1914 until 15th July 1917, the cachet without the cross *being unrecorded in the literature*. The soldier writing the letter-card records that Dr. Marmasse and Dr. Rasaye probed his wound and made an opening to the bone where they found flints and pus. That evening he had a fever of 39, the next day 38 and that evening 39 and compresses soaked in Dr. Louis de Mencièrè's spirit were placed on the wound. On the day of writing his temperature was 37 and Dr. Rasaye found some more pus with a probe.

EXPÉDIÉ PAR République Française

LETRE ET TELEGRAMME (Département)

CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE

Nom *Heitz, Emil*
 Grade *1^{er} Lt*
 Emploi *4*
 Cie, Bataillon *1^{er} Bataillon*
 Escadron *72*
 Régiment *Orléans*

1015 1015 1015

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES
 COMITÉ DÉPARTEMENTAL
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No 4
 Faidbourg

Pharmacie Aide Major de 1^{re} Classe
Hôpital Temporaire n° 2

Chalon 1^{re} Saône
Adrien et Germain



Madame Heitz
53, rue Mestray, 53

Louis 3^{ème}

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES
 COMITÉ DÉPARTEMENTAL
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No 4
 Faidbourg Bourgoigne 72

HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS 16TH MILITARY REGION - LA LOZERE & L'HERAULT

There were only two such hospitals in La Lozere, part of the 16th Military Region, one run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaire (S.S.B.M.) and the other by the Union des Femmes de France (U.F.F.). The decorative patriotic card was sent by a patient in Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 9 run by the S.S.B.M. in the Convent de l'Union in Marvejols with between 30 and 50 beds from August 1914 until 5th January 1919, with one type of cachet known. The patient reports that to end his treatment he has to drink a litre of cod-liver oil which is very unpleasant. The U.F.F. operated Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 110 in the old convent of the Soeurs St-Joseph in Meze which had between 60 and 70 beds from 10th June 1915 until 5th January 1919 - the card shown bears the only type of cancel known from this hospital, without its number, and a patriotic label of the Automobile Club de France posted in January 1916.



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No 2 in the 5th Military Region was run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires in the Lycée de Garçons in Vendôme from August 1914 until July 1917 with a maximum of 213 beds. Shown below are the cachet and stationery used at the hospital, the writer of the letter describing how he can walk in the grounds with the aid of crutches. The envelope to the hospital was sent from the Regional Director in Orléans.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES

HOPITAL AUXILIAIRE No 2

COMITÉ DE VENDÔME

(Loir-et-Cher)

Salle No 2



CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

CARTE EN FRANCHISE

Adresses



Impr. Nat. — Modèle A² pour les soldats au dépôt du corps ou à demeure dans une localité.

EXPÉDITEUR:

Nom et prénoms: *Luard Xavier*

Grade:

Régiment } *3^e Forçats*
ou Service

Compagnie, Escadron, } *Hosp. Auxil. 2 - Salle 2*
Bataillon, Section, etc.)

Dépôt du Corps } *Vendôme*
ou

Résidence fixe } *Loir-et-Cher*
(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans)

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE
DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES
5^e RÉGION MILITAIRE
Le Délégué Régional

ORLÉANS

Nécessité de former



Messieurs & P. St. Mandat

Président du Comité.

Hôpital auxiliaire No 2.

Vendôme

Loir-et-Cher

Le Délégué Régional
Messieurs & P. St. Mandat

J.M.

Le Délégué Régional

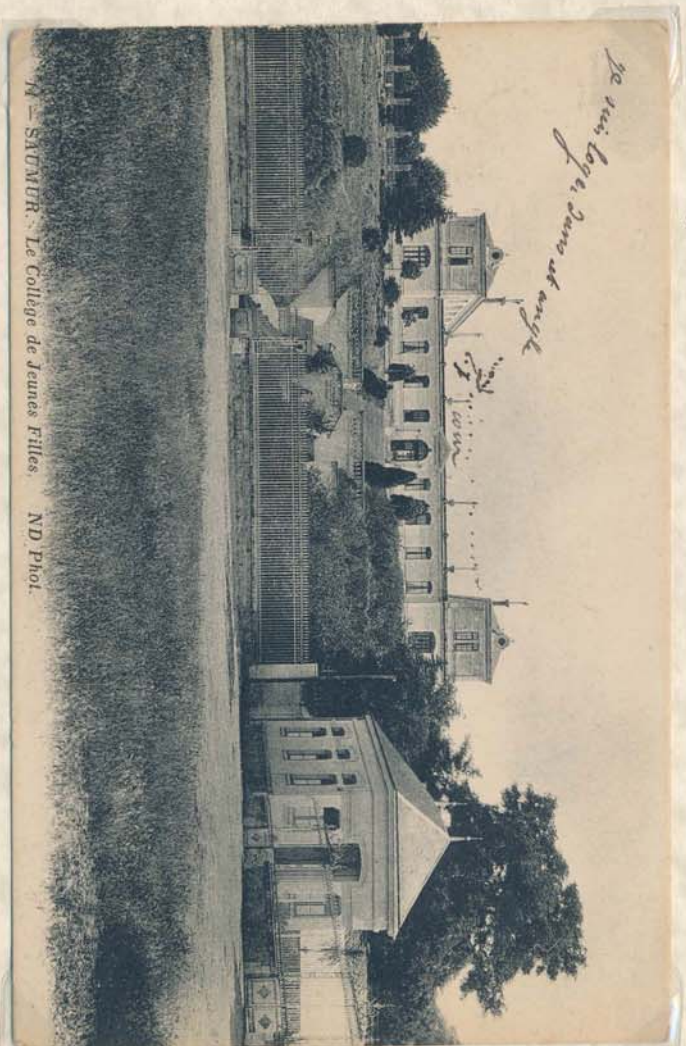
HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 107 in the 10th Military Region was run by the Union des Femmes de France in the École secondaire de filles in Saint-Brieuc from 24th August 1914 until 31st December 1914 with 140 beds. Two types of cachet were used which are shown below.



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

Hôpital Auxiliaire No 105 in the 9th Military Region was run by the Union des Femmes de France in the Collège de Jeunes Filles in Saumur which is shown in the postcard with the soldier's room marked in ink. Three types of cachet are recorded, two of which are shown below.



HOPITAL
M 105
AUXILIAIRE

Mme
Gauguin
Marsac

à Marsac

Mme. de Dornes

CARTE POSTALE

105

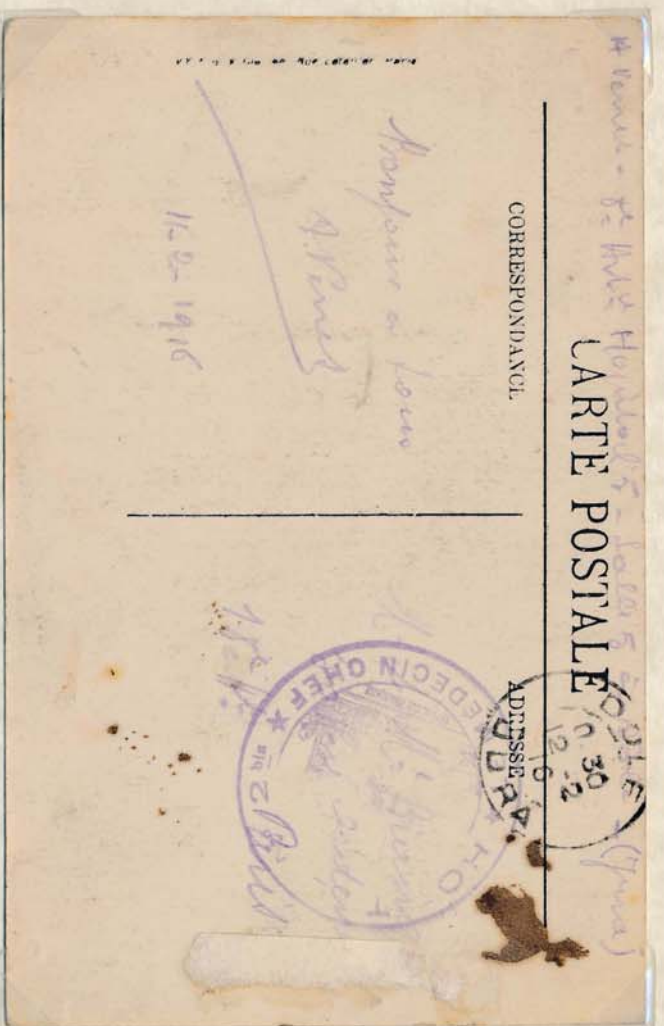
UNION DES FEMMES DE FRANCE
Comité de SAUMUR

Union des Femmes de France
Comité de Saumur
(cachet)
Marsac
Marsac

(M. de Saumur)


HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

The École libre de garçons Notre Dame du Mont-Rolland in Dole was the location for both Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 5 run by the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires and for Hôpital Bénévole No. 2bis and it is evident from the lower card where the soldier gives his address as Salle 5, Hôpital 5, that the cachets were used on mail from both hospitals.



HÔPITAUX AUXILIAIRES - AUXILIARY HOSPITALS

The envelope from Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 34 in Rambouillet bears an example of a Red Cross Tracing Service label with a manuscript 'B' indicating that the enquiry was in respect of a Belgian prisoner of war. These labels were printed in two halves, the left half being attached to the outgoing letters from Geneva and the right hand being intended for the reply with the file number relating to the enquiry. The letter of August 1916 concerns information received from a French prisoner of war about the death of a colleague on the field of battle.

SOCIÉTÉ  FRANÇAISE
DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES
(Croix - Rouge Française)
HOPITAL AUXILIAIRE No 34 -:- RAMBOUILLET (Seine-et-Oise)

E S
F F B
No 67.
Agée Tacéna

*Monsieur le Président
Comité Central et Comité Rouge
Agence des Indomniés de Guerre*

Geneve

A. M. G. 1916

Christie

Jules Fouque, pris

Nous ne pouv

nous ne possédons

son sujet les list

jour.

lez agré

Pour

Pour toute commu-
nication ultérieure
prière de coller le
timbre ci-joint sur
l'enveloppe.

E S
F F 4
No E. 27257

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Nantes had no fewer than 32 private hospitals in the city, No. 103bis being located in the Ambulance Municipale at 2 rue du Bocage from 26th September 1914 until 31st January 1919 with up to 172 beds. The soldier writing the lower card had been evacuated from Ypres with an unspecified illness in March 1917.

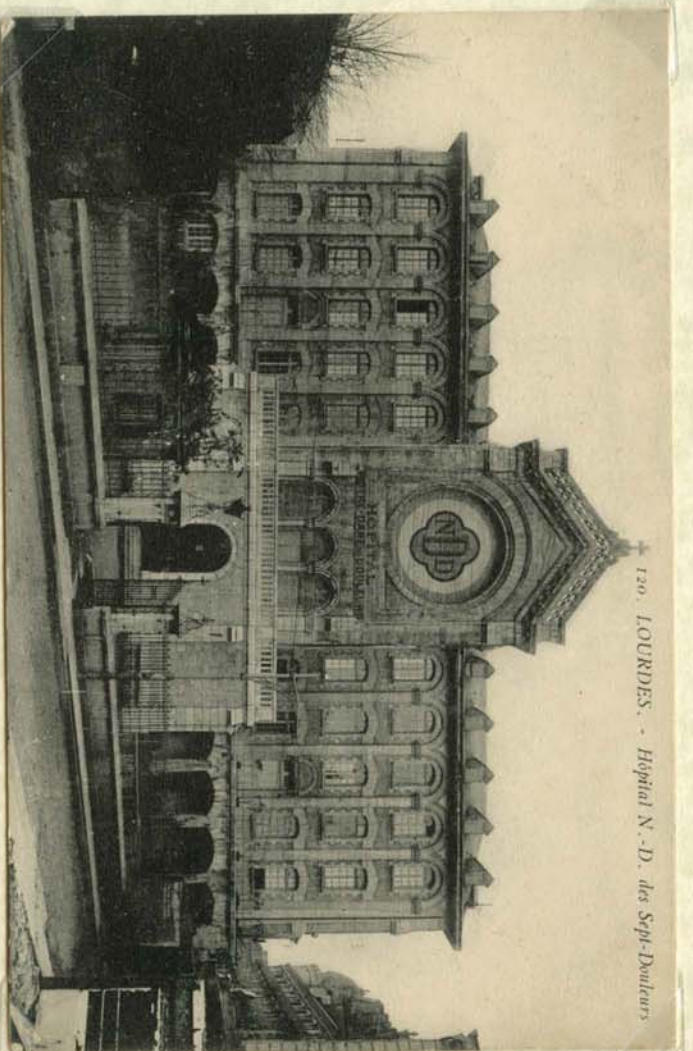


Collection F. Chapeau, Nantes - 6e mille

Bureau de M. Burt 116 rue d'ambulance
 date 18 rue du Bocage
 Nantes infirmière
 CORRESPONDANCE
 Cher Pierre
 J'ai quitté le ministère
 et suis allé jusqu'à Ypres
 mais j'ai dû être évacué
 pour maladie j'ai été
 dirigé sur Nantes où je
 suis depuis le 17
 soigné. J'espère que vous
 allez bien ainsi que vos
 parents, comme est toujours
 Malade, ma femme et mon
 tout bien, Louis est à Bordeaux
 au traitement électrique a
 bord de la Gascogne. quai
 Biscain - Bonsoir
 CARTE POSTALE
 22
 ADRESSE
 Monsieur Alphonse
 Ecole Rablais
 Bouris
 (Indre et Loire)

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The postcard shows a view of Hôpital Bénévole No. 140bis located in the Hôpital Notre-Dame-des-Douleurs in Lourdes which opened on 10th October 1914 using three types of cachet, the dated cachet in blue presumably being sent by a staff member since it pre-dates the opening.



CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

Lourdes 29/10/14

Adorno Darnault

Je vous prie d'envoyer
pour un bon bout de temps
à je ne sais pas encore
si est vrai que je suis
moi je voudrais bien
vous adresser pour
l'effort est bon je mang
peut est le meilleur
de vous embrasser tou

Hôpital Bénévole
Lourdes

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

Lourdes 30/10/14

Enfin ça commence
à aller mieux les jours
se touchent et ne sont
plus que mon bon qui sera
plus long à fonctionner.
J'espère que tout va bien à
la maison je vous embrasse
tous

Adorno

Edition P. Viron

Lourdes 30/10/14

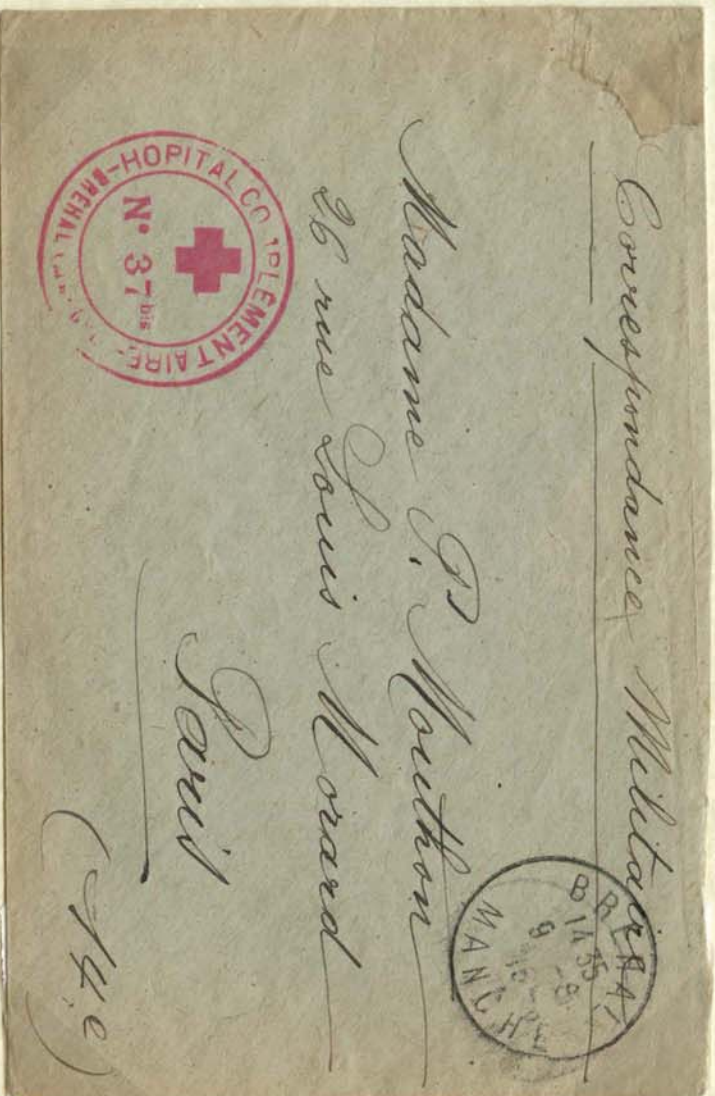
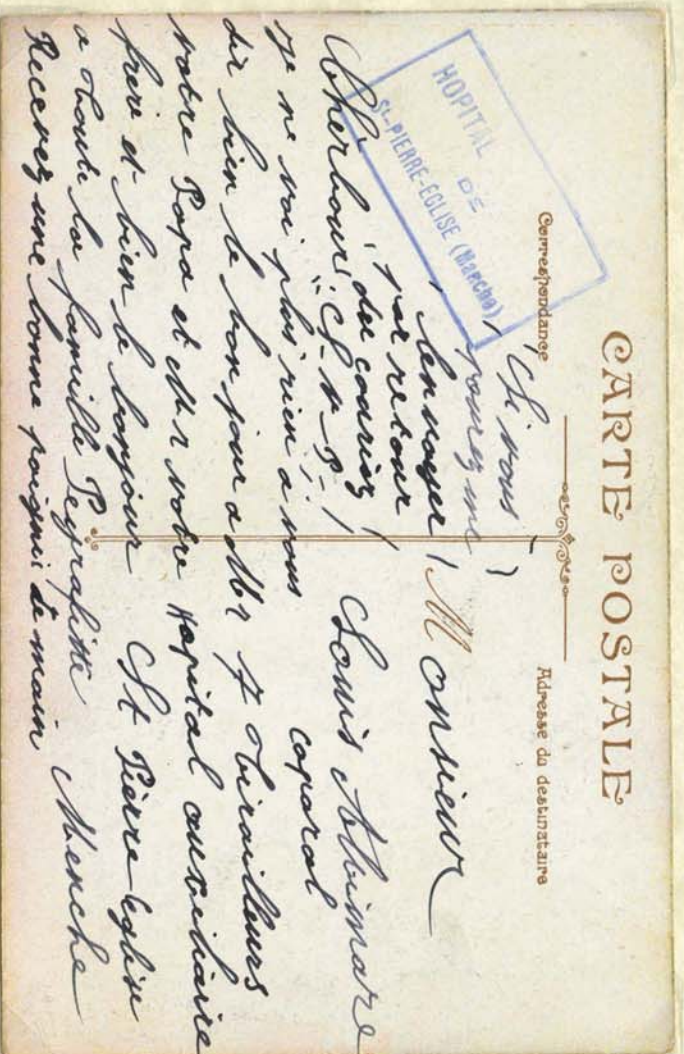


Adorno

Lourdes

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS 10TH MILITARY REGION - LA MANCHE

There were ten such hospitals in La Manche formed by committees or individuals under military control, Hôpital Bénévole No. 4 bis was located at the boy's boarding school in St-Pierre-Église with 67 beds from 12th September 1914 until 10th March 1916, this being the only type of cachet known. *Hôpital Bénévole No.37 bis*, misleadingly described in the cachet as being *Complémentaire*, but distinguishable by the designation 'bis', was located at Bréhal and functioned only in July and August 1915.



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hôpital Bénévole No. 115bis in Château de la Mothe, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, in the 17th Military Region was known as the 'hôpital Anglais' by virtue of the British medical staff recruited by the Leygues family. It opened on 21st September 1914 and closed on 26th December 1918 with up to 110 beds. Two cachets are known, that on the envelope being an *unrecorded variant* with the words 'Croix-Rouge' and 'Française' having been removed by November 1916 when the postcard was sent.

17^e Région - Place de Villeneuve-sur-Lot



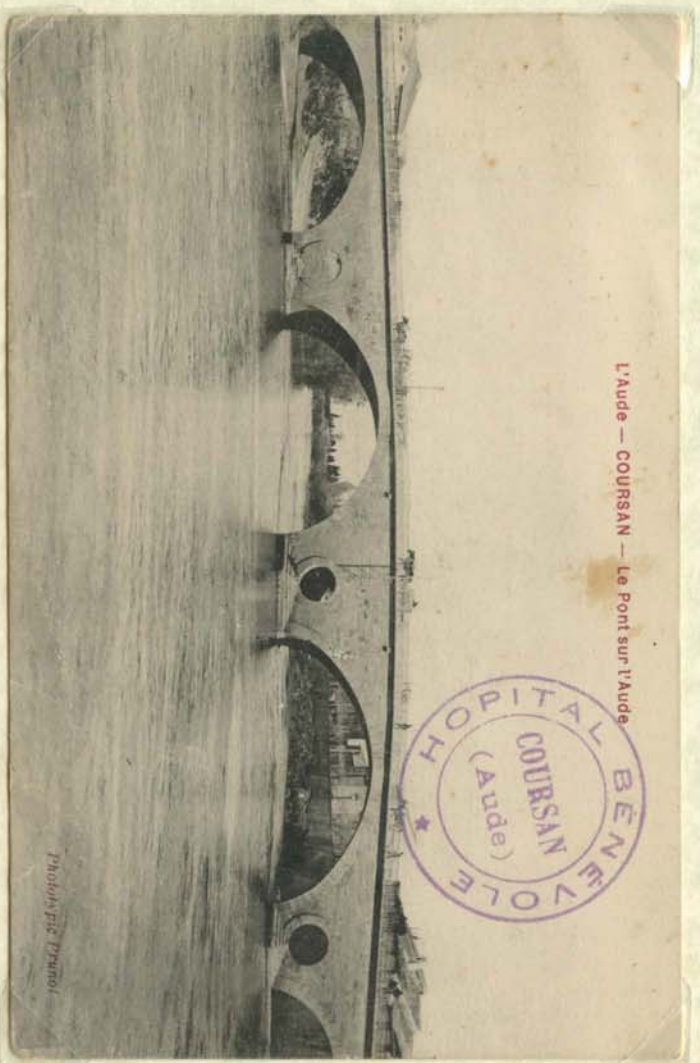
HOPITAL DE LA MOTHE

No 115 bis



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hôpital Bénévole No. 39bis in the 16th Military Region was located at the Hôtel des Bains in Campagne-sur-Aude with 50 beds from 14th December 1914 until it was converted to Hôpital Complémentaire No. 59 on 1st October 1916, specialising in tuberculosis. Hôpital Bénévole No 6bis in the same region had only 35 beds in the École communale des filles in Coursan from 17th September 1914 until 25th September 1916 using a cachet *which is not recorded in the literature.*



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The soldier writing from Hôpital Bénévole No. 42bis in Langogne in the 16th Military Region uses a postcard showing a view of the hospital where he is being treated in July 1915, occupying one of 45 beds. The lower card was sent from the annexe to Hôpital Bénévole No. 69bis in the Couvent désaffecté de la Visitation in Marvejols with 37 beds using a cachet which is not recorded in the literature.

Correspondance Militaire

CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

Langogne le 31-7-1915

Monsieur Mireille

Reçois l'add. meilleure

amitiés de ton petit

cheri et en souvenir

me le suis en train de

monter bien aux petits

pour moi et ta man

Mille gros bisous

Paul

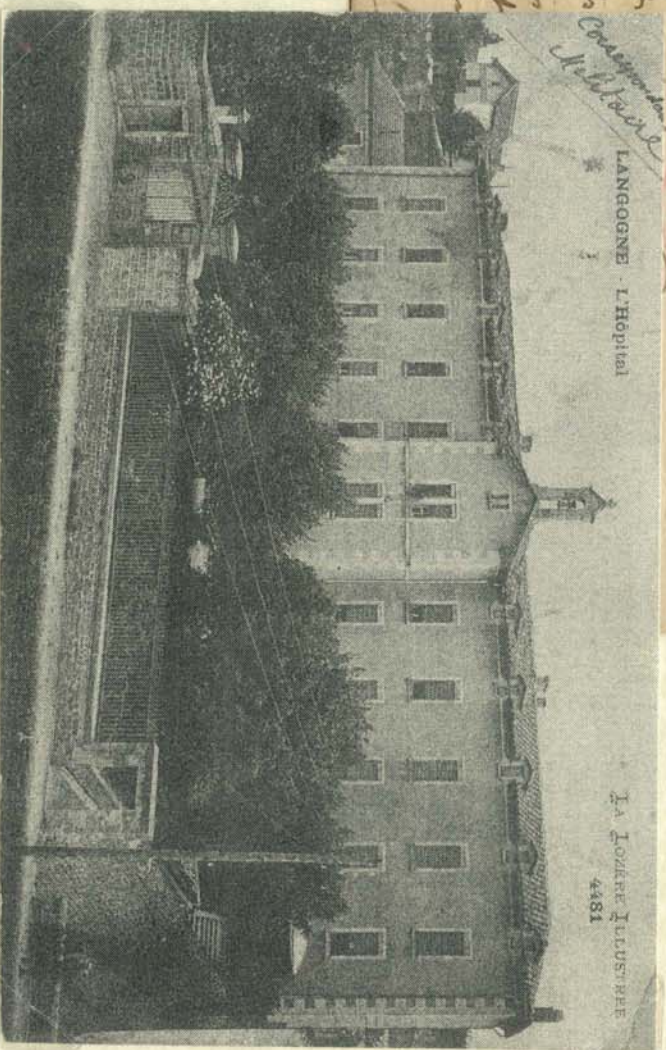
Langogne - L'Hôpital

Mademoiselle Mireille n° 5 rue

Adressé

5064

31 7 15



Correspondance

CARTE POSTALE

Correspondance

Langogne le 31-7-1915

Monsieur Mireille

Reçois l'add. meilleure

amitiés de ton petit

cheri et en souvenir

me le suis en train de

monter bien aux petits

pour moi et ta man

Mille gros bisous

Paul

Langogne - L'Hôpital

Mademoiselle Mireille n° 5 rue

Adressé

5064

31 7 15

HÔPITAL ANNEXE
VISITATION
MARVEJOLS

F. M. 102

Mad. J. M. Riquierand
Rue de la Paix
St. André de Jangouin
Marvejols

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS 2nd MILITARY REGION - LA SOMME - AND THE 15TH - LE GARD

Patriotic cards with a soldier printed in blue on poor quality paper were issued in booklets perforated on one side. This example has the cachet of Hôpital No. 10 bis which was located in the École Janvier with an annexe in the Clinique Musin in Amiens which had between 136 and 175 beds from 5th August 1914 until 8th December 1915. One cachet is known in this period. There were twenty-three such hospitals in the Le Gard area and there were five such hospitals in Nîmes - it is not possible to attribute this cachet inscribed only 'Hôpital Bénévole de la Préfecture du Gard' to a particular unit although only two were still open by 19th February 1917.

EXPÉDITEUR:
La Somme. 1915
22-13³ H¹ing
Clinique Musin
Amiens

RECEVUE:
Maistre V¹ H¹
Amiens
Chammonix
Atte l'acte

EXPÉDITEUR:
La Somme. 1915
22-13³ H¹ing
Clinique Musin
Amiens

RECEVUE:
Maistre V¹ H¹
Amiens
Chammonix
Atte l'acte

EXPÉDITEUR:
La Somme. 1915
22-13³ H¹ing
Clinique Musin
Amiens

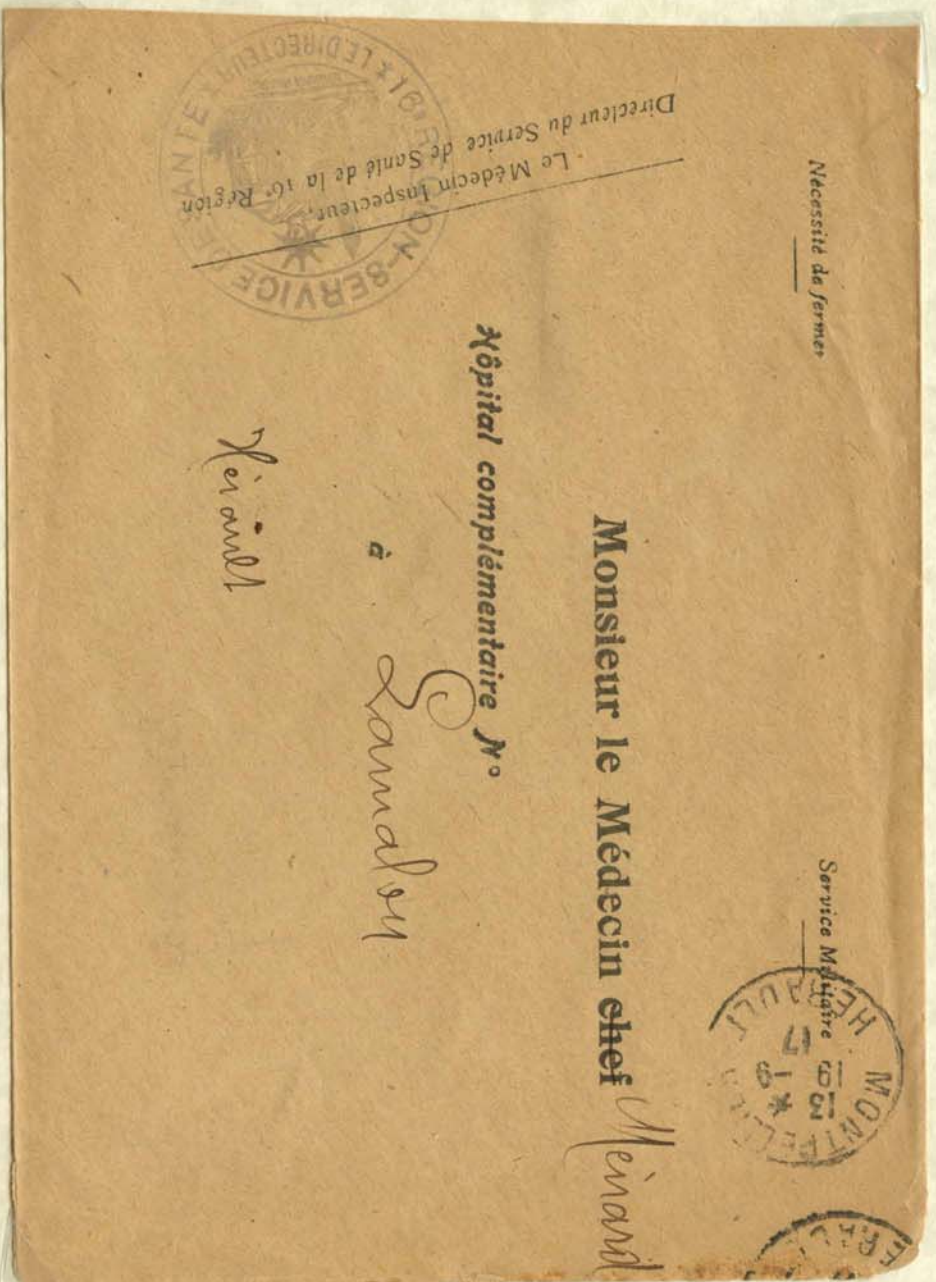
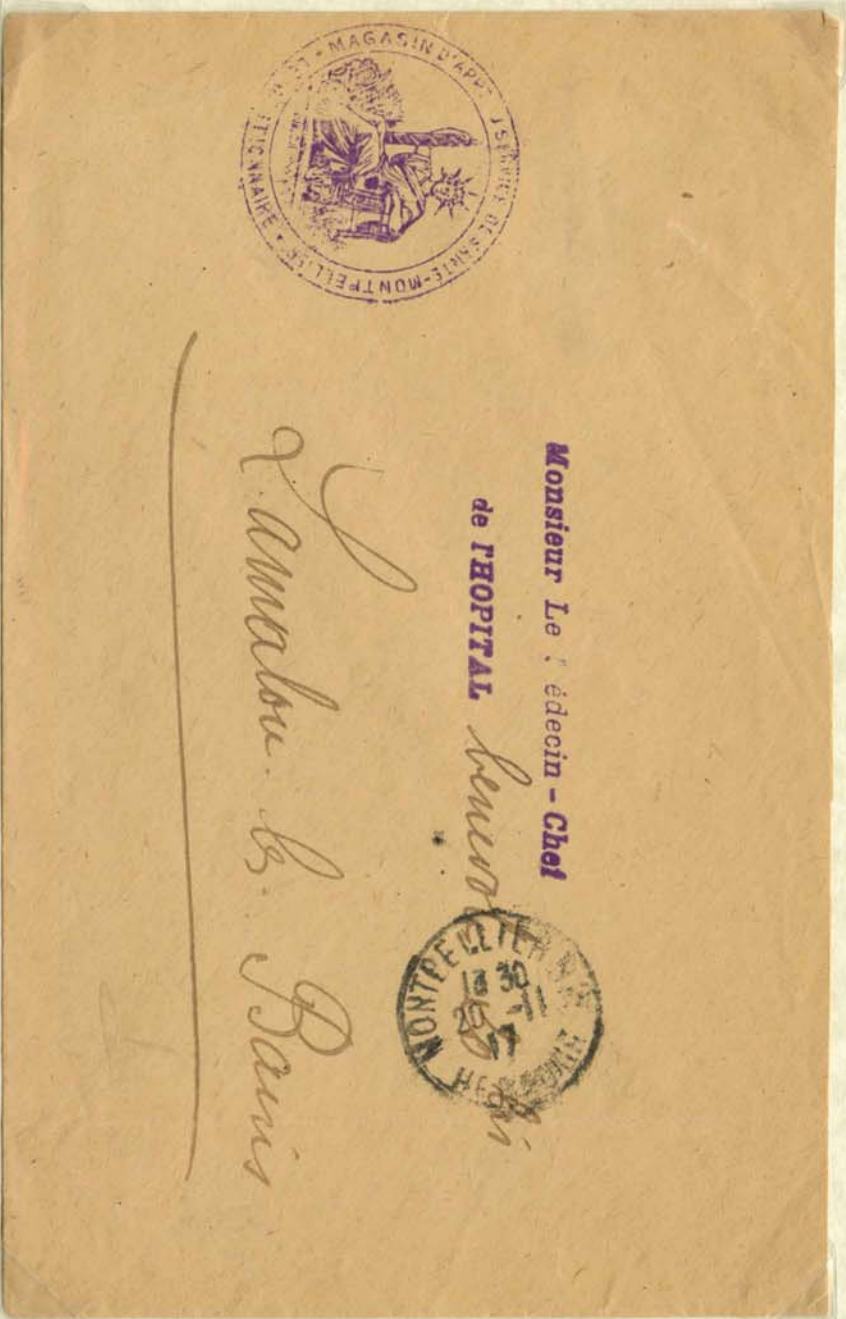
RECEVUE:
Maistre V¹ H¹
Amiens
Chammonix
Atte l'acte

EXPÉDITEUR:
La Somme. 1915
22-13³ H¹ing
Clinique Musin
Amiens

RECEVUE:
Maistre V¹ H¹
Amiens
Chammonix
Atte l'acte

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The variety of hospitals caused considerable confusion even among the authorities, as is demonstrated by these two envelopes, one addressed to Hôpital Bénévole 20bis in Lamalou-les-Bains and the other to 'Hôpital Complémentaire' even though by 1917 only 20bis and 83bis were functioning in the town.



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

An annexe of Hôpital Bénévole No. 2bis (the American Hospital in Neuilly-sur-Seine) was opened in Juilly-sur-Marne on 15th January 1915 and became an autonomous unit as No. 13bis on 1st April 1917 – shown below are two of the cachets used, together with the printed envelope of the hospital in 1915.

Holl. J. Trop. Ind. anst. Hospital Quercia

$$\frac{24}{7} = 3 \frac{3}{7}$$

Correspondance

s (Déposé)

CARTE POSTALE
L'AMÉRICAIN N° 138

Adresse

richer. 2. Dem's

Indifferent and pass

7 Rue Bugeural

Reauven

CORRESPONDANCE

6. 16. 2. 42.

Chas. Jan

Ms. *Barlow*

Chavez

Dear Mr. Greene

184 Oxford

Cost. vous trouvez en souffrant toute.
de vous pour l'instant, ça va
pas la question, mais la
progrès sera fait, et si elle pas
d'oublier, mais elle pas pour moi
un peu d'oublier pour vous tout
de vous que t'en pourrai.

AMBULANCE DE L'HOPITAL AMÉRICAIN DE PE

HOPITAL B

COLLÈGE DE JULY

JUILLY (Seine-&-Marne)

ine-&Marney

MONTE

NON

12-
24

ms. H. J. mixers

418 Bacon St.

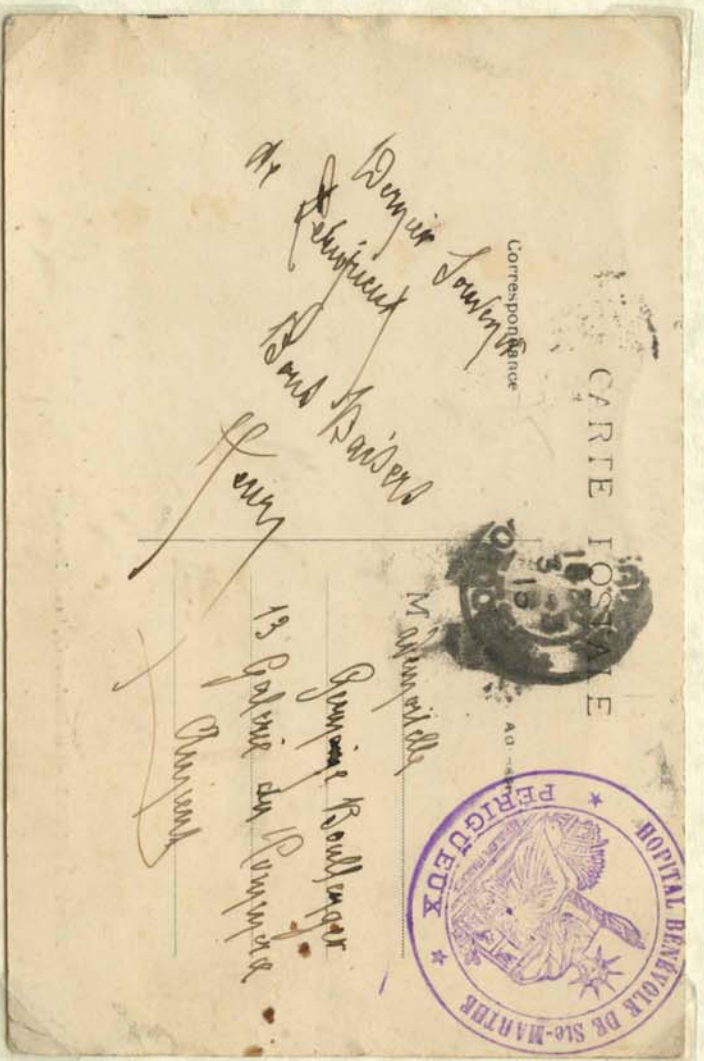
Book on

mean

U.S.A.

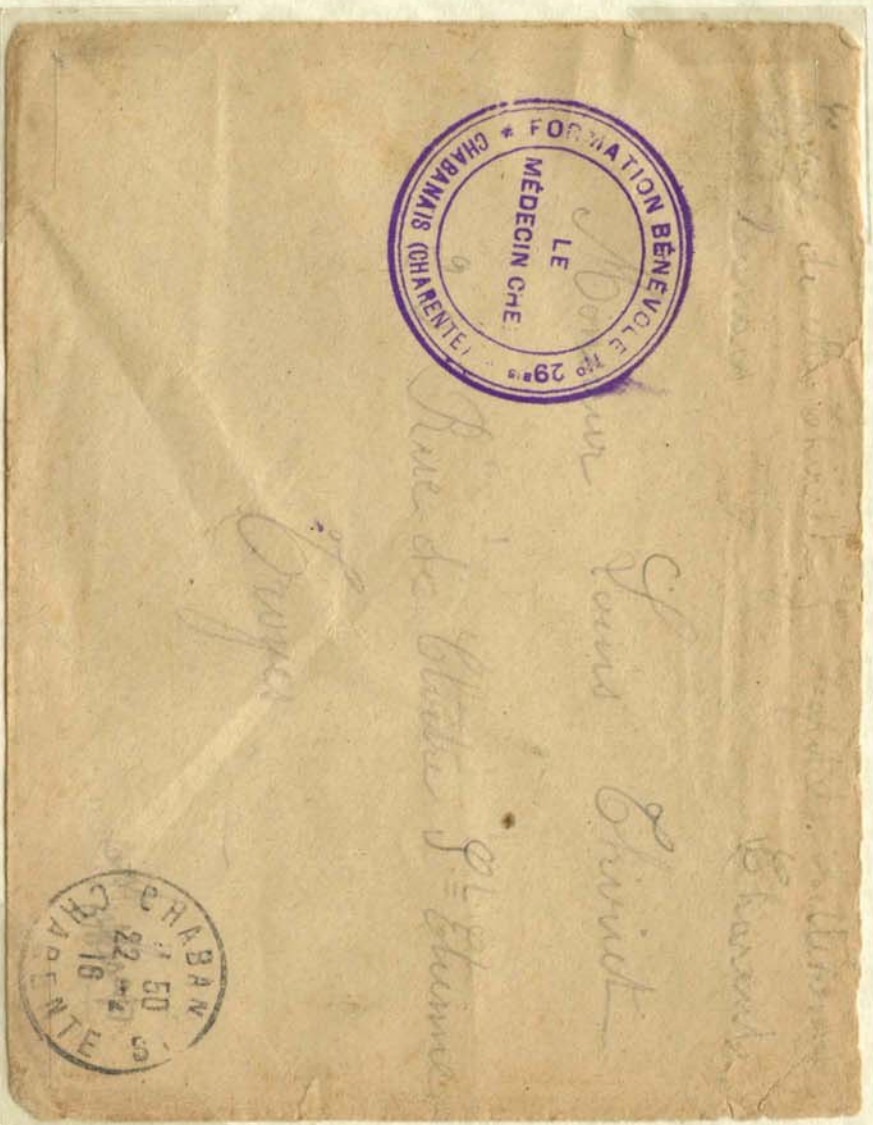
HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hôpital Bénévole No. 134bis in the 12th Military Region was based in the Couvent Sainte-Marthe in Périgueux with 100 beds from 28th August 1914 until 23rd December 1918 and used only one type of cachet shown below.



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

In the 12th Military Region Hôpital Bénévole No. 29bis was located in the Salle des Fêtes in Chabanais with 66 beds from 22nd September 1914 until 31st August 1916 and No 66bis in the Hospice civil cantonal in Châteauneuf-sur-Charente with up to 80 beds from 4th September 1914 until 31st December 1918.



HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hôpital Bénévole No. 3bis in the 12th Military Region was located in the Bourse du travail, bureau de bienfaisance, in Nantes from 14th August 1914 until May 1916 when it was requisitioned as an annexe of Hôpital depot de convalescents No. 1. Hôpital Bénévole No. 19bis with 83 beds was run from the Ancien hospice communal in Le Croisic from 1st September 1914 until 25th September 1919.

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

*Monseigneur
de Nantes
Archevêque de Nantes*

*Monsieur le
Président
du
Hôpital Bénévole
N° 19bis*

*à
Le Croisic*

Paris

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

*Un bon
souvenir de
Cécile
à tous mes
amis
durant
vos
vacances*

Cécile

*Monsieur
Bernard*

Château du Montcel

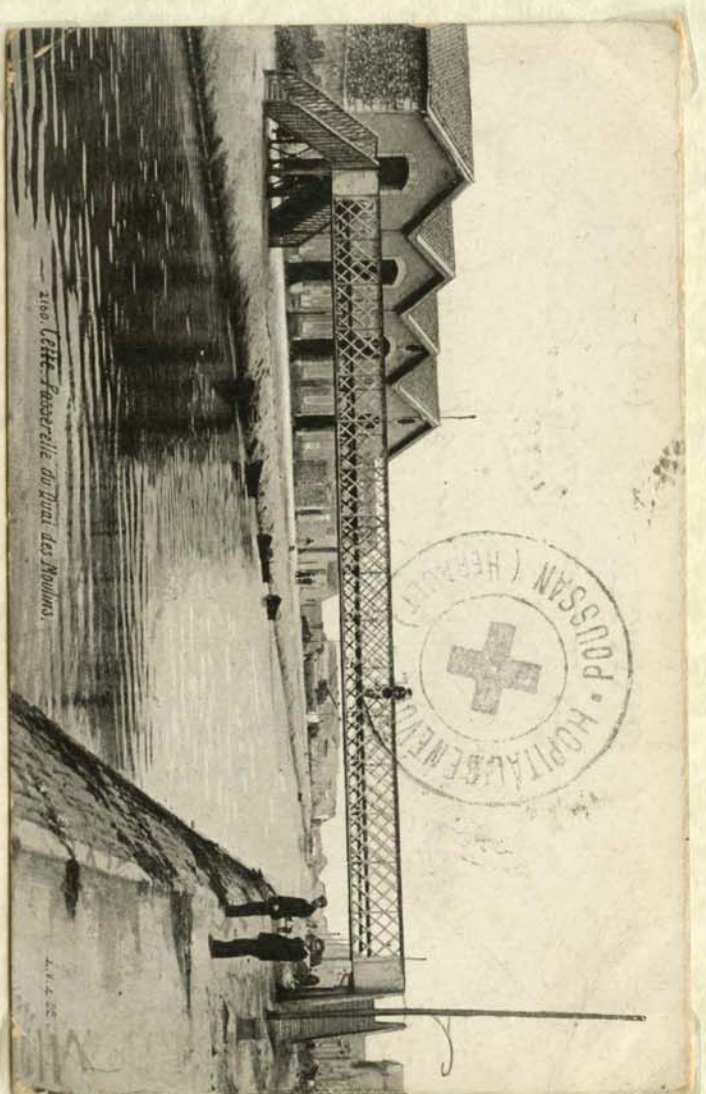
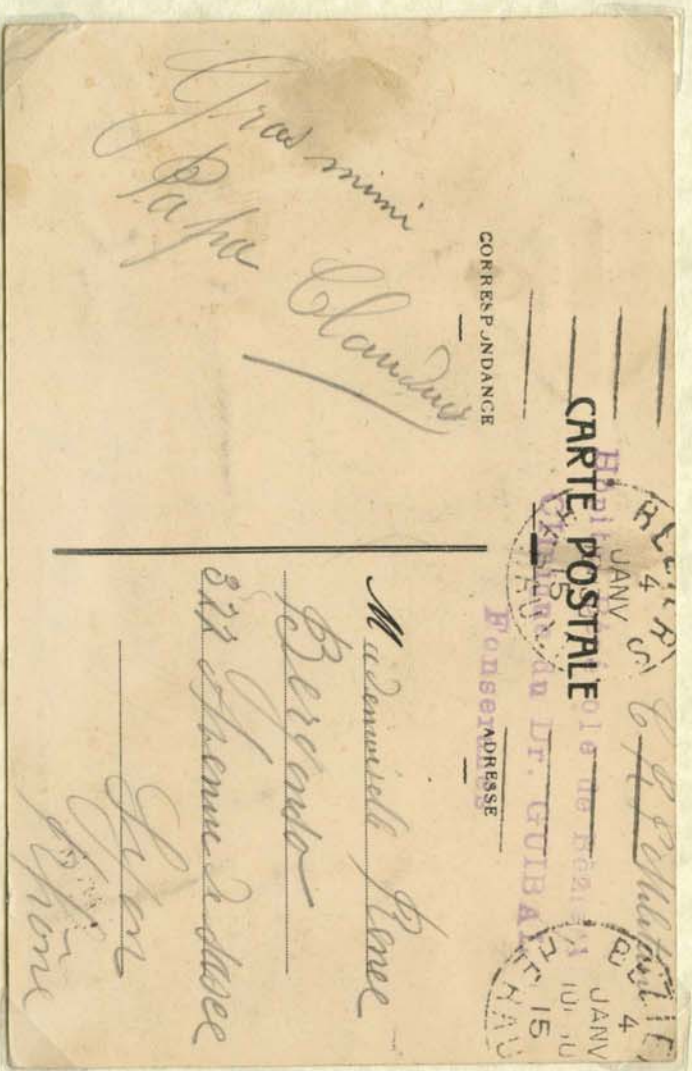
Lez-en-Jouais

(Seine et Oise)

*LEZ-EN-JOJAIS
1915
OISE-INDRE*

HÔPITAUX BÉNÉVOLES - PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hôpital Bénévole No. 65bis in the 16th Military Region was run from the private surgery of Dr. Guibal in Fonsenanes, Béziers, with 65 beds from 28th September 1914 until 1st October 1916 while 77bis had 46 beds in the École libre de filles in Poussan from 10th October 1914 until 20th May 1916.



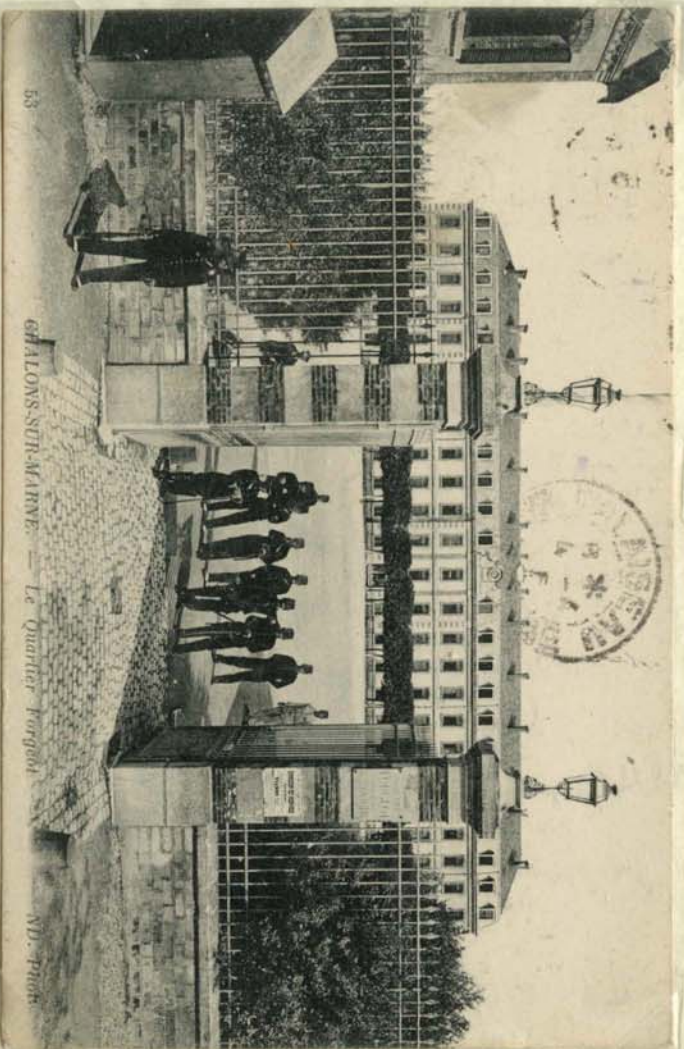
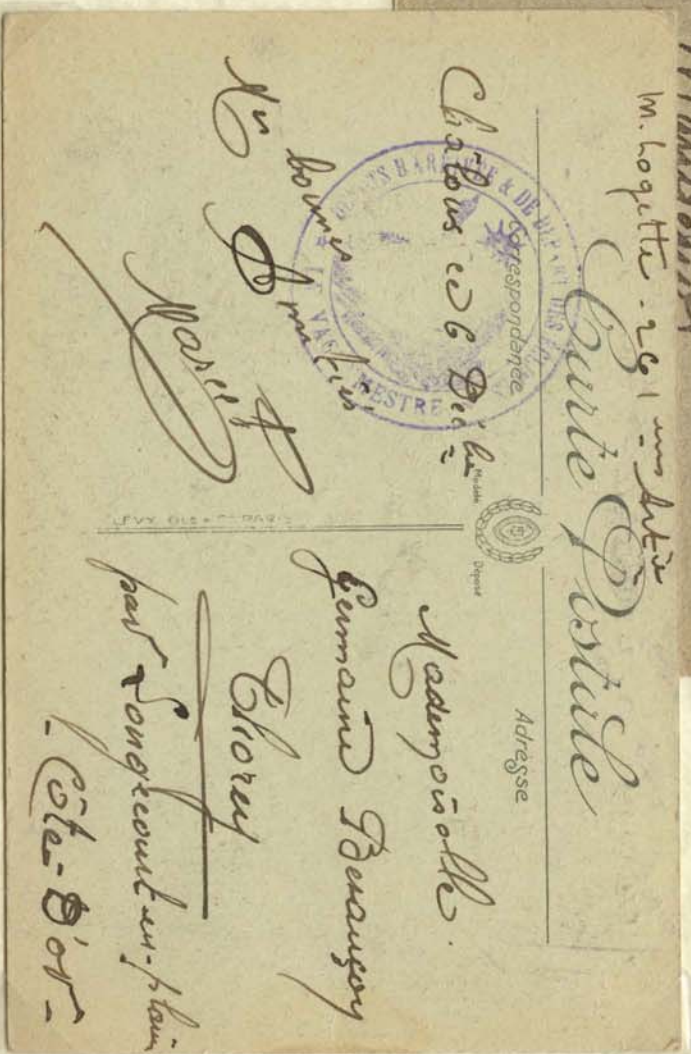
DEPOTS D'ÉCLOPÉS ET DE CONVALESCENTS - SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

These depots were a combination of those providing a short rest and those providing fifteen days rest.



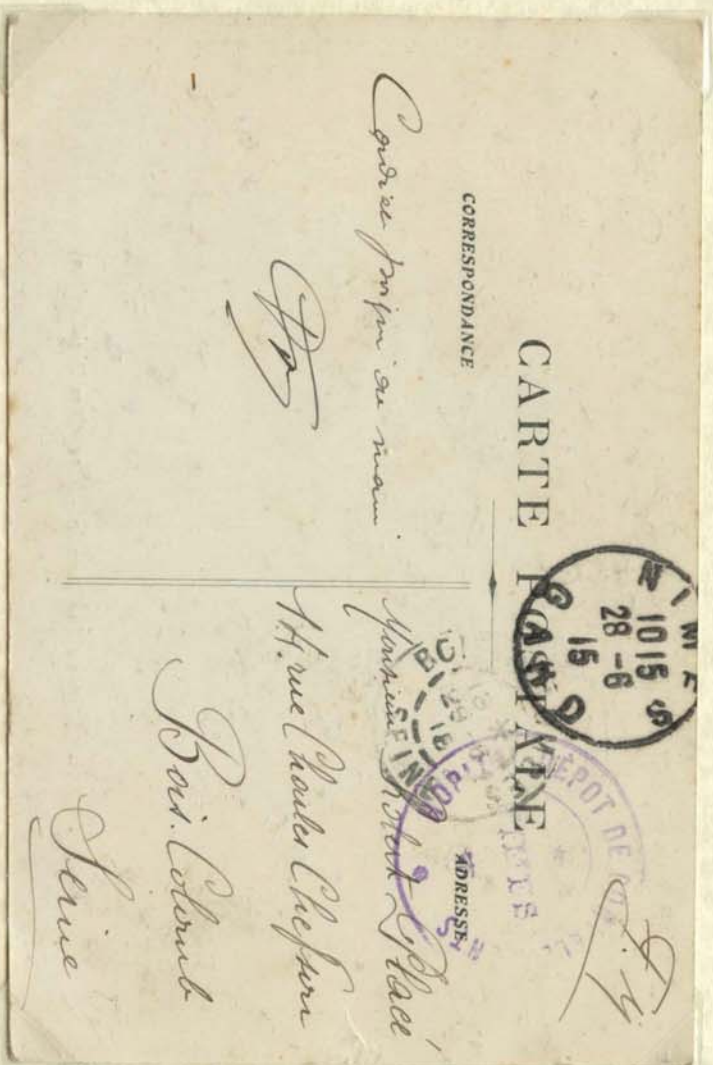
DEPOT D'ARRIVÉES ET DE DÉPART DES ÉCLOPÉS - ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE SHORT STAY HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The arrival and departure of the soldiers at the Depot d'Écllopés necessitated another organisation to administer the system due to the sheer volume passing through their services. These cachets were applied in the Depot at Chalons located in the Quartier Forgeot depicted on the postcard.



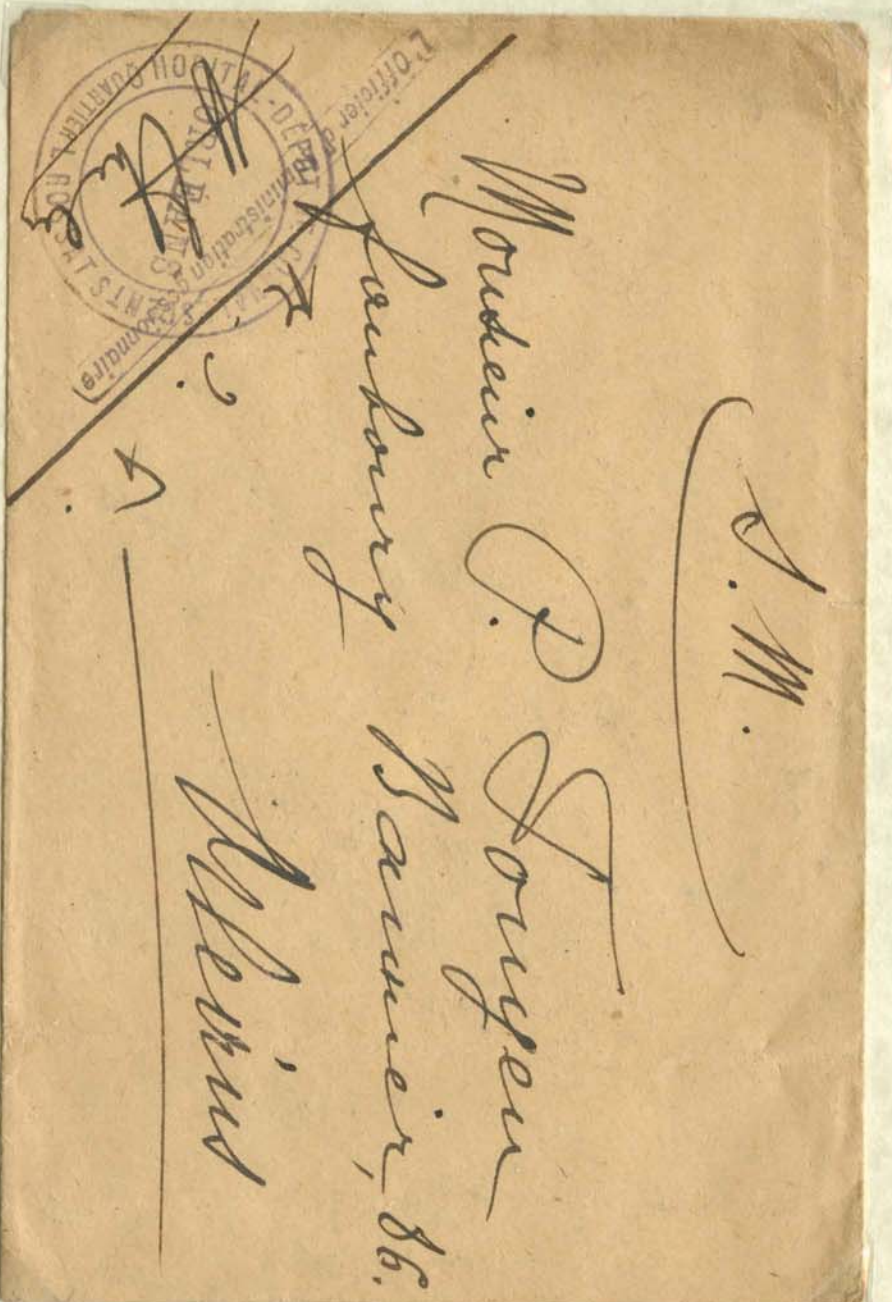
HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS - SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

These hospitals were created by edict dated the 15th October 1914 to free up hospital beds for other wounded soldiers with the intention of returning their patients to the Front after fifteen days. They were controlled by the Military Commander and were abolished on the 20th August 1916 when they became complementary hospitals or special discharge centres. The Hôpital-Dépôt in Nîmes shared the École Normale de Garçons with Hôpital Complémentaire No. 44.



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS (HDC) – SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

The Hôpital-Dépôt de Convalescents in Orléans was located in the Quartier L. Rossat and is shown here using cachets in two different sizes, the postcard dated December 1915. The hospital was an annex of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 49 specialising in physiotherapy at Saint-Jean-la-Ruelle but *there is no record of either cachet in the literature.*



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS (HDC) - SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

HDC No. 6 operated from the Couvent de la Délivrande in Douvres-la-Délivrande in the 3rd Military Region from 7th September 1914 until 10th October 1916 when it was converted to Hôpital Complémentaire No. 50 with 200 beds – *the four-line temporary cachet in red is not recorded in the literature.*

Commodore

Dec 20 October 1914.

bon souvenir,
ta va ainsi avoir
une belle collection.

212

11 ou même 12

Pseudon, Euphrasie

Corallorhiza innata

CARTES POSTALES

Tous les Pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la Correspondance au recto.
(Se renseigner à la Poste).

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

few hours
and will be
quite well
in a few days
and I am
in the
best of health

maison
Cherchez l'original
Chemin des
maisons de service
Carpenter

(*Alfred- Maculifrons*)

Ma
da Pa
ARTE
POSTALE
HOPITAL
ASCENTS

ADRESSE

Monseigneur A. Magnan
dans la fouille
197
197

dans la famille

12. Impare du 9^d Ordre

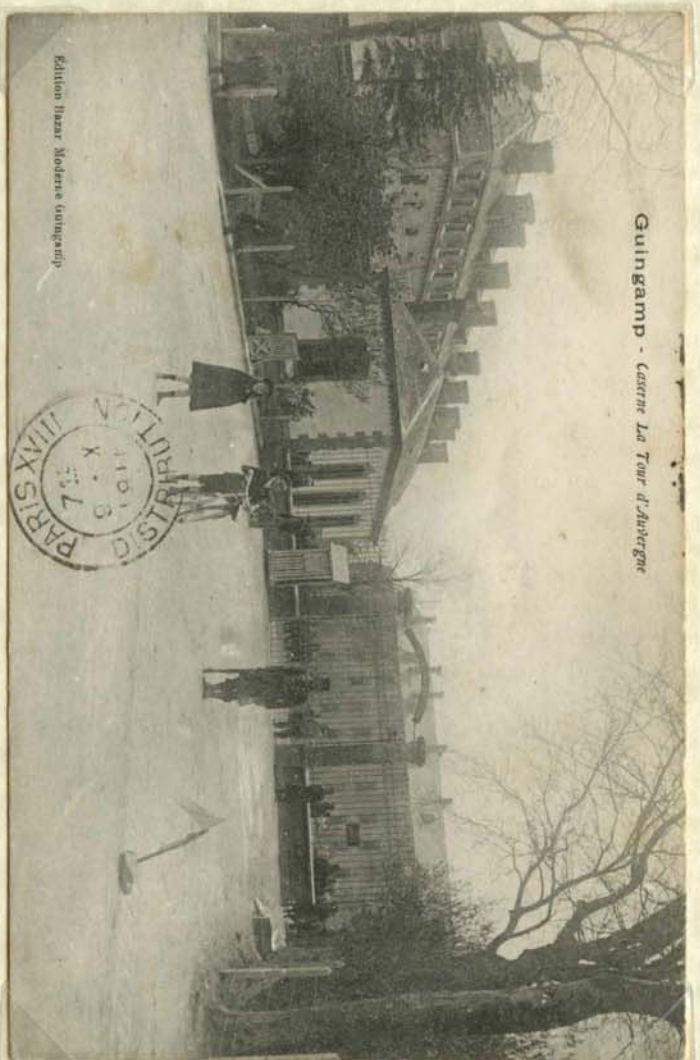
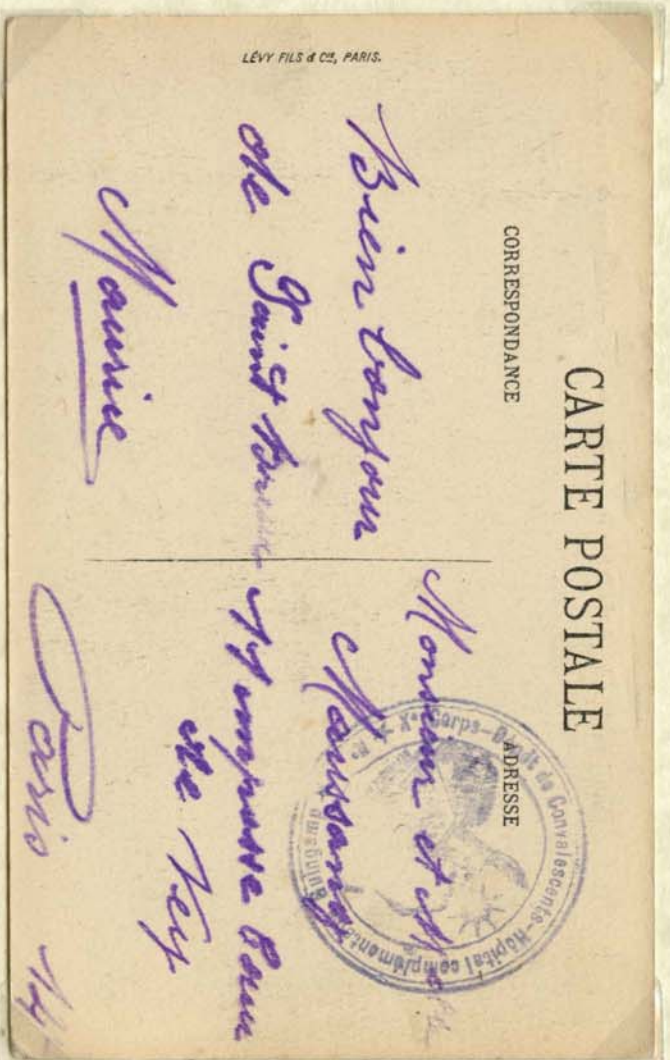
Deville. en. Rouen

Deine Liebe

Je n'ai rien dit, mais tout est toujours comme l'ai
 de la voir me va très bien et je
 lui tout à fait habitué à mon nouveau
 milieu. Je n'ai rien dit à personne qu'à
 Gattigant, mais tout est en train de
 devenir, malgré tout ce qu'on me demandait
 à propos de vous, rien de bien vite.
 Repose-toi, mon bon petit, avec à faire une
 excellente communication personnelle que dirais-tu
 n'y a-t-il rien que je pourrais à cette fois
 lui avec moi la de l'après-midi et de l'école

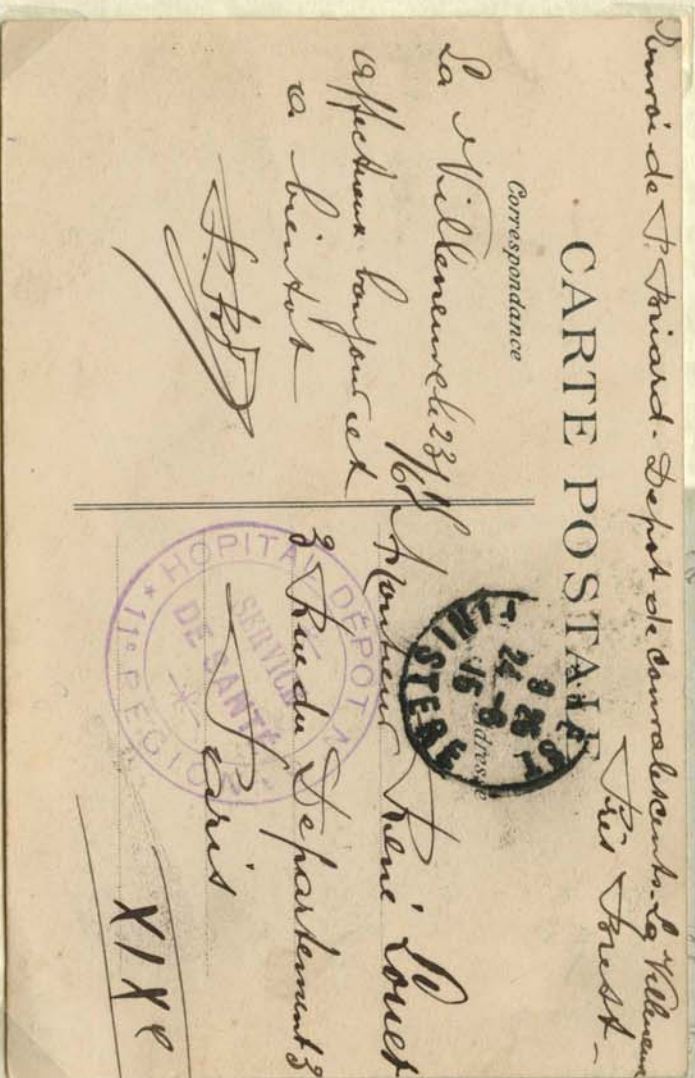
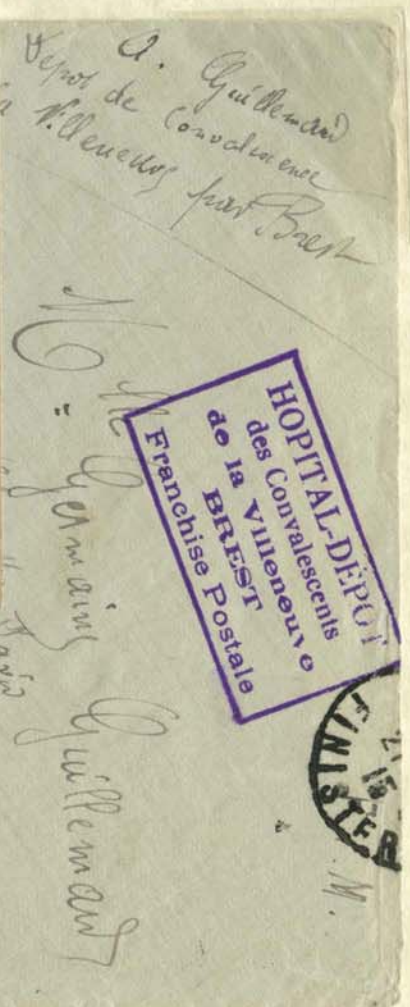
HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS (HDC) - SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

HDC No. 85 had 1,148 beds in the Caserne de la Tour d'Auvergne, Guingamp, in the 10th Military Region and began as an annex of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 19 before separating between August 1914 and January 1916.



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS (HDC) - SHORT STAY HOSPITALS

HDC No. 6th in the 11th Military Region was based at the Établissement des pupilles in La Villeneuve-en-Guilers in Brest with up to 700 beds between 7th December 1914 and 16th August 1916, using the three cachets shown below.



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS ET CENTRES SPECIAUX DE RÉFORME

The Centres Speciaux de Réforme were created in 1916 with the sole function of dealing with medico legal matters of soldiers leaving the Convalescent Units. These examples were located in Hôpital Complémentaire No. 38 in the École de la Trinité in Beziers.

Reçu le 13/1 1916

CORRESPONDANCE

Cher Galté

QUAND de vos bonnes nouvelles, le temps commence à me durer et je me tais, rien de toi ni de Claire. Je suppose qu'à ta santé tu es trop à plaindre, néanmoins j'espère une lettre pour demain dimanche. La santé est toujours bonne et je pense qu'il en est de même pour moi. Embarrasse tout le monde et aggrave mes plus chers soucis.

POSTALE

HÔPITAL DE CONVALESCENTS DÉPOT 38

BEZIE RS

Adresse

Le Reguennec

M. Louis Jostin

18 rue du Temple

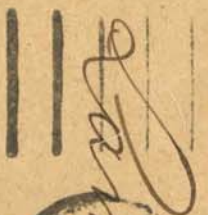
Charente

Bonne

Centre Spécial de Réforme
de BEZIE RS

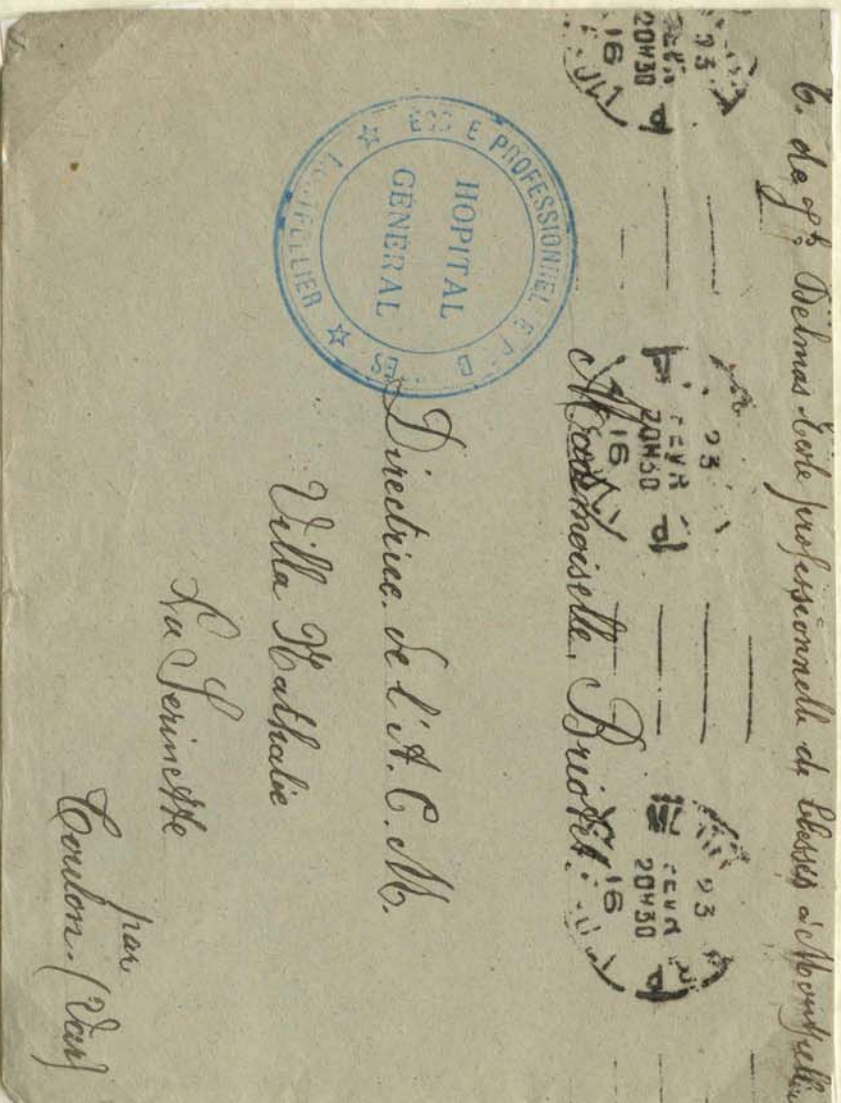
Monsieur le Médecin Chef

de l'Hôpital Place



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS ET ÉCOLE DE MUTILÉS

The barracks of the 81st Infantry in Montpellier contained 1,100 beds for convalescents in Hôpital Complémentaire No. 49 here showing the cachet used on hospital stationery in 1915. The school responsible for retraining the disabled was located in the Hôpital General des Hospices in Montpellier.



Hôpital complémentaire n° 49
(Dépôt de Convalescents)
MONTPELLIER

FRANÇOISE MILITAIRE

Monsieur le Commandant

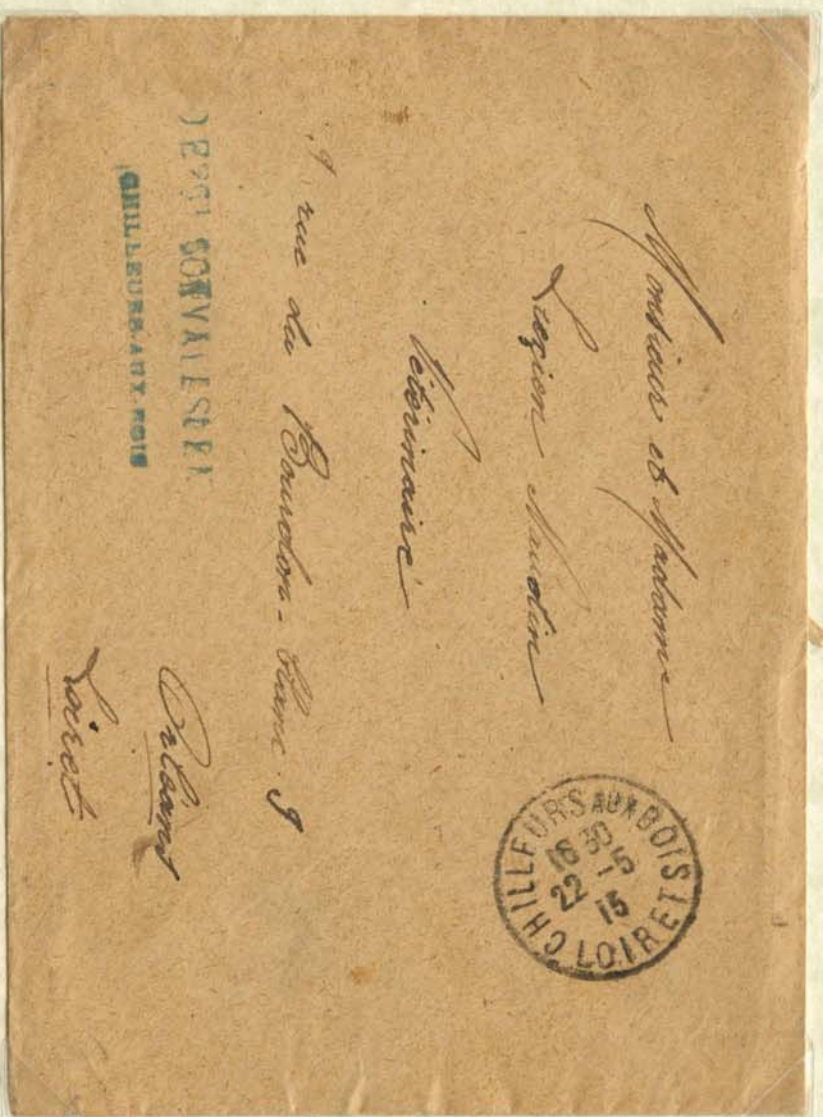
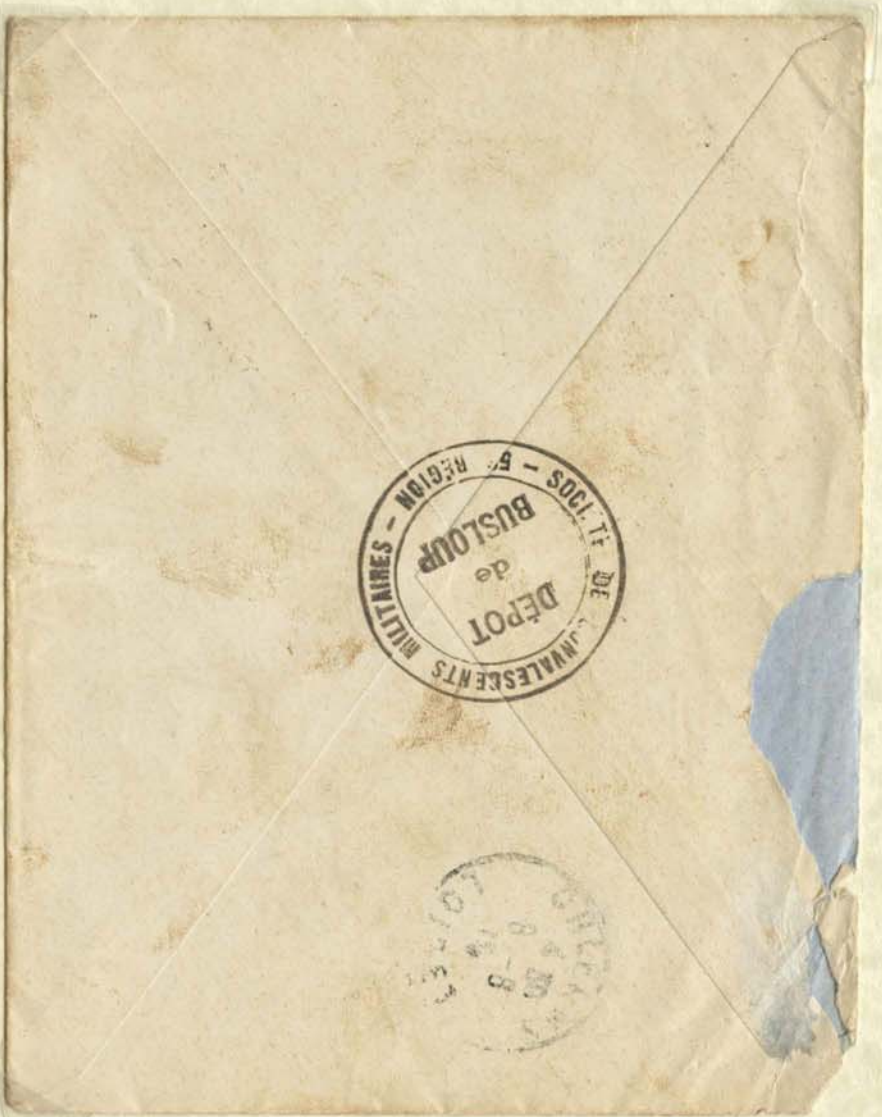
Dépôt du 2^e Régiment de Cavalerie

de Mars



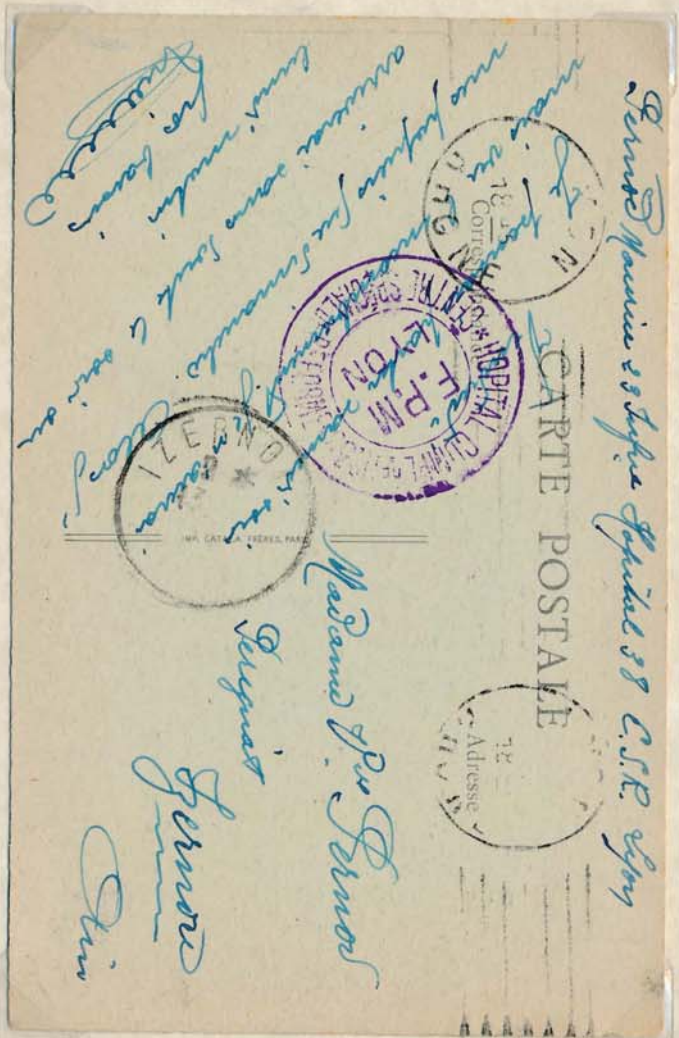
SOCIÉTÉ DE CONVALESCENTS MILITAIRES

A number of very small hospitals were established by voluntary bodies in the 5th Military Region: the Dépôt at the house of M. Massal had only 20 beds and was open from 9th March 1915 until 25th October in the same year and the cachet is *not recorded in the literature*. The Dépôt at the École publique de garçons in Chilleurs-aux-Blois also only had 20 beds and was open from 23rd February 1915 until early in 1916.



HÔPITAUX-DEPOTS DE CONVALESCENTS ET CENTRES SPECIAUX DE RÉFORME

The Centres Speciaux de Réforme were created in 1916 and replaced the convalescent hospitals with the intention of speeding up the process of returning the soldiers to the Front. The items below show the cachets used by the Centre at Hôpital Complémentaire No. 38 in Lyon, the registered cover to the Centre in Orléans bearing the wax seal of the unit on the reverse.



MEDICAL UNITS - 5TH MILITARY REGION - LE LOIRET

In each region there were a multiplicity of medical units not attached to specific hospitals, of which three examples are shown from the Foyer de Soldat et Blessé in Orléans in 1916, from the Centre de Psychiatrie and from the Regional Director of the S.S.B.M. also in Orléans in 1917. *These cachets are not recorded in the literature.*

From <i>Benjamin De la Roche</i> <i>Orléans</i> <i>Orléans</i> F. M. CARTE POSTALE CORRESPONDANCE		Ville d'Orléans FOYER DU SOLDAT ET DU BLESSÉ	
<i>Ma grande sœur</i> <i>meurt certainement pour te</i> <i>voir que j'ai vu ta lettre</i> <i>avec celle de ta mère tu</i> <i>devi que tu a stais prison-</i> <i>nière et j'aurais une carte</i> <i>de ta mère et de ta sœur</i> <i>avec et j'aurais de la sœur pour</i> <i>me à Paris ta famille</i> <i>Bon soir</i>		Adresse <i>Mlle</i> <i>Mlle Juliette Benoit</i> <i>36 et 45</i> <i>avenue</i> <i>de la République</i> <i>Orléans</i> <i>Loiret</i>	

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES 5 ^e RÉGION MILITAIRE Le Délégué Régional ORLÉANS		Le Délégué Régional Orléans Président du Comité Colonel Broussard 8 Grand Taurin Leveque soin et du	
--	--	---	--



SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - RADIOGRAPHY

Other military health services in an area had their own cachets in order to obtain the franking privilege but these would not necessarily contain a location, as in the cachet from the Radiography Section of the Military Health Service posted in Argentan. The letter card has the cachet for the 'Laboratoire de la 3e Armée' which is also printed on the front - the addressee is a Médecin Major de lère Classe, commanding 'Le groupe de Brancardiers' in the 32nd Division, postal sector No. 140.



SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - NEUROLOGICAL

The Neurological Centre at Hôpital Complémentaire No. 28 was located in the Petit Séminaire St-Celestin in Bourges and operated between the 7th August 1914 and the 27th January 1919 with up to 560 beds. The larger hospitals would have provided a greater number of services each using their own frank within the same building.

Envoi de J. Guionnet, sergent du 2^e Inf., soldat 26, Hôpital No. 28 - Bourges (Cher.)

Correspondance

Bourges, 30 Oct - 8^h soir - J'ai reçu ce matin
2 Proqs de la Côte - d'Or que Céline m'a
envoyés, ce qui fait que je suis au courant des
nouvelles du pays. Je viens de recevoir à la 2^e
distribution d'aujourd'hui une carte de ton
papa. Pour ne pas changer aujourd'hui
plus et veut comme hier et comme demain
aussi probablement.

Bonjour à M^{lle} Viard.

Je vous embrasse

Guionnet

Mademoiselle Yvonne Rasse
à Vittey - sur - Viller

par Is. sur - Viller

(Côte - d'Or)

ce 14 octobre CORRESPONDANCE

ma chère Cousine

Je tuis un peu malade
d'une fièvre aiguë, mais
c'est moi, j'ai des douleurs
côtées, mon à ma nouvelle
activité de suite je vous
pours le traitement de
mon épine moi-même
plus longuement de jours
à demain vous embrasse
ce fait avec qu'on s'en

CARTE POSTALE

ADRESSE

Madame Rasse
Cloître de St-Croix N^o 98
Bourges

Cherbourg

Carte postale



avec Henry Duvieux
à l'infir^{ie}. Hôpital auxiliaire 109
Gillemeuse sur Gonne

Gonne

SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - NEUROLOGICAL

The Neurological Centre at Hôpital Complémentaire No. 45 was located in the Nouveau Lycée de Garçons in Lyons, an image of which is shown on the postcard below together with three of the cachets used there.

HOPITAL COMPLÉMENTAIRE N° 45
SERVICE CENTRAL DE NEUROLOGIE
NOUVEAU LYCÉE
 BOULEVARD DU LYCÉE, LYON



Le Directeur de l'Hôpital Complémentaire N° 45
Monsieur 3-18-18
Le Directeur de l'Hôpital

Le Directeur de l'Hôpital
Le Directeur de l'Hôpital



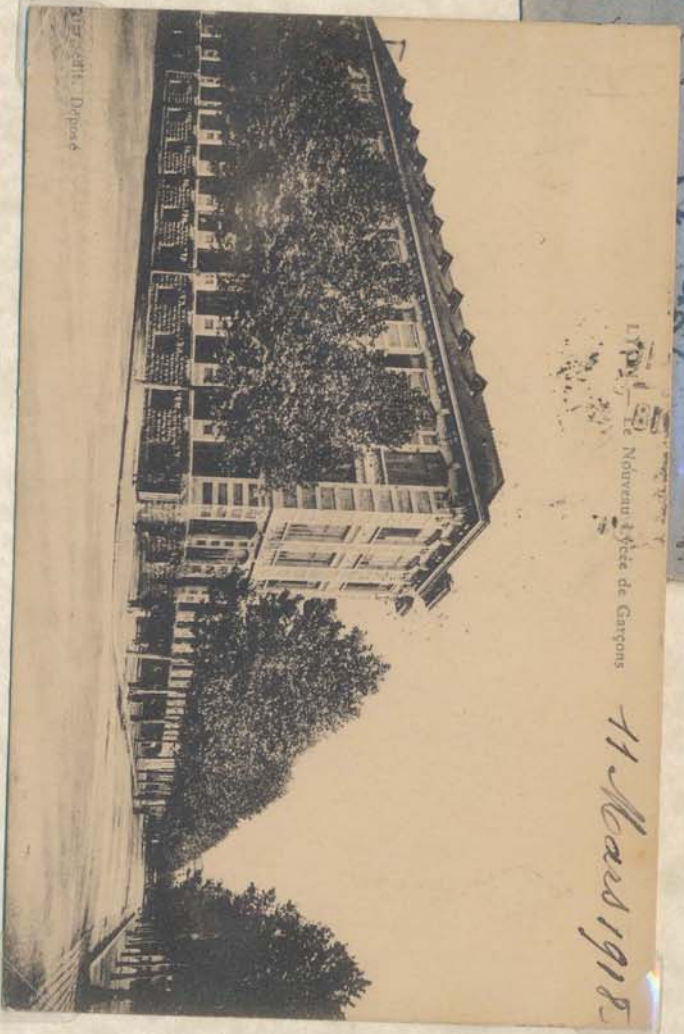
Monsieur de l'Hôpital

26 18 18



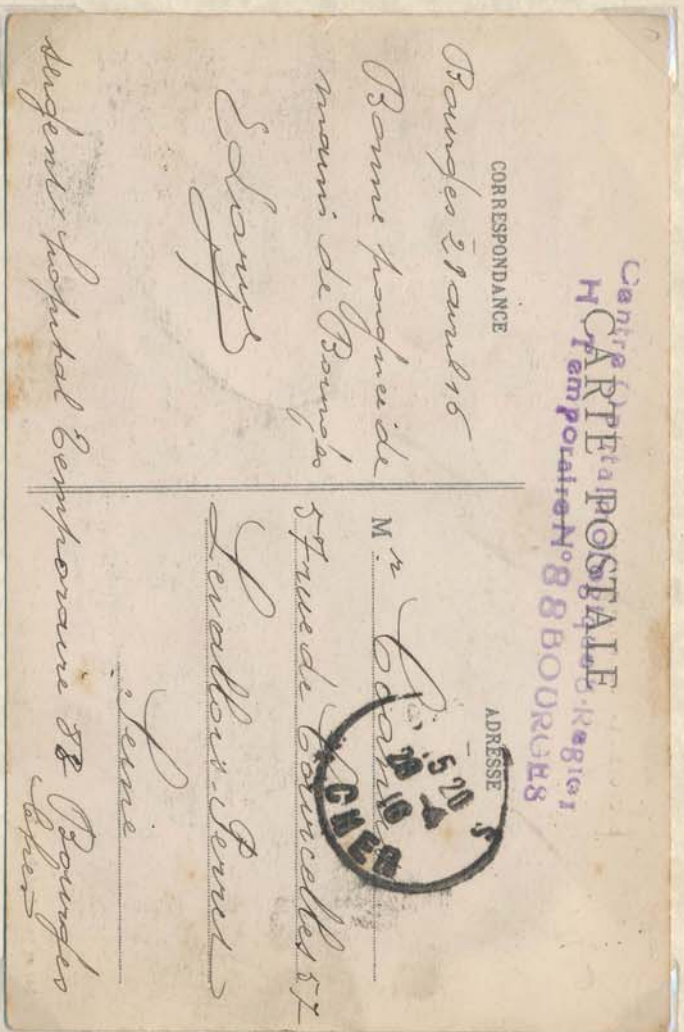
11 Mars 1918

Le Nouveau Lycée de Garçons



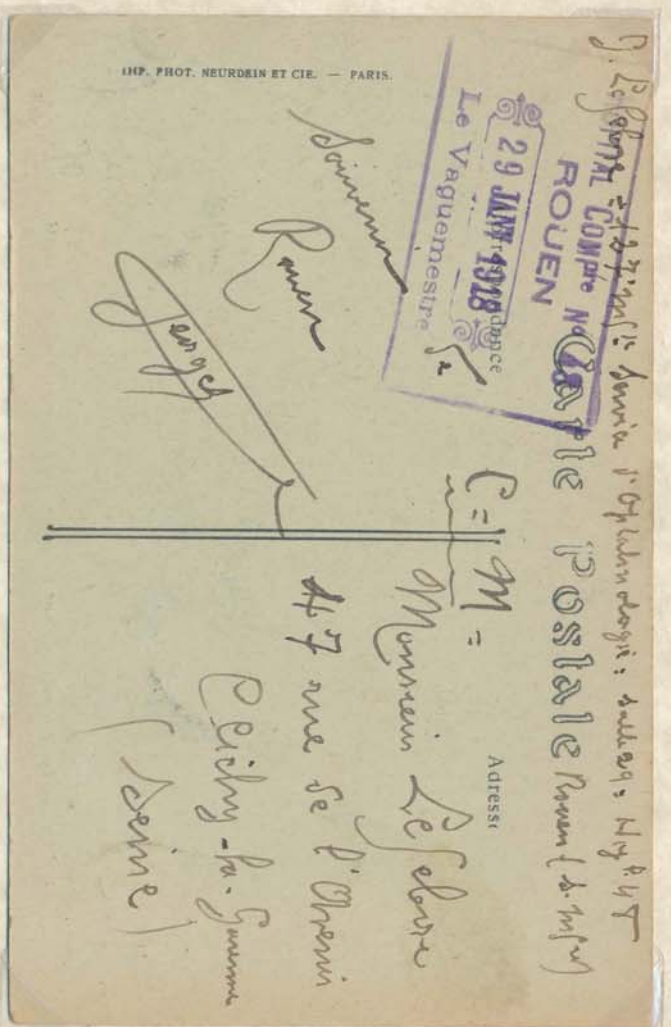
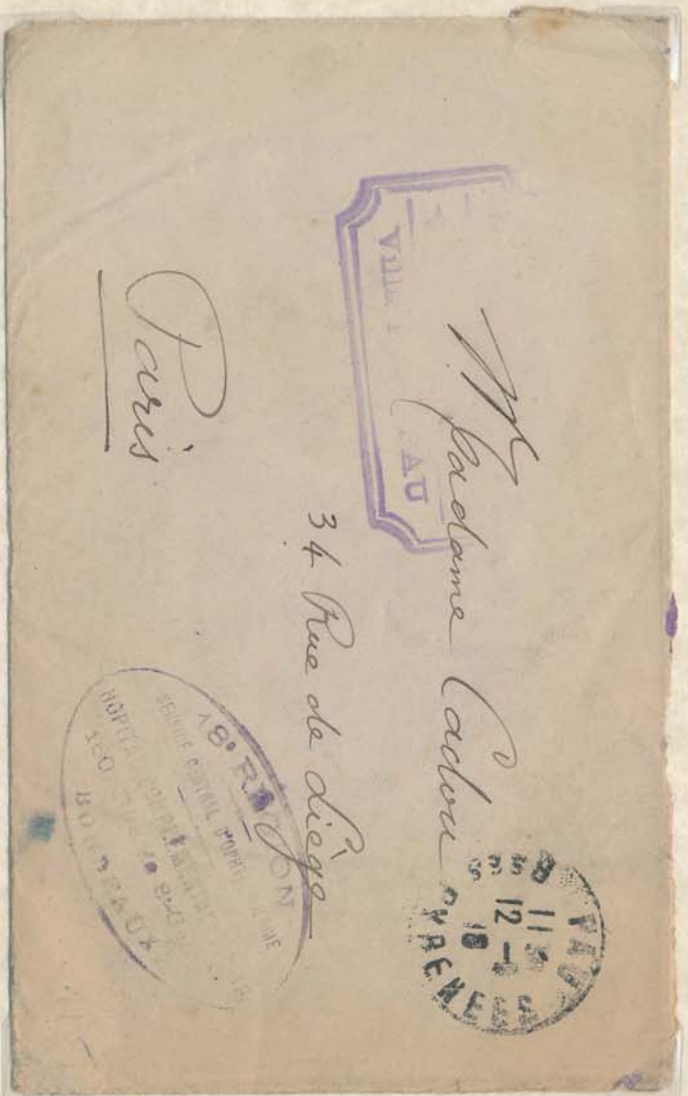
SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - NEUROLOGICAL & OPHTHALMOLOGICAL

As the cachets below show, Hôpital Complémentaire No. 28 at the Asile départemental d'incurables in Bourges specialised in neurology while No. 88 at the Pension de jeunes filles was the centre for ophthalmology until it was transferred to Dijon. The postcard to Alsace shows a view of the École normale d'institutrices which was the location of Hôpital Complémentaire No. 16.



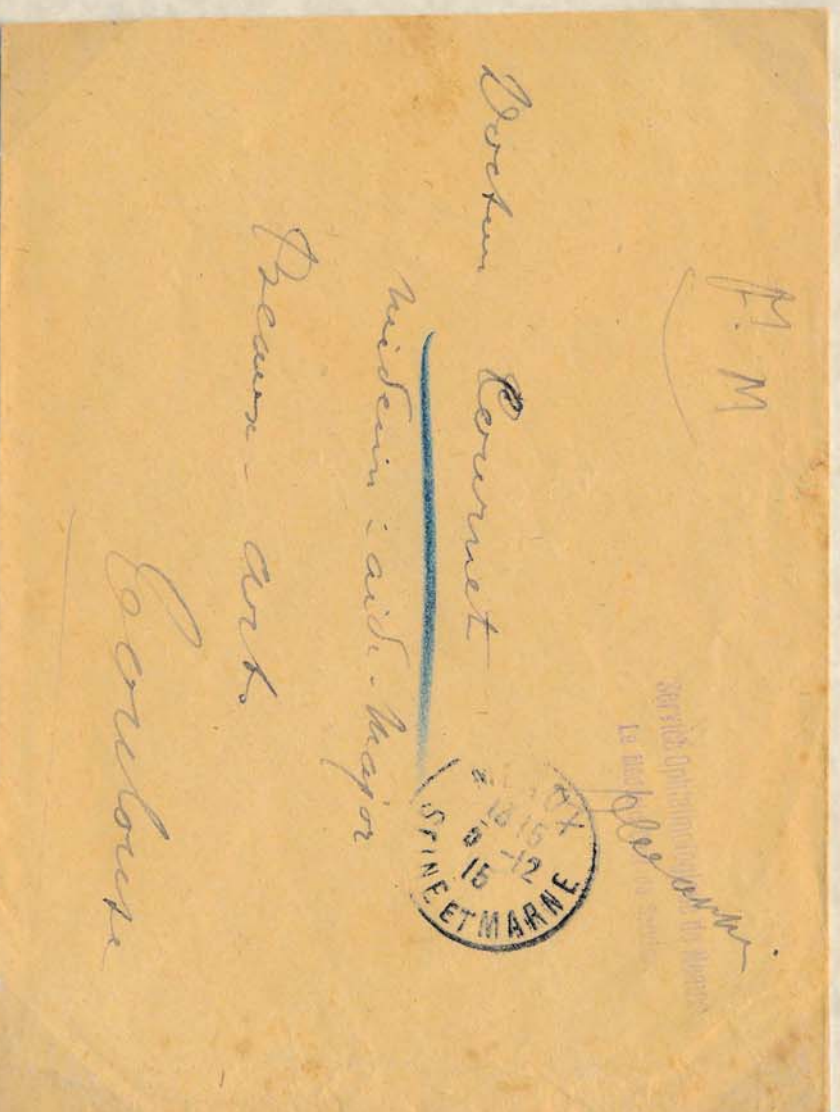
SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - OPHTHALMOLOGICAL

Although posted in Pau, the cover below bears the cachet of the ophthalmology unit at Hôpital Complémentaire No. 18 at the École libre Saint-Genès in Bordeaux. The manuscript endorsement on the postcard from Hôpital Complémentaire No. 48 at the Caserne Hatry indicates that it was sent from someone serving in the ophthalmological unit there.



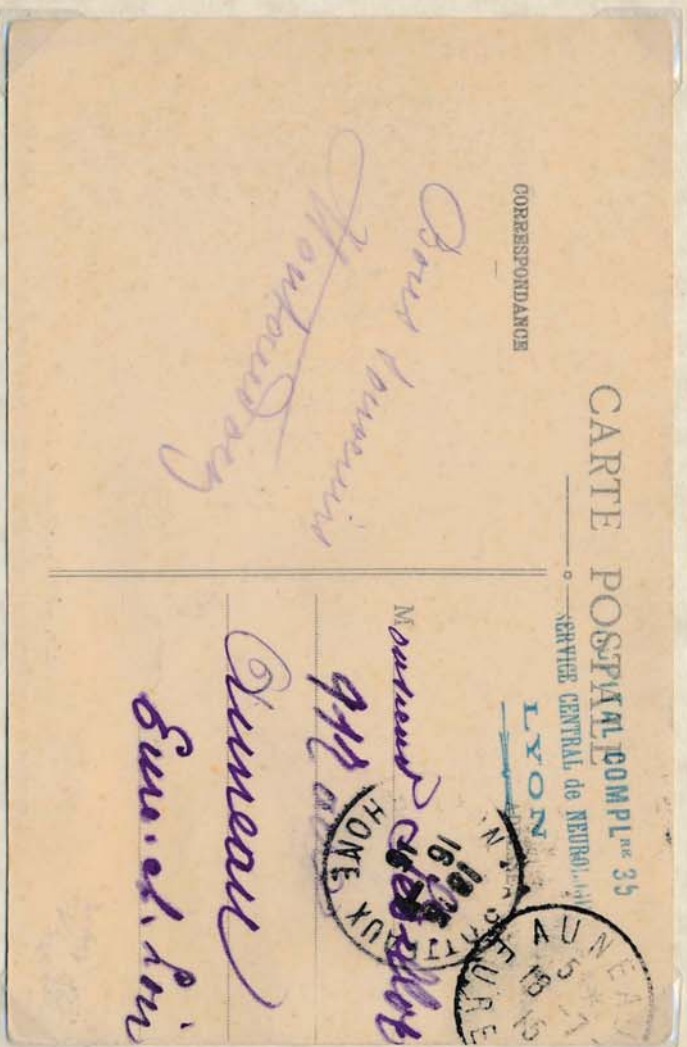
SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND EYES

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 7 also had an annexe at Montbareil St-Brieuc devoted to Ear, Nose and Throat specialities (Sous-Centre d'Oto, Rhino, Laringologie). It is probable that the Head of Ophthalmology at Meaux was located in Hôpital Complémentaire No. 78 (*this cachet is not recorded in the literature*).



SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES – EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND NEUROLOGICAL

The postcard below bears the cachet of the central neurological service based at Hôpital Complémentaire No. 35 in Lyon while the cover was sent by the doctor in charge of the 14th Military Region's ear, nose and throat specialties.



SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - PSYCHIATRY & BACTERIOLOGY

The top cover shows the cachet of the psychiatric service at Château-Picon in Bordeaux in July 1915 while the lower cover bears two cachets of the Bacteriology Laboratory at the University of Nancy in January 1919.



SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - PHYSIOTHERAPY & MECANOTHERAPY

Hôpital Annexe V.R. 69 in Versailles was an annexe of the Military Hospital providing rehabilitation. *Neither of these cachets are recorded in the literature.* The lettercard was written by a Corporal in the Physiotherapy Centre in Troyes in 1916.

Hôpital Annexe V.R. 69
CENTRE DE MECANOTHERAPIE
40, Rue Champ-Lagarde
VERSAILLES



Monsieur le Docteur Viseur
120 Bd de Giovanni

Paris

CARTE LETTRE

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse



Monsieur Lombard René
Inspecteur des Pontonniers
rue de la Préfecture 16
Chenal (Voges)

SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - PHYSIOTHERAPY

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 50 was based in the Hôtel de Rome in Vichy and specialised in physiotherapy using the two cachets shown on the postcards below.

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LEVY FILS & CO, PARIS.

Recu et affectueux
Germans

CORRESPONDANCE

CARTE POSTALE

ADRESSE

15 Rue M. J. 50
27/10 1891
Paris

35 Boulevard de Strasbourg, 35
Paris

10^{ème} Arr.

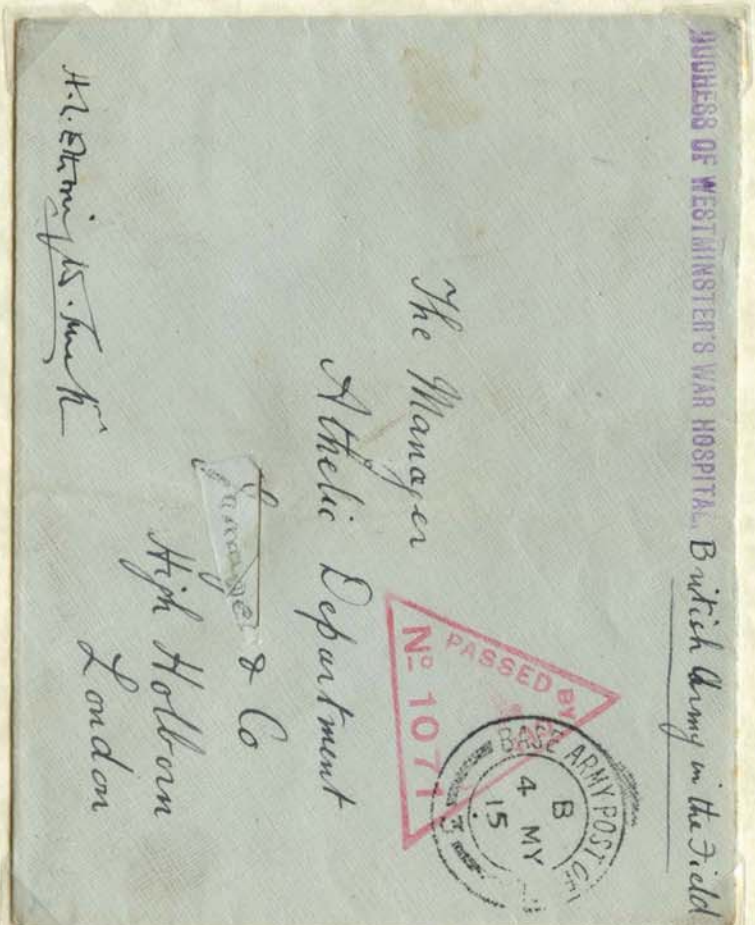
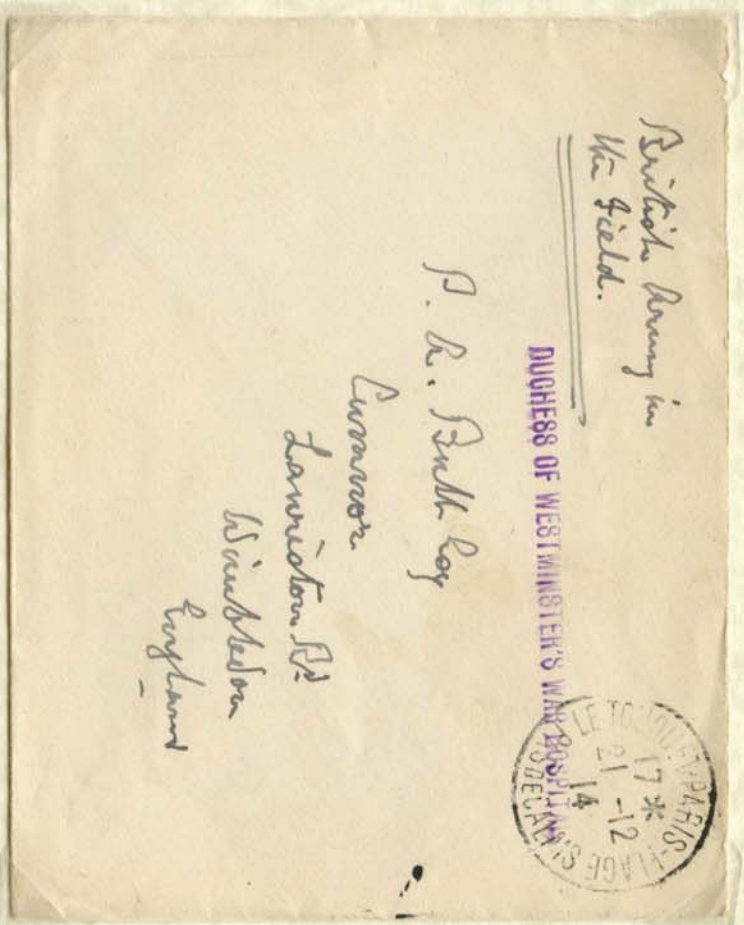
SPECIALISED MEDICAL SERVICES - PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The cachets below are from the Centre d'Instruction Physique in Joinville in March 1919 and from the Corps de Rééducation Physique du Grand Palais in Paris in September 1915. The Hôpital autonome du Grand-Palais received the first wounded soldiers in October 1914 and by May 1915 had treated about 3,000 seriously wounded soldiers.



ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - ENGLISH

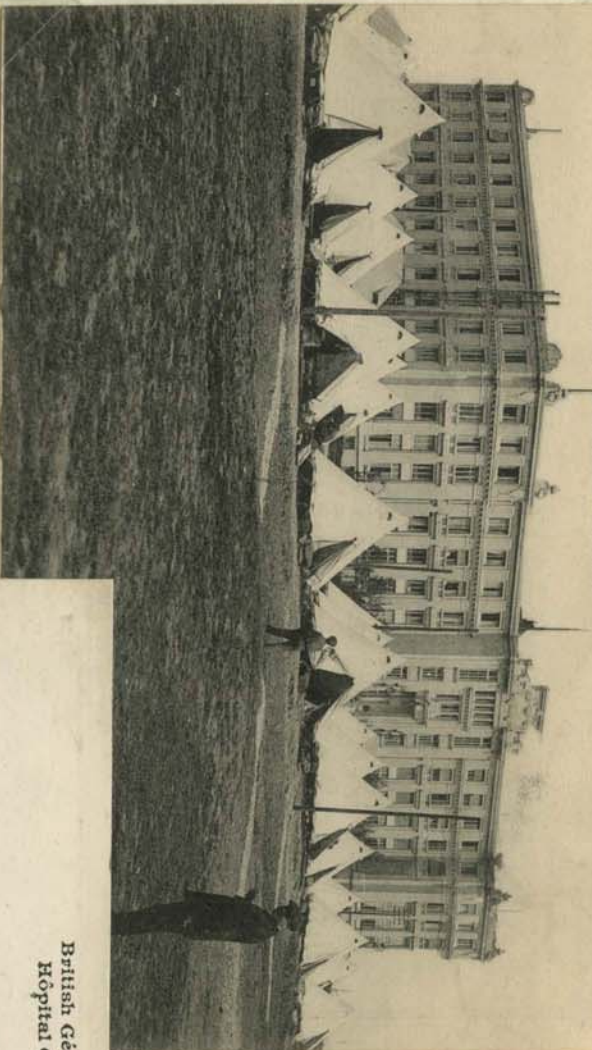
The Duchess of Westminster's War Hospital, also known as British Red Cross Hospital No.1, was located in Le Touquet from October 1914 until July 1918 with 150 beds.



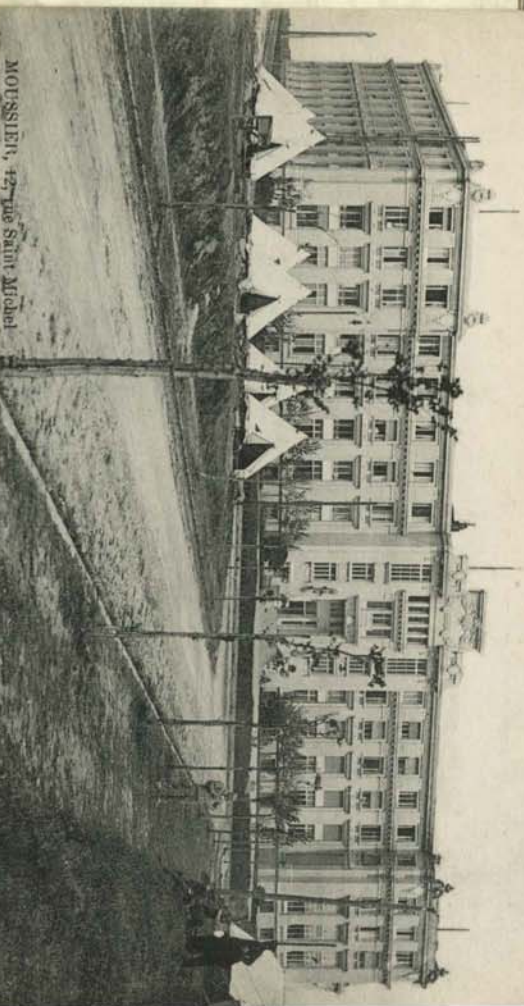
ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - ENGLISH

Three postcards showing views of the British General Hospital No. 3 in Le Tréport which was located there from November 1914 until March 1919.

4. British Général Hospital N° 3 On «Les Terrasses»
Hôpital Général Anglais N° 3 sur «Les Terrasses»
Près le Tréport (Seine-Inférieure)

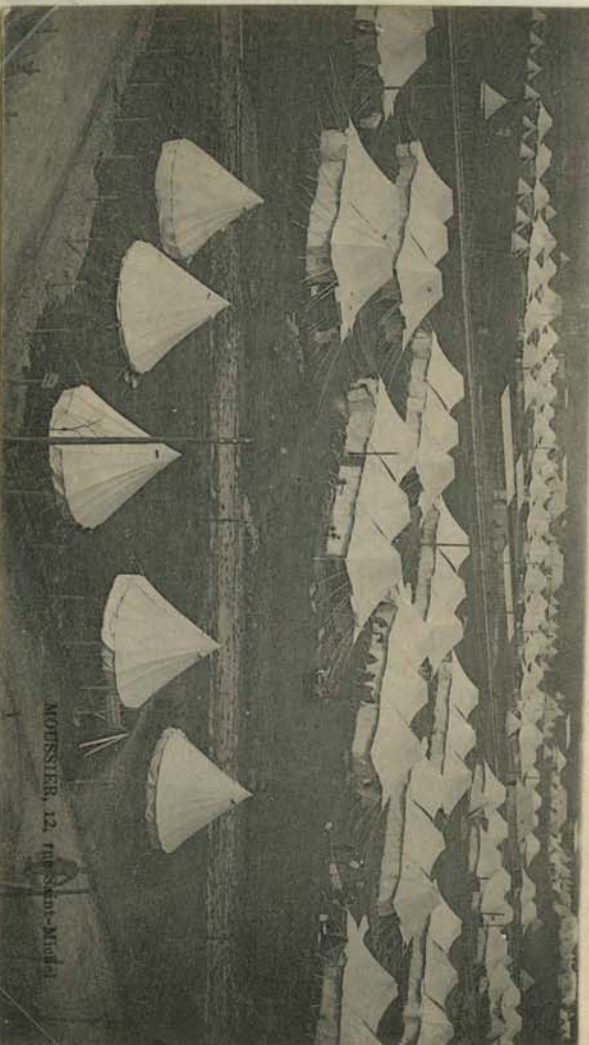


British Général Hospital N° 3
Hôpital Général Anglais N° 3



MOUSSIER, 12 rue Saint Michel

British Général Hospital N° 3
Hôpital Général Anglais N° 3



MOUSSIER, 12 rue Saint Michel

ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - ENGLISH

The postcard shows Stationary Hospital No. 4 in Angers which closed on 7th November 1914 and was posted from Angers in January 1917 to a soldier being treated at Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 101 run by the Union des Femmes de France in Paris from where it was forwarded to Villejuif.



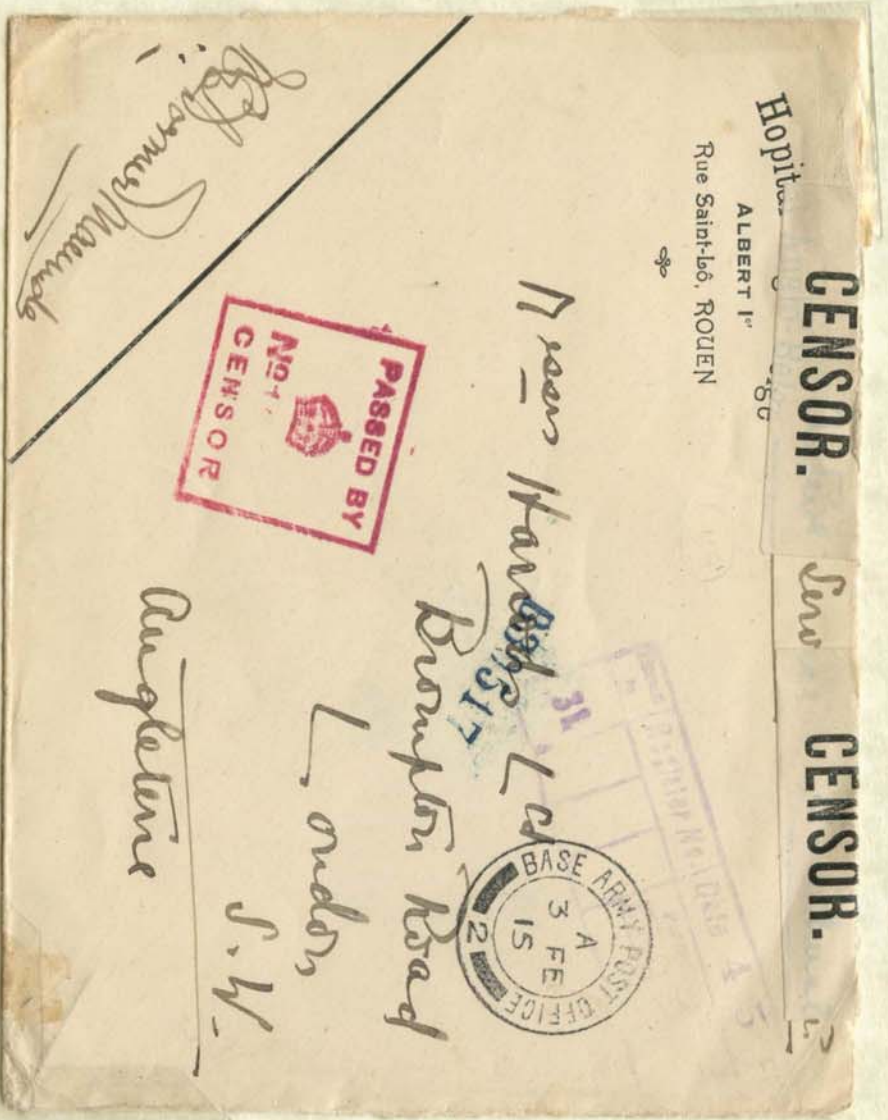
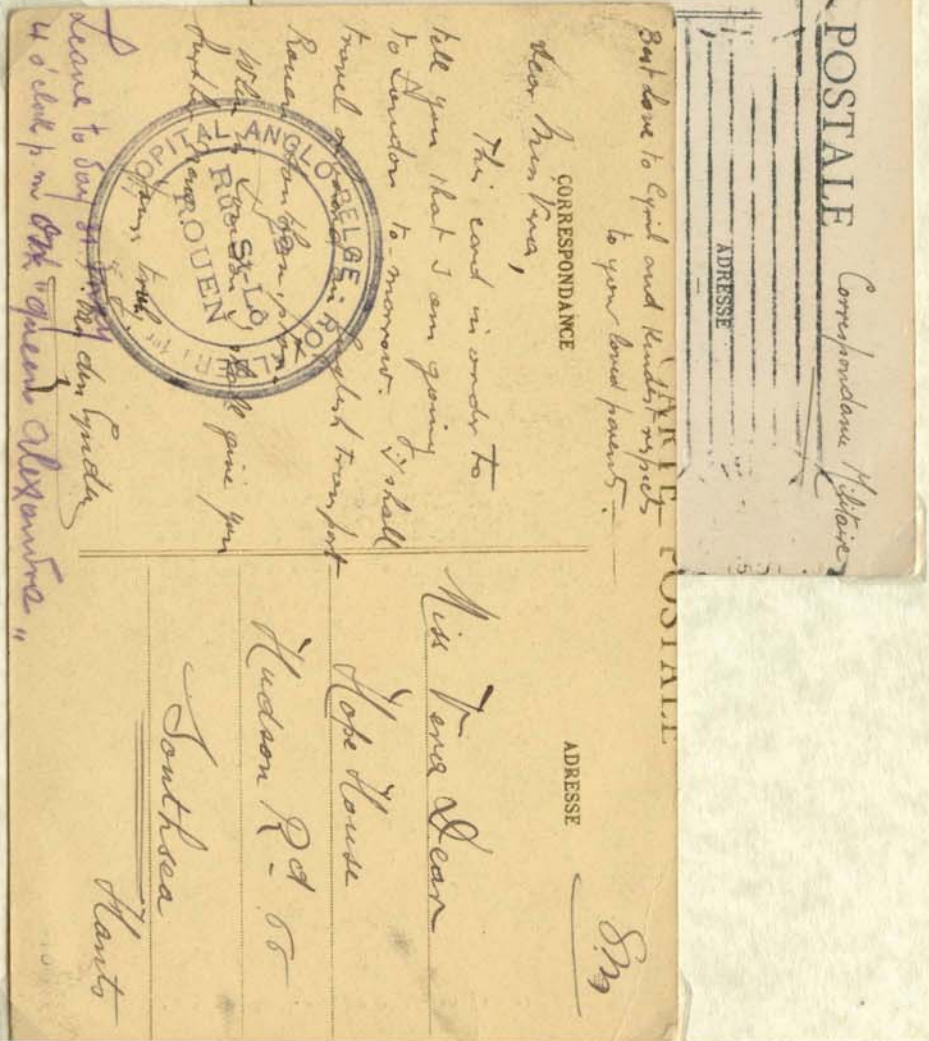
ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - BELGIAN

The Hôpital Militaire Belge was based in St. Jean, Cap-Ferrat, using the cachet shown on the postcards below.



ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - ANGLO-BELGIAN

The Hôpital Anglo-Belge Albert 1er opened on 23rd December 1914 in the École professionnelle, rue Saint-Lô, Rouen, with up to 350 beds until it closed in mid 1916. The writer of the postcard with the grey cachet records that they are leaving for London via Southampton on the transport ship "Queen Alexandra".



ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - CANADIAN

A letter card from a soldier in Ward 19 of the 2nd Canadian General Hospital in Le Touquet written on 28th April 1918 and posted from Army Post Office S13. "I have got a bit of shrapnel through the right wrist, nothing very serious but I am not certain whether I shall get to Blighty or not".

2 Canadian Genl Hsps

Ward 19

13517

France

28/4/18.

Dear Ma,

I expect by now you will have received my first card saying I have been wounded & you will be wondering what is the matter. I have got a bit of shrapnel through the right wrist nothing very serious but I am not certain whether I shall get to Blighty or not.

I wrote to mother on Thursday I don't know whether you have heard or not. Last Sunday's letter I wrote in one small paper factory & it is a bit of a mess. I am awfully between sheets.

It is fine being here now & good treatment & thanks to hear from you soon.

With love
Dick

ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - CANADIAN

A form from the Infantry Record Office in London to Lance-Corporal Burton's father in Sawbridgeworth advising him that his son had been admitted to the 2nd Canadian General Hospital in Le Tréport suffering from a shrapnel wound in the right wrist with a severe fracture. The envelope to him in hospital was returned to England marked "Evac to UK, add unknown, 28/4/18" and he went on to become Postmaster of Sawbridgeworth after the war having married Florence who served in that office during the conflict.

(7 28 55) GDS895/2 350,000 1/17 HWV(M)

Forms/B104-80/3

Army Form B. 104-81A.

No. 4411869

(If replying, please quote above No.)

INFANTRY, Record Office,

4, LONDON WALL BLDGS. E.C. 3.

6 - MAY 1918 191

SIR OR MADAM,

I regret to have to inform you that a report has been received

from the War Office to the effect that (No.) 4416

(Rank) 4416 (Name) Burton R. A

(Regiment) 11 R. FUSILIERS

has been wounded, and was admitted to 2nd Canadian General

Hospital, Le Tréport

on the 25 day of April, 1918. The nature

of the wound is Shrapnel wound left wrist

fracture (severe)

I regret of the Army Council.

and in this office as to his

you.

faithfully,

Infantry Record Office

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF RECORDS.

immediately notified to this Office.

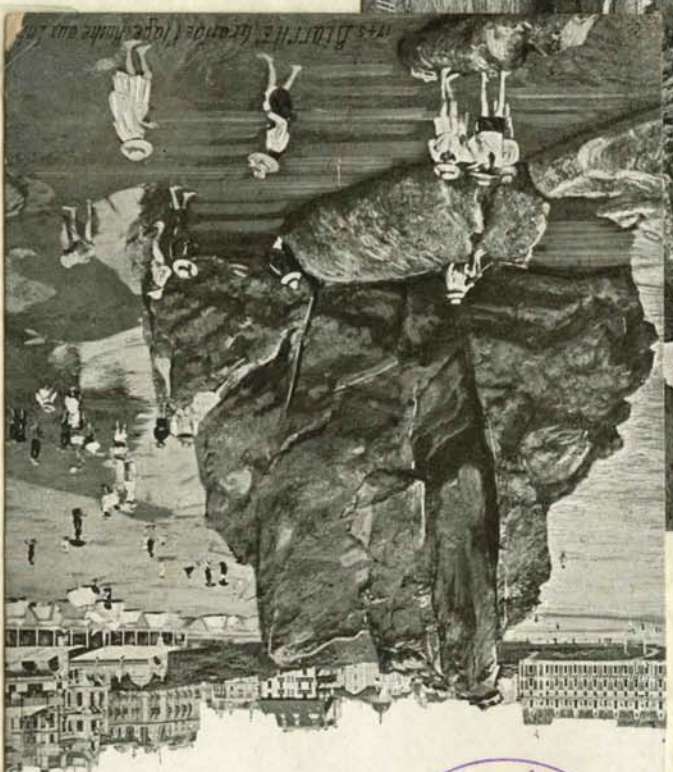
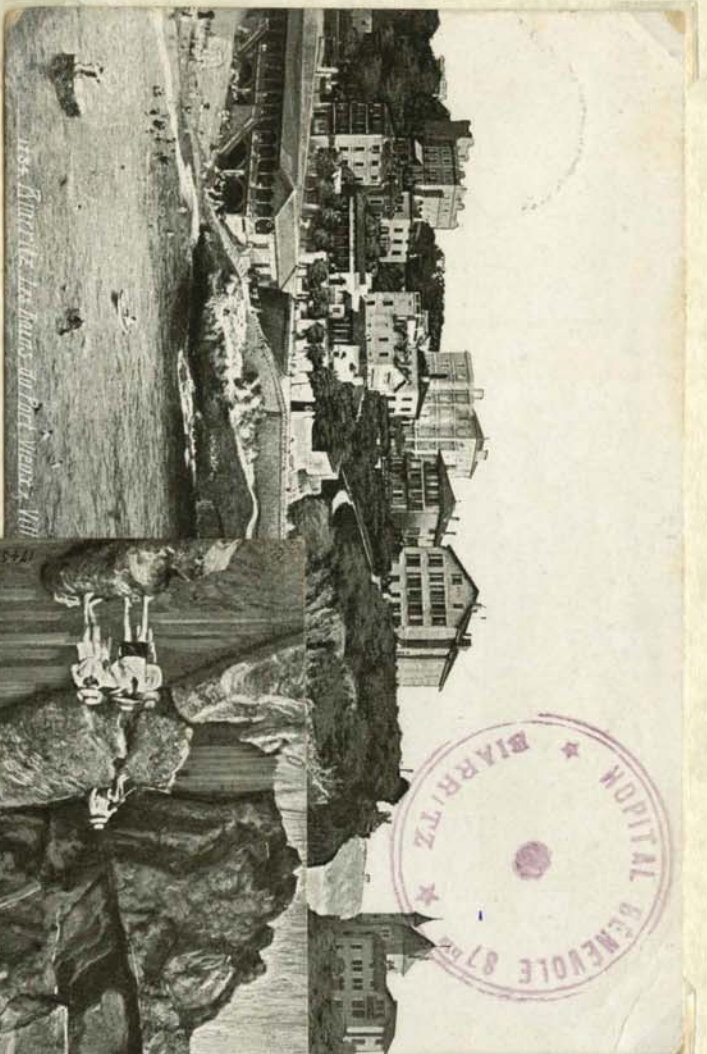


4816
28/4/18
add unknown
Evac to UK
28/4/18
Evac to UK

2nd Canadian General Hospital
18/5/18
13.8.5.

ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS – FRANCO-ESPAGNOL

Hôpital Bénévole 87bis was located in the Casino Bellevue in Biarritz with 300 beds from 25th August 1914 until 25th January 1920 – the cachet with the outer double circle is *not* recorded in the literature.



Correspondance Vistair

CARTE POSTALE

CORRESPONDANCE

Ma chère Ruth

*Comme ce jour dernier, pas de
changements. J'ai vu une lettre
de Augustin de Goguet. Je lui
ai répondu aussitôt. Je lui
enverrai mon magazine. J'espère de
mon côté. J'ai à lui faire dire
mon amitié. Je lui envoie
mon souvenir. Je lui envoie
mon amitié. Je lui envoie
mon souvenir.*



Madame Ch. Augustin

31 Rue de la Dordogne - Biarritz

David

18 me

Envié par la poste

ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - SENEGALESE

Menton was the location for Hôpital Complémentaire No. 52 which was staffed by medical units from Senegal as was the Dépôt de Convalescents, both of whose cachets appear on the envelopes below.

FORMATION SANITAIRE SÉNÉGALAISE
DE MENTON
Hôpital Complémentaire No 52



Monsieur

J. A. Dauterive

19. rue Hautepeinte

Paris.



J. M.

Monsieur

le Directeur

PARIS

de la Compagnie
des Chemins de fer du

Nord

Bordeaux

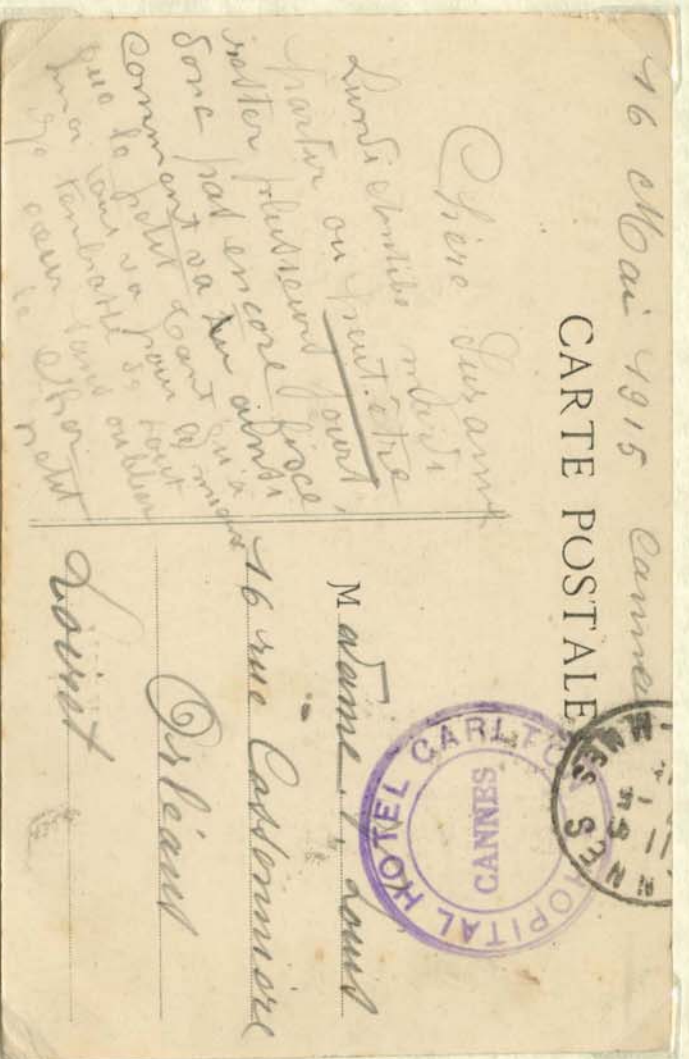


ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - SOUTH AFRICAN

The South African Ambulance unit operated from Hôpital Bénévole 156bis at the Hôpital Beau-Rivage in Cannes. The view of the station includes the Carlton Hotel taxi which by this time was serving as a hospital itself.

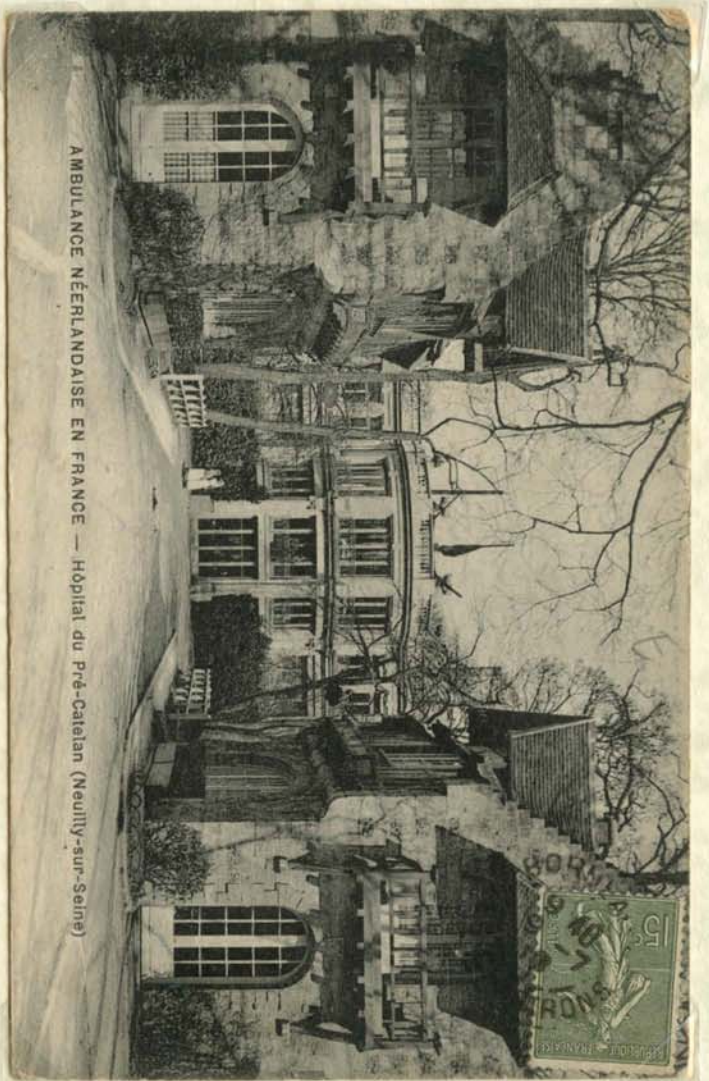


CANNES. (Alpes-Maritimes). - La Gare.



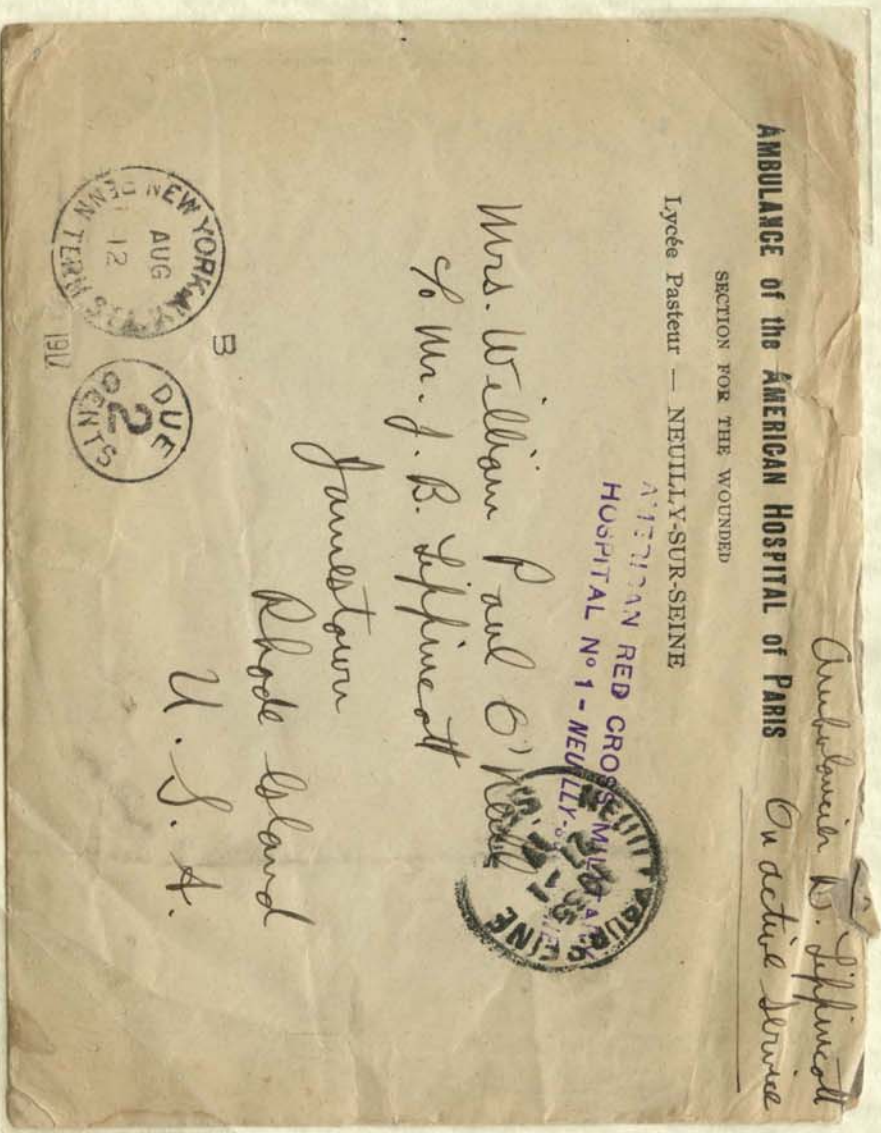
ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - RUSSIAN & DUTCH

The envelope is addressed to the Hôpital Russe in La Seyne in February 1918 with a censored Field Post Office datestamp while the postcard shows a view of the Dutch hospital in the restaurant du Pré-Catelan in Neuilly-sur-Seine which opened on 10th September 1915 with 200 beds and closed on 31st January 1919.



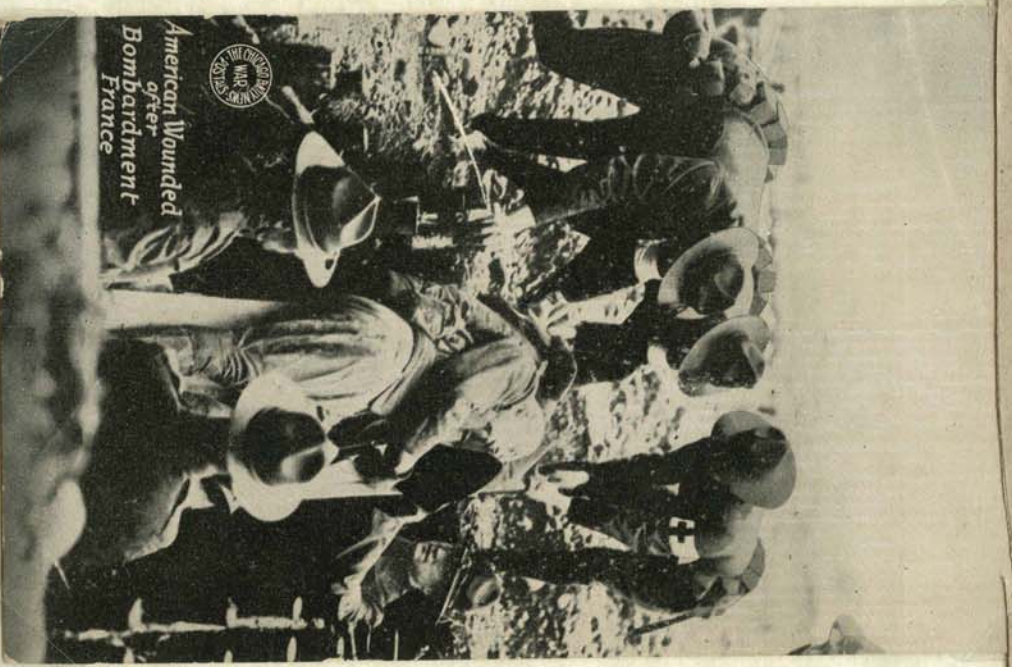
ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - AMERICAN

The Hôpital Américain opened as Hôpital Bénévole 2bis in the Lycée Pasteur in Neuilly-sur-Seine on 12th August 1914 with up to 600 beds until it closed on 18th July 1917. The writer of the envelope to Australia gives their address as c/o Thos. Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opéra, Paris, while the envelope to Rhode Island contains a telegram indicating that the sender returned to Newport in October 1917.



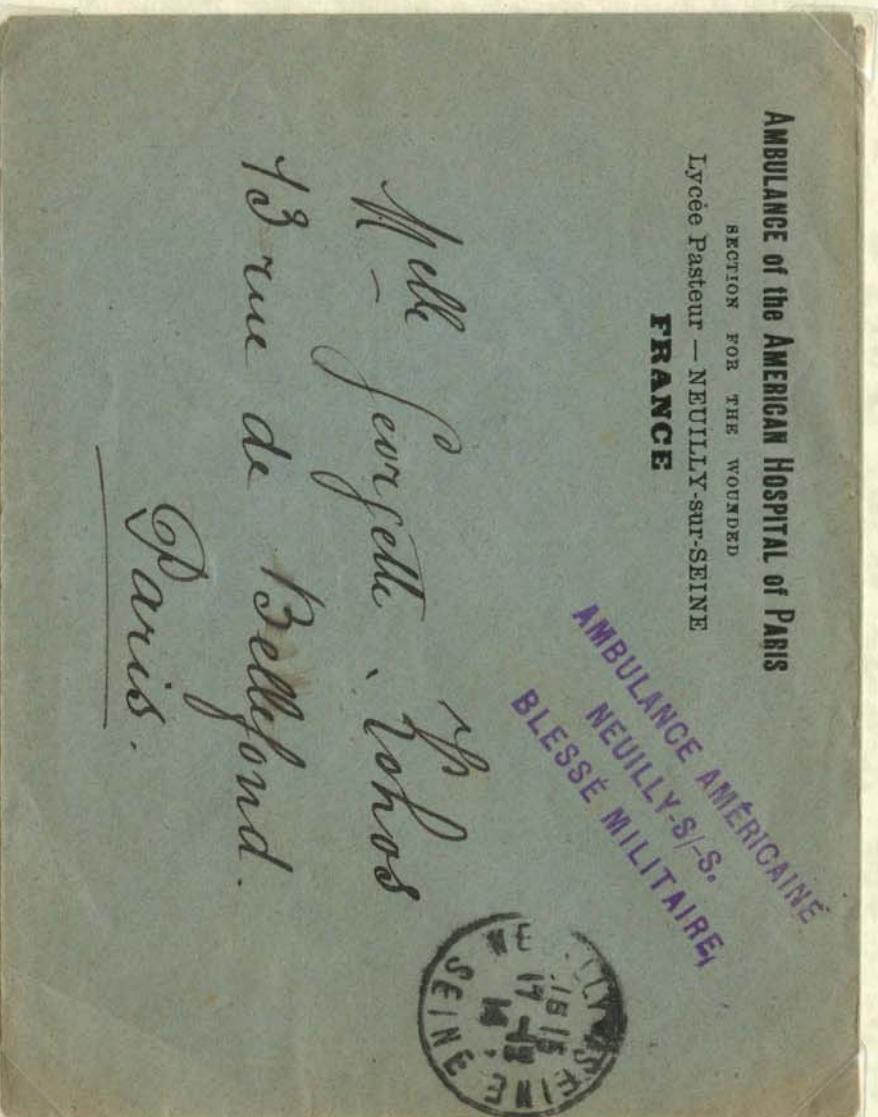
ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - AMERICAN

The envelope with the datestamp of the U.S. Military Postal Express Service No. 778 in September 1918 is addressed to a soldier in Base Hospital No. 8 where the boxed cachet was applied - on the reverse is the pencil endorsement 'Returned to U.S.A. (8-9-18).



ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - AMERICAN

The envelope below is addressed to a nursing sister who had moved from H22 General Hospital in Camiers to the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly-sur-Seine, one of whose cachets appears on the printed stationery from the hospital in December 1914.



ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS - AMERICAN & NORTHERN IRISH

The envelope shows the cachet of Hôpital V.R. (Versailles) No. 76 which was established in the ancient college des Jésuites in Ris-Orangis by Lady Johnstone, the wife of the British Minister in The Hague, and Harold Rickett with 200 beds on 21st September 1915 and closed on 1st September 1918. The postcard was sent from the Hôpital d'Ulster in the Allée du Sacré-Coeur in Lyons by Dr. Bennett in June 1917.

Thracia bilitars

Miss T. O. P.

Went Pleasant

Page

U
f
f



THE MEDICAL CHIEF

F.M.
Dr Bramer

CARTE POSTALE

18. 7. 17

CORRESPONDANCE

Wes. Peckham

shall my love be gone if
upon the record had I not
quickly. Have not been able to
go into the country looking as I hoped

Mr. W. did not return

Christmingle 7.30 This evening

Buried on 1st the bridge over the

two, bud. do not. Heron's - what one

There is nothing but black

卷之四

His Service Record

Conner Howard

Beobachtungen

Read

At the Belvoir



MARITIME REGIONS

The Hôpital Maritime in Brest formed part of the 2nd Maritime Region, together with those in Lorient and Rochefort. The permanent military hospital in Brest had 775 beds and shown is a view of the staff and patients in the courtyard and the anchor cachet used in January 1918 on a cover to the Senator for Finistère.



MARITIME REGIONS

Hôpital Complémentaire No. 9 was located in the École de la Retraite in the Maritime Region of Brest and used a cachet inscribed 'Hôpital Temporaire de 50 Malades'. The cards below were probably sent by a staff member since the hospital opened on 19th September 1914 with 55 beds, making the second card a *first day card*!.

CARTE POSTALE

18 SEPT 14

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

à mon ami, le photographe et
trouvante à bord le capitaine de
ce navire est l'officier qui le conduit,
et le grandeur de sa vie qu'il aime.
Je t'envoie par le prisonnier de guerre
qui, les deux du nouveau prisonnier de
contingence, devient français, non plus qu'il
qu'il n'y a pas au monde plus de
à l'ordre in Germany".
Bon jour pour tous.
H. de la Couronne

Monsieur Louis Bonhomme
Les Nouës
Bouguenais
L. Inf.

HÔPITAL TEMPORAIRE DE 50 MALADES
LE MÉDECIN

CARTE POSTALE

19 SEPT 14

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

J'ai écrit tes agréables et tes
gracieuses. Je t'envoie les deux
cousins de Brest. La tour maigre
que c'est et qui est à la
part de guerre sont de prison
aux prisonniers allemands.
A certains jours, ils se montent
sur les côtes.
Bon jour pour tous.
H. de la Couronne

Monsieur Louis Bonhomme
Les Nouës
Bouguenais
L. Inf.

HÔPITAL TEMPORAIRE DE 50 MALADES
LE MÉDECIN

MARITIME REGIONS

There were four Hôpitaux Maritimes in Brest with over 3,000 beds between them and while their cachets are among the most attractive visually they are also among the most frequently found. Shown below are those from the Hôpital des Mécaniciens and from the Hôpital de l'arsenal.



Monsieur le Commandant

du

Régiment d'infanterie

Service de Santé

PLACE DE BREST

SERVICE MILITAIRE



Monsieur Le Commandant

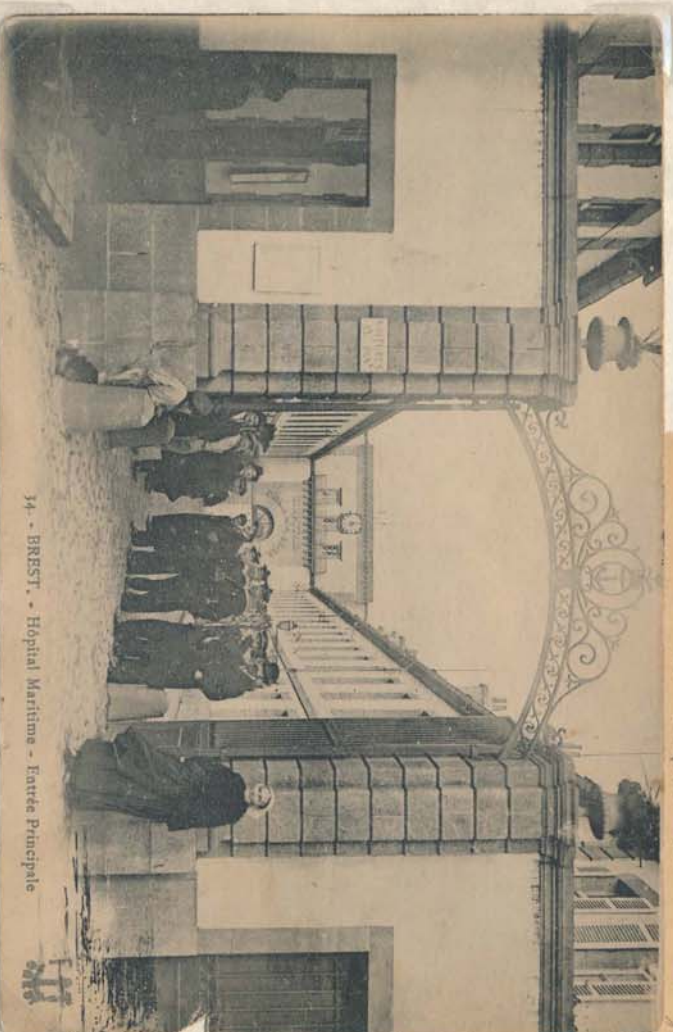
du Dépôt du

de l'arsenal

Angers

amis & soeurs

AL



14 - BREST. - Hôpital Maritime - Entrée Principale

MARITIME REGIONS

A request to the Maritime Hospital in Lorient requesting X rays, one for shrapnel in the foot and the other for a bullet in the shoulder with a fracture - the first was refused and the second agreed.

Lorient
Hôpital maritime
de la Base-Rouge

Commande au Service de Santé
de la Marine

Participations de Bleues
demandés ci-après :

N° Le Stecher Joachim (N° 1245)

Le Maitre en chef

Le Directeur
Le Directeur de Service et Santé
et le Médecin

Note - En cas d'approbation, je vous prie
de m'indiquer dans quel état sanitaire
Maritime.

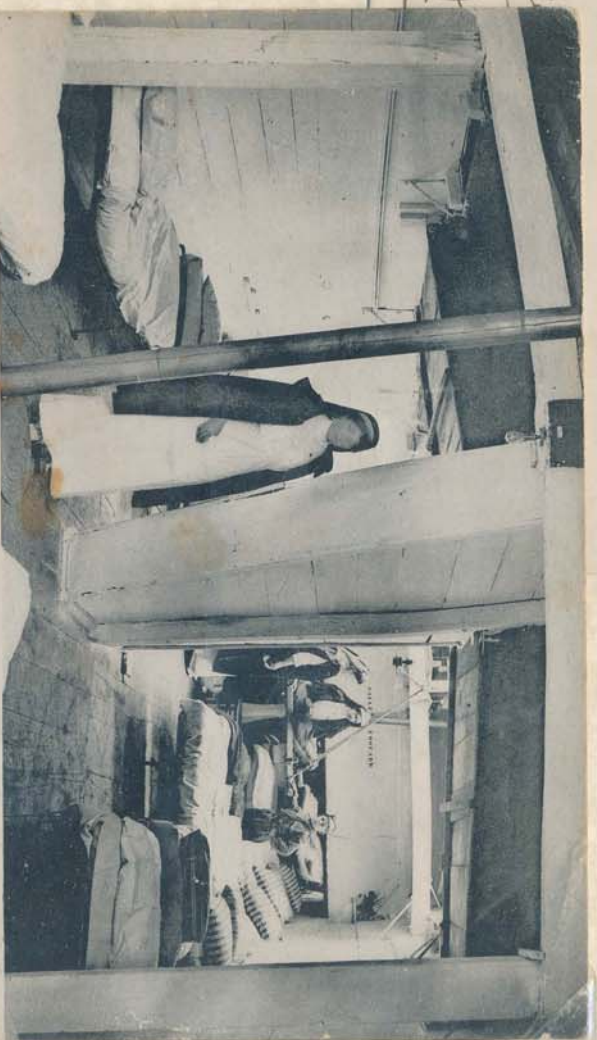
Le 10/11/14. à 2 heures.

DL



MARITIME REGIONS

The envelope shows the cachet of the Marine Hospital in Brest at the École des Mécaniciens. *This cachet is unrecorded in the literature.* A flotilla of six barges was formed at Rouen and designated No. 1 Ambulance Flotilla. The six were composed of one of each for personnel and stores and the remainder for patients. About the size of a Thames lighter, they were grouped in pairs and each had fifty beds, as depicted in the postcard of 1914.



1914... Intérieur d'une péniche Ambulance

1914... Interior of a pinnacle hospital



18... Sire

1914... Péniches Ambulances

1914... Pinnacle Ambulances



THE START FOR BLIGHTY

Once the Allied wounded were fit enough they were transported by special Red Cross trains to the coast where they were embarked on Hospital ships.



THE START FOR "BLIGHTY"

Sanitation Officer



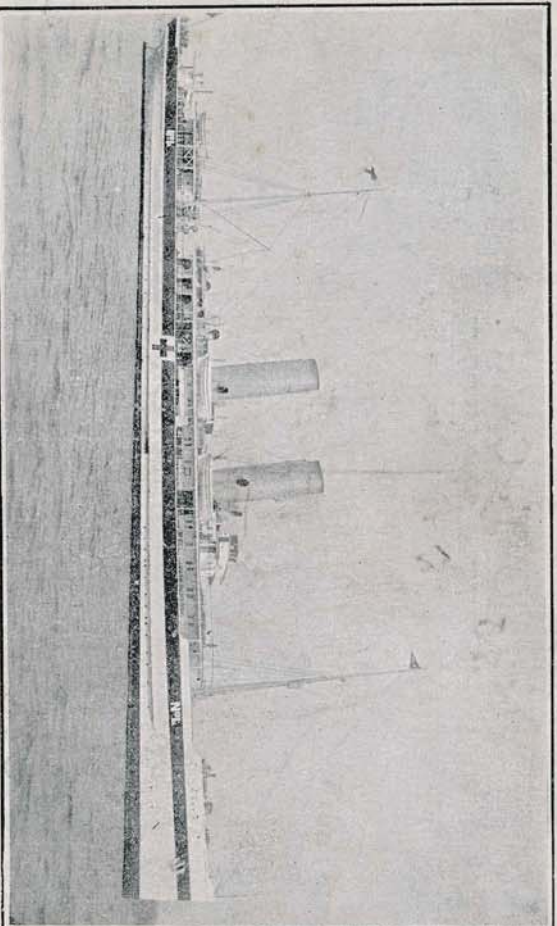
Blessés anglais regagnant le bateau-hôpital
3^{me} Série

1914... English wounded soldiers reaching the hospital
ship at the Havre

(E1D)

HOSPITAL SHIPS

At the outbreak of the First World War the Admiralty ordered the conversion of three ocean-going liners into Hospital Ships and more were commissioned in the first months including three cross-Channel steamers, "St. Andrew", "St. David" and "St. Patrick" which sailed to Le Havre on the 24th August 1914. *The rare photographic postcard of "St. Andrew"* was sent from the 1st Scottish General Hospital at Oldmill, Aberdeen, in July 1916 by Charlie informing his mother that he is 'wounded and getting on as well as possible'. The other two cards were sent by wounded soldiers on the H.M.H.S. "St. David", the first sent in September 1917 with the message "You will be glad to know I am safely stowed away in bed somewhere down in the depths of this ship and am bound for Blighty". Written in pencil are the words "Received from Hospital train".



H.M.H.S. ST. DAVID.

CARD

BATTERSEA S.W.

8. 15 PM

1 SEP 17

Sept 1917

Dear Mother
You will be
glad to hear
I am safely
stowed down
in bed, and am
I will write
about of love
from

Mrs M. Salter

120, Magdalen St.,

Exeter,

Dorsetshire.

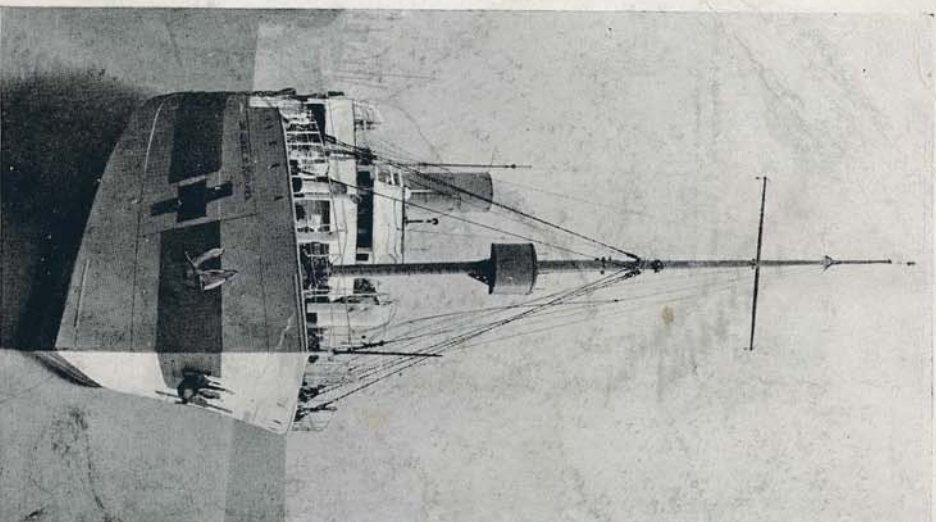


H.M.H.S. ST. ANDREW

HOSPITAL SHIPS

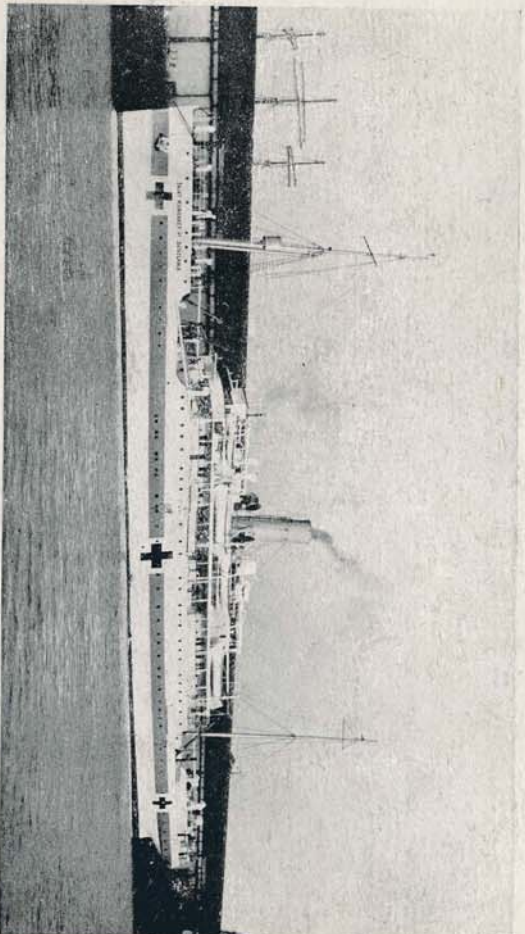
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ship *Balanitia* was provided and equipped as the Red Cross Hospital Ship the "*Saint Margaret of Scotland*" for the Royal Navy by the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross Society. It was unusual in that all the staff were Scotsmen and the £20,000 raised by flag-day and other activities also provided 12 ambulance motor launches for use in the Dardanelles, Egypt and Salonika,

Scotland's First Red Cross Hospital Ship.



"*SAINT MARGARET OF SCOTLAND.*"

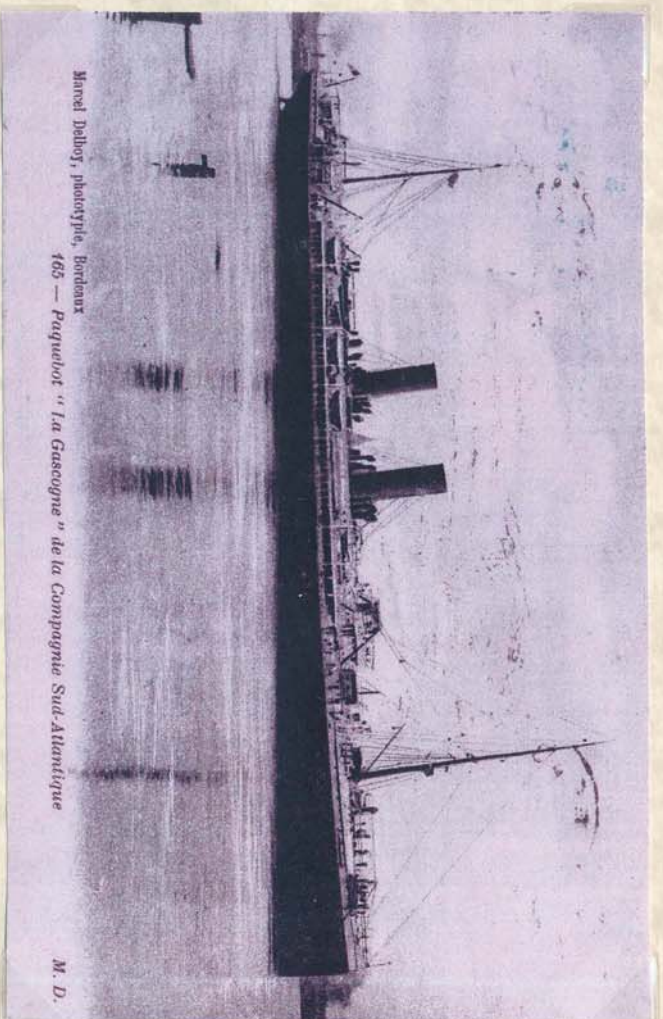
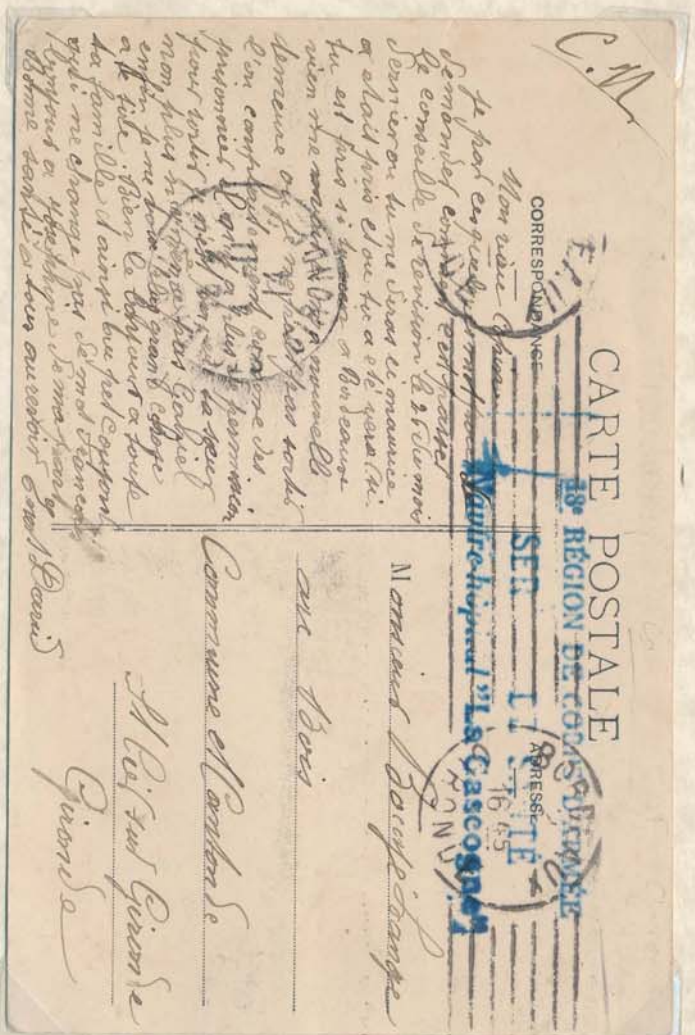
SCOTLAND'S FIRST RED CROSS HOSPITAL SHIP.



"*SAINT MARGARET OF SCOTLAND.*"

HOSPITAL SHIPS

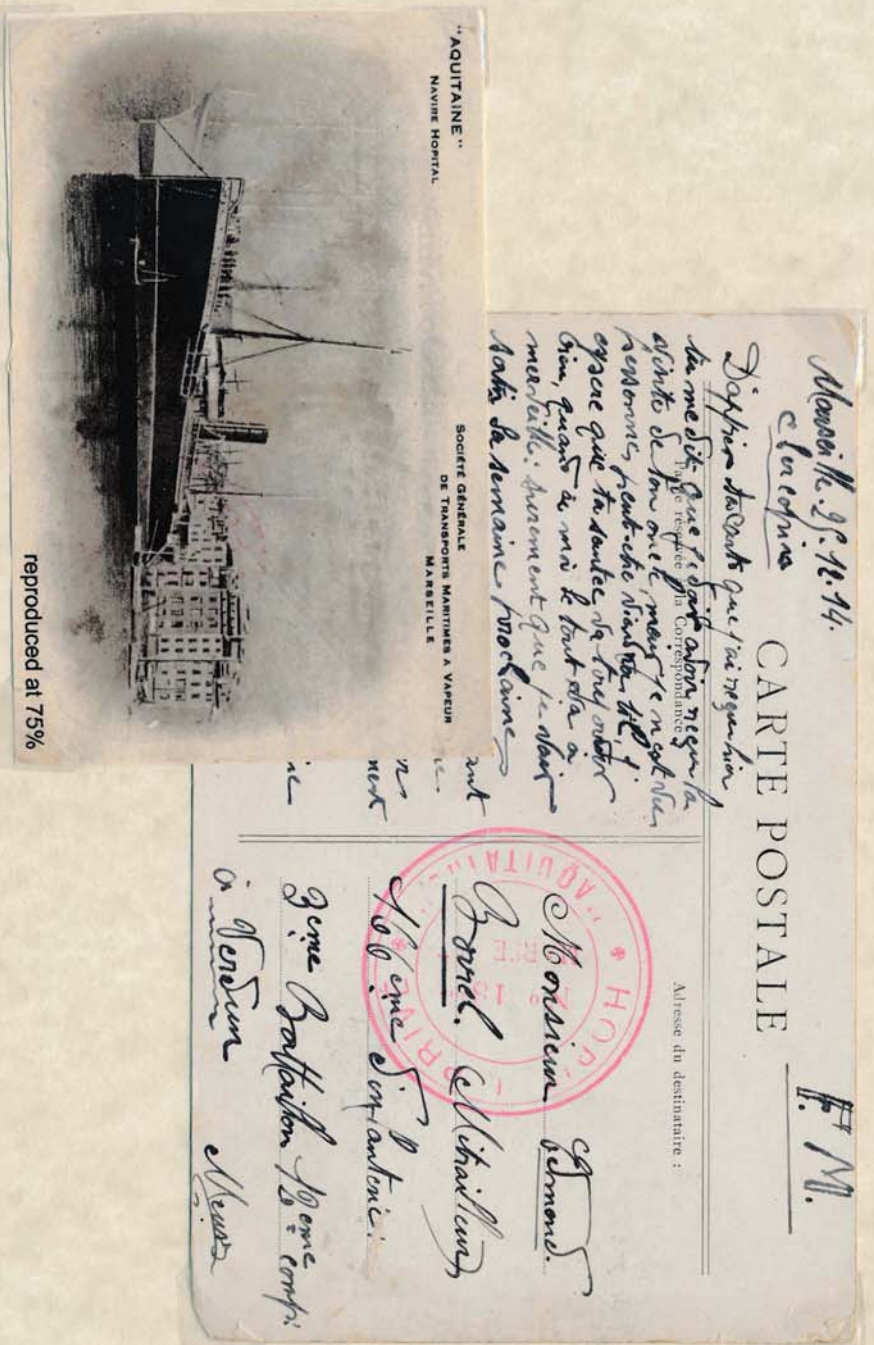
"La Gascoigne", a ship owned by the Compagnie générale transatlantique, and then by the Compagnie sud-Atlantique, was requisitioned by the navy as an auxiliary cruiser but from 26th September until 28th November 1914 she served as a convalescent hospital in Bordeaux with 75 beds. The cachet is amongst the rarest of French hospital marks.



M. D. — Photograph "La Gascoigne" de la Compagnie Sud Atlantique

HOSPITAL SHIPS

The "Aquitaine", owned by Société Générale de Transport Maritimes, was chartered in 1898 by the Spanish Government to bring back troops from Cuba at the end of the Spanish American War. In 1914 she was requisitioned for use as a floating hospital in the port of Marseille until June 1915 when she became an ammunition ship reverting to a transport ship in 1918. There are three cachets known for this ship. The postcard below bears the cachet 'Hôpital Privé "Aquitaine" No. 18 bis', signed 'petit Paul, Hôpital Auxiliaire Aquitaine, Marseille'. The "Flandre" was built by Chantiers & Ateliers de Provence, Port de Bova, as a cargo ship in 1914 and was chartered from the Compagnie Général Transatlantique in 1914 and converted into a Hospital Ship.



HOSPITAL SHIPS

H.M.H.S. "Rewa" was built for the British India Line and commissioned as a Hospital Ship with between 200 and 300 beds, and sailed for the Mediterranean on the 29th January 1915, returning from Gallipoli to England on the 29th April 1915 having dealt with 7,424 casualties, of which 3,647 were discharged to the advance base, 3,628 were carried on to Alexandria, Malta or Plymouth and 149 died on board. She returned to the Mediterranean on the 15th June 1915 and sailed for England in December. On the 4th January 1918 she was torpedoed 19 miles S.W. of Hartland Point, (the southern approach to the Bristol Channel), with the loss of four crew.

The enclosed letter dated 23rd October 1917 says:

"The mail arrived yesterday but it was a very small one and contained no letters later than Oct 3. I got two parcels in it that had been posted on August 30 so I imagine that it was simply a collection of stray bags. We are awaiting orders here at present and we look like waiting for some time. All our Sisters are in hospital here hoping to return but we can get no order; I am not too anxious to re-embark them as we can get on without them and there are still endless mines which do not spare hospital ships. However if we have to do any length of time in harbour as a base hospital ship we shall probably get them. However there is no news of anything yet. We have had a succession of thunderstorms here during the last 4 days; today is fine and the air is cooler and more pleasant to breathe...."

"Rewa"
23 Oct: 17.10.17

It was a very small one and contained no letters later than Oct 3. I got two parcels in it that had been posted on August 30 so I imagine that it was simply a collection of stray bags. We are awaiting orders here at present and we look like waiting for some time. All our Sisters are in hospital here hoping to return but we can get no order; I am not too anxious to re-embark them as we can get on without them and there are still endless mines which do not spare hospital ships. However if we have to do any length of time in harbour as a base hospital ship we shall probably get them. However there is no news of anything yet. We have had a succession of thunderstorms here during the last 4 days; today is fine and the air is cooler and more pleasant to breathe...."

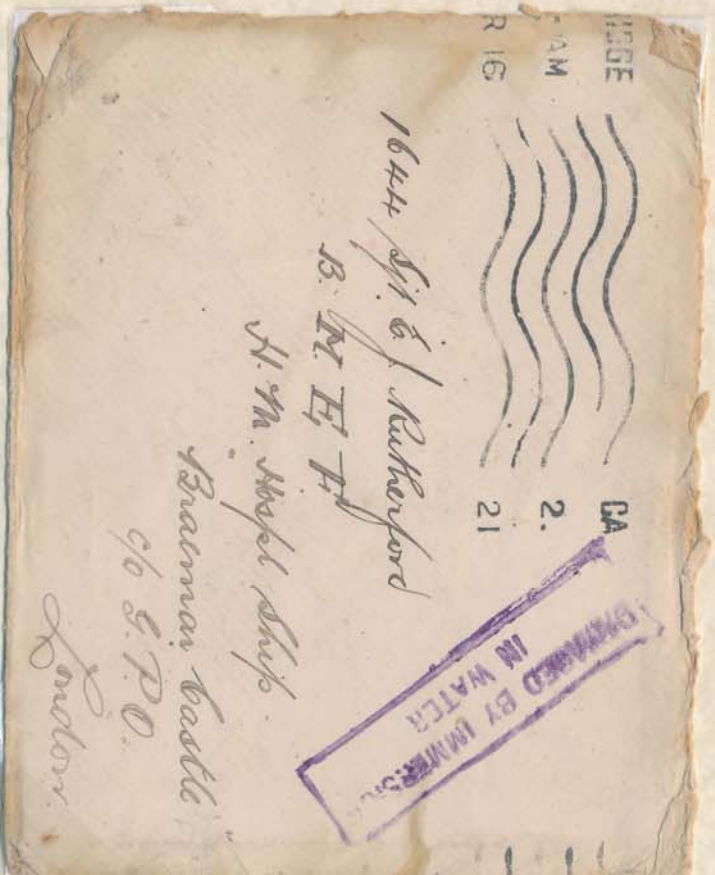


Memo
Sturgeson
Mr
Sturgeson
Sturgeson
Sturgeson

my small one and parcels in it that it was simply a collection of stray bags. We are awaiting orders here at present and we look like waiting for some time. All our Sisters are in hospital here hoping to return but we can get no order; I am not too anxious to re-embark them as we can get on without them and there are still endless mines which do not spare hospital ships. However if we have to do any length of time in harbour as a base hospital ship we shall probably get them. However there is no news of anything yet. We have had a succession of thunderstorms here during the last 4 days; today is fine and the air is cooler and more pleasant to breathe...."

HOSPITAL SHIPS

The Union Castle "Braemar Castle" was used as a Hospital Ship from the 7th October 1915 to the 1st September 1919, and sailed from Egypt to France on the 2nd March 1916 when she was struck by a mine in the Aegean Sea on 23rd November 1916 with the loss of six patients, but was able to continue her duties. The postcard shows the "Braemar Castle" before the war and the envelope addressed to her was carried on the S.S. "Sussex" which was torpedoed on 24th March 1916.



Union Castle Line S.S. "Braemar Castle"

HOSPITAL SHIPS

H.M. Hospital Ship "Oxfordshire" was built by Harland and Wolff for the Bibby Line, Liverpool, and was launched on 15th June 1912, completed 17th September 1912 and eventually scrapped in Karachi, 1958. On 2nd August 1914 H.M.H.S. Oxfordshire was the first ship to be requisitioned for war service two days prior to the outbreak, En-route from Liverpool to London she was off the Isle of Wight when ordered into Tilbury where she was converted into Naval Hospital Ship No. 1 with 562 beds. Commissioned on 11th August she was sent to Scapa Flow as a base ship on 25th September but proved to be too large for the needs at the time and was moved to the English Channel to undertake hospital work. In April 1915 she was deployed as the base hospital ship at Mudros and was present during the Anzac withdrawal at the Dardanelles. She served in the Persian Gulf and German East Africa during December 1916 and in 1918 as a shuttle hospital ship in the English Channel. The postcard is written in Welsh from Southampton on 21st August 1915 and also shown is a sheet of paper from the "Oxfordshire".

H.M. HOSPITAL SHIP, "OXFORDSHIRE."

191

POST

CARD

ADDRESS.

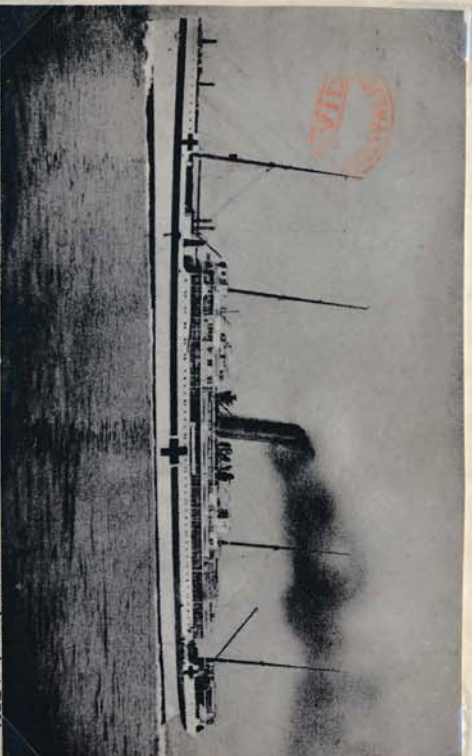
PRINTED
IN
ENGLAND



S.S. "OXFORDSHIRE."—Twin-Screw
Steamer, Bibby S.S. Co., built 1912 by Harland
& Wolff Ltd. Length 471 feet, breadth 55 feet,
depth 32 feet, tonnage 8,624.

G. A. PRATT, Publisher, Southampton. Copyright.

*change toward a belated
Regina for with London
in Southampton as you
sydney odyssey 3 or 4
sydney each by the
with you from your
by report from your
Mudros
up to the 10th
Bogyn stream
Paul Henry
Stirling
Glenworth the
with Wales*



H.M. HOSPITAL SHIP "OXFORDSHIRE."

reproduced at 75%

HOSPITAL SHIPS

Pre-war plans of the twin screw 'S. Oxfordshire', a two berth cabin on 'A' and 'B' decks cost £9 9.0, and a single berth cabin cost £10 10 0.

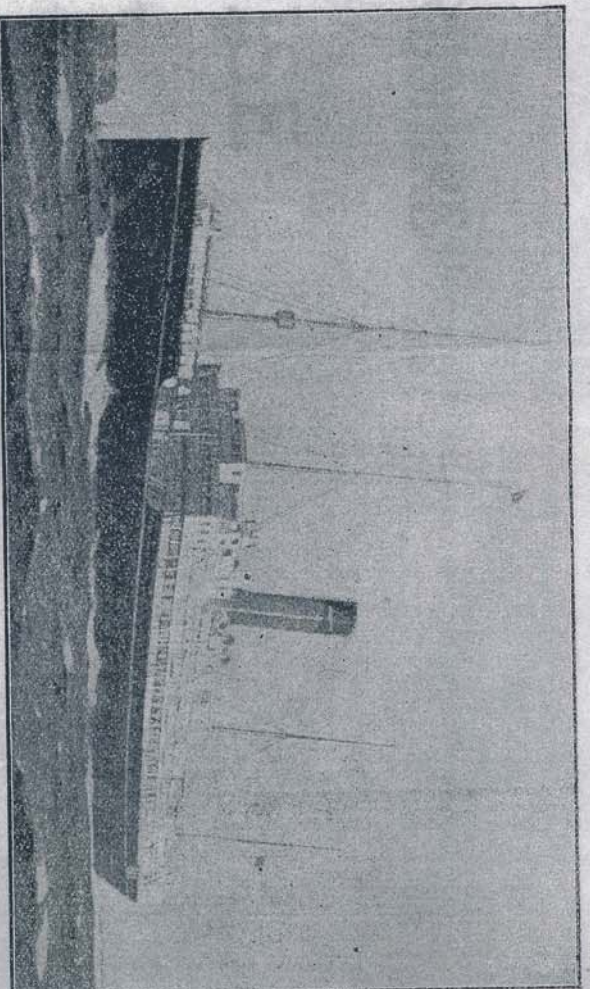
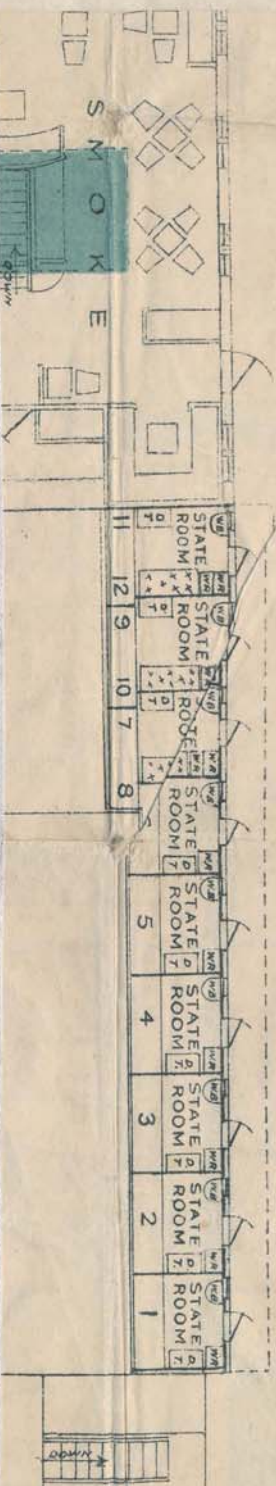
TWIN SCREW S. OXFORDSHIRE.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION AMIDSHIP (ALL FIRST CLASS).

WHERE THE PLAN IS COLOURED BLUE INDICATES LIGHT & VENTILATION FROM ABOVE.

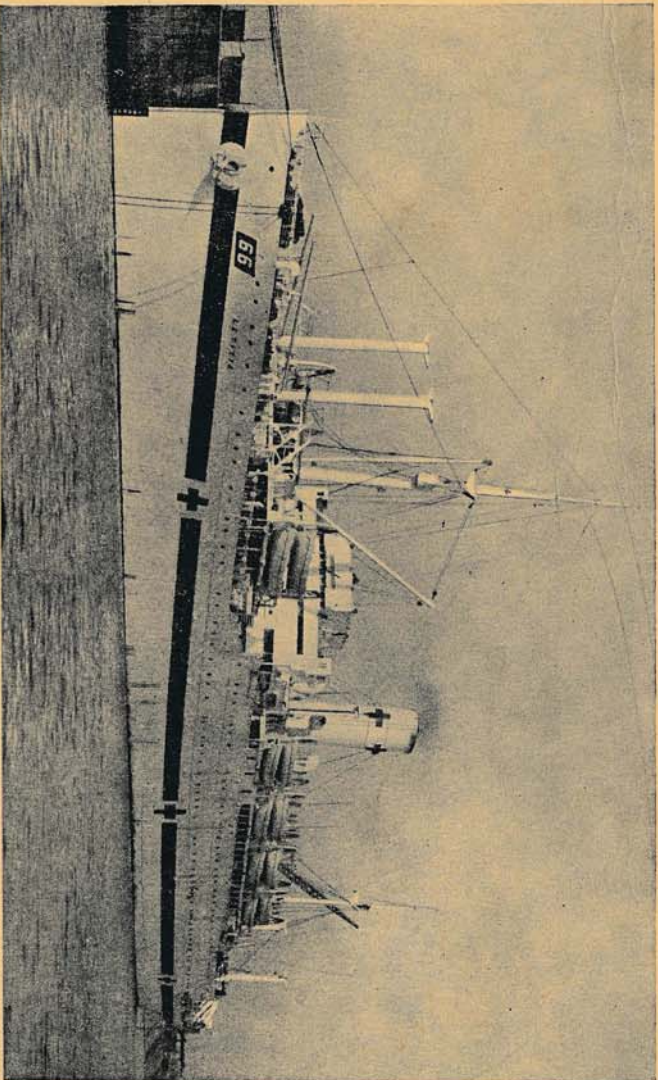
WHERE TWO NUMBERS APPEAR THE EVEN IS THE UPPER BERTH.

STATEROOMS, SMOKEROOM, LOUNGE, DRAWING ROOM ETC. ON UPPER PROMENADE DECK.



HOSPITAL SHIPS

The first "Letitia" was a short lived ship. Built by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Greenock for the Donaldson Line of Glasgow in 1912, she was 8,991 gross ton ship, length 470.4 feet, one funnel, two masts, twin screw and a speed of 14 knots. There was passenger accommodation for 300-2nd and 950-3rd class. Launched 21st February 1912, she left Glasgow on 4th May 1912 on her maiden voyage to Quebec and Montreal Employed as a hospital ship during the Great War, she was wrecked on 1st August 1917 at Chebucto Head, Halifax, with no loss of life.



Turbine Twin-screw Hospital Ship "LETITIA."—Capt. G. K. BAILLIE, O.B.E.

HOSPITAL SHIPS

The Royal Mail Steam Ship "Empress of India" was bought by the Maharajah of Gwalior in 1914 for conversion into a hospital ship named "Loyalty" with 325 beds. The postcard dated 1905 illustrates the ship and the envelope of 1896 has the crest on the back flap while the cover from the "Loyalty" was sent to the Hospital Lark Kas in Gwalior State in 1915.



HOSPITAL SHIPS

A receipt for the sum of one rupee on account of the subscription for the maintenance of the Hospital Ship "Madras", dated the 28th May 1915. The British India Steam Navigation Company ship "Tanda" was taken over in 1914 as a Hospital Ship and renamed the "Madras". In 1920 it reverted back to the B.I.S.N.C. and was renamed "Tandra", in 1924 she was transferred to the Eastern & Australasian Steam Ship Company, (an associated company) and finally in 1944 she was torpedoed and sank off India with the loss of 19 lives.

The British India Steam Navigation Company was registered in 1856 as the Calcutta and Burma Steam Navigation Co and in 1862 the name changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company. In 1886 it took control of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company and its coastal services out of Brisbane renaming it the Australasian United Steam Navigation Co.

No. 87



Received from M. R. R. Rs. one. 03. 02. - 02
1-40 by Dr. Ramana Dis.
 the sum of one Rupee on account of
 the subscription for the maintenance
 of the Hospital ship "Madras."

K. R. Runganatham & Bros., Madras.

Secretary Date

War Fund Committee

Committee member

receiving

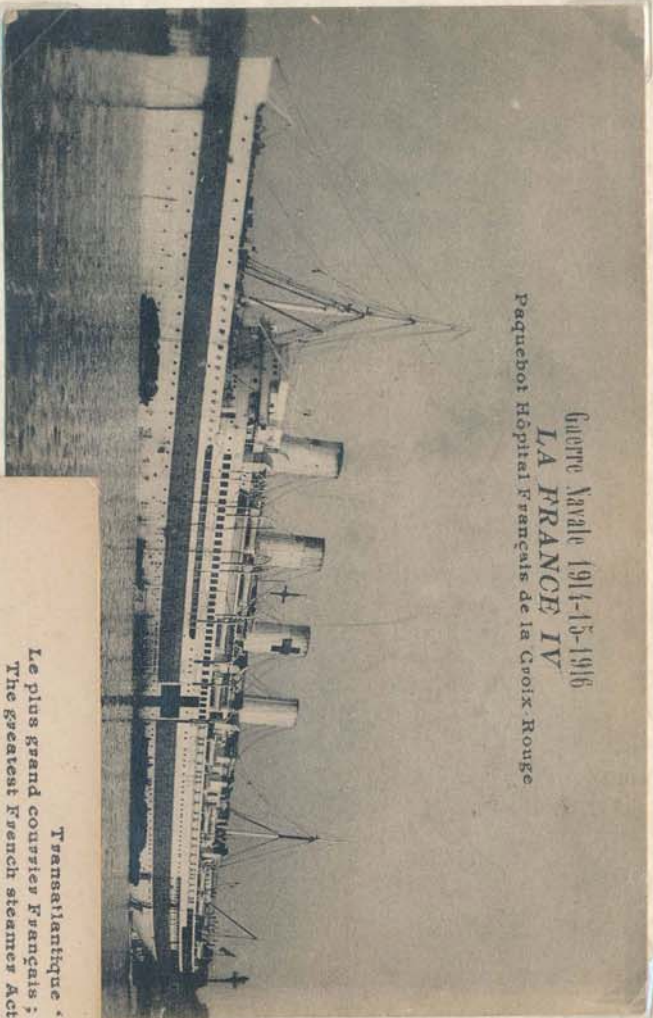
Madras & Ramana Dis.

28-5-15 Dr. Ramana Dis. the subscription.
Dr. Ramana Dis.

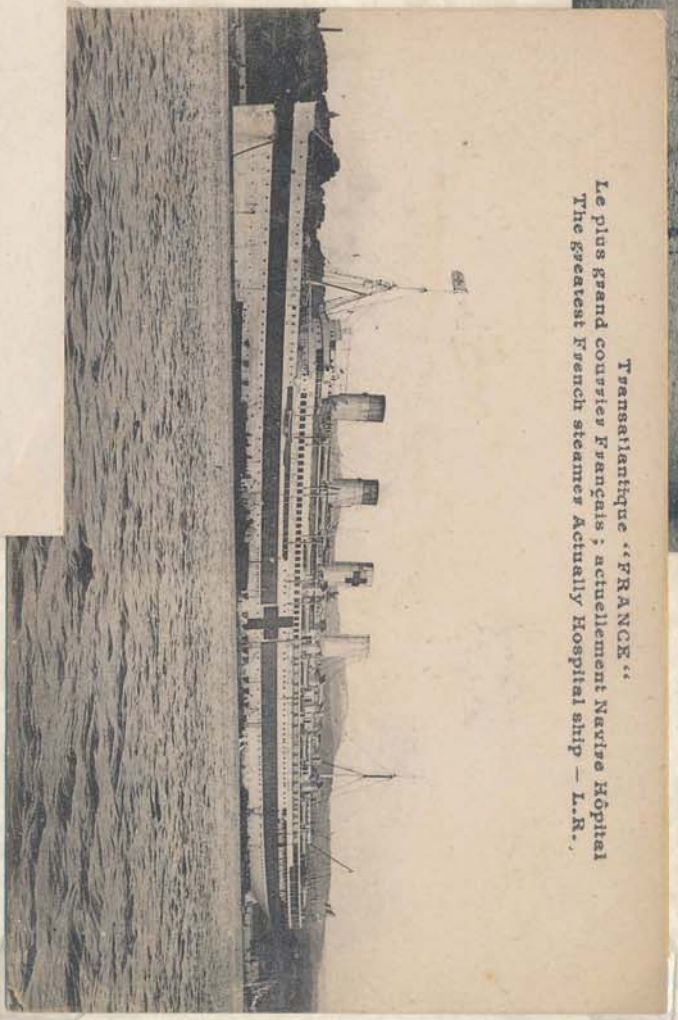
HOSPITAL SHIPS

Three postcards showing views of the paquebot "France IV" after conversion into a hospital ship.

Guerre Navale 1914-15-1916
LA FRANCE IV
Paquebot Hôpital Français de la Croix Rouge



Transatlantique "FRANCE"
Le plus grand courrier Français ; actuellement Navire Hôpital
The Greatest French steamer Actually Hospital ship - L.R.



HOSPITAL SHIPS

Hospital ships varied hugely in size from ocean liners to the two much smaller ships featuring on these postcards depicting the "Sphinx" and the "Aberdonian", the latter in service from 16th October 1915 until 16th June 1919 with a capacity of 245 wounded.



HOSPITAL SHIPS

The French liner H.M.H.S. "Formosa" was commissioned as a Hospital Ship on 22nd June 1915 with accommodation for 417 patients. She served until 7th July 1919, after which she was returned to Société Générale de Transport Maritimes and resumed her commercial career. The postcard shows "Formosa" and "Glengorm Castle" which had accommodation for 217 wounded. The message on the postcard of the H.M.A.T. "Warilda" reads: 'When you receive this I shall be in London, where I have to come because I have to go to a leg hospital. This is the boat I have crossed in the best accommodation.' No postage was paid and the 'Received from H.M. ship / no charge to be raised' was applied.



H.M.A.T. "WARILDA"

reproduced at 75%

FROM HOSPITAL SHIP TO HOSPITAL

Once the ships arrived at Southampton the wounded were disembarked onto Hospital trains to take them north. Everyone was supplied with a pencil, a piece of paper and an envelope to enable them to write to their relatives informing them of their arrival in England. This letter says 'I have arrived in England as a stretcher case, so I am dropping this letter from the train at Winchester. I mentioned in a letter written from France, that I had had a relapse and was sent back to No. 25 Hospital but you might get this before that letter. If I cannot obtain a stamp you will have to pay the postage due'. The envelope is endorsed 'Finder Please Post' and 'Received from H.M. Ship / No charge to be raised'.

Soldiers' Christian Association.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

S.C.A. CAMP HOME.

Patron:
FIELD-MARSHAL, R.R.M.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
K.G., K.T., K.E., ETC.

Chairman:
Col. D. F. DOUGLAS-JONES.

Secretary:
O. J. BYRNELL.

Headquarters:
"Denison House,"
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Victoria, London, S.W. 1.

0335

191

Finder Please Post
RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIP
NO CHARGE TO BE RAISED

Mrs. C. P. Moxley

Rose Boat

Brassy Rd

Winchester

Hants

in England
as I am a
stretcher case
I mentioned
in a letter
written from
France, that
I had had
a relapse and
was sent back
to No. 25
Hospital but
you might get
this before
that letter.
If I cannot
obtain a stamp
you will have
to pay the
postage due.
I would be
glad to set
one free from
the
wound or
disease on the
train.
My destination
is MANCHESTER
Stanley
1914

WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER

The Army Form A. 2042C Field Service Postal Re-Direction Card sent to the 48th Field Army, British Expeditionary Force, France, in January 1916 with the Western General Hospital Cachet on the front, informs the postal orderly that Acting Corporal W. Lowell of B Company, 13th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has moved to Leytonstone, presumably on being discharged from hospital. The Army Form W.3229 informed the Cawley family in 1916 that their relative had arrived at the Clearing Hospital at Eastleigh. The reverse gives information regarding Railway Facilities for visiting Soldiers in Hospital which has been overprinted in red with 'Patients are sent to other Hospitals within a week of their arrival at the Clearing Hospital. I will write you again from the Hospital to which I am sent. I am NOT seriously wounded.' In addition 'No railway vouchers for visiting are issued from this Hospital' has been applied.

Army Form A. 2042C.

FIELD



SERVICE

POSTAL RE-DIRECTION CARD

POST ORDERLY.

THE

48TH FIELD ARMY

(Name of Unit)

British Expeditionary Force France

POSTED BY WOUNDED SOLDIER
MANCHESTER

Army Form W. 3229.

Railway Facilities for visiting Soldiers in Hospital in the United Kingdom.

FREE WARRANTS.—If the soldier is in a *grave condition*, the Medical Officer in Charge of the Hospital is authorised to issue a Free Railway Warrant to *one* relation to visit him, provided that the relation is not in a position to pay the fare.

Should the Medical Officer in Charge of the Hospital telegraph to the next-of-kin to proceed to the hospital without delay, a refund of the cost of the railway fare will be made under the condition laid down in para. I.

CHEAP TICKETS.—Medical Officers in Charge of Hospitals are authorised to issue Vouchers for Cheap Tickets, which allow the double journey at the single fare, to soldiers' relations under the following conditions:—

- A. That the journey is not less than 30 miles in the outward direction.
- B. That tickets will be issued for not more than two adults, or one adult and two children under 12.

Only one visit is allowed in each case, unless the Medical Officer in Charge of the Hospital should consider a second visit desirable.

N.B.—Applications for Vouchers should be addressed to the Medical Officers-in-Charge of Hospitals, to whose discretion the issue is entirely left.

NO RAILWAY VOUCHERS FOR VISITING ARE ISSUED FROM THIS HOSPITAL.

REDIRECTION CARDS

Two printed postcards addressed to the 48th Field Ambulance in France notifying them that letters should be redirected to the respective soldiers at St. Andrew's Hospital in Cricklewood, London, and the 11th Stationary Hospital in Rouen.

ARMY FORM A. 2042C
ORIGINAL
12.15
10 JAN 16
FIELD SERVICE
POSTAL RE-DIRECTION CARD.
JAN 16 15 AM
KENDUUNW
THE
POST ORDERLY,
48TH.FLD.AMB.
BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,
FRANCE

37

FIELD

SERVICE

POSTAL RE-DIRECTION CARD.

THE

POST ORDERLY,

48 Field Ambulance

POST OFFICE.

(Name of Unit)

CLANDON PARK HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD

Form A.F.A.2042A was issued for the use of hospital patients enabling them to send information about their whereabouts and state of health. The first example was sent by W. Bellis of the R.A.M.C who was in the Clandon Park Hospital, near Guildford, in May 1916 to Jack Bellis who was with 48 Field Ambulance in France. The second example has the cachet of No. 6 General Hospital in Rouen and informs Charles Watson's family of his transfer to England. As different nationalities were involved it was necessary to print these forms in different languages as illustrated by A.F. a2042 H (Hindi) Field Service India card from F.P.O. 2B on the Somme to Suffolk.

Sentences not required should be erased.
If anything else is added the Post Card will be destroyed.

I have been admitted into :—
No. 60 at CLANDON PARK HOSPITAL,
GUILDFORD
British Expeditionary Force.
(Address my letters as above.)

Sick? _____
Wounded? _____
and { am going on well...
hope to be discharged soon.

I have received your { letter dated _____
telegram dated _____
parcel dated _____

Letter follows at first opportunity.
I have received no letter from you { lately.
for a long time.

I have been discharged from Hospital and my address is as follows :—
43819
British Expeditionary Force.

Signature W. Bellis
Date 11/11/16

†Indicate here briefly nature of wound or sickness.
Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.
W 13271—435 100,000 3/15 H W V(P)

Sentences not required should be erased.
If anything else is added the Post Card will be destroyed.

I have been admitted into :—
No. _____ at _____
British Expeditionary Force.
(Address my letters as above.)

Sick? _____
Wounded? _____
and { am going on well...
hope to be discharged soon.

I have received your { letter dated _____
telegram dated _____
parcel dated _____

Letter follows at first opportunity.
I have received no letter from you { lately.
for a long time.

I have been discharged from Hospital and my address is as follows :—
Transferred to England

Signature _____
Date _____

†Indicate here briefly nature of wound or sickness.
Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.
W 13271—435 100,000 3/15 H W V(P)

FIELD SERVICE INDIA A.F. A 2042 H (Hindi)

POST CARD

ADDRESS ONLY

Mr. J. Bellis,
Burying, Suffolk,
England

†Indicate here briefly nature of wound or sickness.
Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.

121/26356

RAISING FUNDS TO SUPPORT THE WOUNDED

Much of the health service infrastructure relied upon private donations. The 1/2d Disabled Service 1914-15 War Seal is a typical example of fund raising which took place in Great Britain shown here affixed to a publicity label on an invoice of 1917. The envelope contains a piece of wire taken from the first Zeppelin brought down at Clifley, Hertfordshire, given to the British Red Cross by H.M. War Office for sale to raise funds to help the wounded at the front for the price of 1/-.

BRANCHES:-
BIRMINGHAM
BRISTOL
DUBLIN
STOKE-ON-TRENT
HULL
LEEDS
MANCHESTER

Sold to

MESSRS. J. ODELL & CO. LTD.
60 & 62, HIGH STREET,
STONY STRATFORD.

THE
WELSBACH
LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
WELSBACH HOUSE,
344-354, GRAYS INN ROAD, KINGS CROSS,
LONDON, W.C.

TELEPHONE NO.
2410 NORTH.
(4 LINES)
TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS.
WELSBACH,
KINGCROSS,
LONDON.

REFERENCE No.
DD/13/81.

Our Order No. A 7179. Your Order No.



NOTICE: THE WELSBACH KERN RADIATORS AS WELL AS ALL GOODS BEARING THE TRADE MARK "AUR" ARE SOLD UPON THE EXPRESS CONDITION THAT THEY ARE NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO BE RESOLD TO THE PUBLIC BELOW THE PRICES FIXED BY THE WELSBACH LIGHT CO. LTD. ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOODS COMPREHENDS AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS, IF THEREFORE YOU DO NOT AGREE WITH THE TERMS, PLEASE RETURN THE GOODS WITHIN FORTY EIGHT HOURS.

EXPORT PROHIBITED TO AUSTRALASIA.

TRACTIONS ARE SUBJECT TO, AND EXCLUDING LIABILITY, COMPANY'S CONTROL.

+ GUARANTEE.

This is a piece of the wire of the first Zeppelin brought down at CLIFLEY, HERTS, September 3rd, 1916.

The wire having been given to the British Red Cross Society by H.M. War Office, it is being sold to help the wounded at the front.

Price 1/-

1222



AD OFFICE - 344-354, GRAYS INN ROAD, KINGS CROSS, LONDON W.C.
E. CROSSED - "LLOYDS BANK LTD" & WELSBACH LIGHT CO. LTD.
COMPANY'S OFFICIAL RECEIPTS RECOGNISED

RAISING FUNDS TO SUPPORT THE WOUNDED

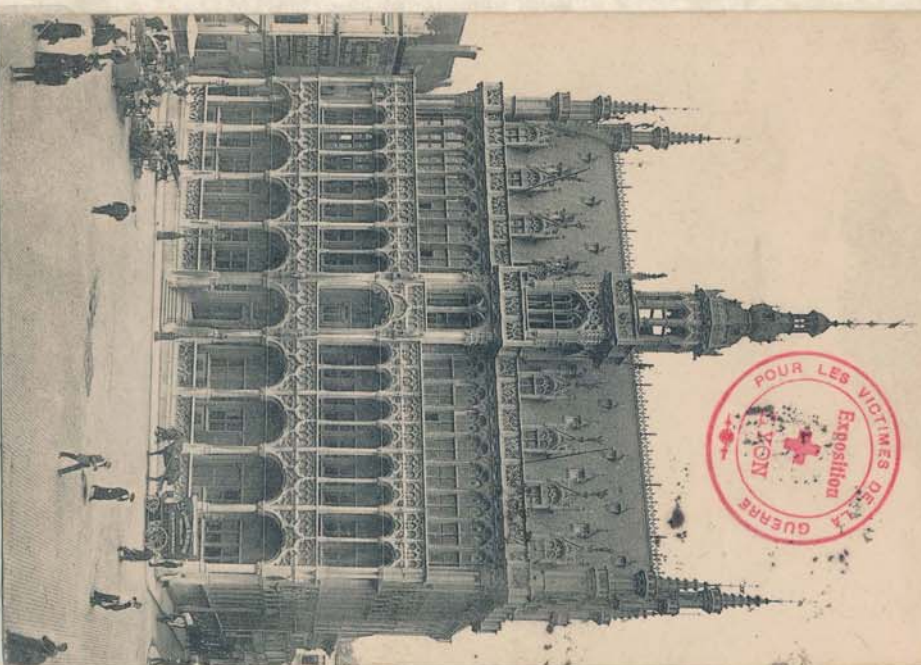
Funds were raised both by organisations such as the Association Philanthropique for the treatment of the wounded in thermal establishments and through events such as the Exposition pour les victimes de la guerre in Lyon in September 1914.



*Monseigneur le Directeur
de l'Établissement Thermal
de Evreux-les-Bains*

(Ann.)

2 BRUXELLES Maison du Roi



ASSOCIATION DES DAMES FRANÇAISES

The Association des Dames Françaises issued booklets of pictorial labels showing army officers and ruined towns, each booklet costing between 1 and 2 francs which was used to support the Association's hospitals.



UNION DES FEMMES DE FRANCE

The Union des Femmes de France issued labels to support their activities here shown on a postcard of 1912, on a cover of 1914 where the postage stamp has been affixed over the label and in a complete sheet.



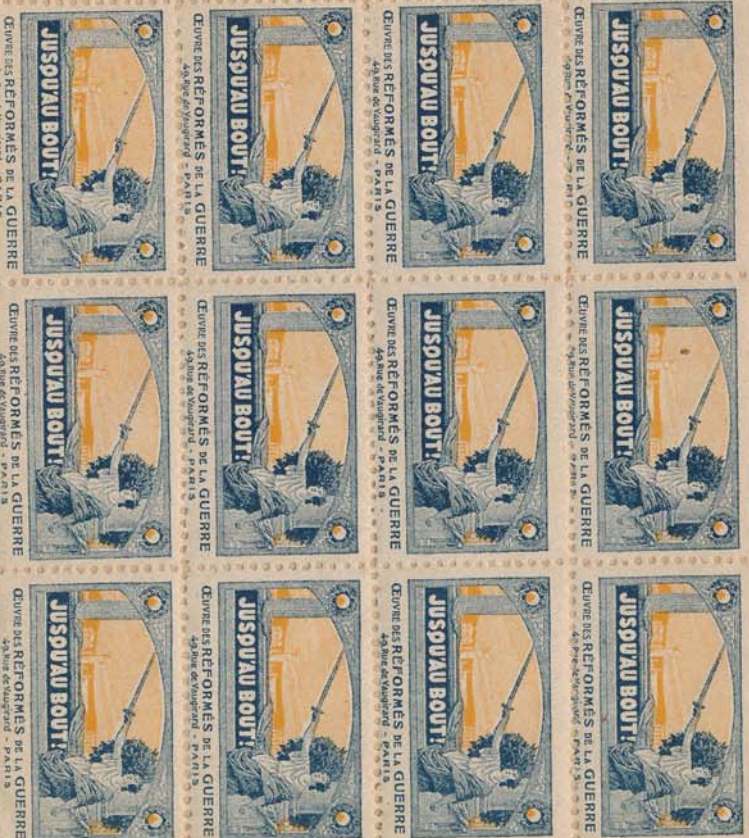
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISES DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES

Labels were issued by the Société Françaises de Secours aux Blessés Militaires to aid their activities and an example is shown used in 1915 with a local label of the Central Office in Dijon also used in 1915. The booklet of twelve labels was sold to raise funds for the 'Réformés de la Guerre et des Soldats Convalescents' under a 'Déclaration préfectorale No. 156-F' of 4th April 1915. The latter labels raised funds to assist disabled soldiers after their discharge from hospital.



*Madame
Toidot*

Brochure



CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE

Private Frederick Ford served in the Royal Marine Labour Corps in France from 15th April 1917 until 5th March 1918 when he was discharged and awarded a 'Hurt Certificate' as well as the British War and Victory Medals.

R.-111. (Revised—November, 1915.)

Should this Certificate be lost or mislaid, no Duplicate will be given.

19521 has Badge awarded

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

Article 1

Examined and Registered

John Smith
Major General

ROYAL MARINE Labour Corps.

SELF NO. 507.

THESE ARE TO CERTIFY, that No. 10221 11069 (5) Plt Sergeant Ford, born in the Parish of Bristol, in the County of Gloucestershire, was enlisted at Bristol, for the Royal Marines, on the 3rd day of April 1917, at the age of 44 ¹/₂ years. That the service he is entitled to reckon is—One year and—163—days towards the completion of his * First term of Limited Engagement; and—One—years and—163—days towards Pay and Pension.

He is discharged in consequence of
Having been found Medically unfit.

with character as noted below in the handwriting of Commanding Officer. (When a man is discharged with a "Bad" Character, the bottom of this Certificate is to be cut off, at the part noted †).

In possession of, or entitled to reckon, ————— Good Conduct Badges, Engagements, *Served in France 15-4-17 16-5-3-18.* Medals, *Awarded Hurt Certificate 22.2.18.* Wounds, *29 DEC 1923 British War and Victory Medals.*

Dated at *Leport en Beal.* this 12th day of *September* 1918. *The Lord Lieut. Colonel*
for Brigadier-General, R.M. Commandant.

CHARACTER. §
"Very Good."

§ The highest character awarded in the Royal Marines is "Very Good."

* "First," or "Second," as the case may be.
R.M. 1491/15. Sta. 303/15.