

The Nazi Scourge

Evidence of the Holocaust and the Devastation of Europe


Desecration of Jewish Holy Scripture used to mail a parcel from Russia to Austria, 1942




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Feldpost - Field Post - Military Mail. Soldiers were allowed to send letters to addresses in the German Reich (empire) or to other German military addresses free. However, parcels like this example, were not free. Corporal Ehrenfreund hand wrote "Feldpost" which was normal procedure.

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Nazi circular hand stamp "postmark" (date of mailing which is too faint to read). Stamped at the mobile post office stationed with the army unit in the field.

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Field Post # 33.404. This was the Nazi German Construction Battalion 219, attached to the Army Group B and puts the origin of this parcel in Southern Russia 1942.

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The sender of the parcel, Corporal (Obergefreiter) Paul Ehrenfreund writes his name and field post address and below writes the name and address details to his wife (presumably, not his mother) in Vienna Austria.

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All mail leaving the field post has to be examined. The examiner's signature is written over the Nazi censor mark stamp.

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The faint Nazi circular hand stamp is part of the censor mark that would show the censor's identification number.

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The black rectangle box is a hand stamp indicating "postage due" or "postage collect" is required. The blue crayon is the amount collected (9.30 reichsmarks) by the local post office from Mrs. Dorli Ehrenfreund.

The parcel wrapper unfolded shows a segment of a Jewish (Hebrew) scroll from the Book of the Prophet Shmuel A (Book of I Samuel) telling the story of David and Goliath.

