



Friedrich Simon „Fritz“ Rahmer



**Landsturmmann, 1st Company,
Königlich Preußisches Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment No. 37**



Personal details:

- Born May 17, 1887, Berlin, Schmidstraße 41
- Parents: Wilhelm Rahmer and Emma Rahmer, née Nadelmann, ibid.
- Last residence Schmidstraße 37, Berlin (district Mitte)
- Profession: lawyer, Dr. jur.
- Killed in action on July 28, 1916 near la Butte de Tahure/France (Camp de Suippes), 1./RIR 37, grave at KGS Souain No. 1/241

Birth certificate
Fritz Rahmer

Death certificate
Fritz Rahmer



Berlin-Mitte, Schmidstraße, view to Michaelkirchplatz, ca. 1930

 In treuester Pflichterfüllung für sein Vaterland fiel durch einen Kopfschuss am 28. Juli, 29 Jahre alt, mein geliebter Sohn, unser teurer Bruder, Schwager, Onkel und Neffe, der Landsturmann

Rechtsanwalt Dr. jur. et rer. pol.

Fritz Rahmer.

Berlin, Schmidstr. 37. 1 August 1916.

Wilhelm Rahmer
Moritz Mayer und Frau
Marie geb. Rahmer
Carl Linderberger und Frau
Käthe geb. Rahmer, Breslau
Henry Hirschfeld und Frau
Ella geb. Rahmer.

Obituary Fritz Rahmer, 1th August 1916

783 PUBLICATIONS ACADÉMIQUES. 784

Rahmer (Fritz). — Die Wandlungseinrede des Grundstückskäufers vor dem Gefahrübergang. Inaugural-Dissertation ... von Fritz Rahmer, ... — Berlin, Druck von A. Loewenthal, 1910. In-8°, XII-50 p. [8° @ Würz. dr. 501]

[L'exception de rescission de l'acheteur d'un bien-fonds avant la transmission des risques.]

Reitzenstein (Günter). — Das Recht der Staaten an gemeinsamen Flüssen. Inaugural-Dissertation ... von Günter Reitzenstein, ... — Borna-Leipzig, Druck von R. Noske, 1911. In-8°, VIII-60 p. [8° @ Würz. dr. 502]

[Le droit des États sur les cours d'eau communs à plusieurs d'entre eux.]

Schmidt (Emil). — Die Verleihung und Entziehung von Titeln nach preussischem Staatsrecht. Inaugural-Dissertation ... von Emil Schmidt, ... — Marburg, Druckerei H. Bauer, 1911. In-8°, 52 p. [8° @ Würz. dr. 507]

[La collation et la radiation de titres nobiliaires et autres selon le droit prussien.]

Schmitt (Heinrich). — Der bayerische Jagdpachtvertrag. Inaugural-Dissertation ... von Heinrich Schmitt, ... — Würzburg, Druck von J. Meixner, 1910. In-8°, VI-87 p. [8° @ Würz. dr. 508]

[Le contrat de location du droit de chasse en Bavière.]

Dissertation Fritz Rahmer, from Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques, Bibliothèque nationale de France, 1913



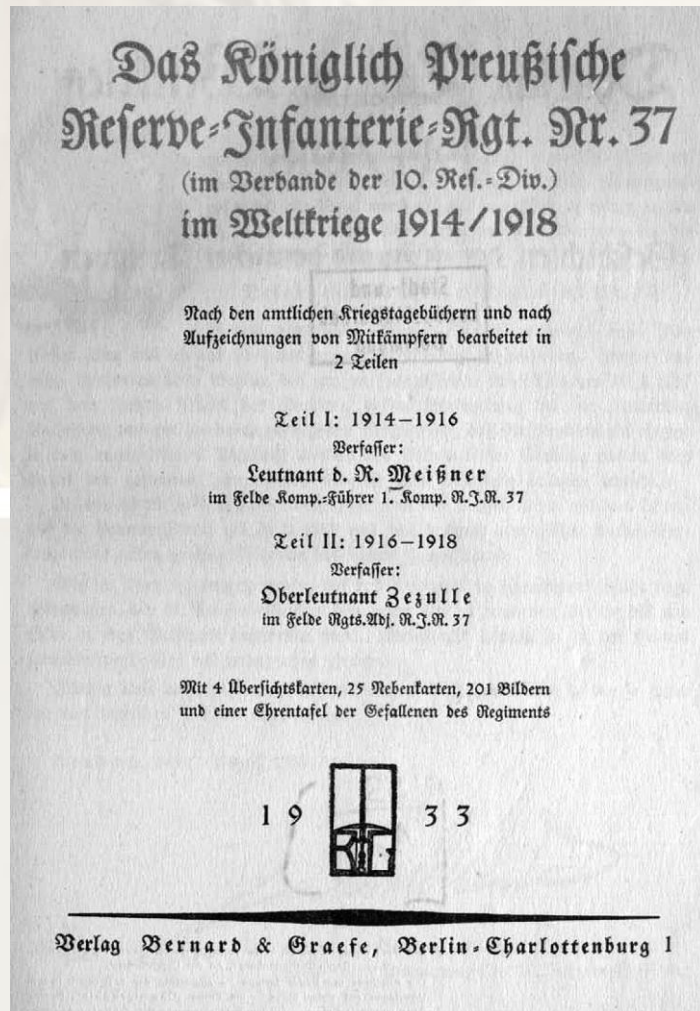
Berlin, „Neue Synagoge“, Richard K. Zommer, 1865

Military details:

- Landsturmmann, 1st Company, Königlich Preußisches Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment No. 37, 10th Reserve Division
- July 1916 section “G”, V. Reserve Corps, Champagne section
- Accommodation/resting places Camp Neu-Torgau and Liry
- Killed in action on July 28, 1916 near la Butte de Tahure (today Camp de Suippes)
- Buried at KGS Souain, grave 1/241



Champagne-Front, pictures 1915 - 1919



from: Meißner/Zezulle, Königlich Preussisches Reserve-Infanterie-Regiment, Berlin 1933

Champagne 12.6. - 21.9.1916

(...) The battle of Verdun was still raging; the O.H.L. could only offer the division a quiet section of the front for further recovery. Until 25.6.16 as army reserve in the Armeelager (army camp) Semide, later in Mont-Saint-Martin, the section on the Butte de Tahure and west of it finally became the regiment's new field of operations.

The Champagne soil itself, which consists entirely of chalk under a thin topsoil, is easy to work and absorbs moisture quickly, a pleasant advantage over the notorious Verdun clay soil.

The company-sections are on average only 300-400 m wide. The front consists of 3 battle lines - K 1, K 2, K 3 - which are about 50 m behind each other. The enemy is 60 m to 120 m away. Sappers advanced on both sides, however, approached to within a few meters. The obstacles in front of the 1st line are consistently very weak. Behind the actual battle line, the main barrage position stretches in an east-west direction, it is wooded with sparse pine trees, has a conveyor track, numerous depots and obtains the kitchens. The approach trenches are usually very narrow, and the exits of the shelters are disastrous mousetraps in the event of an emergency. The "quiet position" everywhere must be acknowledged without envy. Night after night, infantry combat only takes place at the sapheads.

Both sides try to reinforce their wire entanglements, one trying to disrupt the other. Hand grenade fights quickly ensue, supported by rifle grenades and grenade launchers. Once the mine throwers have intervened, the battle is usually soon over.

The fact that even the paymasters personally delivered the pay to the trenches is probably proof of the "quiet position" for all combatants. This is what happened on June 30, 1916, when the author also received his field pay and company commander's allowance from his "paymaster" at 4.00 in the afternoon. But fate likes to play tricks. It was around 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The weather was fine, so I took a quick tour through the trenches, including of course the Sappes. Here is an old Landwehr man standing guard at the saphead. For extra protection, he has his steel shield with the viewing slit built into sandbags. He has wooden beams over his head as protection. He peers through the slit - and turns pale. "Well, comrade, what do you see?" Answer: "Two French officers, free up to their chests, inspecting the terrain!" "Why don't you shoot between them?" "Yes, lieutenant, I can't use a rifle, I'm trained with a rifle Model 88." I understand. A veteran trainee soldier had "failed to prove himself" at the rear area, so he was sent to the front and is now standing alone with a Model 88 rifle at the front: he has just spent 14 days "at the front".

There was no time to ask who was to blame for this state of affairs. It was time to act. I tried to make up for what I had missed, explained the loading of the gun and put the barrel through the firing slit. At the same moment, a layer of rifle grenades whizzed out of the enemy position into our sappinghead. The Landwehrsoldier cowered against the wall; the Company Commander was badly hit. Although the gas mask rifle, binoculars and flashlight dangling in front protected his chest, he himself was shredded. His thighs were peppered with small shrapnel. "Such meanness!"

But the five cartridges still had to come out: that was obvious. The trench duty officer carried me unconscious out of the trench. When I was bandaged up, I woke up on the stretcher. Four medics humped me into the bar position: the trenches were too narrow for the stretcher to get through smoothly.

Further treatment was quick. Dr. Gebler "doctored" me in the main defence line: the car was on the spot in ½ hour. In barely another hour I was in our always reliable reserve field hospital No. 28 (staff physician Dr. Weyert and senior physician Dr. Thoms). Excellency Dallmer visited me the next morning: the regimental music serenaded me in Liry. In the afternoon I was already in the Sedan war hospital: Lieutenant in reserve Nielebock joined me in the evening as "foot administrator". The smallest wound in the soft tissue would have almost claimed my left leg. "It went well once again."



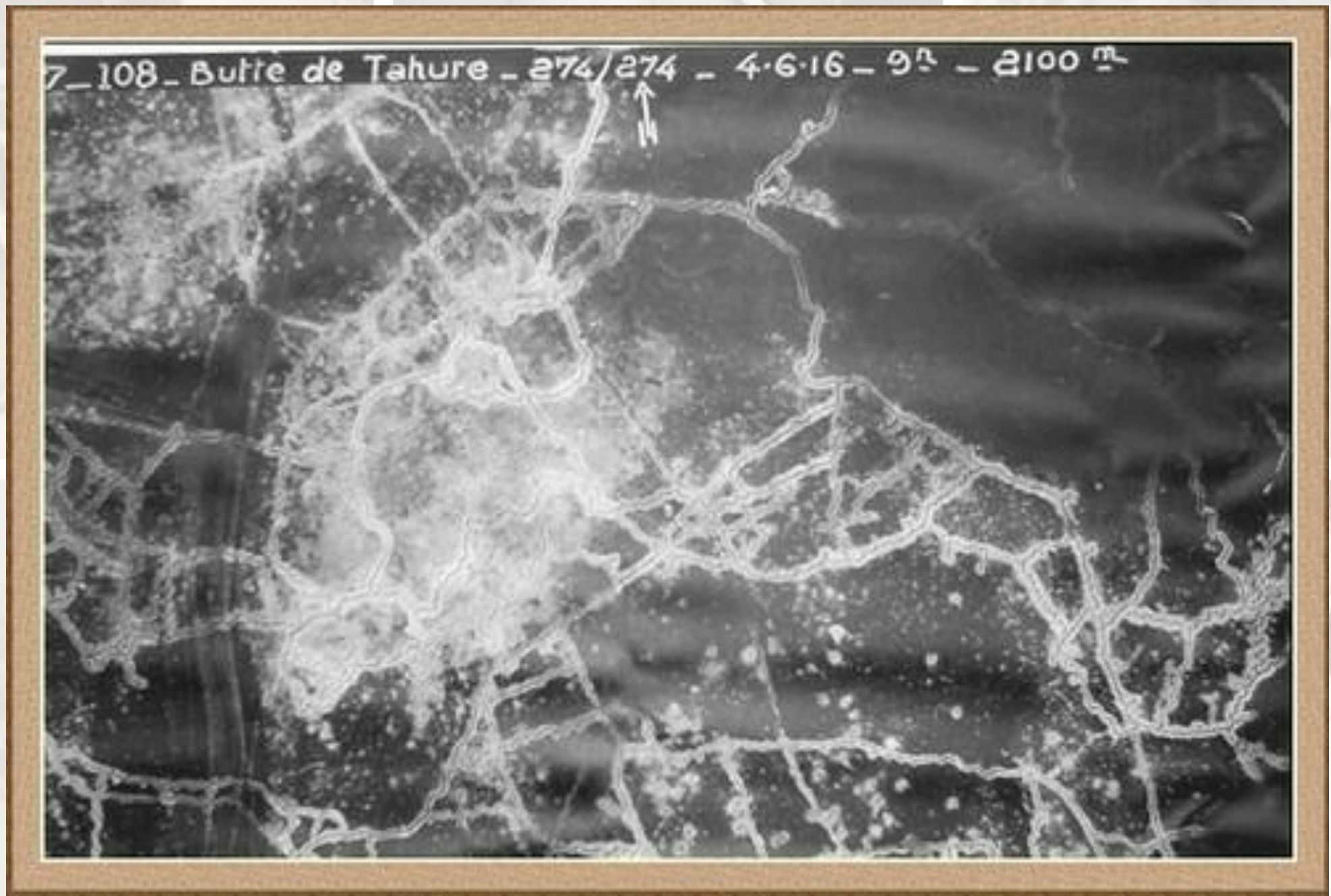
Im Sappenkopf.

And now came the hard part: on July 1, our paymaster visited me not only to take my company commander's allowance, but also to fix my "immobile" pay. A man who was wounded on the last day of the month was no longer entitled to "field pay".

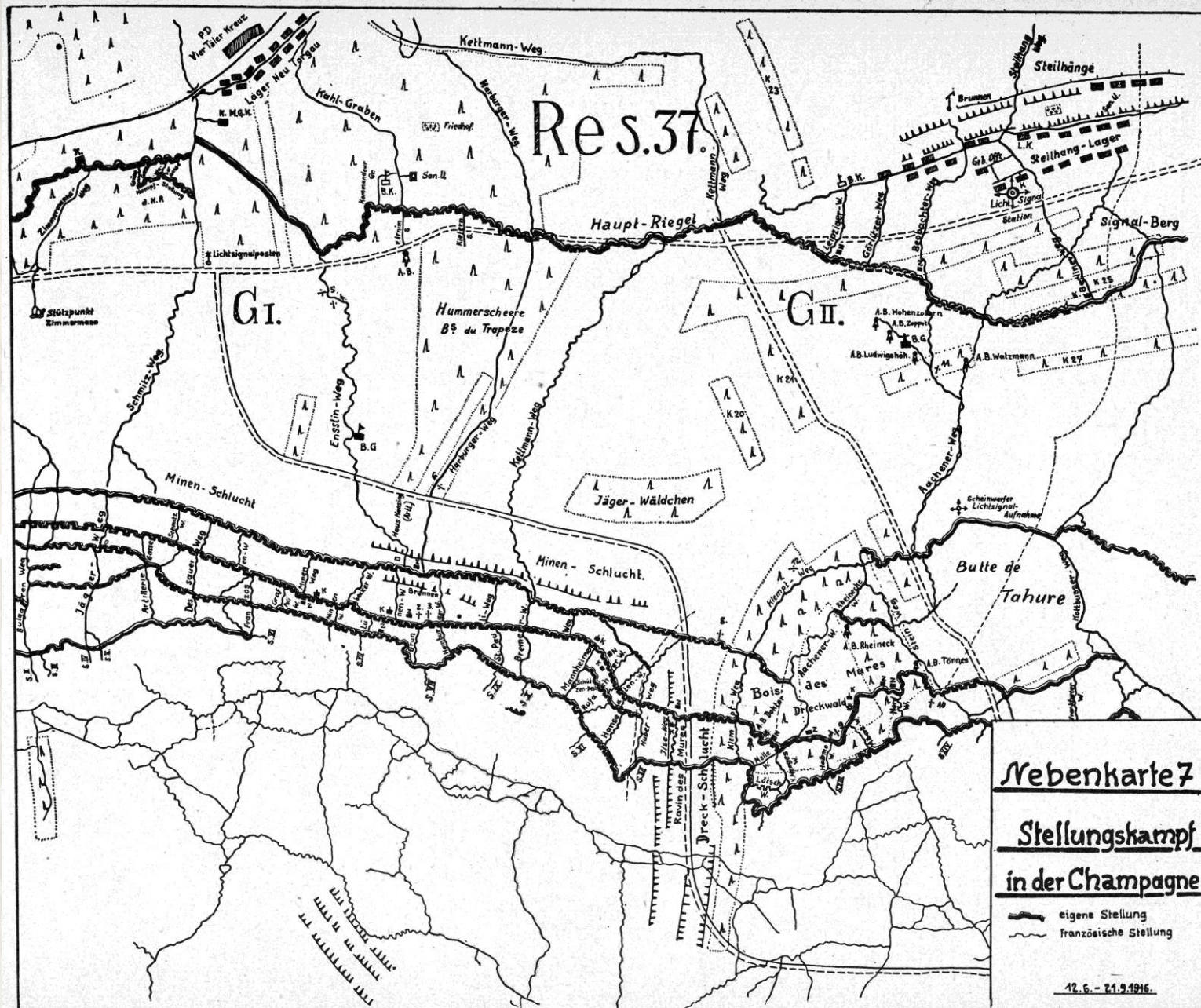
Naturally, the medical treatment of our wounded did not always "work" so quickly. As a holder of the "yellow wounded badge", I think I can allow myself to pass judgment. The "mass rush" on major combat days placed superhuman demands on our doctors and orderlies: not all the wounded were as patient as a smooth process would have made it seem.

Underground mine warfare was in full bloom in Champagne. Pioneers always drove their tunnels right under the enemy trenches; the enemy did the same, so that the foremost trench crew was literally sitting on a powder keg. In my section too, it was possible to drive such a tunnel from a trench to behind the first enemy trench. One day, a sapper comes out of the tunnel from his arduous work, sees the staging post - 10 m in front of the enemy, shrugs his shoulders contemptuously and sneers at this advanced post: "Uff, you Etappenschwein."

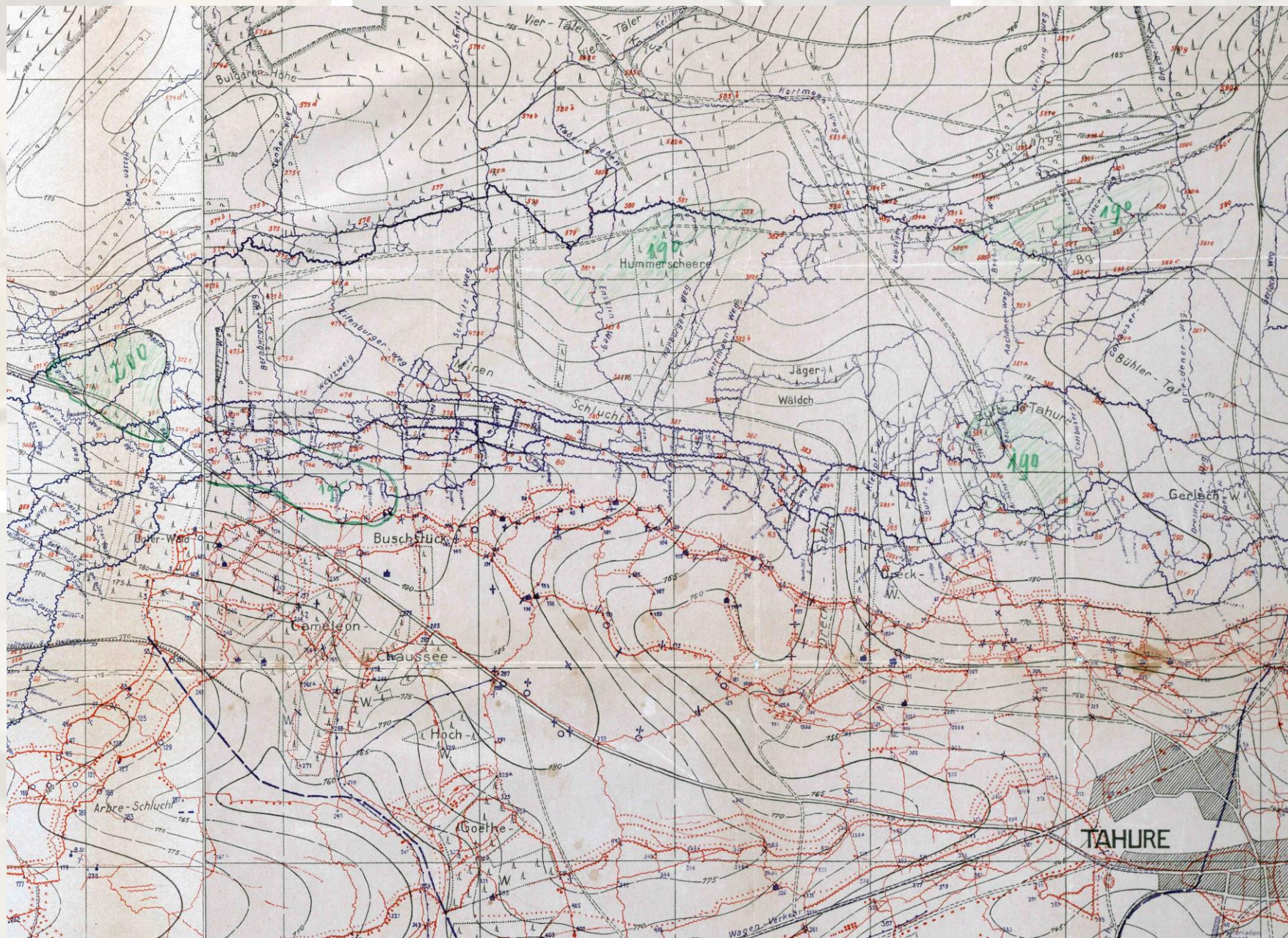
The wounds healed faster than "desired": the regiment's "rest" was also over. (...)



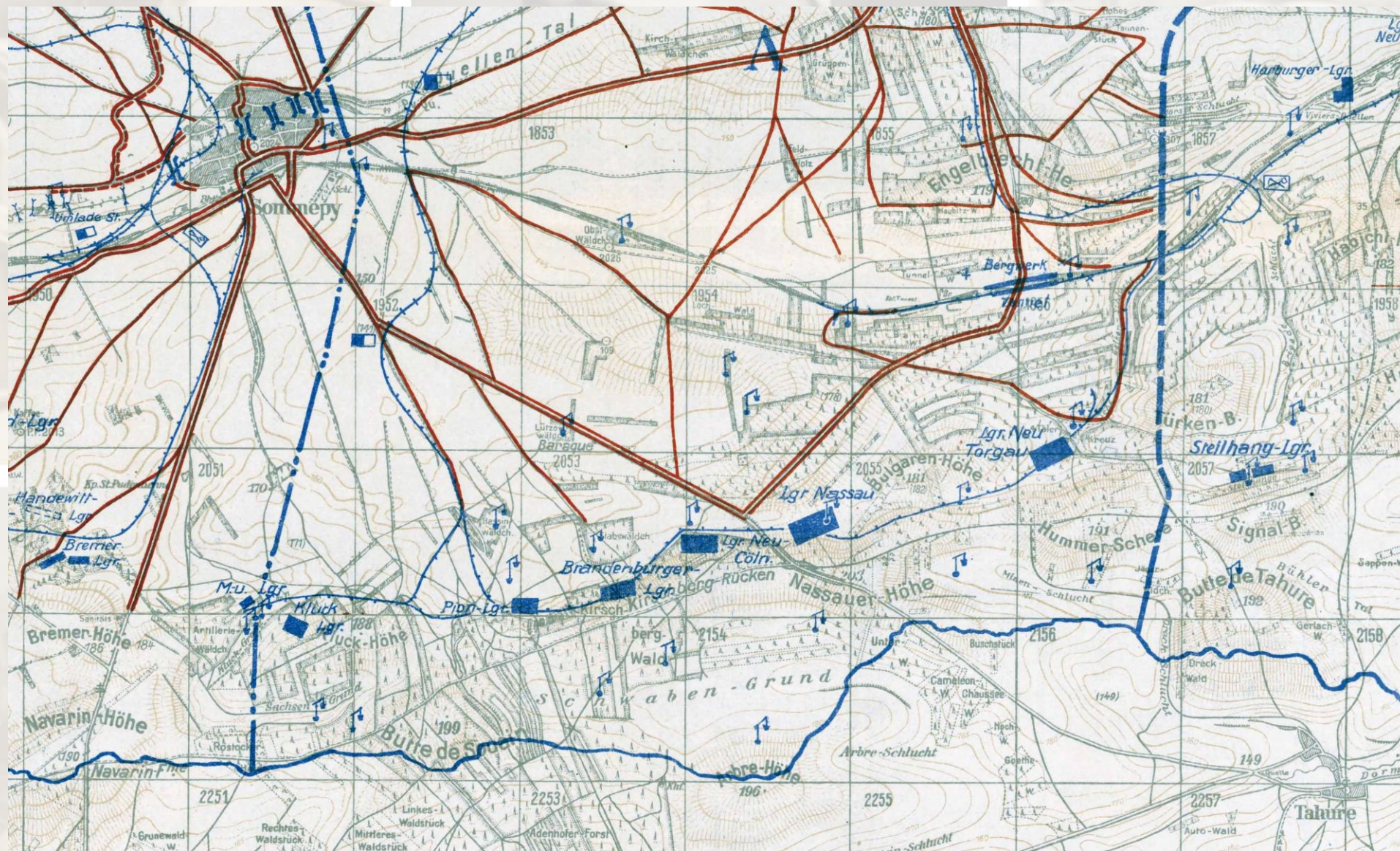
Butte de Tahure, german aerial photo, 4. June 1916



Section G I. Und G II., from regimental history of RIR 37



German trench-map, Butte de Tahure, autumn 1916



German camp-map, section Sommepy-Tahure, december 1916



Camp de Suippes (restricted military area), section Butte de Tahure, summer 2024

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