

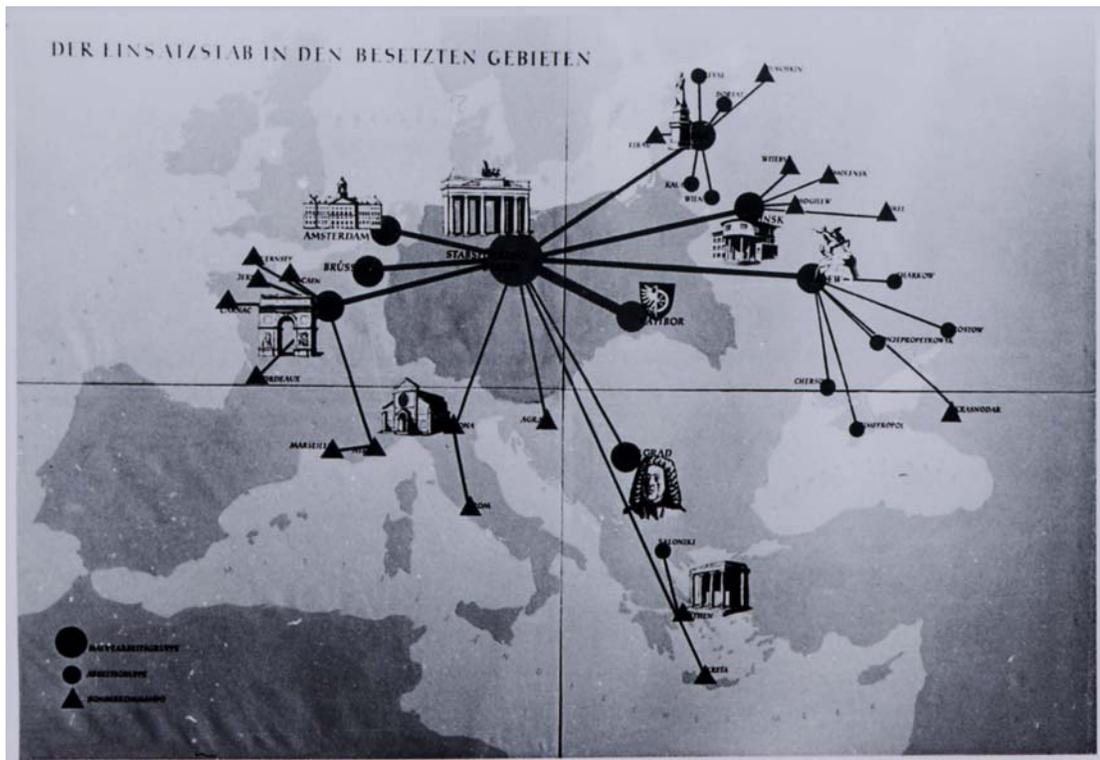


IISH RESEARCH PAPERS

RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER

A SURVEY OF THE DISPERSED ARCHIVES
OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted



In association with the International Institute of Social History (IISH/IISG), Amsterdam,
and the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam,
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The author would be grateful for any comments and corrections to this Survey. Please send comments and corrections to pkg@iisg.nl.

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ABBREVIATIONS, TECHNICAL NOTE AND FOREWORD) AND CHAPTER**

3. GERMANY

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United States of America: Konstantin Akinsha, Greg Bradsher, Brewster Chamberlin, Rebecca Collier, David Fishman, Michael Gelb, Charles Goldstein, James Hastings, Sarah Kianovsky, Michael Kurtz, Marc Masurovsky, Henry Mayer, Carl Modig, Fruma Mohrer, Tim Mulligan, Lynn Nicholas, Seymour

Pomrenze, Sem Sutter, Marek Webb, Ruth Weinberger, Robert Wolfe, and Nancy Yeide.

With information coming from so many sources over a long period of time, and with archival transfers and reprocessing, to say nothing of rapidly changing electronic availability of archival information, errors of commission and omission are bound to arise in the text that follows. The compiler and editors would greatly appreciate comments from representatives of the institutions covered, and more generally from readers who may consult the text. We already plan a future update and are anxious for communications that bring mistakes, oversights, and new information to our attention.

PKG

December 2010

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following list contains abbreviations and acronyms used in the Survey. Location has been given only for institutions that still exist. Details concerning historical institutions and units are provided in the Survey text.

AA	Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office), Berlin
AG	Arbeitsgruppe (Working Group)
AGR	Archives Générale de Royaume (National Archives), Brussels
AHC	Ardelia Hall Collection
ALIU	Art Looting Investigatory Unit
AMG	Allied Military Government
AMN	Archives de Musées Nationaux (Archives of the National Museums), Paris
AN-Paris	Archives nationales de France, Site de Paris (National Archives of France, Paris Site)
APA	Aussenpolitisches Amt (Foreign Policy Office)
ARA	Algemeen Rijksarchief (National Archives), Brussels
BA	Bundesarchiv, former acronym; now BArch
BADV	Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues), Berlin
BArch	Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives)
BArch-MA	Bundesarchiv, Militärarchiv (Federal Archives-Military Archives), Freiburg
BIA	Bureau d'investigation artistique (Office of Art Investigation)
BTG	Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (Brussels Trust Company)
CADN	Centre des archives diplomatiques de Nantes (Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes)
CARAN	Centre d'accueil et de recherche des Archives nationales (National Archives Center for Reception and Research), Paris
CCP	Central Collecting Point
CDJC	Centre de documentation juive contemporaine (Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation), Paris

CEGES	Centre d'Études et de Documentation de Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines (Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society), Brussels
CGQJ	Commissariat général aux questions juives (General Commissariat for Jewish Questions)
CHAN	Centre historique des Archives nationales (Historical Center of the National Archives), Paris; now AN-Paris
CIR	Consolidated Intelligence Report
CRA	Commission de récupération artistique (Commission for the Recovery of Art), Paris
CVA	Centrinis Valstybinis archyvas (Central State Archive), Vilnius
DBFU	Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP)
DGER	Direction général de l'enseignement et de la recherche (General Directorate for Study and Research), Paris
DHM	Deutsches Historisches Museum (German Historical Museum), Berlin
DIR	Detailed Intelligence Report
DOS	Dienst voor de Oorlogsslachtoffer (Service for War Victims), Brussels
DSK	Devisenschutzkommando (Currency Protection Commando)
ERR	Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (Operational Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg)
GA RF	Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow
Gestapo	Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police)
GFP	Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police)
HAG	Hauptarbeitsgruppe (Main Working Group)
IEJ	Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Institute for Research on the Jewish Question), Frankfurt am Main, later Hungen
IfZ	Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Institute of Contemporary History), Munich
IISG / IISH	Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis (International Institute of Social History), Amsterdam
IMT	International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg

JHM	Joods Historisch Museum (Jewish Historical Museum), Amsterdam
LV ABM	Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen (Provincial Authority for Archives, Libraries, and Museums)
MAEE	Ministère des Affaires étrangère et européennes, (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs), Paris
M-Aktion	Möbel-Aktion (Furniture Operation)
MBF	Der Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (Military Commander in France)
MCCP	Munich Central Collecting Point
MEA	Ministère des Affaires économiques (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Brussels
MEZ	Ministerie van Economische Zaken (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Brussels
MFA&A	Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
MNR	Musées Nationaux Récupération (National Museums of Recovered Artwork)
MVD	Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del (Ministry of Internal Affairs)
NACP	National Archives of the United States, College Park, MD
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NKVD	Narodnyi komissariat vnutrennikh del (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs)
NSDAP	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National-Socialist German Workers Party)
OAD	Offenbach Archival Depot
OBIP	Office des biens et intérêts privés (Office of Private Property and Interests)
OUSCCPAC	Office of United States Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality
OKH	Oberkommando des Heeres (High Command of the Army)
OKW	Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Armed Forces)
OMGUS	Office of Military Government, United States
OSS	Office of Strategic Services

PA AA	Politisches Archiv, Auswärtiges Amt (Political Archive of the Foreign Office), Berlin
PRO	Public Record Office; now TNA
PS	Paris-Storey
RA	Collection des fonds des services de la récupération artistiques (Collection of fonds from art recovery agencies), MAEE fond designation
RG	Record Group, NACP designation
RGVA	Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv (Russian State Military Archive), Moscow
RIOD	Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (Royal Institute of War Documentation); now NIOD
RKO	Reichskommissariat / Reichskommissar für das Ostland (Reich Commissar / Commissariat for Ostland)
RKU	Reichskommissariat / Reichskommissar Ukraine (Reich Commissar / Commissariat for Ukraine)
RMbO	Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories)
RSHA	Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office)
RV	Rose Valland, former MAEE fond designation
SEA	Staff Evidence Analysis
SCL	Sous-commission des livres (Sub-Commission for Books)
SD	Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
Sipo / SiPo	Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police)
SOMA	Studie en Documentatiecentrum Oorlog en Hedendaagse Maatschappij (Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society), Brussels
SROA	Service de remise en place des oeuvres d'art (Service for the Return of Works of Art)
SVG	Service des Victimes de la Guerre (Service for War Victims), Brussels
TMI	Tribunal militaire internationale (International Military Tribunal)
TNA	The National Archives, London-Kew; formerly PRO

TsDAVO	Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchych orhaniv derzhavnoi vlyady ta upravlinnia Ukraïny (Central State Archive of the Highest Agencies of State Power and Administration of Ukraine), Kyiv (Kiev)
TsDAZhR URSS	Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoï Revoliutsii Ukraïns'koï Radians'koï Sotsialistychnoï Respubliki (Central State Archive of the October Revolution, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), now TsDAVO
TsGAOR SSSR	Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Oktiabr'skoi Revoliutsii Soiuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), now part of GA RF
TsGOA SSSR	Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi osobyi arkhiv Soiuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (Central State Special Archive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), now part of RGVA
TsKhIDK	Tsentr khraneniia istoriko-dokumental'nykh kolleksi (Center for the Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections), now part of RGVA
TVK	Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut (Trust Administration for Cultural Assets)
URO	United Restitution Organization
USHMM	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC
YIVO	YIVO Jewish Research Institute, before 1939 in Wilno, Poland; after 1939 in New York
ZBHS	Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (Central Library of the Hohe Schule NSDAP)

TECHNICAL NOTE

Numerical Hierarchy: Given the scope and complexity of this compendium, the publisher has introduced a numerical hierarchical system often found in European archival literature. This system is intended to facilitate cross-referencing within the text and to provide a modicum of consistency for the description of archival materials within varying repositories in different countries. The repositories described differ widely in their own organization and usage, and at times, the numerical system imposed may appear at odds with the internal usage of a given repository. In general, the levels breakdown as follows:

Level 1 COUNTRY

Level 2 REPOSITORY

Level 3 RECORD GROUP (BESTAND, FOND, ETC.)

Level 4 SERIES

Level 5 SUB-SERIES

Levels 3-5 tend to denote the formal names of record groups, series, and sub-series within an archive, but this is not always the case. In some instances, unnumbered headings have been inserted to designate or highlight particular group of ERR-related documents not indicated as such by the archive itself.

Document-level descriptions are usually preceded by an en-dash.

Documentary Coverage: The descriptions of archival holdings here focus on two broad groups of documentation.

First and foremost are those documents created by the ERR, its working groups and special staffs, as well as the projected university-level Hohe Schule for the Nazi elite and its Central Library (ZBHS) and institutes, in particular the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question Research (IEJ). Also included are the records of the related Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion), which was initially run by the western affairs office (Amt Westen) of Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO). The documents discussed address not only the confiscation and processing of cultural assets, but also their shipment, distribution, and storage in repositories throughout the prewar Reich, Austria, and the Sudetenland.

The second general group consists of the documentation created by the western Allies and various governments in the process of locating, recovering, identifying, and returning the archives, books, art, and other cultural or religious objects seized by the ERR or during the the Möbel-Aktion.

Beyond these two groups are such related records as the materials prepared for the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, where Rosenberg was among the defendants.

Level of Detail: Descriptions herein differ from repository to repository in depth and extent. In larger repositories where detailed finding aids are available to researchers, the tendency is to rely on those finding aids and to provide only summary descriptions. Two key exceptions are: 1) the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, because the descriptions of record group B 323 located here were prepared for this Survey long before the recently completed German finding aid went on-line, and 2) the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) in

La Courneuve (near Paris), because the coverage of select files found in this Survey represents the first detailed descriptions of these records available to the general public. More detail is also given to record groups where the only available finding aids are brief folder lists, as is often the case at the National Archives of the United States in College Park, MD (NACP).

For smaller repositories and for repositories with limited ERR-related materials, such as YIVO in New York and the Central State Archive (CVA) in Vilnius, more detail is provided at the file and document levels.

Transliteration of Cyrillic: For transcription of Cyrillic references, the Library of Congress system of transliteration is used throughout, modified by the omission of ligatures. Exceptions may appear when an alternate is used in a documentary title or text.

Geographic Names: In general, place names are rendered in accepted English forms (Moscow, Cracow, etc.) or in a form derived from the present-day official language of a country. The major exception to this rule are the ERR evacuation sites and repositories in the Sudetenland. These are given in German first with Czech in parentheses, for example, Troppau (Cz. Opava). These sites appear so often in the German and the U.S. documentation that asserting the Czech and switching to German repository names would disrupt the text and create confusion.

Where names are almost phonetically identical in their English, German, and local forms, the local form alone is used, for example, Novgorod, Dnipropetrovsk, Tukums, Pärnu, etc. Where the German and local names fundamentally differ from one another, the local names come first with the German in parentheses: Tallinn (Ger. Reval), Pskov (Ger. Pleskau), Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew), etc. Here, too, when a well-known English form is nearly the same phonetically as either of the forms given, no additional variation is added.

Where cities changed hands in 1939 or in 1945, they are noted as follows: Niasvitzh (prewar Nieśwież, Poland), Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), etc. In the case of Vilnius, Vilna is added to accommodate the predominant English form from between the world wars, as well as the YIVO preference: Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland).

U.S. postwar documents refer to Altaussee as Alt Aussee. Within this Survey, Altaussee has been used.

Acronyms: Acronyms reflect the original language of the institution or other agency they represent. In the case of Belgium, both Flemish and French acronyms are presented. A list of the acronyms used in this text (along with names in their original language and English translation) is given. The full form of a repository or agency name is also provided upon first use in each country chapter and repository-level section.

Archival Terminology in the Post-Soviet Realm: In the Soviet Union, as well as archives today in Russia and Ukraine, the Russian and Ukrainian archival term *fond* can be more extensive than a “record group,” because it can include personal papers or what Western archivists would refer to as a “collection.” Hence the term has been anglicized and should not be translated as “collection.” That would create confusion about the type of archival materials involved.

For citations from Russian and Ukrainian archives, references are given as follows: archival acronym, fond number, inventory or series (*opis'* in Russian or *opys* in Ukrainian) and file unit (*edinitsa khraneniia* or *delo* in Russian or *sprava* in Ukrainian). In both Russian and Ukrainian, an *opis'* or *opys* is a series within a fond and a finding aid or inventory of file units. In citations of folios (pages) within a file, the letter “v” after a folio number indicates the overleaf (*verto*).

Names of Individuals and Art Collections: Particular attention has been given to identifying the correct names of owners whose cultural assets were confiscated by the ERR. Often, the only available documentation for these are ERR records, and in several cases, the ERR rendered names incorrectly or in a Germanized form. Of particular concern are the Jewish owners of art collections seized in France and processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris.

The on-line database “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Materials Claims Against Germany located at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 9.2.3.), is based on the original ERR records and thus adheres largely to ERR spellings, some of which went on to circulate in postwar documents, including U.S. intelligence reports and, most recently, *The AAM Guide to Provenance Research*. Appendix 1 of this volume is based on the names of collection owners such as they are found in French claims dossiers or other sources. ERR versions of names are also provided.

The French or ERR versions may not be the only versions of the names encountered. Some of the owners were of foreign nationality and their names often took another form upon assuming French citizenship. Some later filed postwar claims from countries other than France. In addition, different members of the same family sometimes used different forms of their name (or even a pseudonym) in different countries in the course of their flight from Nazi persecution. Accordingly, names can appear in slightly variant forms in the descriptions of the records below. It has not been possible to correct inconsistencies or provide alternate spellings for all of the victims, but where possible, corrections have been added.

Repository Websites: The links inserted in Survey functioned as of the date of publication. This does not preclude the possibility that some will change over time or be discontinued.

On-line Research Resources: The number of digitized resources available to researchers, including specialists working in provenance research, has expanded significantly in the last five years, ranging from the offerings of commercial vendors such as Footnote to those of state archives such as the ARGUS system of the Bundesarchiv. Most of these resources are explained at length in the text (see in particular Chapter 3, pp. xxxx-xxxx, Section 3.1.1., Section 3.1.2, and Section 3.6, as well as Section 9.1., pp. xxxx-xxxx, and Section 9.2.3.). Two items, however, should be mentioned here, as they bear on specific features of this Survey.

First, the company Footnote has so far posted on the Internet four NARA microfilm publications relevant to this Survey. During the editing of this volume, it was discovered that the links to images were did not change each time they were accessed. Therefore, for three of the four microfilm publications, the editors inserted the links beneath the proper file descriptions. Thus readers may quickly view the documents described in:

- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951;*
- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-1946); and*
- *NARA Microfilm Publications M1270: Interrogations Records Prepared for War Crimes Proceedings at Nuernberg, 1945-1947.*

Time did not permit doing the same for the files described in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning The Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952*, which is much larger than the others. At the time of insertion, access to these collections was free. Since the summer of 2010, this is no longer the case. Readers who wish to view the holdings at footnote.com will have to subscribe.

Second, less important to provenance research, but important to the overall history of Alfred Rosenberg's activities, including the ERR, are the documents processed for the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. The proceedings and most of the documents entered in evidence before the IMT were later published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg*, known to specialists as the "Blue Series." Within the Blue Series, the Nuremberg editors placed an asterisk after documents appearing in the document volumes of the series. The editors of this Survey have also adopted this practice as a service to researchers. This is all the more convenient, since the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress has posted the English edition of the Blue Series on-line (see Section 9.1.7.).

Telephone Numbers: Depending on provider, mobile or land-line, private or public, making local or long distance calls within some of the countries discussed in this Survey is not as straightforward as in other countries. Researchers should consult the Internet for the most up-to-date information on dialing telephone numbers in the country they plan to visit.

Printing: The Survey and its appendices are for the most part formatted on U.S. Letter-size throughout, as this prints well on DINA4-size paper as well. The sole exception is Appendix 1, which is on DINA4 and can be printed to U.S. Legal.

Updates: At least one update is planned twelve months after this Survey goes on-line. Thereafter, additional updates should follow on an annual basis. The compiler and the publisher would be exceedingly grateful for comments and corrections. Please send comments and corrections to pkg@iisg.nl.

FOREWORD

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) is most pleased to sponsor the electronic publication of *Reconstructing the Record of Nazi Cultural Plunder: A Survey of the Dispersed Archives of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)* and to have assisted in some of its preparation. Compiled by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, the preeminent expert on archives displaced as a result of the Second World War, this work promises to be of great use to historians, archivists, provenance researchers, museum curators, art dealers, and the heirs of families and communities that were plundered. Appropriately, it is being published by the International Institute for Social History, whose massive Amsterdam and Paris library and archival collections were plundered by the ERR beginning in 1940, and whose building on the Keizersgracht was used for the ERR headquarters in the Netherlands.

Dedicated since 1951 to providing a measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazism, the Claims Conference has always been concerned with the restitution of plundered artworks, religious artifacts, archives, libraries, and other cultural property. But restitution efforts in this area have in the past yielded far fewer results than have efforts to reconstitute non-cultural assets such as immovable property and bank accounts, insurance policies, and other financial holdings. The reasons for this lack of progress include the ease of transporting artworks and books across international borders, the lack of public records documenting original ownership, the difficulty of tracing art transactions through the decades, and in some countries, the lack of government commitment to restitution, appropriate legislation, or a central authority to arbitrate claims.

At the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets in 1998, attention turned to the importance of archival records in understanding the plunder of art and other cultural property by the Nazis and their allies. Subsequently, at a seminar presentation at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in February 2000, Patricia Grimsted made an appeal for a virtual compendium of the widely dispersed records of one of the most important Nazi cultural looting agencies, the ERR. This idea was discussed with interest by delegates from many countries later in October of that year at the Vilnius International Forum on Holocaust-Era Looted Cultural Assets. During the next few years, Dr Grimsted continued to uncover the locations of scattered ERR files and wrote an article on patterns of ERR library and archival plunder during the Second World War, as well as articles on the postwar fate of the ERR's loot and its documentation.

At the same time, the Claims Conference and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) began a comprehensive program to assist the further restitution of Jewish-owned art and cultural property lost and plundered during the Holocaust. Although a number of countries have compiled lists of cultural losses, there has been no large-scale attempt to determine the full scope of cultural property seized by the specific agencies of the Nazis and their allies that has not been restituted. Instead, the focus has been on checking the provenance of museum collections and on claims made by individual survivors and heirs of owners. But more often than not, families and communities do not have full knowledge of what was taken from them. Art dealers, major collectors, and institutions may have kept lists of artworks or catalogs of libraries and archives prior to the war, but often such lists and catalogs – like their owners – did not survive the Holocaust, and in any event, the vast majority of the millions of persons who were robbed had no such lists or catalogs. We therefore decided to try to reconstruct the historical-archival record so as 1) to develop listings of what was plundered by the Nazis and their allies; 2) to assemble

listings of cultural property known to have been restituted; and thereby 3) to produce net listings of outstanding items of cultural property that have yet to be returned.¹

In consultation with Dr Grimsted, the Claims Conference therefore undertook to support three major activities in regard to the records of the ERR. The first is the online publication of the current survey and preliminary guide. The second is the ongoing imaging of the ERR files located in Kyiv (Kiev), Moscow, Vilnius, Berlin, Koblenz, Amsterdam, Paris, New York, and Washington with a view to making the ERR records generally available. And the third is the joint creation with the USHMM of a Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume that brings together in searchable form documentation, including photographs, of the over 20,000 major art objects that the ERR confiscated from Jews in Paris, in other parts of France and parts of Belgium and brought for processing to the Jeu de Paume in the Tuileries Gardens.²

These three activities should prove to be very helpful to the field of provenance research that has developed so greatly in the art world – but also in regard to libraries and Judaica - over the past decade or so. Indeed, in some respects these three activities taken as a whole may constitute a paradigm shift for the field. Instead of looking at collections in museums today, at lists of objects being sought by claimants, or at lists of objects found after the Second World War, the aim is to reconstruct the original record of what was seized and from whom by bringing together what remains of the detailed records that the Nazis – in this case specifically the ERR – kept of their looting.

This approach should prove helpful not only in the restitution of Jewish cultural property but also in the identification of the losses by non-Jewish institutions and families. In particular in its activities on the Eastern Front, the ERR necessarily had different priorities and different patterns of plunder than in Western Europe, since the only small private or Jewish-held collections were found in western areas annexed to the Soviet Union in 1939. As a result, unlike France, the ERR plundered cultural items primarily from Soviet state institutions. Countries such as Russia and Ukraine that are seeking the return of their cultural property often lack knowledge of what was taken from where by which Nazi agency and what was returned after the war.

In June 2009, 47 countries along with relevant non-governmental organizations participated in the Holocaust Era Assets Conference held in Prague and agreed to the Terezín Declaration, which calls for international cooperation in provenance research and the restitution of cultural property. This Survey directly relates to the goals of the Terezín Declaration and such international cooperation, and Dr Grimsted appropriately presented the project at the Prague Conference.

The importance of this Survey goes well beyond its relevance to provenance research and the restitution of cultural property, however. In its allocation grants to institutions in research and education, the Claims Conference has for many years been the principal supporter of Holocaust-related archival work. The importance of this Survey is equally in its relevance to the restitution of history.

Wesley A. Fisher, Director of Research
Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

¹ Information regarding the Claims Conference / WJRO Looted Art and Cultural Property Initiative may be found at <http://www.claimscon.org> under “Artworks” and “Judaica”; for .

² See <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume/>.

3. GERMANY

Introductory Remarks

Since German unification, most central state and party records created during the National Socialist era in German possession have been centralized at the branch of the Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv, BArch) in Berlin-Lichterfelde. These include record groups earlier held by the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz and the former Central State Archives of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam. Major exceptions are the records in the Military Archives (Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv) in Freiburg, and those of the Photo Archives (Bildarchiv) in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. The German Foreign Office maintains its own records separately in Berlin in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amt, PA AA), formerly located in Bonn.

The main collection of Rosenberg records captured by the U.S. Army at war's end was transferred to the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in 1958 and microfilmed as record group T454 (EAP 99). The title assigned these films – Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO) – conveyed the impression these records originated only in Rosenberg's government ministry. In fact, records of the ERR and other Rosenberg agencies within the Nazi party were also represented in EAP 99, but they were not arranged as separate series. Most of these records were returned to Germany starting in 1963. Before transfer, however, they were all microfilmed and the low-cost films widely distributed. These are the records described in *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories* (see Section 3.1 and Section 9.1.).

After their return to West Germany, the Rosenberg collection was reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz. The files of ERR provenance were arranged as separate record group (Bestand) NS 30, and those from Rosenberg's other party offices assigned their own record groups (see Section 3.1.). At the same time, records from the RMbO, Rosenberg's government office, were assigned to Bestand R 6. As a consequence of this reprocessing, the present arrangement of these records no longer corresponds to the U.S. microfilms. A smaller group of Rosenberg documents, acquired independently by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York after the war, were photocopied and the copies turned over to the Bundesarchiv in the 1960s as well. The originals, however, remain in YIVO (see Section 9.3.). In the mid-1990s, all of the Rosenberg record groups in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz were transferred to a newly created Bundesarchiv branch in Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.).

Lacking from the Rosenberg records returned by the United States are key documents that were removed from the U.S. Rosenberg collection for use at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. Many of those processed and used as IMT exhibits remain incorporated in the U.S. portion of IMT records (see Section 9.1.7.). Many others that were turned over to the IMT but not used in the trial were given to the French and are held in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, CDJC), which is now incorporated in the Shoah Memorial in Paris (see Section 2.5.).

A relatively small group of additional Rosenberg files was preserved at the the Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam, namely materials found by East German and Soviet specialists after the war. Much of the ERR material in Potsdam, however, consisted of copies printed out from the U.S. NARA microfilms. Since German reunification, the Potsdam materials have all been reprocessed and integrated into the Rosenberg record groups in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde. Unlike those Rosenberg records captured by U.S. authorities in Germany and returned to West Germany in the 1960s, the records captured by Soviet authorities were not returned to East Germany. Thus the largest segment of surviving

Rosenberg records remains in Kyiv (Kiev; see Section 7.1), with smaller segments located in Moscow (see Section 6.1.) and Vilnius (see Section 4.1.).

The Bundesarchiv Koblenz now houses primarily those records generated in the German territories occupied by the western Allies between 1945 and 1949 and those of the central government of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1949. Nevertheless, considerable ERR documentation remains in Koblenz, incorporated into the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), Bestand B 323. The TVK took over art restitution after the closing of the Munich and Wiesbaden central collecting points run by the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) section of the U.S. Office of Military Government in Germany (OMGUS). Many ERR records captured by MFA&A officers had been assembled in the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) to assist with restitution of art brought in from ERR repositories and other depots. The remaining ERR inventories and photographs of looted art from French and Belgian Jewish collections were turned over to the TVK, as part of the MFA&A restitution research files, although a large part of the MCCP records were taken to the United States along with the other OMGUS records. While some 16,000 ERR-produced photographs of plundered French works of art are now arranged as files within B 323, other ERR photographs were integrated into the main MCCP photographic collection. Some of the negatives from this collection have been reconstituted on microfiche by the Bundesarchiv.

The major collection of original photographs from the MCCP are held by the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV), under the German Ministry of Finance, in Berlin-Weissensee. This collection of over 43,000 original MCCP photographs was recently scanned and integrated into a database, together with roughly 66,000 corresponding registration cards for art objects (Property Cards Art) that passed through MCCP (B 323). Approximately one third of the art objects depicted had been plundered by the ERR. The BADV also has an additional small collection of original ERR photographs representing ca. 270 art objects seized from French Jewish collections.

A few more wartime ERR photographs of art have recently surfaced at Munich's Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI), which is located in the building that had housed the MCCP; others have been integrated into the ZI collection of art photographs, over 4,500 of which also came from the MCCP.

Nazi-era German military records returned from the United States, together with those captured by Soviet authorities and returned to East Germany or collected elsewhere, are housed in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.). A few ERR files are to be found there in Bestand RW 35, the records of the German Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF), and in Bestand RW 36, the records of the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France (Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich, MB BelgNfr). These two record groups, however, today remain split between Freiburg and the Archives Nationales-Paris (see Section 2.4.3.1.), with some fragmentary files held by the CDJC (see Section 2.5.2.1.).

German Foreign Office records dating back to the second half of the 19th century, most of which had been captured by British authorities after the war, were also microfilmed and described by British and U.S. specialists before their return to West Germany in the 1960s. Originally held by the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) in Bonn, they moved to Berlin with the Foreign Office in the 1990s (see Section 3.5.). ERR-related documents held there include most of the records of Commando Künsberg as well as files related to art seizures under the auspices of the German Embassy in Paris in the summer of 1940. These are of importance as the works of art seized by the embassy were soon handed over to the ERR, as were many of the books seized by the Künsberg commando in the Soviet Union. Documents related to the ERR,

however, are scattered, and a few of them are held in photocopy in the Archives Nationales – Paris Site. Additional files from Commando Künsberg are available in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg.

General Internet Resources

Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste [Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets]

Established and funded by the German federal government and states, the Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets serves as Germany's central office for documentation on displaced cultural objects from the Nazi era. Originally started in Bremen in 1995, the office is now located in Magdeburg within the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Saxony-Anhalt. The advisory committee, headed by the vice-president of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz), is made up of representatives from the German Museum Association as well as individual museums, libraries, and archives.

Although no documentation of ERR provenance will be found here, the website contains a wide range of information related to wartime seizures of cultural objects and their postwar fate and restitution. The "Lost Art Internet Database" serves as an international register of lost art and other cultural objects displaced predominantly during the Nazi era.

The Coordination Office website lists its own publications and includes extensive bibliographic listings of relevant publications in various languages.

Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets
Turmschanzenstrasse 32
39114 Magdeburg
Tel.: +49 (0)391 / 567 38 91
Fax: +49 (0)391 / 567 38 99
E-mail contact: Dr Michael Franz
(Michael.franz@mk.sachsen-anhalt.de)

"Lost Art," Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets (Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste)

On-line at: <http://www.lostart.de/>

Spoils of War: International Newsletter (English: nos. 0-8, 1995-2003; special issue, 2001).

On-line version: http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Start/Index.html?_nnn=true (under "Publications"; no. 0 is unavailable here).

No. 0 (as well as nos. 1-5) is available in English at the website of the All-Russian State Library of Foreign Literature: <http://spoils.libfl.ru/spoils/eng/spoils0.html>. Issues 1-6 also exist in Russian at <http://spoils.libfl.ru/rus/start.shtml>.¹

¹ The Russian translations may show up encoded. Researchers who encounter this problem should use Microsoft Explorer, which allows for quicker decoding by right-click on the mouse and then a click on "coding," "Cyrillic (Windows)."

Deutsches Historisches Museum (DHM)

[German Historical Museum]

The website of the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin hosts two important databases, both of which cover specific ERR-looted art objects. The first database brings together the remaining catalogue cards and photographs of works of art collected for Hitler's projected museum in his hometown of Linz, Sonderauftrag Linz, including no fewer than 56 items (53 objects) from French Jewish collections that passed through the Jeu de Paume.

The second database (launched in May 2009) displays the remaining registration cards (Property Cards Art) together with images of the objects themselves brought in for restitution processing at the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP). In addition to showing a majority of the Jewish-owned French and Belgian art objects processed at the Jeu de Paume, the MCCP database also includes musical instruments, furniture, illuminated manuscripts, and other categories of objects, including items from Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Both databases are in English and German as part of a DHM database program for Nazi-era archival sources. They were compiled and are maintained in cooperation with the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV; see Section 3.6) in Berlin-Weissensee and the Bundesarchiv.

Deutsches Historisches Museum
 Unter den Linden 2
 10117 Berlin
 Tel: + 49 (0)30 / 20 304-0
 Fax: + 49 (0)30 / 20 304-543
 Website: <http://www.dhm.de/>

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the *Sonderauftrag Linz* (Special Commission: Linz),” DHM and BADV

On-line at: <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html>

“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point,’” DHM and BADV

On-line at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de

Microfilm Publication

Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP. Rekonstruktion eines verlorengegangenen Bestandes. Teile 1 und 2. Institut für Zeitgeschichte, ed. (Munich: R. Oldenbourg; New York: Saur, 1992). 491 microfiches with 4 volumes of inventories and 2 volumes of indices.

An extensive microfiche collection with printed volumes of indices and registers covering widely scattered documents in various record groups from a number of archives throughout West Germany, as well as a few abroad, including the CDJC in Paris. Documents include scattered correspondence, memoranda, and related documentation created by the Party Chancellery of the NSDAP, its staff, related agencies, and subordinate offices. The indices are correlated with the numbered summary document registers for the thousands of documents on microfiche. The more fulsome first part (Teil I) contains many references to the ERR, as well as the Rosenberg Chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg), Rosenberg's office as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological

Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Beauftragter des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU), and Rosenberg's envisioned Hohe Schule. As this microfiche project was completed before the opening of archives in the former Soviet Union, many relevant documents held in Russian and Ukrainian archives are not included.

Published Database

Nationalsozialismus, Holocaust, Widerstand und Exil 1933-1945 / National Socialism, Holocaust, Resistance and Exile 1933-1945. Munich: K. G. Saur Verlag, 2006. Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Bundesarchiv, and Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung, et al.

This extensive, commercially available database combines ca. two dozen published reference works, primary sources, and microfiche editions with previously unpublished materials. Among the offerings are the aforementioned *Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP* and the card catalogue "Nürnberger Dokumentenkartei," which was compiled by the Munich-based Institute for Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ). The PS series (which contains most of the ERR documents used at Nuremberg) runs PS-001 – PS-4080 on the database. Each card shows document number, number of pages, date or dates, a description in German, persons mentioned, and a selection of key words, but exhibit numbers are not cross-referenced. *Nationalsozialismus, Holocaust, Widerstand und Exil* also includes 18,000 biographical articles on victims and perpetrators from the Nazi era. Access is by subscription only. As of this writing, this database is known to be available at a few libraries in Germany, France, and Switzerland, as well as at the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. Instructions are available in German and English.

3.1. BUNDESARCHIV (BARCH), BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE

[Federal Archives, Berlin-Lichterfelde]

Finckenstein Allee 63; 12205 Berlin-Lichterfelde

Tel.: +49 (0)30 / 18 77 70-0

Fax: +49 (0)30 / 18 77 70-111

E-mail: berlin@barch.bund.de

Website: <http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html>

Since German reunification, most records generated by central state and party agencies during the National-Socialist era have been centralized in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. These include records previously held by the Bundesarchiv Koblenz and the now defunct Bundesarchiv branch in Potsdam, which was formed in 1990 on the basis of the Central State Archive (Zentrales Staatsarchiv) of the German Democratic Republic. Accordingly, most German-held Rosenberg-related records are found here. The twelve record groups listed in this section were originally processed and held in Koblenz. These include the record groups for all of Rosenberg's party agencies as well as the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO) and its various occupational authorities for those parts of the Soviet Union under German occupation.

Many of the documents of ERR provenance returned to Germany in the 1960s with the main U.S. Rosenberg collection (EAP 99) were arranged as record group (Bestand) NS 30 (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg). However, many files and documents involving ERR activities were assigned to record groups devoted to other Rosenberg-led agencies. Files from the Rosenberg Chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg) became Bestand NS 8, while files from Rosenberg's office as Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (Beauftragter des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP, DBFU) were assigned to Bestand NS 15. The DBFU was the bureaucratic parent of both the ERR and the Hohe Schule (the planned university-level training center for party cadres), and to a large extent, the ERR remained subordinate to the DBFU throughout its existence. Some ERR-related files and documents are to be found in other record groups at the Bundesarchiv. Additional scattered files later returned to Germany from the United States were integrated into the Bundesarchiv holdings accordingly.² The records of the RMbO were assigned to Bestand R 6.

Before being transferred to West Germany, the U.S. Rosenberg collection was filmed and described as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories*. The present Bundesarchiv arrangement makes the records much easier to use for research purposes, because it more closely reflects the organization of the creating agencies and, to some extent, has put the files in a basic chronological order within each record group. However, as a consequence of German reprocessing, the present arrangement of these records no

² More details about the history of these record groups will be found in the introductions to the latest finding aids listed below. See particularly the electronic finding aid for NS 30 edited by Jana Blumberg (2004/2007), now on the Bundesarchiv website (see below), updating the initial Bundesarchiv typescript finding aid prepared in Koblenz (1968). The 1968 NS 30 finding aid and those for the related ERR record groups include correlation tables for the U.S. file numbers, but these do not provide direct correlation to the American-produced microfilms in all cases.

longer corresponds to the U.S. microfilms contained in *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. As noted below, many of the documents from the Reich Commissariat for Ostland [i.e., the Baltic countries and part of western Belarus] and its subordinate administrative offices were filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T459*.

The 1968 Bundesarchiv finding aid for NS 30, and those for some of the other aforementioned Rosenberg record groups, includes a concordance for the U.S. temporary file numbers. Unfortunately, the concordance does not always match the U.S. microfilms, nor facilitate their consultation. The relevant volumes of *Guides to German Records* provide English-language descriptions, often in greater detail than the current Bundesarchiv finding aids.

When the NARA Rosenberg collection (T545 [EAP 99]) was returned to Germany, photocopies of most of the ERR files held by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York were also given to the Bundesarchiv. Those photocopies were processed along with the records returned by NARA and integrated into the appropriate record groups, with most going into NS 30. Although YIVO kept the originals of those ERR documents, as well as a few others (see Section 9.4.1.), a concordance for the YIVO files appears on p. 58 of the 1968 Bundesarchiv NS 30 finding aid as well.

Important for correlation between the ERR holdings returned to West Germany from the United States and those held by the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC; now a part of the Shoah Memorial in Paris) are the numbered “pull slips” that were inserted to indicate the files removed when the collection was being processed for the International Military Tribunal. Pull slips also remain within the files in NS 30 (ERR) and other Rosenberg record groups in Berlin-Lichterfelde, and corresponding copies of the numbered slips are still among the CDJC documents, which would eventually make it possible to reconstruct their earlier order while in U.S. custody. The Bundesarchiv, however, has yet to acquire copies of the Rosenberg files held in the CDJC.

A relatively small group of additional Rosenberg files was held in the Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam as the record group “Dienststellen Rosenberg” [Rosenberg offices]. This record group included materials found by East German and Soviet specialists after the war, but many documents were print outs from U.S. microfilms. Since German reunification, the Potsdam materials have been reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv in Berlin and integrated into the relevant record groups and their finding aids. In the process of transfer and rearrangement, archivists discovered a few previously unprocessed ERR files that have since been assigned to the appropriate record groups. Some of the Potsdam files and previously unprocessed documents were added to NS 30 (ERR), others ended up among the records of other Rosenberg agencies, especially NS 8 (Kanzlei Rosenberg).

Most of the Rosenberg documents captured by Soviet authorities were not turned over to East Germany and remain to this day in Kyiv (Kiev; see Section 7.1.), with small groups in Moscow (see Section 6.1.) and in Vilnius (see Section 4.1.).

N.B. The record groups in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde are presented in three groupings: Rosenberg party agencies (NS 30, NS 8, NS 15, and NS 43), Rosenberg state agencies (R 6, R 94, R 90, R 92, R 93, and R 91), and other related agencies (NS 6 and R 153).

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) 1941-1945. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 106 rolls; supplement, 1996: rolls 107-167.

Many of the Rosenberg files now in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde are available in *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*, but since their return to Germany, these files have been rearranged to such an extent that correlation with the films is extremely difficult despite the concordance in the initial Bundesarchiv finding aids. These microfilms cover Rosenberg records now in Bundesarchiv record groups NS 30 (ERR), R 6 (RMbO), NS 8 (Rosenberg Chancellery), and NS 15 (DBFU). The microfiche included with *Guides to German Records No. 97* cover additional related documents that were returned to Germany later.

Finding Aids (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 97: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) and Other Rosenberg Organizations, Part II. Printed pamphlet and two microfiche. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996.

The records described in *Guides to German Records No. 28* and *Guides to German Records No. 97* describe rolls 1-106 and rolls 107-167 of the records filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. Both of these finding aids are only of use in conjunction with the microfilm series T454.

The original documents in T454 covered in *Guide to German Records No. 28* were returned to West Germany in the 1960s, while those described in *Guide to German Records No. 97* – discovered when NACP moved to College Park in the 1990s – followed later. All of them have since been rearranged in several different record groups in Germany and are held in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.). They include files from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) and other Rosenberg agencies, as well as the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO). The descriptions in the *Guides to German Records* sometimes provide more detail than the German, but it is nearly impossible to use the guides in conjunction with Bundesarchiv records.

In addition to discussing the Rosenberg collection, the Introduction in *Guides to German Records No. 97* includes an overview entitled “Captured German and Related Records in the National Archives (as of 1996),” which covers RG 242 (originals now in their country of origin), related bibliography, and a list all of the *Guides to German Records* through no. 96. Appendix A (pp. xxxi-xxxvii) provides a roster of documents from the Rosenberg collection that were incorporated into the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records (RG 238); Appendix B (p. xxxviii) lists Rosenberg documents incorporated into the Records of the Office of Strategic Services (RG 226).

NSDAP Party Agencies Run by Rosenberg

3.1.1. BESTAND NS 30: EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)

The core of this ERR group is made up of records from the main Rosenberg collection (EAP 99) returned by the United States to Germany in the 1960s. These 231 files are now arranged and described in two parts. The first is for documents of provenance in ERR headquarters (Stabsführung) in Berlin, later in Ratibor, and includes a special section for the Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) and a collection of correspondence and reports from different commandos, the main working groups (Hauptarbeitsgruppen, HAG), and the working groups (Arbeitsgruppen, AG) in occupied countries. The second part of NS 30 is made up of reports and documentation produced by the HAG Ostland (which covered the Baltic countries and, until May 1943, General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belarus]); the HAG Mitte (established on 1 May 1943 to cover General Commissariat White Ruthenia and Rear Area Army Group Center); the HAG Ukraine; and the HAG Südosten in former Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary.

Brief annotations for individual files appear in the Bundesarchiv finding aids for NS 30. Because NS 30 constitutes the basic agency-specific group of ERR files, and because these files are available in full with an up-to-date finding aid on the Bundesarchiv website, detailed annotations are not provided here.

A concordance for the U.S. microfilms is included in the Bundesarchiv finding aid, but given the significant rearrangement of the collection, correlation with the current NS 30 remains difficult. It should be noted that a few ERR documents now part of NS 30 were acquired by the Bundesarchiv in photocopies from other sources, including the Rehsel Collection and the U.S. IMT records (NS 30/181 = PS-1015). NS 30 also includes photocopies of approximately 20 ERR files from YIVO in New York, but the photocopies have been rearranged and individual documents integrated into different NS 30 files, making only tentative concordance possible. NS 30 files identified as containing at least one document in photocopy from YIVO are NS 30/1, 3, 4, 79, 157, 182-197, 200-207. Limited correlations are provided in the various discussion of the sub-series in “Series III: Propaganda in Occupied Territories” at YIVO (see Section 9.3.).

NS 30 now includes some documents from the Rosenberg record group once held in the East German Central State Archive in Potsdam (from 1990 to 1996, Bundesarchiv Potsdam) – former Bestand 62 Di 1: Dienststellen Rosenberg [Rosenberg offices]. Most Rosenberg documents from Potsdam, however, were copies made from U.S. microfilms, although a few original documents of ERR provenance were to be found, including no. 7 (now NS 30/211): Ost (Jahresbericht), 1944, and no. 140/3 (now NS 30/210): Estland, Oct. 1941-Sep. 1942.

Finding Aid and On-line Version

“NS 30. Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg.” Comp. Jana Blumberg. Berlin: Bundesarchiv, 2004-2007.

On-line at: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/NS30/index.htm>

Since the end of 2009, all of the documents in NS 30 have been on-line in a full-text version. Access to these scanned images is through the on-line version of the NS 30 finding aid, which updates the initial Bundesarchiv typescript finding aid prepared in Koblenz in 1968. See especially the new introduction by Jana Blumberg. A similar arrangement is also on-line for NS 8 (Kanzlei Rosenberg; see Section 3.1.2.).

Previous Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Vorläufiges Verzeichnis des Bestandes NS 30 Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg.”
 Typscript. Koblenz: BAK, 1968. 58 p.

An excellent finding aid with an introductory agency history and description of organizational structure. An appended correlation table relates the current signatures to the U.S. microfilms (from EAP 99), and those received from other sources, including YIVO. A copy is available in United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

“62 Di 1. Dienststellen Rosenberg.” [Potsdam], 13 August 1985. [iv], 78 p.

The finding aid is divided into four sections: Kanzlei Rosenberg, Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU); Aussenpolitisches Amt-Pressamt; and the ERR.

Microfilm Version (partial)

NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) 1941-1945. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 106 rolls; supplement, 1996: rolls 107-167.

Many of the ERR files now in NS 30 and other ERR-related files from other Bundesarchiv record groups are available in the *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* (see above), but these documents have been rearranged in the Bundesarchiv to such an extent that correlation is extremely difficult despite the concordance found in the 1968 Koblenz finding aid.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Describes rolls 1-106 of the files filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 97: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) and Other Rosenberg Organizations, Part II. Printed pamphlet and two microfiche. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996.

Describes rolls 107-167 of *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*.

3.1.2. BESTAND NS 8: KANZLEI ROSENBERG

[Rosenberg Chancellery]

Because Alfred Rosenberg ran several major agencies in the “Third Reich,” his personal chancellery (Kanzlei Rosenberg) was an important center where the decisions made often affected other institutions under his purview, including the ERR and the Hohe Schule (the planned NSDAP university). In turn, the chancellery was often the recipient of many important incoming ERR reports and related documents. Thus the records of the Rosenberg Chancellery, now in Bestand NS 8, contain copies of some materials that may not be found in NS 30 (ERR) or NS 15 (DBFU).

In addition, although the ERR (and the Hohe Schule) originated in the administration of the Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU) and remained under its formal control throughout the war, many ERR staff appointments were handled in the Rosenberg Chancellery. Thus most of the personnel files of top ERR staff members (many of whom held posts in more than one Rosenberg agency) are to be found within NS 8 as well.

The activity of the Rosenberg Chancellery also extended to ERR and Hohe Schule policy and operations, which resulted in a great deal of bureaucratic overlap. For example, both the Main Office for Science (Hauptamt Wissenschaft) within the Rosenberg Chancellery and the Office for Science (Amt Wissenschaft) within the office of the DBFU dealt with the Hohe Schule, its Central Library (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS), and its various institutes, including the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ) in Frankfurt.

Finding Aid with On-line Version

“NS 8. Kanzlei Rosenberg.” Comp. Jana Blumberg. Koblenz, Berlin: Bundesarchiv, 2004.

On-line at: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/NS8-25406/index.htm>

All of the documents in NS 8 are on-line in full-text format. Access to these scanned images is through the on-line version of the 2004 finding aid for this record group. A similar arrangement is also on-line for NS 30 (ERR; see Section 3.1.1.).

Additional Finding Aid (unpublished)

Köhne, Renate. “Bestand NS 8. Kanzlei Rosenberg.” Koblenz, April 1966. 123 [plus 4] p.

NARA Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) 1941-1945. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 106 rolls; supplement, 1996: rolls 107-167.

Many of the Rosenberg Chancellery files now in NS 8 are available in *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* (see above). However, these documents have been completely rearranged in the Bundesarchiv so that correlation is extremely difficult, despite the availability of a concordance in the 1966 finding aid.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Describes rolls 1-106 of the files filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. The finding aid is also available on microfilm. See also the 1996 supplement to *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* issued as *Guides to German Records No. 97*.

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 97: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete)

and Other Rosenberg Organizations, Part II. Printed pamphlet and two microfiche. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996.

Describes rolls 107-167 of *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*.

The files listed below were selected as particularly relevant to the ERR and the Hohe Schule, although the choices and descriptions are now superseded by the on-line availability of NS 8 in its entirety.

NS 8/132, 136-141: Correspondence with key ERR personnel, including ERR executive director Gerhard Utikal and other Rosenberg staff members.

132: Personnel files with terminal documents for many ERR staff, including Gerhard Utikal; ERR reports on Denmark (1944); plans for an anti-Bolshevik institute (mostly 1944); ERR report (1944).

136: Wolfgang Boetticher of the DBFU Main Office for Music (Hauptstelle Musik) and the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) to 29 Mar. 1940; DBFU and other ERR personnel files.

140: Walter Stang, Detlev von Stechow, Günther Tharr, Thilo von Trotha, Gotthard Urban.

NS 8/146: Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ), correspondence with IEJ Director Wilhelm Grau and Gotthard Urban.

NS 8/167: Includes documents on library and archival shipments from the western occupied territories (1941, 1943); general report 1940, among others.

NS 8/169: Documents relating to the Paris-based Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), which was seized by the ERR.

NS 8/175: Includes Rosenberg's plans for the Hohe Schule (1937).

NS 8/206: Hohe Schule documents ([1934]-1940).

NS 8/207: Correspondence with Otto Kern, Gregor Schwartz-Bostunisch (1942) on the Hohe Schule's library plans.

NS 8/217: Documentation on the Institute for German Work on the East (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit, IDO) in Cracow, established under the patronage of Hans Frank, administrator of the General Government (the prewar Polish territories neither annexed to the Reich, nor placed under Rosenberg's authority). It was proposed to connect the IDO with the Hohe Schule.

NS 8/228-229: Correspondence of Werner Koeppen (Rosenberg's adjutant) with the DBFU Central Office, including reference to ERR missions and internal correspondence of the ERR and Hohe Schule (1942-1943), and DBFU and ERR organizational plans.

NS 8/230: Continues Central Office correspondence with the DBFU; documents from the DBFU Office for Prehistory (Amt Vorgeschichte) and Dr Hans Reinerth (ERR); documents from the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) concerning the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) and the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion; Jan.-Dec. 1944).

NS 8/237: Files regarding the IEJ (1940-1941); archival research with Masonic materials.

NS 8/241: Papers from the Main Office for Science (Hauptamt Wissenschaft) under Heinrich Härtle; organization of the RMbO Central Office for Research on the East (Zentrale für Ostforschung); plans for the Institute for Research on Bolshevism (Institut zur Erforschung des Bolschewismus); and other Hohe Schule plans and policies (1943-1944)

NS 8/243: Plans for retrieval of German cultural assets in western countries; correspondence with the DBFU Hauptstelle Music under Herbert Gerigk, the Office for Fine Arts (Amt Bildende Kunst) under Robert Scholz, the Office for Theater (Amt Theater), and the Cultural Policy Archive (Kulturpolitisches Archiv), each of which had a parallel ERR Sonderstab with which it shared staff members. The correspondence under Hauptstelle Musik and Amt Bildende Kunst contain internal ERR documents.

NS 8/244: Papers from the DBFU Amt Vorgeschichte and Dr Reinerth, and subsequent prehistory work of the ERR.

NS 8/245: Papers from the Institute for German Folklore (Institut für deutsche Volkskunde), a part of the Hohe Schule

NS 8/247: Papers from the Dienststelle Rosenberg in Paris, with transition to the ERR, also in Belgium and the Netherlands (1940).

NS 8/252, 259-263: ERR reports and high staff records, and related correspondence, including with Koeppen, Rosenberg's adjutant.

252: Koeppen correspondence with DBFU staff (1941-1944); documents on seizure and fate of collections from the International Institute of Social History (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, IISG) in Amsterdam.

259: ERR organization and transport arrangements in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands (1940-1941); correspondence of Koeppen with Georg Ebert, the first head of the Einsatzstab in Paris (with some internal ERR correspondence); correspondence with Göring regarding French art collections (Nov. 1940); ERR in Greece, including Mount Athos (1941).

260: General plans, reports from the Sonderstab ZBHS, headed by Gottlieb Ney, to the Main Working Group (Hauptarbeitsgruppe, HAG) Ostland; ERR staff lists (1942-1943), Gerhard Utikal and ERR reorganization; ERR mission in occupied Soviet lands (Mar. 1942); Working Group (Arbeitsgruppe, AG) Estonia in the City Archive in Tallinn (Ger. Reval); art preservation mission in Italy.

261: ERR evacuation from Minsk (12 July 1944) and Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland; 25 Jan. 1945); DBFU and the ERR anti-Bolshevik campaign in the East (1944).

262: Correspondence with the AG, later HAG Italien (1943-1944); Sonderstab Bildende Kunst; reports from the AG and HAG Südosten (Southeastern Europe); Denmark (1944); HAG Ostland in Estonia: Narva (1944); HAG Ukraine (1943).

263: General correspondence with individuals, e.g., appointments for Gerd Wunder and Robert Scholz, among others (Apr. 1941-Apr. 1942).

NS 8/264-267: Hohe Schule, especially the IEJ, with some ERR reports.

264: Plans for Hohe Schule institutes, correspondence (A-W), especially with the IEJ (Johann Pohl), appointments (Apr. 1941-Apr. 1942), and Pohl essay on “Die jiddische Literatur in der Sowjetunion” (1941).

265: Hohe Schule correspondence with ZBHS director Walther Grothe (1940-1943); ZBHS report (19 Feb. 1941); lists of French books purchased and acquired; correspondence with Prof Wilhelm Brackmann, Institute for Religious Studies in Halle/Saale; reports and plans (1940-1943); documents regarding other Hohe Schule institutes.

266: Hohe Schule, Aussenstelle Frankfurt, i.e., the IEJ (1944); Institute for Biology and Racial Studies (1944); ERR mission to northern Italy (June 1944).

267: ZBHS 1943 annual report and related correspondence (1944), including report on the Control Office for Books (Buchleitstelle) in Ratibor.

NS 8/268: Plans for dealing with (and acquiring) cultural assets, especially books for the Hohe Schule in occupied Soviet lands.

NS 8/274: Personnel and additional documentation, including some relating to the Sonderstab Musik (1941-1944).

NS 8/289: Correspondence of Koeppen with the AG, later HAG Niederlande and ERR headquarters (Stabsführung; 1941-1944).³

3.1.3. BESTAND NS 15: DER BEAUFTRAGTE DES FÜHRERS FÜR DIE ÜBERWACHUNG DER GESAMTEN GEISTIGEN UND WELTANSCHAULICHEN SCHULUNG UND ERZIEHUNG DER NSDAP (DBFU)

[Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP]

In January 1934, Alfred Rosenberg was appointed Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU). Over the six years that followed, he developed a large bureaucracy dedicated to cultural and ideological affairs. Because the ERR grew out of the DBFU, many of the files within this record group are closely related to ERR personnel and operations. When the ERR launched its operations in France in the summer of 1940, it did so within the framework of the DBFU Main Office for Science (Hauptamt Wissenschaft). The head of the DBFU Central Office (Zentralamt), Gerhard Utikal, was at the same time in charge of ERR headquarters (Stabsführung).

From the start, the main justification for the ERR was the plunder of books and archives for the planned Hohe Schule, another DBFU undertaking. That remained a priority as the ERR expanded its activities into other occupied countries. Prime destinations for ERR library and archival plunder were the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) in Frankfurt (later in Hungen), the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS) in Berlin (later in Tanzenberg, Austria), and other projected Hohe Schule institutes.

Many of the files in the original part (Teil 1) of this record group came from the U.S.-captured Rosenberg collection (EAP 99), which was returned to West Germany in 1963. A concordance is available in the earlier Bundesarchiv finding aid for this record group (1993), but no attempt has

³ Copies of these documents are available in the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

been made here to establish correlations, due to the significant rearrangement of the collection. The second part of the record group (Teil 2) contains files have been added to this fond from the former Bestand 62 Di 1 of the now disbanded Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“NS 15. Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU).” Comp. Jana Blumberg. Berlin: Bundesarchiv, 2004.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosasSEARCH/NS15-21930/index.htm>

“NS 15. Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU).” Comp. Edgar Büttner. [Koblenz], 1993. 321 p.

Includes a personal name index to the files, pp. 45-306, and a subject (mostly institutional) and geographic index, pp. 307-312, 321. A photocopy is in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

“NS 15. Der Beauftragter des Führers... [DBFU].” Part 2. Comp. Jana Blumberg. Berlin, 2000. 38 p.

Includes personal and geographic name indexes and concordance with Potsdam 62 Di 1 file numbers, pp. 30-38. Also has a brief note about the reprocessing of the Potsdam files as described in the earlier finding aid “62 Di 1. Dienststellen Rosenberg” (see above).

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) 1941-1945. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 106 rolls; supplement, 1996: rolls 107-167.

Many of the DBFU files in NS 15 are in the *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* (see above). These documents, however, have been completely rearranged by the Bundesarchiv so that correlation is extremely difficult despite the concordance in the 1993 finding aid for NS 15.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Describes DBFU files that were in the United States and filmed as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.

Selected examples of ERR correspondence, memoranda, and related documents, including those dealing with the Hohe Schule and its institutes:

NS 15/25, 26, 99, 101a (1943-1944), **and 190** (1940-1943): correspondence and memoranda from the Main Office for Music / Office for Music (Hauptstelle / Amt Musik), run by Herbert

Gerigk, who was also in charge of ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik); includes details of 1943 shipments of pianos plundered from Paris by the Möbel-Aktion (101a) and 1944 shipping lists for music instruments from the Main Working Group Netherlands (HAG Niederlande; 101a).

NS 15/72: Correspondence from the DBFU Central Office (Zentralamt) to ERR headquarters (July 1944-Jan. 1945).

NS 15/78: Correspondence of the Central Office, including numerous ERR documents; correspondence of Fritz Webendoerfer, who handled personnel matters in the Central Office, including those of ERR (1944-1945).

NS 15/79: Central Office correspondence; includes documentation on wartime service decorations for ERR personnel (1943-1945).

NS 15/102: Correspondence of the Central Office regarding the Hohe Schule, with a separate section of outgoing documents by Gerhard Utikal as ERR leader (Stabsführer); preliminary ERR archive plan ([1942]-1945).

NS 15/259: Correspondence of the Cultural Policy Archive (Kulturpolitisches Archiv; 1934-1944), with documentation on the evacuation of the ERR to Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland; 1943-1944).

NS 15/314: Correspondence of the Central Office with scattered ERR documents, including an issue of the ERR *Mitteilungsblatt*, Teil B (1944, no. 2) from the Main Office for Supra-State Powers (Hauptamt Überstaatliche Mächte).

NS 15/405: Documents from the Main Office for Ideological Information (Hauptamt Weltanschauliche Information) with ERR correspondence on the anti-religious movement (Gottlosenbewegung) in the Soviet Union (1942); letters from Karl Rosenfelder of the Hauptamt Weltanschauliche Information; other ERR reports.

NS 15/434: Documents from Hauptamt Weltanschauliche Information, with scattered ERR documents; report by August Paffen on the Working Group (Arbeitsgruppe, AG) Dnipropetrovsk and the Main Working Group Center (HAG Mitte) in Minsk, with statements by Soviet POW (ca.1944) as part of the ERR newsletter *Mitteilungsblatt*.

NS 15/674: Main Working Group France (HAG Frankreich), Paris reports, including a report by Gerd Wunder (Feb. 1941) with details concerning the Rothschild bank archive in Paris and Rothschild family genealogy (1944).

NS 15/676: IEJ; newspaper archive (1942-1943).

NS 15/680-681: IEJ; analysis of manuscripts on Jewish topics (1931-1943).

The original part of the fond (Teil 1) includes a number of additional files related to the Hohe Schule, particularly the IEJ (NS 15/334-370), for example⁴:

NS 15/334-335: Hohe Schule memoranda, organization plans, and finance (1937-1942).

NS 15/336: IEJ (1941).

NS 15/339: IEJ Library, including 1942 report (1941-1944).

NS 15/340: Lists of Hebrew serials in the IEJ.

NS 15/341, 342: IEJ serial publication *Weltkampf*, editorial papers (1942-1944).

NS 15/343: Papers of Dr Max Unger.

NS 15/344: Publications, correspondence and manuscripts from *Weltdienst*, the anti-Semitic publishing house associated with the IEJ (1942-1944).

NS 15/345: Plan for a handbook on the Jewish question (1944).

NS 15/346-349: Manuscripts regarding Christianity and the Catholic Church.

NS 15/351: Reports on Jews in different countries.

NS 15/352: Anti-Jewish cartoons from the Russian press (1905-1907).

NS 15/353-356: Papers and reports on East European ghettos, Jewish archives, and press, including the Jewish Central Archive in Eisenstadt (near Vienna).

NS 15/357: Klaus Schickert, manuscript essay.

NS 15/358: August Schirmer, manuscript essay.

NS 15/359: Peter Heinz Seraphim, manuscript essay.

NS 15/361: Karl Brethauer, manuscript on the Pétain regime in France.

NS 15/362: Friedrich Cornelius (IEJ staff member), correspondence.

NS 15/363-370: Manuscript writings of Friedrich Cornelius for the IEJ.

⁴ See also the IEJ files held at YIVO as a separate record group assigned to RG 222. It is possible that some of the files here duplicate YIVO holdings.

3.1.4. BESTAND NS 43: AUSSENPOLITISCHES AMT DER NSDAP (APA)

[Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP]

Because Alfred Rosenberg headed the Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP, some related documentation might be expected in this record group, but none has been identified as even indirectly related to the ERR.

Finding Aids (published)

Marschner, Thomas. *Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP. Bestand NS 43*. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1999. XII, 113 p.; = *Findbücher zu Beständen des Bundesarchivs*, Bd. 73.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosasSEARCH/NS43-17382/index.htm>

Appended concordances reference files received from the United States (EAP 99 and 250, etc.), as well as documents from Potsdam (62 Di 1).

State Agencies Run or Overseen by Rosenberg

3.1.5. BESTAND R 6: REICHSMINISTERIUM FÜR DIE BESETZTEN OSTGEBIETE (RMbO)

[Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories]

So long as the originals of the collection of Rosenberg documents captured by the U.S. Army remained in American hands, the ERR files now in Bundearchiv record group NS 30 (ERR), and like those of other Rosenberg agencies, were intermixed with the files of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO). Held in the U.S. National Archives after transfer from the U.S. military, the Rosenberg collection had been stored as temporary record group EAP 99. Prior to return their to Germany, the records of the Rosenberg collection were microfilmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories* and described in the finding aid *Guides to German Records No. 28*.

Once at the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, the ERR and RMbO records were separated out during processing, with the RMbO records being assigned to R 6. Despite this separation, R 6 still includes some important ERR-related files, because ERR personnel were simultaneously involved in cultural matters within the RMbO. Of particular note is the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion), the systematic removal of furnishings from abandoned Jewish residences in Western Europe. This program began under the auspices of the ERR in December 1941, but was then administratively moved to the RMbO western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen), which ran the operation starting in the spring of 1942. The M-Aktion itself was largely headed by ERR staff members, and many of the most valuable cultural objects collected during this operation were turned over to the ERR and eventually sent to ERR repositories. Dienststelle Westen was reassigned to the ERR in November 1944, by which point there were no longer any “occupied eastern territories.”⁵

⁵ Several copies of Rosenberg’s order of 24 Nov. 1944 are in NS 30/13. Also of administrative interest, the order was issued on DBFU letterhead. Accordingly, the “for the occupied territories” was dropped from the official name of the ERR. See also the 1943 M-Aktion reports addressed to the DBFU from France in NS 30/12.

R 6 also contains some files from the Central State Archive of the German Democratic Republic (Bestand 11.01), which was made up mostly of print outs from the U.S. microfilms. Intermixed were a few original files and press clippings received from the Soviet Union. The files from Potsdam have been renumbered as R 6/636-700a.

N.B. Additional fragmentary files from the RMbO are held in fond 1358k of the Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv, RGVA) in Moscow (see Section 6.1.2.), YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York (see Section 9.3.1.), and the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC) in Paris (see Section 2.5.1.).

Finding Aids

Hagner, Hartmut, comp. *Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete: Bestand R6*. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1987; = *Findbücher zu den Beständen des Bundesarchivs*, Bd. 26.

“11.01 Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO).” Comp. Willi Boelcke. Potsdam, June 1957. 19 [plus 1] p.

Typescript supplement. Introduction (pp. 1-10). The largest groups of files are made up of press clippings.

NARA Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) 1941-1945. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 106 rolls; supplement, 1996: rolls 107-167.

Many of the basic RMbO files are available in the *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* (see above), but these documents have been rearranged by the Bundesarchiv to such an extent that correlation is extremely difficult despite the concordance in the 1987 finding aids.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 28: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Describes rolls 1-106 of the files filmed as *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*. The finding aid is also available on microfilm. See also the 1996 supplement to *NARA Microfilm Publication T454* issued as *Guides to German Records No. 97*.

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 97: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete) and Other Rosenberg Organizations, Part II. Printed pamphlet and two microfiche. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996.

Describes rolls 107-167 of *NARA Microfilm Publication T454*.

Documentation on German Settlements in the Russian Empire (and later the Soviet Union),⁶ Resettlement of Ethnic Germans

Under Dr Georg Liebbrandt, the head of the RMbO Main Department for Political Affairs and a native of the Odessa region, an ethnic German project aimed at strengthening German claims to Soviet territory was established. Some groups of files documenting German settlements in imperial and Soviet Russia were seized by Commando Künsberg in and around Odessa on behalf of the Georg Liebbrandt Collection (Sammlung Georg Liebbrandt). Most were found in Germany after the war and returned to Ukraine.

R 6/108: Volhynia, typewritten report on German settlements by Dr Karl Stumpp to the Institute for the German Abroad (Deutsches Ausland-Institut, DAI) in Stuttgart: “Die Bodenbesitzverhältnisse und der Landbesitz der deutschen Kolonisten in Wolhynien nach dem Stand 1914/15.”⁷

R 6/108a: Printed report by Stumpp on German settlements for the DAI: *Bericht über das Gebiet Kronau-Orloff (Orloff jetzt Marienburg)*. Bericht der Sammlung Georg Liebbrandt. Publikationsstelle Ost. Berlin, 1943. 17 p. with charts. Variant initial chapter title: “Bericht über die 26 deutschen Siedlungen des Gebietes Kronau-Orloff (Orloff jetzt Marienburg) am Inguletz, südlich von Kriwoj-Rog.” (Bundesarchiv copy bears dedication by Stumpp.)

R 6/108b: Printed report by Stumpp on German settlements for the DAI: *Bericht über das Gebiet Chortitza im Generalbezirk Dnjepropetrowsk*. Bericht der Sammlung Georg Liebbrandt. Berlin, Publikationsstelle Ost: 1943. 16 p. Variant initial chapter title: “Bericht über die 19 deutschen Siedlungen des Chortitza-Gebietes auf der Westseite des Dnjepr, Generalbezirk Dnjepropetrowsk.”

R 6/109: Reports on other colonies in Ukraine; Einsatzkommando Russland from the Ethnic German Liaison Office (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle).

R 6/110: Plans for a Central Archive for Germans in Ukraine and the Caucasus (1942), a project intended by Liebbrandt to embrace all records of German colonies in Russia and Ukraine, partially implemented by Kommando Stumpp. The subsequent evacuation of documentation involved the ERR.

R 6/ 616-633: Surveys of German settlements by Stumpp (1942)

617: Administrative documents regarding Central Archive for Germans in Ukraine and Caucasus and genealogical offices (Sippenämter) in Dnipropetrovsk and Zhytomyr.

R 6/702-709: Reports and documentation on German settlements from Kommando Dr Stumpp.

⁶ This series is mentioned here because it has sometimes been listed as ERR documentation. Originally held by the U.S. Library of Congress, these files were microfilmed before their return to Germany. Other files from Kommando Stumpp are within the ERR records held at the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (TsDAVO), fond 3676/4/4, 10, 12, 15-39, 41-43, 74, 79-91, 96-100, and 299.

⁷ After the war, Stumpp resumed his genealogical research and published several well received books disassociating himself from his Nazi-era activities.

Other parts of this fond include a few files related to cultural issues and religion, thus entailing some overlap with ERR activities (among others).

R 6/170-181 Führungsgruppe P 4 (Kulturfragen)

170: Documents from the Führungsstab Politik relating to the retrieval and securing of cultural treasures in the Soviet territories; documents on the authority of the ERR and related RMbO authority, includes letters of ERR executive director Gerhard Utikal.

175: Evacuation of archives from the Baltic.

180: Evacuations from Tartu (Ger. Dorpat) University to Königsberg (postwar Kaliningrad, Russia), and other cultural goods from Estonia.

R 6/666: Correspondence of the RMbO Central Office concerning Möbel-Aktion deliveries from France for RMbO staff, including 15 pianos, 9 boxcars (Dec. 1943), 4 boxcars (Nov. 1943), with lists of source and some contents, 3 boxcars (Sep. 1943).

R 6/495-505: Aufbaustab “K” (Dienststelle Gohdes)

The Gohdes Office was established at the initiative of Otto Gohdes, director of the NSDAP administrative training school Krössinsee, to collect materials on the Caucasus.⁸

3.1.6. BESTAND R 94: REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR DIE UKRAINE (RKU)

[Reich Commissar for Ukraine]

The Bundesarchiv has acquired only a very small group of files from the Reich Commissar for Ukraine. A few of the records in this fond came from the United States. Others are copies from YIVO (New York). A few files of East German provenance from what is now Bundesarchiv Dahlwitz-Hoppegarten have also been added to R 94. None are directly related to cultural affairs or the ERR. The fate of the rest of the RKU records is unknown, except for a small segment of original files from the Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen, LV ABM) now held in Kyiv (Kiev).⁹

Finding Aids

“Bestand R 94. Reichskommissar für die Ukraine.” Comp. Hartmut Hagner. Updated edition. Berlin, 1998.

“Bestand R 94. Reichskommissar für die Ukraine.” Comp. Hartmut Hagner. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1981. IV, 14 p.

Includes good introduction with notes on institutional history and organization (pp. I-IX). Provides correlation to the files in U.S. microfilms (EAP 99) and other sources, including three files from YIVO.

⁸ A collection of photographs from Dienststelle Gohdes is available at the Bundesarchiv-Bildarchiv in Koblenz (R 6 Bild).

⁹ See other ERR-related documents among the LV ABM files from the RKU, now in TsDAVO, fond 3206, *opys* 5 (see Section 7.1.3.).

3.1.7. BESTAND R 90: REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR DAS OSTLAND (RKO)

[Reich Commissar for Ostland]

For the administration of the occupied Soviet territories, Nazi planners envisioned the creation of four large territorial entities known as Reich commissariats: Ostland, Ukraine, Caucasus, and Muscovy. Of these, only the Reich commissariats for Ukraine and Ostland (the Baltic states and a part of western Belarus) were established.

While in the United States, the main group of records from the office of the Reich Commissar for Ostland (RKO) was microfilmed and deposited in the National Archives as T-459. Because the RKO was subordinated to Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO), a few ERR-related files are to be found within its records. As was the case with ERR files in the U.S. Rosenberg collection, a few RKO files were also intermixed with the RMbO records, but most extant RKO files (along with a few files from the General Commissar in Riga) were processed in the United States as a separate record group.

The RKO collection in the Bundesarchiv includes some ERR-related files, because ERR personnel were frequently involved in cultural matters within the RKO. Specifically, there are a number of cultural affairs files that report on or overlap with ERR activities, especially with regard to archives. Reichsarchiv archivists dispatched to Riga worked as ERR archival specialists and assisted in the evacuation of archival materials to the west – although only part of the archives seized went to ERR repositories. ERR personnel in the Baltic were more directly involved in the plunder of books, Judaica, and other cultural objects.

Finding Aids

“Reichskommissar für das Ostland, 1930-1945, Bestand R 90.” Comp. Hartmut Hagner (Koblenz, May 1981) and Franz Göttlicher (Berlin, Oct. 2007). Berlin: Bundesarchiv, 2007. XIII, 84 p.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/R90-34505/index.htm>

“Reichskommissar für das Ostland R90.” Comp. Hartmut Hagner. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1981. IX, 98 p.

Includes a good introduction with notes on institutional history and organization (pp. I-IX).

NARA Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T459: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States, 1941-45. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1961. 45 rolls.

Many of the basic RKO files are available in the *NARA Microfilm Publication T459*, but these documents have been significantly rearranged in the Bundesarchiv, thus making correlation difficult.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilms)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 31: Records of the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States, 1941-45 (Reichskommissar für das Ostland).

Washington, DC, 1961. Mimeographed.

Covers the files those R 90 files that were in the United States and filmed as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication T459*. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.

Within R 90, the surviving RKO records on cultural policy are broken down into two groups:

- a) Science and Research (Wissenschaft und Forschung), R90/162-169, 457, and
- b) Archives (Archivwesen), R 90/170-181.

The latter includes Reichsarchiv reports prepared by the ERR Sonderkommando Archiv, which actually consisted mainly of archivists from the Reichsarchiv. Researchers may want to consult the U.S. microfilm *Guides to German Records No. 31* for descriptions of directives and correspondence on the treatment of archives, as well as descriptions of the articles, translations, and propaganda studies submitted by Gerd Wunder (ERR) or prepared by members of his staff.

R 90/170: Archival administration in the RKO, including documents regarding the authority of the ERR and its relations with civilian administration; letters to Reval (Tallinn), Riga, Kaunas, and Minsk.

R 90/171: Lists of holdings from the interwar Estonian Central Archive in Tartu (Ger. Dorpat) that the State Archive in Riga demanded be returned (undated); memo on the evacuation of Estonian and Latvian archives with intermediate destinations (mostly Reichsarchiv operations, but ERR also involved; 7 June 1944). The latter is from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, EAP 99/152.

R 90/172, 173, 175-180: Reports on RKO archives by Kurt Dülfer, Wolfgang Mommsen, and others (1941-1944), some while working for the ERR Sonderstab Archiv.¹⁰

172: File from the General Commissariat in Riga on cultural policy. Includes:

- memo on library plans for Minsk (ERR), with plans for books to be sent to Riga by the ERR HAG Minsk (Mitte; Jan. 1944);
- report on Belarusian archives (1943) and evacuation plans (with ERR antiquarian agent Anton Eugen Dzelskalay) in Vitsebsk (Ger. Witebsk) and Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew), including parish registers;
- documents on protection of archives, Zipfel (Reichsarchiv) to Dülfer (July 1942-Nov. 1943).

173: Reports on archives

- Report by Mommsen on trip to northwestern Russia and Estonia for the ERR: “Vermerk des Staatsarchivrats Dr Mommsen über seine Dienstreise nach Novgorod, Pleskau [Rus. Pskov] und Dorpat (18-11 Aug. 1941)”;

¹⁰ Although principally working for the Reichsarchiv (based in Riga and Reval [Tallinn]), these well known German professional archivists were simultaneously serving the ERR Sonderstab Archiv (1941-1944). Many of the records described were later evacuated by the Reichsarchiv with ERR involvement to Germany or the Reichsarchiv center in the Moravian-Silesian city of Troppau (Cz. Opava), then in the Sudetenland.

- copies of reports from the ERR Sonderstab Archiv; “Bericht des Staatsarchivrats Dr Mommsen” regarding preparations for evacuation of Russian archives from Smolensk, Mohileu, and Vitsebsk [Smolensk portion missing] (3-15 Aug. 1940);
 - report on evacuation of archives from Novgorod (11-30 Oct. 1942 and 30 Mar.-17 Apr. 1943);
 - report on archive in Vileika (prewar Wilejka, Poland) by Gisbert Studnicki for Dülfer (Minsk, 8 Nov. 1942);
 - reports on archives from the First World War (1917 and 1918) in Tartu (June 1942).
- 175:** Activity reports (*Tätigkeitsberichte*) on Estonian city archives in Pärnu, Tartu, Narva, and Tallinn.
- 176:** Reports by or for Dülfer on the Riga City Archive.
- 177:** Evacuation of west Russian archives for ERR; transport of Mohileu archive by Dülfer with ERR Dzelskalay and Pastor [Soviet archivist], 22 boxcars to Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland) with lists.
- 178:** ERR reports: Sonderkommando Witebsk (16 Oct.-20 Nov. 1943; Riga, 30 Nov. 1943), regarding the transport of Vitebsk archives to Vilnius.
- 179:** Lists of fonds and books and serials from Vitebsk archives in Russian (some prepared on wastepaper blanks from expense receipts), 1943.
- 180:** Cultural goods owned by Baltic Germans considered for evacuation; plans for evacuation of Tartu University to Königsberg (postwar Kaliningrad, Russia), includes Dülfer correspondence.

3.1.8. BESTAND R 92: GENERALKOMMISSAR IN RIGA

[General Commissar in Riga]

Finding Aid

“Generalkommissar in Riga.” n.d.

Partial NARA Microfilm Version

A few files from the General Commissar in Riga were filmed with the Reich Commissar for Ostland (RKO) in *NARA Microfilm Publication T459*, listed above under Bestand R 90, and described in *Guides to German Records No. 31*.

R 92/39

- Reports and lists of records from local archives including vital statistics (parish) registers;
- Kurt Dülfer report on his visit to the city archive in Jelgava (Ger. Mitau; 21 Sep. 1942), and additional reports on Jelgava archives (1942-1943) with full lists of fonds by K. Mühlenbach and R. Širants (23 Nov. 1943), dating from the 19th century, some from the 18th century, with city magistrate records from 1610-1889 being prepared for evacuation;
- inventory (in Russian) of six packets of archives received from the ERR, reportedly found by a German soldier in the Novgorod Kremlin in Russia, with letters of 24 Nov.; 3-15 Dec; 11 Mar. 1943.

R 92/10238: File from the Finance Department containing predominantly administrative receipts and inventories (Oct. 1941-Dec. 1942), with a few references indicating ERR book confiscations and receipts of Jewish and “Bolshevik” property. In terms of the ERR, covers mostly requests for furnishing and supplies for ERR offices and later inventories of its own offices and residences.

3.1.9. BESTAND R 93: GENERALKOMMISSAR FÜR WEISSRUTHENIEN IN MINSK
[General Commissar for White Ruthenia in Minsk]

Finding Aid

“Der Generalkommissar für Weissruthenien in Minsk. Bestand R 93.” n.d.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/R93-17537/index.htm>

R 93/5: Report on the Radziwiłł Archive in Niasvizh (prewar Nieśwież, Poland) by Prof. Wenzel Gisbert-Studnicki (1943) and an additional report to Rosenberg. The archive was plundered by the ERR, shipped to Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), and then transshipped to the Reichsarchiv center in the Moravian-Silesian city of Troppau (Cz. Opava), then in the Sudetenland.

3.1.10. BESTAND R 91: GEBIETSKOMMISSARE IM GESCHÄFTSBEREICH DES REICHSKOMMISSARS FÜR DAS OSTLAND
[County Commissars under the Reich Commissar for Ostland]

Finding Aid

“Gebietskommissare im Geschäftsbereich des Reichskommissars für das Ostland.” n.d.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/R91-18825/index.htm>

Composite with coverage of fragmentary files for ten counties including Kaunas, Minsk, Jelgava (Ger. Mitau), and Riga.

R91/171 (formerly R 91/Mitau 130): A folder of copies of documents originating primarily in Jelgava (Ger. Mitau) with correspondence to and from local museums on administrative matters and the collection and description of documents produced by “opponents of National Socialism,” i.e., Bolsheviks, Jews, and Free Masons; many documents specifically name the ERR or the Hohe Schule as the intended recipient (July 1941-June 1943); includes message from the Department of Science and Culture, General Commissar in Riga, to County Commissariat Jelgava with two decrees from Reich Commissar for Ostland Hinrich Lohse: 1) “Sicherstellung von Kulturgütern aus juedischem Besitz, Freimaurlogen, politischen Parteien und Organisationen in Bereich des Reichskommissars Ost” (22 Sep. 1941); and 2) Reich Commissar Lohse’s message to the General Commissar in Riga (4 September 1941), forwarding a copy of Rosenberg’s instructions on “Sicherstellung von Kulturgütern in den besetzten Ostgebieten” (20 August 1941); also included in this file are a copy of a Rosenberg’s own definition of his mission as DBFU (1 Apr. 1941) and copy of a decree from Hitler on the Hohe Schule (29 Jan. 1940).

R91/172 (formerly R 91/Mitau 131): Instructions on libraries and archives in the occupied east (3 Oct. 1941), addressed in name of the Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda (not ERR-related).

R91/173 (formerly R 91/Mitau 132): Reports and charts on local library holdings with notes of the number of volumes of Bolshevik and Jewish content to be eliminated from museums (not directly ERR-related).

Additional State and Party Agencies with ERR-Related Files

3.1.11. BESTAND NS 6: PARTEI-KANZLEI DER NSDAP

[Party Chancellery of the NSDAP]

Only one file directly related to ERR art-looting in France has been identified within this record group; several other files related to the Frühermuseum project in Linz, which was only tangentially related to the ERR, are also located here. Additional files from the Party Chancellery records are held in fond 519k of the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA) in Moscow.

Finding Aid (published)

Henke, Josef. *Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP: Bestand NS 6*. 2 vols. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1984-1991; = *Findbücher zu Beständen des Bundesarchivs*, Bd. 23.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/Midosasearch/NS6-3086/index.htm>

See especially the section “Sonderauftrag Linz” in Part 1 of the NS 6 finding aid, pp. 258-261, for files relating to the Führermuseum project in Linz.

Microfiche Collection with Printed Finding Aids

Akten der Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP. Rekonstruktion eines verlorengegangenen Bestandes. Teile 1 und 2. Institut für Zeitgeschichte, ed. Munich: R. Oldenbourg; New York: Saur, 1992. 491 microfiches with 4 volumes of inventories and 2 volumes of indices.

See “Introductory Remarks” to Germany above.

NS 6/398: Correspondence concerning Neuschwanstein Castle (near Füssen), the first major ERR repository for confiscated Jewish art collections from France (1941-1944); NSDAP negotiations for lease of the castle, construction measures undertaken to protect it and the works of art stored there; additional documents on the transport of artworks from the ERR repositories of Neuschwanstein and Herrenchiemsee to Bad Aussee, following telegraphed orders from Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann’s office to Rosenberg’s office (1 Feb. 1944).

NS 6/447-462: Extensive documentation about the Führermuseum project in Linz, which, so far as is known, took only 53 items processed by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume in Paris.

NS 6/381 and 462: Documents regarding the planned library for Linz, headed by Dr Friedrich Wolffhardt, and the related Party Chancellery run office at Grundlsee, where the library was

located for the final years of the war. So far as is known, books were not requisitioned for the projected Führermuseum in Linz from those volumes seized by the ERR.

3.1.12. BESTAND R 153: PUBLIKATIONSTELLE (PUSTE), BERLIN-DAHLEM [Publication Office, Berlin-Dahlem]

Although the Publication Office (Publikationsstelle) under the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin-Dahlem had no direct connection with the ERR, it frequently interacted with the ERR as a source of reference collections deemed necessary for its library and publication efforts. The 130,000 volumes of the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska) in Paris, seized in the fall of 1940 by the ERR, is an example of the trophies the ERR was forced to hand over to the PuSte. Later reports in the same record group detail the evacuation of the Biblioteka Polska to Bautzen in 1943, where it was found by a Soviet trophy unit in 1945 and taken to Moscow.

The record group also has a series of files from the German Archival Commission for Estonia and Latvia, which was headquartered in Riga and involved with ERR archival seizures in the Baltic. There are also a few reports from the ERR office in Ukraine, apparently prepared at the request of Johannes Papritz, who ran both the Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem and the Publikationsstelle.

Finding Aid

Eder-Stein, Irmtraut. *Publikationstelle Berlin-Dahlem: Bestand R 153*. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 2003; = *Findbücher zu Beständen des Bundesarchivs*, Bd. 92.

On-line version: <http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosasSEARCH/R153-18329/index.htm>

R 153/1156: Memo from Gerd Wunder (ERR headquarters, department of registration and inspection), with a report prepared by Russian informant on the purge of Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevskii, “Betrachtungen über den Fall Tuchatschewski” (25 May 1943); report with Andrei Vlasov appeal and speeches (Apr.-May 1943).

R 153/1161: Communiqué from the ERR to Publikationsstelle Berlin-Dahlem (7 Oct. 1942), regarding the Ostbücherei and explaining that the requested books (16 p. list included) forwarded to the ERR Ostbücherei Duplicate Office in Riga will be sent to Berlin on the basis of a long-term loan until the end of the war.

R 153/1209: A handwritten draft letter from the Publikationsstelle in Berlin-Dahlem confirming receipt of books from the SS-Sonderkommando Gruppe Künsberg (June 1942), with a 6-page list of books on Russian intellectual history (no indication of provenance or seizure point); report by Martin Granzin of the ERR office in Kyiv (Kiev; 16 Oct. 1942), transmitting a summary of a 21-page report on archival and published reference materials on German-Ukrainian trade relations going back to the 18th century.

R153/1425: Documentation regarding the evacuation of archives from the Baltic countries, especially the shipment from Latvia, in which the ERR was also involved (1944).

R 153/1516: An annual report for 1940-1941, includes a section on the requisition of the Biblioteka Polska from Paris, which the ERR had confiscated for the Hohe Schule.

R 153/1650: Documents on the requisition of the Biblioteka Polska in Paris by the Publikationsstelle and details on holdings (1940-1941); related correspondence with Rosenberg, Georg Leibbrandt, Wilhelm Frick, and Johannes Papritz.

R 153/1715, 1717, 1719: Reports and correspondence of Reichsarchiv archivists Kurt Dülfer and Wolfgang Mommsen, who were reporting to the Publikationsstelle Berlin-Dahlem from the Baltic on behalf of the Archival Commission for Estonia and Latvia, while at the same working for the ERR.

R 153/1569: inventory of holdings received from the Biblioteka Polska in Paris, acquired by the Publikationsstelle from ERR (ca. 1942), some marked with crate numbers.

3.2. BUNDESARCHIV (BARCH), KOBLENZ

[Federal Archives, Koblenz]

Potsdamer Strasse 1; 56075 Koblenz

Tel.: +49 (0)261 / 505-0

Fax: +49 (0)261 / 505-226

E-mail: koblenz@barch.bund.de

Website: <http://www.bundesarchiv.de/index.html.de>

Since German reunification, the Bundesarchiv Koblenz has held primarily the records of the central government of the Federal Republic of Germany, while the Nazi-era records were transferred to the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. Nonetheless, a large number of ERR documents remain incorporated in record group B 323, the records of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), the West German restitution agency. In addition, copies of U.S. microfilms of many of the records from the U.S. central collecting points in Munich and Wiesbaden remain with record group of B 401, the records of the Federal Office for External Restitution (Bundesamt für äussere Restitutionen).

3.2.1. BESTAND B 323: TREUHANDVERWALTUNG FÜR KULTURGUT BEI DER OBERFINANZDIREKTION MÜNCHEN (TVK)

[Trust Administration for Cultural Assets at the Regional Finance Directorate in Munich]

In the autumn of 1949, the unrestituted art objects at the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) were transferred to the German authorities, first to the Bavarian minister president, then the German Foreign Office in Bonn. There, in February 1952, a special desk was set up – the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) – which promptly established a subordinate office of the same name in Munich. The purpose of the TVK was to continue the process of clarifying ownership for the remaining unrestituted works of art and returning them to owners and rightful heirs. With the closure of the TVK in late 1962, responsibility for the TVK records and its inventory of still unrestituted works of art was turned over to the Cultural Affairs Desk at the Regional Finance Directorate (Oberfinanzdirektion, OFD) in Munich. In 1992, the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz acquired the TVK records from Bavaria.¹¹

B 323 includes a large part of the working files from the MCCP, as well as some from the Wiesbaden CCP, files that the TVK continued to use and update throughout its existence.¹² Many

¹¹ A 35-page report on TVK activity “Tätigkeitsbericht der TVK München” by Dr B. Hoffmann (1 Oct. 1962) is in B 323/762. Another 1962 report containing lists of collections restituted to different countries is found in B 323/560. Another retrospective report by Dr Hoffmann (8 Aug. 1961) and Dr Andrea of the Federal Office for External Restitution describing the available documentation, “Bericht über die Dokumentation des Bundesamtes für äussere Restitutionen und der Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut München betreffend Entziehungen in den ehemals vom Deutschen Reich besetzten Gebieten” (16 p.; with 10 p. of lists, mostly collections from France) is held in the A.J. van der Leeuw Papers at the NIOD in Amsterdam.

¹² See the brief survey, history, and evaluation of record group B 323 by Anja Heuss, a German art historian who has worked extensively with these records, especially for her monograph, *Kunst- und Kulturgutraub: eine vergleichende*

of the files, card files, and photograph collections in this record group were produced at the central collecting points in Munich and Wiesbaden. However, incorporated into these files is a vast quantity of original materials from the ERR and other Nazi agencies. A large number of the original ERR documents and photographs in B 323 were taken from ERR repositories after the war, especially from Neuschwanstein Castle. In many cases, the ERR materials were further annotated in the MCCC and the TVK in conjunction with identification efforts and restitution claims. Emphasis in the listings below is on those ERR and related files documenting plunder, as well as the MCCC and TVK files used in restitution processing.

The amount of original ERR documentation in this record group (especially B 323/266-315 and 738-752) is indeed extensive, although some documents are in photocopy or barely readable photoprints made from the microfilms of MCCC and WCCC files produced by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) and turned over to West Germany after the records of the U.S. Office of Military Government for Germany (OMGUS) were shipped to the United States. In most cases, copies of these films are now in B 401 (see Section 3.2.2.). There is a considerable amount of duplication vis-à-vis the Ardelia Hall Collection within RG 260 (OMGUS) in the National Archives in College Park (NACP), where more claims files and other series of U.S. Property Cards Art from the MCCC and the WCCC are found. However, B 323 still holds many documents and research reference files (especially from the MCCC) that are not duplicated in RG 260. The MCCC materials found within the TVK files are of particular importance for art provenance research, as they traced the movement of confiscated cultural objects and facilitated restitution. In fact, almost all of the extant ERR documents relating to looted or displaced art will be found among these records rather than in NS 30 (ERR) at the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. Because these files were used in the MCCC, they no longer reflect their original context within ERR offices.

Among the original ERR documentation are inventories and lists of art objects (sometimes in copy), covering the major French and Belgian collections plundered by the ERR and registered at its processing center at the Jeu de Paume building in the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris. There are also shipping inventories and crate lists for transports to ERR art repositories in Bavaria and Austria, in addition to a few registration lists prepared at those repositories. Most important here, however, are the postwar annotations by MCCC and TVK specialists from the 1945-1962 period. In most cases, MCCC registration numbers have been added to the items in the original ERR inventories. Additional annotations and supplementary enclosures include notes, correspondence, and reports prepared at the central collecting points (or later by the TVK) that indicate the disposition of individual items. Many inventories include TVK supplemental summary sheets and updates on the status of restitution for individual French collections.

Surviving ERR photographs of ca. 16,000 seized works of art from French and Belgian Jewish owners are held in a collection that originally made up the ERR Fotothek (found in Neuschwanstein), but these were recently arranged in individual file folders within B 323/786-1102. Other ERR photographs of art objects had been incorporated into the larger MCCC photograph collection, part of which is now available on microfiche in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, but many of these duplicate or supplement photographic holdings in the OMGUS records (RG 260, Series MP and Series ERR) in the NACP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4. and Section 9.1.8.2.1.) or in the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV; see Section 3.6.1).

Most of the original ERR documentation – again, often bearing MCCP and TVK annotations – are described in the new finding aid for B 323 (Koblenz 2009) in a section devoted to the plunder and “safekeeping” of “enemy” art collections in the occupied western territories. Several sub-series describe documentation from ERR activities in Western Europe, inventories prepared by the German Embassy, reports from the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando, DSK), and documentation from other agencies, as well as the main ERR inventories for French and Belgian collections in the Jeu de Paume. Summary descriptions of these files are provided below, including those related to the plunder of cultural assets in cases where the ERR was at least tangentially involved. For example, B 323 also contains complete inventories (many with photographs) of the collections accumulated by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann, and those officials working on the projected Führermuseum in Linz. Some of these lists indicate exactly which works of art were plundered by the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume before being acquired by others.

In addition to the ERR inventories for French and Belgian Jewish collections, there are also copies of inventories for many other collections that are highly relevant to restitution issues, such as private collections from Austria (Bondy, Guttman, and Rothschild, among others), the Netherlands (Mannheimer and Goudstikker), and Poland. These had been plundered by other Nazi agencies, in particular, with regard to the Netherlands and Poland, the Mühlmann Office (Dienststelle [Kajetan] Mühlmann). In most cases, MCCP Property Card Art numbers, restitution notes, and other marginalia have been added by pen or pencil. A few relevant examples are mentioned below, but all of these inventories are listed with considerable detail in the new B 323 finding aid.

Copies of mimeographed reports created by the U.S. and British Army Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) officers, who accompanied Allied forces in their march across Western Europe and later staffed the central collecting points, are preserved with the MCCP records. The MCCP files themselves indicate incoming deliveries from the various art repositories used by the ERR and other Nazi looters. They present considerable research in identifying and processing for restitution, as well as extensive MCCP (and later TVK) documentation of outgoing restitution shipments. Relatively complete files of claims submitted by owners or their country representatives have also been preserved, along with the custody receipts for returned objects. There are also complete copies of investigative reports by the Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) under the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS): three Consolidated Interrogation Reports (on the ERR, the Göring collection, and the planned Führermuseum in Linz) and twelve Detailed Interrogation Reports on various ERR personnel, Göring collection associates, and prominent art dealers (see Appendix 3). Some of these reports have appended copies of original ERR documents (some in English translation). Many are in a much better state of preservation than the counterpart copies in the NACP.

The B 323 files have been described in considerable detail in an exemplary new finding aid, which in many cases considerably expands the descriptions below. Most of the descriptions here, emphasizing ERR art-looting activities, transport, and the postwar recovery and restitution of the ERR art loot, were initially prepared on the basis of my own examination of the B 323 files, starting in the early 1990s.¹³ Future researchers will be much better served by the new Bundesarchiv finding aid for B 323, the preliminary text of which became available to me only when the present text was in the final editorial stage. Signatures given below have been verified

¹³ This coverage was prepared in the course of numerous visits during the 1990s and earlier 2000s and is based largely on the preliminary internal finding aid, compiled by Andrea Martens, who kindly made a copy available and personally assisted in many instances, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

against an advance copy of the new finding aid (July 2009), but it has not been possible to significantly expand descriptions or reorganize listings to conform to the arrangement of the new finding aid. Summary descriptions have been added for selected files, especially relating to postwar processing and restitution.

In general, the files in record group B 323 are much better organized, arranged, and described for research use than their counterparts within the OMGUS records in the NACP (RG 260). Because they have been carefully processed and arranged in bound folders (in many cases received from the MCCP and TVK), they are much better preserved and have retained their original order. Where B 323 files contain photocopies made from the HICOG microfilms, many of the documents are badly faded, if not illegible (also true of similar copies in the NACP). Fortunately, the Bundesarchiv Koblenz retains a copy of the microfilms in record group B 401. Whenever available, film numbers have been added below for easier concordance. In some cases where Koblenz preserves only microfilm printouts, the NACP retains the original paper copies, and vice versa.

Finding Aid

“B 323. Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut bei der Oberfinanzdirektion München. (1937-1944) 1945-1962.” Comp. Barbara Limberg. Koblenz: Bundesarchiv 2009.¹⁴

On-line version: http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosasSEARCH/B323-52029_Version_online/index.htm

This exemplary new finding aid, now available on-line, greatly expands the descriptions of individual files and, in many cases, describes documents within files. It highlights the most important groups of original ERR inventories of looted art object, shipping inventories, and photographs, together with many earlier seizure reports and identifies all of the inventories of named ERR collections processed at the Jeu de Paume building in Paris and earlier seizure reports for those and other individuals in France named in individual files. It gives detailed coverage of MFA&A reports and other files from the Munich and Wiesbaden Central Collecting Points and subsequent German restitution activities under the TVK. Because an advance copy was received only when the present text was already in final editorial stages, it has not been possible to significantly revise the descriptions here. Researchers will be better served by the finding aid itself. This new version supersedes the provisional finding aid compiled by Andrea Martens (Koblenz, 2006), which is no longer in circulation. An on-line version of files contained in this record group is in process.

N.B. The on-line version of this finding aid has been “sanitized” with respect to German privacy laws and traditions. Thus personal names, especially those involving MCCP and TVK claims files for lesser known private persons, have been removed. References to the victims of seizures carried out by the ERR and other Nazi agencies and the art collections named in ERR records have not been affected. The full version of this finding aid is available to researchers on request in the Reading Room at the Bundesarchiv Koblenz.

See also B 323/254 for content lists of many MCCP files on U.S. microfilms from which printouts remain in some of the files that follow. Many of the files with printouts from the U.S.

¹⁴ The Bundesarchiv Koblenz kindly furnished an advance copy of this finding aid for use in the final verification and editing of this Survey, which was initially prepared with use of the earlier provisional one.

microfilms have an internal typescript list of contents at the beginning. Unfortunately, the printouts themselves are fading.

3.2.1.1. ERR ART-LOOTING ACTIVITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

3.2.1.1.1. ERR INVENTORIES OF SEIZED JEWISH ART COLLECTIONS

This group of 29 numbered files contains original and carbon copies of ERR inventories of confiscated art collections of Jewish ownership, most from France and a few from Belgium.¹⁵ These item-level inventories were for the most part produced, or at least started, in the ERR processing center at the Jeu de Paume in Paris using printed ERR blanks between 1941 and 1944. They are dedicated to private collections owned by families or dealers, including those collections seized in the summer of 1940 and originally held in the German Embassy in Paris.

Most inventories indicate the date of confiscation or agency of acquisition or seizure, such as the Currency Protection Commando (DSK), with an indication of the bank vault where the art was seized; the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei, GFP), often with an indication of the French château or other location where the collection was found; or, whether the art was acquired by the ERR during the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion), which was carried out by the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the RMbO. Further details are provided about ERR personnel who were responsible for seizures and the depot where the collection was registered in the Louvre or the Jeu de Paume. Also included is the name of the ERR staff member who prepared the inventory, along with date and signature. Continuing pages repeat essential data at the top in lieu of ERR blanks. Some folders contain more than one inventory and cover different parts of the same collection.

Items in the inventories are listed in order of ERR Jeu de Paume alphanumeric codes, i.e., the collection designation and numbers assigned consecutively for each item within a collection. Collection codes – shown in parentheses below – can vary slightly through the use of upper-case letters and periods. Many items in the inventories were stamped with the code name of the ERR repository to which they were sent: HANS or Lager [warehouse] N.S. = Neuschwanstein; PETER = Altaussee; Lager BU or FRANZ = Buxheim; and KLAUS or NI = Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov). Often the date of transport appears. (Appendix 2 includes more details about the repositories and their code names.) Some items are stamped with destinations outside ERR jurisdiction, such as those transferred to Hermann Göring, stamped “HG,” or to Hitler, stamped “A.H.” Other items are crossed out with handwritten notes in ink indicating transfers to the Möbel-Aktion for sale (*zum Verkauf*) or exchange (*Tausch* or *Tauschbild*), while some modern paintings (considered degenerate by the Nazis) are crossed out and marked as destroyed (*vernichtet*) or bear other annotations. It is not known when these notes were added, who made them, or the extent to which the

¹⁵ Some of the introductory text here was repeated in introducing the copies of many of these inventories held in the MAEE, although comparison is in order.

actions noted were carried out, except in a few test cases where they were not. These matters require further investigation.¹⁶

Some inventories, or parts thereof, were prepared, augmented, or partly retyped at the ERR office in Füssen, Bavaria, or in the ERR repository where they were ultimately stored (in the case of Neuschwanstein, near Füssen), with the date of arrival and the crate number in which they were received. Some inventories include other explanatory notes or additional text about shipping problems.¹⁷ A few inventories have covers stamped “Einsatzstab RR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau,” with some having more than one cover.

Since these original copies were used in postwar restitution, many bear additional postwar handwritten annotations (in pen or pencil). In many cases, the Munich (Mü) registration Property Card Art numbers were added in pen or pencil for those that reached the M CCP. “Exit” dates were also noted, including those for restitution shipments that went directly to Paris from Neuschwanstein or Buxheim, as well as for items restituted to France via the M CCP.

File folders for each collection are now arranged in alphabetical order by German rendering of family or individual collection name and bound in Bundesarchiv folders. Some of the collection-level files contain related data, such as confiscation reports, preliminary inventories from the DSK or the like, complaints to French authorities, and related correspondence.¹⁸ Most files have TVK summary sheets at the start of a collection folder, indicating how many items were returned or remained outstanding and thus duplicating summary collection data prepared for the French. Some items bear other notes concerning their fate. Appendix 1 provides a full list of collections with owner names and addresses, ERR codes, B 323 file numbers for inventories, copies of inventories in Paris, shipping inventories in B 323 and in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS), Jeu de Paume registration cards in the NACP, and French claim dossiers in the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Européennes, MAEE).

Photographs for many of the items in these collections are found in the ERR photograph files (B 323/786-1102 [formerly ERR Fotothek, B 323/776-785]).

¹⁶ Researchers at the Louvre have found, for example, in connection with the collection of Alphonse Kann some of the items marked “*vernichtet*” in fact remained with the ERR and were recovered after the war, as noted by Isabelle Le Masne de Chermont in her bilingual introduction, “Le pillage des oeuvres d’art en France pendant l’Occupation: des actions organisées et de grande envergure” / “Art Looting in France during the Occupation: Far-reaching and Concerted Actions,” in the exhibition catalogue, *À qui appartenaient ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des oeuvres d’art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale / Looking for Owners: French policy for provenance research, restitution and custody of art stolen in France during World War Two* (Paris: RMN, 2008), p. 16.

¹⁷ This is the case, for example, in the folder for Mme Wasserman (the part dated “Füssen, 15.5.44”). The folder for Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records] also has no Jeu de Paume inventory.

¹⁸ The ERR inventories in this group should be compared with the ca.20,000 ERR registration cards from the Jeu de Paume at the National Archives in College Park, RG 260 (OMGUS), Ardelia Hall Collection (A1, Entry 549), now available as *Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945*, rolls 1-35, although there are numerous discrepancies. Photocopies of most of these inventories were prepared in 1950 for French authorities when the M CCP was closing down and are now held among the French restitution records in MAEE, RA 89-96 (see Section 2.1.1.1). Information from the inventories that supplements the registration cards is being incorporated into “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see Section 9.2.3.). See more details in Appendix 1.

Separate columns in Appendix 1 indicate B 323 file numbers and references to NACP photographs of individual works of art from the same collections (and the microfilms prepared by NARA).

Much of the description in these inventories duplicates data found on the ERR registration cards in the Jeu de Paume card file (see Section 9.1.5.4.), although it appears that the inventories were prepared before the cards. In some cases, the cards expanded provenance data. In other cases, more data is in the inventories.

See also the “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see Section 9.2.3.).

N.B. The names of the collection owners as rendered in the ERR inventories are often at variance with their correct French forms. As an aid to users, in the lists below, if the correct French orthography used by the owner has been determined, the name and the French addresses cited have been corrected. For example, the French acute accents ignored by the ERR have been returned to Lévy and the second “s” used by the ERR for Dreyfus has been dropped. More significant variants, especially where they affect the ERR code assigned a collection at the Jeu de Paume, are left in the original ERR form with the correct French spelling in brackets, e.g. Kalmann-Levy [Calman-Lévy], which was coded KAL. It has not always been possible to determine the correct spelling. After the war, many of the Jews who fled France (or their heirs or attorneys) filed inquiries or claims for looted property from outside France, perhaps with a spelling that differed from the one used in France. This may also account for variants in the spelling of names used by the MFA&A and the TVK (see Appendix 1). The Bundesarchiv finding aid for B 323 tends to list French names in the form used by the ERR.

B 323/266 (vol. 1): Inventories for the collections of Hugo Daniel Andriess, Brussels (HA; see also B 323/299); Hans Arnhold (ARN); Hermann Arnstein (ARNS); Aronson, Château de Brissac¹⁹ (ARO); Aschberger (ASCH or Asch.); Cercle des Nations (Aschberg) (C.d.NAT); Auxente (Pregel) (AUX); Bacri Frères (BC); and H.Fr. or H. Ball (Riesener) (BAL).

B 323/266a (vol. 2): Continues coverage of Ball (BAL) collection; Bauer (BAU).

B 323/267 (vol. 3): Paul Bemberg (BEM); Mme Benard de Pontois (BPO); Paul Bernhardt (BDT); Georges Marcel Bernheim (Bernheim or BERN); Léonce Bernheim, Château de Brissac (L.Bern); Bernheim-Jeune (Bern); Marcel Bernheim,

¹⁹ Some of the ERR inventories name French *châteaux* (country palaces or estates) as “recovery sites” (*Bergungsorte*), such as Château de Brissac, Château de Chambord, and Château de Sourches. Numerous collections had been deposited for safekeeping in these *châteaux*, in the custody of the National Museums of France (*Musées nationaux de France*, MNF), just before the German invasion. Although the ERR used the German *Schloss* (palace, castle) for French *Château*, these and other French addresses are rendered here in French. Those with a bank designation were seized from bank vaults by the DSK on behalf of the ERR.

Bordeaux (GM); Bernstein Galerie (Ga. Bernst); Comtesse Bertrand d'Aramon, Bialo (BIA); Robert Bing (Bing); R. Bottenwieser (RB); Mme Robert Braun (Braun); Bredel (BRE); Brunner (BUN); Brunswig/Brunsvick, rue Schaeffer (BRU); Cahen from Brussels (CA); van Cleef (CLE); Coblentz (Cob); Cohn (COHN. or Cohn); Princesse Colloredo (COL); Cremieuse [Crémieux] (CRE).

B 323/268 (vol. 4)-269 (vol. 5): David-Weill collection, Château de Sourches (DW).

B 323/270 (vol. 6): Dennery (Denn); Deutsch (Deutsch); Louis Dreyfus from Paris, av Raymond-Poincaré (DREY); Louis Dreyfus, Tours (DRF); Dreyfus, Paris, av Victor Hugo (D.V.H.); Dreyfus, Paris, 53, rue Dominique (DRD); Dreyfus, Paris, 8, rue Elysée (DET. DRE); Droin (Dro); Duveen Brothers (DVB); Edelfinger (EDEL); Epstein, Delle/Grenoble (EPS); Erlanger-Lazar Rosenfeld (ELR); Erlanger, Château de Brissac (ERL); Edouard Esmond (ESM); Falius or Falins [Fabius] (FAL); Solomon Flavian (FLA); Frenkel-Reder, Brussels (FRE); Frey (FREY).

B 323/271 (vol. 7): Jules Fribourg (FRI); Friedländer (FRIED); Hans Fürstenberg (F);²⁰ Hermann Fürstenberg (HF); Geismar (GEI); Michel Georges-Michel, Paris, 14, rue Clément-Marot (M.G.M.); Moro-Giafferi (MG); Gimpel, Nice (G); Gimpel, Paris (Gim); Oskar and Marianne Goldschmidt (Gol); Katja Granoff (K GRA); Graupe (GRP); Güntzburg (GÜN); Hahn (Hah); Mme Fernand (Emile) Halphern (HAL).

B 323/272 (vol. 8): Hermann Hamberger, 121, av Wagram (HB); Hermann, Jean, and Isaak Hamberger, 121, av Wagram (HAM); Gabriel Hamparzoumian (Hamp); Mme P. Heilbronn (Heilbronn); Helft (HEL); Émile Henry (HEN); Raymond Hesse, Château de Brissac (HESS); Léo Hirsch (L.Hir); Mme Louis Hirsch [widow] (HIR); Horovitz (HOR); Jacobsen, Château de Chambord (JAC); H. Javal, 105, av Henri-Martin (Jav); Jeunesse (JEU); Henry Josef (JO); Juralides (JUR); Kagonowitsch, Nice (Kaga); Kalman [Kálmán] (KAL); Kalmann-Levy (KALE).

B 323/273 (vol. 9): Inventories and crate lists for Alphonse Kann collection from Saint Germain-en-Ley (KA).

B 323/274 (vol. 10): Mme Kapferer, Château de Brissac (KAP); Marcel Kapferer, Paris (KPR); Moritz Klotz, Paris, Maison Pinaud, Moritz Klotz, Paris, 118, rue de Courselles (M.Kl.); Klotz, Paris, 31, av Victor Hugo (Plo); Klotz, Paris, 20, rue de Paix (KLO); Kohnreich (KON); Soma-Koti (KOT); Carl Krämer (KRAM); Galerie Krämer (KRA); Joseph Kronig, Paris (KRO); Robert Lambert (LAMB); Lambert, Paris (LAM); Mme Langweil Langenbach, Paris, 61, rue de Varenne (LAN); A. Lantz (LAT); Lehmann, Paris (Leh); Maurice Leven (M LE).

²⁰ One Fürstenberg crate list in the folder (with the code "HF") gives the first name as "Hermann," but the Berlin banker was named "Hans." After fleeing to France, Hans Fürstenberg often used "Jean" and dropped the umlaut in his last name.

B 323/275 (vol. 11): Josef Kronig (KRO), Monaco;²¹ Arthur Lévy (A Le or ALE); Clarence Levi [also Lévy] (CL); Michel Lévy, 78, av R. Poincaré; Pierre Michel-Lévy (L.RC.); Roger-Lévy, Château de Chambord, Lévy, Neuilly-sur-Seine (Ly); Levy, Paris, 35, bd du Château (Lvy); Lévy, Paris, 68, bd des Malesherbes (L.Mh.); Lévy, Paris, 2, rue de Guy de Maupassant (L.Mp.); Lévy, Paris, 64, rue de Chézy (LEV); Lévy, Villa Scheffer (L.VS).

B 323/276 (vol. 12): Lévy de Benzion (LB); Lévy-Brühl, 276, bd Raspail (MA B); Lévy-Finger, Paris, 1, Théodore Rousseau (LF); Lévy-Hermanos (L.H.); Lévy de Léon (LdL).

B 323/277 (vol. 13): P. Lewin (LB); Libermann, Paris, rue de Lola (LIB); Lidski and Margolinas [deposited in the Kultur-Museum, Kaunas] (LID u MARG); Lindenbaum [Alfred Linden] (Li); Loewell, Château de Chambord (Loewell), Loewensohn, Brussels (LO); F. Löwenstein, Bordeaux Harbor (F. Löwenstein); Lambert Lombard (LOM); Eric-Emil Lyndhurst, Brussels, rue Joseph II (Lyn); Dr A. Maritot [Magitot], Paris, 9, rue de Marignan, Garden House (MT); Mandel (MAN); Manuel, Paris, 4, rue de la Muette (Manuel).

B 323/278 (vol. 14): Marcus, Paris, 50, av Wagram (Marcus); Margolinas (Kultur-Museum, Kaunas); Marino, Nice (MAR); Marx (Marx); A.L. Mayer (ALM); Mayr (MAY); Mayr-Fuld, Bayonne (Mfu); Mela (MEA); Jean Paul Merzbach (MER); Mesquiche (Mesquish); Leo Meyer (Me.P); Mme Raoul Meyer (Me.P or Meyer); [Michel] Meyer (MEY); Michelsohn (MIC); Hermann Milakowski (HM); Marcel Millaud (MIL); Mühlstein (MÜ); Muir, Société Parisienne, 20, rue de la Paix [Graupe] (MUIR); Nesler (NES); Pierre Nettle (NET); Neumann (Neum).

B 323/279 (vol. 15): Oppenheimer, 49, rue Dumont d'Urville (OPPE); Oppenheimer, rue Pergolèse (OPP); Hugo Perls, Société Parisienne, 20, rue de Magnard (PE); Pierrotet (Pierro); Pompe-Schifeld (SCH); Porges, Paris, 11, av de Friedland (PRG); Berta Propper (PRO); M. Radowsky (MR); Armand Redlich (RED); Mme Bernard Reichenbach, Château de Chambord (Reich); Reikiss, Nice (REIK); Joseph Reinach, Saint-Germain (REIN); Léon Reinach, Château de Chambord, Rheims, 50, bd Flandrin (RHE); Rosengart-Famel (ROS-FA); Sarah Rosenstein (S.ROS); Erwin Rosenthal, 45, rue Emile-Menier (ROST); Rosenthal, 88, bd Maurice-Barrès (ROSE); Rosstein, 59, bd Murat (Rosstein).

B 323/280 (vol. 16)-284 (vol. 20): Inventories of collections of members of the Rothschild clan, Alexandrine, Alphonse, Armand, Edmond, Edouard, Eugène, Henri, Robert, and others (code R 1-4,921 and TR 1-3).

B 323/285 (vol. 21): Inventories of additional Rothschild collections (R); including Edouard, 2, rue St. Florentin, James-Armand, and Maurice, some previously held at the German Embassy in Paris and therefore coded BOR (Botschaft Rotschild), as well

²¹ The collection confiscated from the vault of J. Kronig, director of the Frans Hals Museum in the Netherlands, was returned in 1942, when it was proven that he was not Jewish.

as Alexandrine, 2, rue Léonard-de-Vinci and Château Boulogne-sur-Seine (Al.R or R-Al; see “Botschaft Rothschild” inventories in B 323/293-295).

B 323/286 (vol. 22): Jules Rouff, Switzerland and Paris, 1, rue Octave Feuillet²²; Sauerbach (SAU); Schick, Nice (S); Robert Schumann (SUH); Silvain-Levy [Sylvain Levi] (SYL).

B 323/287 (vol. 23)-288 (vol. 24): Seligmann, 90, rue de la Faisanderie [villa] (SM); Seligmann – collections of Jacques, Arnold, and André (SEL).

B 323/288 (vol. 24): Seligmann (continued); with collections from the German Embassy of Paul Rosenberg (PR); Rosenberg-Bernstein, Emile and Fernand Halphen, and Berheim-Jeune.

B 323/289 (vol. 25): Mme Edgard [Caroline] Stern, Château de Vilette and Louvre depot, 20, av Montaigne (ST); Marianne Serre, Biarritz; Hugo Simon (HS); Simon-Levy (Simon-Levy); Spira, 8, rue de Maubeuge (Spira); Eugen Spiro (Spiro); Stall (Stall); André Stassel (STAS); Stern, Bordeaux (STERN); Jacques Stern, Paris (STE); Stora, 68, Champs Elysées (STO); Emil Strauss (ES); Walter Strauss (WS); Swob [Schwob] d’Héricourt (SDH); Tauschbilder [pictures for exchange] (Tausch).

B 323/290 (vol. 26): Thalmann (TAL); Mme Thierry (née Rothschild), dépôt of the Société Generale, Paris, av Kleber (THI); Tinardou [Tinardon] 60, av Foch (TI); Brussels Trust Company (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft), Uhde (UHDE); Sammlung Unbekannt [collection unknown], Paris, 5, rue Emile-Menier (EM.5); Unger (U); Vand, Paris, 6, rue du Dobropol (VAN); Dario Viterbo (VIT); Georges Voronoff (VOR); Max Wassermann (MV); M. Watson (Watson).

B 323/291 (vol. 27): Arthur Weil-Picard [Veil-Picard] (WP); André Weil, 26, av Matignon; Alfred Weinberger, dépôt Bank Morgan & Co. (WBG); Adolph (Adolfo) Weiss, 12, bd des Capucines, Bank Franco-Portugaise (AdW); Paul Wertheimer (WTH); Georges Wildenstein, Paris, 57, rue la Boetie (W); Alfred Weinberger (WVG); Adolphe Weiss (Ad.W); Paul Wertheimer (WTH).

B 323/292 (vol. 28): Élisabeth Wildenstein (EW); Georges Wildenstein (W); Lazare Wildenstein, 57, rue la Boetie (W); Mme Wolff, Boulogne-sur-Seine (WO); Wormser (WOR); Wormser-Bloch (WBL); Mme Zach, Bank Credit Commercial de France, Nice [under name Ott] (Z); Jean Zay (JZ); Zun, 30, rue de Spontini I (ZUN); Hélène Zuylen de Nevelt de Haar (née Rothschild) (R).

B 323/297 (vol. 29): Sammlung Unbekannt, UNB: inventories of the ERR collection of unidentified artworks, with inventories and box lists from the Jeu de Paume, including some coin collections.

²² Most of the collection confiscated from Jules Rouff was returned in 1942, when it was proven that he was a Swiss citizen and not Jewish.

3.2.1.1.2. ERR INVENTORIES OF ART OBJECTS FROM THE MÖBEL-AKTION (M-AKTION)

The Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion), which got underway in early 1942, was a special Rosenberg program for the seizure of household goods from the homes of West European Jews who had fled or been deported. Initially under the ERR, the M-Aktion was transferred to the administration of the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) in March 1942. Rosenberg rejoined it to the ERR in November 1944.

The choice pieces of fine art and furniture collected by the M-Aktion in France and Belgium were turned over to the ERR and processed at the Jeu de Paume. All M-Aktion collections were for the most part organized by type of object (paintings, furniture, decorative art, etc.) rather than by owner and assigned ERR alphanumeric codes, but some items were listed by owner with an indication that they came from the M-Aktion (in the aforementioned inventories vols. 1-29). Most M-Aktion collections were shipped to ERR art repositories, many to the Moravian town of Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov) in 1943-1944, but a few went to Seisenegg, near Amstetten, Austria. A few other files with original M-Aktion inventories are in RG 260 at the NACP. B 323/314 contains listings of M-Aktion art that came from the south of France.

The files below continue the series of ERR inventories from the Jeu de Paume (although they do not continue sequential volume numbers as given under 3.2.1.1.1.). They contain original or carbon copy ERR inventories of fine arts and furniture collected by the M-Aktion and processed at the Jeu de Paume, most with an indication of the ERR repository to which they were shipped. Appendix 1 covers inventories from the M-Aktion as well.

B 323/298a, 298b, and 299

ERR inventories of collections with art objects received from the M-Aktion (original carbon copies).

B 323/298a

- “M-Aktion Asiatisches” (Oriental), MA-ASI 1-147, shipped to Nikolsburg (15 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1943);
- “M-Aktion Ägyptisches” (Egyptian), MA-Ägy 1-5;
- “M-Aktion antike Kleinkunst und Gebrauchsgegenstände,” MA-AN 1-64 (small objets d’art of antiquity), to Nikolsburg (1942);
- “M-Aktion Bilder” (paintings), MA-B 1-948, to Nikolsburg (15 Nov. 1943), and a few to Seisenegg.

Includes an index to painters in the MA-B collection, prepared by TVK [1959].

B 323/298b

- M-Aktion Bilder (paintings), MA-B 949-1364, from Paris (including Lager Place des Etats Unis, 6) and Nice warehouses;
- M-Aktion Bücher (books), MA-Bue 1-9;
- M-Aktion Waffen-Exotisches (exotic weapons), MA-EX 1-60;
- M-Aktion Fayencen (tableware), MA-F 1-64;
- M-Aktion Glas (glassware), MA-G 1-114;
- M-Aktion Modernes Kunstgewerbe (modern applied art), MA-MK 1-66;

- M-Aktion Leder-[Lack] (leatherware), MA-L 1;
- M-Aktion Metall (metal), MA-Met 1-249;
- M-Aktion Miniaturen (miniatures) MA-Min 1-48;
- M-Aktion Möbel (furniture) MA-M 1-214 [some missing];
- M-Aktion Münzen (coins), MA-Mü 1-52;
- M-Aktion Ostasiatisches (East Asian), MA-OST 1-313 [some missing];
- M-Aktion Plastik (sculpture), MA-PL 1-47;
- M-Aktion Porzellan (porcelain), MA-P 1-102;
- M-Aktion Gebrauchsteppiche (rugs), MA-GT;
- M-Aktion Teppiche / Textilien (tapestries / textiles), MA-T 1-95;
- M-Aktion Volkskunde (folk art), MA-V 1-3;
- M-Aktion Waffen (weapons), MA-WA 1-100.

All of these collections were marked as shipped to Nikolsburg in 1943, except for some parts of the first two, which were shipped in 1944. Some restitution notes were added by the TVK, especially for the paintings collection (MA-B).

B 323/299: Belgian Jewish-owned works of art from the M-Aktion

- “M-Aktion Bilder (Belgien,” MA-B – Belgien, or Belg MA-B 1-35, inventory of paintings registered in the Jeu de Paume (1944);
- original U.S. restitution list for the Hugo Andriessse collection (HA) from Brussels registered by the ERR, not from M-Aktion;
- “M-Aktion antike Kleinkunst (Belgien),” Belg MA-AN 1-32, inventory of objets d’art of antiquity from the M-Aktion (1944);
- “M-Aktion Metall (Belgien),” Belg MA-AN 1-32, inventory of art objects in metal (1944);
- “M-Aktion Ostasiatisches,” Belg MA-OST, inventory of East Asian art (1944).

B 323/264 (photocopies from microfilm 14.52, pt. 2) **non-Jeu de Paume inventories**

- M-Aktion documentation from RMbO Dienststelle Westen;
- correspondence with the DSK and the High Command of the Army (Oberkommando of the Army, OKH), together with reports on individual M-Aktion Paris seizures from named Jewish residences, some with preliminary inventories or surveys of the objects taken.

3.2.1.1.3. OTHER INVENTORIES OF SEIZED FRENCH JEWISH COLLECTIONS

These files contain originals or photocopies of Paris inventories, some of them family inventories, some lists of paintings from art collections initially confiscated by the DSK, the GFP, or other agencies, including those first deposited in the German Embassy in Paris. Most of the art objects listed were later registered by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume, including many items from the Rothschild collections (BOR). Some of the documents in these files are duplicated in the series of photocopies made from microfilm.

German Embassy (Paris) Inventories by Dr Erich Meyer (1940-1941)

B 323/307-308 (barely legible copies from microfilm 14.49, frames 1066-1222 [307] and 740-1065 [308]; cf. B 323/293-295 below): Inventories of collections brought to the German Embassy in Paris (June-Aug. 1940), with M CCP or TVK notations (cf. B 323/295). A surviving title page of the initial volume indicates Dr Eric Meyer (Schloss Museum, Berlin) as compiler, meaning that these are copies of the three-volume inventory (see Section 3.5.3.). These collections were subsequently turned over to the ERR, transferred to the Louvre in October 1940, and subsequently moved for processing to the Jeu de Paume. Some of the entries in the TVK copy have M CCP numbers added.

307: [vol. 1] “Verzeichnis der im Juli 1940 durch die Geheime Feldpolizei in Paris gesicherten und in die Deutsche Botschaft überbrachten Gegenstände aus jüdischen Kunsthandlungen” [Catalogue of the objects from Jewish art dealerships secured by the Secret Field Police in Paris in July 1940 and delivered to the German Embassy]: Inventories for the collections of Arnold, André, and Jacques Seligmann; Bernheim-Jeune, Devalacourt [de Valcourt], Paul Rosenberg, Emile Halphen, and Fernand Halphen.

308: [vol. 2/3] “Verzeichnis der durch die Deutsche Botschaft in Paris sichergestellten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of the pictures and art objects secured by the German Embassy in Paris]: Covers the collections of Edmond, Maurice, James-Armand, and Robert Rothschild, as well as those of Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, Paul Rosenberg, and the Bernstein Galleries, with a protocol (1 Feb. 1941).

B 323/295 (copies from microfilm 14.49, frames 1225ff): A copy of the inventories prepared by Dr Eric Meyer for the Jewish collections taken to the German Embassy in Paris (July-Aug. 1940) [vol. 2]: “Verzeichnis der von der Deutschen Botschaft Paris beschlagnahmten Kunstgegenstände aus jüdischem Besitz” [Catalogue of art objects from Jewish holdings confiscated by the German Embassy in Paris] and “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of the pictures and art objects stored in the German-French Institute] (see Section 3.5.3.): Inventories of the Rothschild collections (Maurice, Edmond, and James-Armand) and collections of Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, Paul Rosenberg, and the Bernstein Gallery (some of which were coded BOR).

Devisenschutzkommando (DSK) Bank Seizures and Miscellaneous Lists

B 323/293

- Original inventories of French Jewish collections confiscated by the DSK for the ERR: André Jean Seligmann, Paul Rosenberg (Libourne), and Jacques Stern;
- partial inventory of 242 books and manuscripts from Alexandrine Rothschild, datelined Hohenschwangau (18 Jan. 1944);
- inventories of the Maurice, Edmond, and James-Armand Rothschild collections in the German Embassy (Botschaft);

- inventory of part of the Rothschild collection moved to the Jeu de Paume (R 2181-2563), including graphic collections;
- inventory of the Maurice Dreyfus collection in the German Embassy shipped to Hohenschwangau (18 Jan. 1944);
- lists of Raymond Lazare and Rosenberg-Bernstein collections in the German Embassy (2 copies);
- list of paintings belonging to Alexandrine Rothschild;
- additional lists of Rothschild collections from different locations, with contents of crates (some listed in French), including jewelry and manuscripts belonging to Alexandrine Rothschild from the Banque de France.

Botschaft Rothschild Collection (BOR)

B 323/294: Various original inventories and crate lists of the Botschaft Rothschild Collection (BOR) transferred from the German Embassy to the Jeu de Paume, many indicated as belonging to Maurice Rothschild. Original binder marked “ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau, BOR, Inventar- u. Kistenliste / Botschaft Rothschild / Maurice Rothschild (aus der Botschaft).” Some newer inventories (June -Nov. 1943, June 1944), with some items stamped as transferred to “Peter” (Altaussee), and few with “A.H.” stamps, many indicating crate numbers. Others with copious handwritten notations. Including paintings and furniture (BOR 1-317), many with MCCP (Mü) numbers and exit dates added, and summary TVK lists. Several BOR crate lists. Also some copies of Embassy (Botschaft) lists from Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, and Rosenberg-Bernstein collections.

ERR “Search and Losses Lists”

B 323/306: Original ERR lists from Paris indicating items in French collections and M-Aktion collections that had not been fully identified and inventoried or designated on the “search and lost lists” (*Such- und Verlustlisten*; 1943-1944). These lists supplement the inventories in Section 3.2.1.1.1. and Section 3.2.1.1.2.

ERR Art Objects Left in Paris “On Loan”

B 323/313: Inventories (with many photographs) of art objects left in Paris “on loan,” most marked “not transported,” including many from Assmanes Collection (ASS), Dreyfus (DFS), Thalmann (TAL, scattered nos. 49-144), Tinaridou, Weil-Picard [Veil-Picard], and different M-Aktion collections, including some M-Aktion paintings labeled as in the possession of the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD), the SS intelligence service and component of the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt). Seven photographs are marked with ASS (Assmanes) codes (nos. 1, 3-6, 10); the proprietor has not been further identified.

ERR Catalogue by Artists (incomplete)

B 323/296: Catalogue of artworks from French collections (only vol. 2 preserved) – “Vorläufiger Katalog der in Frankreich sichergestellten Kunstgegenstände” [Preliminary catalogue of the art objects secured in France] – listed alphabetically by artists (I-Z) with ERR codes and references to types of art (paintings, graphic art, etc.).²³

3.2.1.1.4. OTHER DOCUMENTATION ON ERR CULTURAL PLUNDER IN FRANCE²⁴

B 323/257-262

Most of the files in this sub-series are photocopies from microfilms of MCCC restitution research files “Confiscation of Jewish Art Treasures in France” as filmed by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG). Some numbered MCCC folders are titled with “ERR” and roman numerals. Several of the files duplicate preliminary seizure lists or inventories included elsewhere in the TVK records. The file descriptions below list only selected documents or groups of documents, especially relating to ERR cultural seizures. Not all of them are in the order as they appear on the films, and some of the documents are repeated in different volumes. Original copies of the HICOG microfilms themselves are available in B 401 (see Section 3.2.2.). Some of the following files apparently contain documents that were processed for the International Military Tribunal (IMT).

257 (photocopies from microfilms 14.48, pt.3, and 14.49, pt. 3)

ERR Paris correspondence, Hitler’s orders for the ERR, and relations with the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF). ERR and OKH correspondence and reports regarding cultural confiscations, among them:

- looting of paintings of Viscount d’Oringny (Château de Villiers);
- seizure of books and art from Pierre Guerquin;

²³ A monthly report on the MCCC for August 1945 lists this vol. 2 as received from Berchtesgarden, see Craig Hugh Smyth, *Repatriation of Art from the Collecting Point in Munich after World War II: Background and Beginnings with Reference especially to the Netherlands* (Maarssen and The Hague: Gary Schwartz, SDU Publishers, 1988), p. 110.

²⁴ Many of the ERR documents in this sub-series duplicate files in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS), Ardelia Hall Collection, Records of the MCCC (A 1, Entry 519), Restitution Research Records, now available to researchers only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945-1951*/rolls 116-152 (see “Restitution Research Records” under Section 9.1.5.3.4.). A comparison of these reels with the relevant files in BArch Koblenz, B 323, shows that the NARA copies were not kept in their original MCCC order for the production of *Microfilm Publication M1946*. The photocopies in B 323 were prepared from the 1950-1951 microfilms made from the records of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG; films 14.48-14.51), which now make up BArch Koblenz, B 401. However, there may not always be a one-to-one correspondence, and some repetition is to be expected. The Koblenz copies of those microfilms were recently digitized in connection with the Claims Conference’s ERR archive reconstruction project. It is to be hoped that the digitized copies will provide more legible documents than many of the printout copies in B 323. Copies of these HICOG microfilms remain in the NACP (with certification of authenticity). Some of the NACP copies of these films may be superior to those in Koblenz, although not all are readily available to researchers; many frames are now barely legible and will require enhancement (cf. Section 3.2.3.1.).

- copy of the “Final Report” of the Archive Group under the Reichsarchiv / Archivschutz in France (English translation);
- correspondence of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and Rosenberg (1940-1942), some in English translation from the IMT, relating to ERR operations (1940-1943);
- documentation on the Möbel-Aktion and its organization in relation to the ERR and the RMbO;
- list of French Jewish collections taken under “safekeeping”;
- report of Robert Scholz on the activities of the Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst; Oct. 1940-July 1944);
- reports on the Hugo Andriessse Collection (Brussels) and the Rothschild collections from France;

258 (photocopies from microfilm 14.49, pt.3)

ERR documentation from Paris, continuing correspondence with the MBF:

- ERR Paris library head Gerd Wunder’s lists of library confiscations (March and April 1941, with cover memo to the MBF, 2 May 1941);²⁵
- report on the seized art collection from Alphonse Kann;
- order from Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, OKW), to assist Rosenberg confiscations of archives and library materials (6 July 1940);
- reports on the seizure of the collection of the antique dealer Arnold Seligmann, Paris, as well as additional documentation on the Seligmann Collection, the collections of André Weil, Ernest Masurel, Ernest Rouart, and the art taken from the homes of de Kunossy and Paul Wallerstein;
- reports on the collections of Edouard de Rothschild and Maurice de Rothschild, with lists of other parts of the Rothschild collections, including the safe of Maurice de Rothschild at the Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas;
- reports of ERR seizure of library of Raymond Bamberger (Château Hénonville);
- report on the seizure from the Swiss citizen Jules Rouff and its return in Paris;
- seizures from the American national Gould, and from the British Embassy and British diplomat Wright;
- report regarding transfer of “captured Jewish art” in Paris to the Jeu de Paume (9 Feb. 1941) and memos and correspondence regarding Göring’s special train with the first transport of ERR-processed art from French Jewish collections to Germany;
- correspondence with French government office and others regarding confiscation of Jewish art collections, the Polish Library in Paris, and collections from the Rothschild palace;
- other reports on ERR activities in Paris, French complaints and legal justifications.

²⁵ A copy of this important memo and the list of confiscated French libraries appears in the NARA microfilms prepared before the MBF records were returned to Germany in the 1960s, but the original document is now missing from these files (see Section 3.4.2.2.).

- 259** (photocopies from microfilm 14.50, pts. 1 and 2)
- ERR report (Jan.-Mar. 1943) regarding shipments of art from French Jewish collections to ERR depots; similar report to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943); report to Hitler regarding shipments to Neuschwanstein (Füssen) in March 1941;
 - report on confiscation of books and archives from Masonic lodges in the Netherlands and library materials for the planned Hohe Schule;
 - report on objects chosen for the Göring collection from exhibitions, and shipment to Germany of confiscated art for Göring;
 - confiscations of paintings from Elisabeth Wildenstein, Morris Wolf Jacobson, Madame Adler-Roucher, Madame Felice Kahn, among others;
 - correspondence with and documents of the RMbO western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen), which ran the M-Aktion, including specific mention of French art collections and furniture seized by M-Aktion, and reference to Jewish collections in an American Express warehouse;
 - lists and inventories of many named Jewish victims, most of whom do not appear on the ERR list of seized French Jewish collections;
 - additional documentation about the M-Aktion seizures and copies of some of the orders and reports of its activities.
- 260** (photocopies from microfilm 14.50 [B 401/79], pt. 3, frames 1116-1160) Section 3.2.1.1.7. contains the first two-thirds of the volume with documentation concerning the restoration work of Otto Klein.
- The last third of volume contains additional ERR Paris correspondence with the MBF and the OKH regarding confiscated Paris cultural assets, including the David David-Weill and Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records] collections;
 - confiscation of various French libraries, including the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), the Rothschild Library, and the Dreyfus Library, among others;
 - seizure of French Jewish collections under protection of the National Museums of France (Musées Nationaux de France, MNF) in the Château de Chambord.
- 261** (photocopies from microfilm 14.51, pt.1 and 2)
- ERR documentation from Paris, including memos and correspondence with the OKH, the MBF, and other agencies regarding seized Jewish property (some with lists and preliminary inventories). Includes:
- seizure reports of libraries confiscated from Pastor Boegner, Benjamin Cremieux, Louise Weiss, and Raymond Bamberger, among others;
 - copy of Gerd Wunder's ERR report to the MBF (2 May 1941) with list of seized libraries;
 - documents on seizure of collections of David David-Weill, Ch. Saglio, and Veil-Picard [Veil-Picard] with inventory;
 - GFP seizure of musicalia collection of Wanda Landowska on behalf of the ERR Sonderstab Musik and related correspondence;
 - report on seizure of the library of [attorney and law professor Albert] Wahl;
 - seizures of art collections belonging to Alphonse Kann, Joseph K. Kronig, Lazare Wildenstein, Elisabeth Wildenstein, Sylvan Levy,

Rothschild (including Alexandrine, Edmund, James, and Maurice), Louis Dreyfus, Louis Hirsch, André Seligmann, Paul Rosenberg (Bordeaux-Libourne), Caroline Stern (Bordeaux), Alfred Weinberger,
 – DSK reports of seizures from bank vaults on behalf of the ERR, namely Leonore Wassermann (inventory), Hermann, Jean, and Isaac Hamburger, Salomon Flavian, Sarah Rosenstein, Sauerbach, Oscar Federer, Mme Thierry (née Rothschild), Dr Erlanger (Dr Lazare Rosenfeld), Gabriel Hamparzoomian, Adolpho Weiss, among others mentioned in some reports, many with abbreviated lists and inventories;
 – additional lists and reports of ERR library seizures;
 – French protest documents on ERR seizures, among others.

262 (photocopies from microfilm 14.51, pt.3, frames 634-1174)

– ERR documentats from Paris, including general correspondence with the MBF and the OKH regarding confiscated cultural assets in France;
 – complaints from French authorities about the ERR seizure of Jewish art collections;
 – Gerhard Utikal’s retrospective report on the ERR in France (20 Mar. 1941);
 – Führer decree (*Führererlass*) on the aims and tasks of the ERR;
 – report on the Wildenstein collection;
 – French protests with lists of major collections seized;
 – correspondence with the OKH and the DSK (frames 853ff: folder ERR VIII) regarding seizures of books and art objects from the École nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts (Pierre Guerquin);
 – report on the confiscation from Arnold Seligmann, and the American national Gould, among others.

3.2.1.1.5. ERR ART SHIPPING LISTS AND REPOSITORY FILES²⁶

The files described under this heading – B 323/300-305 and 314 – contain mostly originals or carbon copies of documentation concerning ERR repositories for art objects, including furniture (largely from France), most initially in Bavaria, with others in Austria (see Appendix 2 for descriptions of the main ERR repositories). Exceptions are B 323/302 and 303, which are made up of negative photocopies from microfilm.

Documents include floor plans, box lists, and copies of full inventories of works of art shipped from the Jeu de Paume and elsewhere, some of which involve objects acquired from the M-Aktion. Note that the ERR often used different codes for the crates than the codes used for collections of art objects. Also found here are bills and receipts for operating expenses. Some additional shipping documentation and repository files are listed with removal reports by Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A; see Section 3.2.1.4.1.).

²⁶ Originals and alternate copies of some of these inventories are in NACP, *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946/roll 124*.

B 323/300

- List of 15 ERR transports to Altaussee, Austria (June 1944-April 1945);
- lists by crate codes of collections shipped to the ERR repositories of Seisenegg Castle (Amstetten, Austria), Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), and the Bavarian communities of Buxheim and Kogl;
- lists of crates transported from Nikolsburg to Altaussee (1, 6 and 7 Mar. 1945) and from Nikolsburg to Kogl;
- transports to Nikolsburg (1 Aug. 1944²⁷); holdings in Nikolsburg (KLAUS) and Seisenegg;
- transports to Neuschwanstein (25 Nov. 1943);
- holdings in the palace Schloss Kogl;
- transports to Kogl (25 Nov. 1943; 21 Dec. 1943);
- David-Weill library inventory and crate list; crate lists for transport to Buxheim (Oct. and 25 Nov. 1943) and holdings (by room) in Buxheim;
- scattered inventories, including M-Aktion and misc. collections from the Jeu de Paume;
- maps and floor plans for repositories in Buxheim, Kogl, Altaussee, Herrenchiemsee, and Nikolsburg.

B 323/301: Lists of collections transported to Nikolsburg (15 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1943), with copies of parts of original inventories of many French collections from the Jeu de Paume, including coin collections, “unknown collection (UNB),” and M-Aktion collections (especially MA-B).

B 323/302 (all small negative photocopies from microfilm no. 14.E.2)
Transports to Seisenegg (18 and 23 Nov. 1943) with crate lists, shipping papers and inventories (or parts thereof) of private French collections, including some “unknown (UBK)” and some from M-Aktion.

B 323/303 (all small negative photocopies from microfilm no. 14.E.2)
Transports to Nikolsburg (15 Nov. 1943 and 1 Aug. 1944) of M-Aktion and some private French collections; shipping lists to and holdings in Seisenegg and Nikolsburg; inventories of transports from the Jeu de Paume with many inventories, including M-Aktion loot.

B 323/304

- Original railroad car crate lists for Herrenchiemsee;
- crate-lists for Altaussee (PETER);
- inventories of transfers from Neuschwanstein Castle (Füssen; HANS) to Altaussee; from Herrenchiemsee (MAX) to Altaussee (PETER); from Nikolsburg (KLAUS); and from Schloss Kogl (KARL) to Altaussee (PETER).

²⁷ This was part of the shipment of modern art that was prevented from leaving France as the Allies were approaching Paris and retrieved after the liberation of Paris through the efforts of Rose Valland and her colleagues in the French resistance, see Rose Valland, *Front de l'art: Défense des collections françaises, 1939-1945* (Paris: Plon, 1961; 2nd edn.: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 1997), pp. 184-187. See also B 323/303.

B 323/305: Original ERR lists with crate numbers for furniture (ERR-MOB) from several French collections, and crate lists of paintings (ERR-GEM) and objets d'art (MA-MK) for Altaussee (PETER) from Herrenchiemsee (MAX), some include content inventories with codes of individual items from major French collections (ARN, DW, MER, SEL, and R) in Neuschwanstein (HANS) and penciled annotations indicating dates of MFA&A removals to M CCP.

B 323/312

- Copies of transport lists to Nikolsburg (4 May 1944), probably in connection with MFA&A inquiry concerning the fire at that repository in April 1945;
- notes on collections of Van Cleef (CLE), David-Weill (D-W), Maurice Dreyfus (DRD), Frenkel-Reder (FRE) from Brussels, Henry Josef (JO), Kalmann-Levy [Calman-Lévy] (KALE), Alphonse Kann (KA), Kapferer, Bialo (BIA), Lévy (LVY), Mayr (MAY), Mayr-Fuld (Mfu), Oppenheimer (OPPE), Berta Propper (PRO), and some Rothschild modern paintings (R-MOD), as well as some additional MA-B paintings.

A description of the Kogl exhibition lists is contained in the first part of the volume (see Section 3.2.1.2.1.).

B 323/314

- (a) ERR inventories of confiscated art – 33 crate lists – from the south of France (ERR Süd-Frankreich; Jan.-July 1944), known as the Nizzaliste (i.e., list from Nice), with names of owners (some with postwar M CCP numbers), including crate lists for the collections of Bergebauer, Blum, Dikansky, Flesch (4 crates), Dr Gluge (5 crates), Lacleche, Pawlotzky, and Richard Soepkéz, all presumably seized by the M-Aktion, with some probably included in M-Aktion inventories, given that ERR inventories for most of these collections have not been found;
- (b) Inventory of 182 works of art in the ERR Neuwied collection (NWD), i.e., (with one crossed out for exchange [*Tauschbild*]). Most are paintings or graphics from Jewish owners in the Netherlands (and a few from Belgium) that had been transported through the Neuwied customs office (on the Rhine north of Koblenz) and sent to Kogl. Most NWD items also have older signatures “Neuw” with a different series of numbers.²⁸
- (c) Lists of French tapestries, paintings, and furniture in several collections moved from Neuschwanstein (HANS) to Altaussee (PETER);
- (d) Almost half of the bound file contains original invoices and receipts from Neuschwanstein concerning operating expenses, etc.

ERR Documents Regarding Art Loot from the Soviet Union

Soviet art and icons in Buxheim and Höchstädt are also covered in B 323/91 and 545 (see Section 3.2.1.4.1.).

²⁸ Virtually all items in the Neuwied collection identified as “heirless” were turned over to the Jewish Reconstruction Successor Organization (JRSO) from M CCP, but apparently no serious attempt was made to identify their Dutch Jewish owners. More on the Neuwied collection is in NACP, M1946/roll 124 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.).

B 323/495 (First two-fifths photocopies from microfilm [page numbers beginning with R or T])

- Files regarding cultural objects from the Soviet Union found by the MFA&A in Buxheim monastery (near Memmingen), Colmberg Castle (Ansbach County), and the palace Schloss Höchstädt; original ERR documents (with English translations);
- a carbon copy of ERR inventories of Russian icons and paintings plundered from Pskov (“Listen der Ikonen aus Pleskau”)
- ERR shipping report (26 May 1944) from Riga to Colmberg Castle;
- inventory of loot seized by Army Group North (Heeresgruppe Nord) in Novgorod, Tikhvin, Gatchina, Peterhof, Pavlovsk, and Pskov and turned over to the ERR;
- copies of the ERR floor plans for Schloss Höchstädt with indication of placement of crates from different Soviet institutions in rooms of the castle;
- ERR reports and item-level ERR inventories (and translations) of plundered archeological treasures from Ukraine, Belarus, and Lithuania with lists of institutions of provenance prepared in Cracow under the direction of Dr Rudolf Stampfuss and Dr Walther Hülle of the ERR Special Staff Prehistory (Sonderstab Vorgeschichte) en route to Schloss Höchstädt (16 Nov. 1943);
- documentation regarding Soviet Ukrainian archeologists in Höchstädt;
- list of Bolshevik paintings and church mosaics from Kyiv (Kiev) in Buxheim (some documents are prints from microfilm).

3.2.1.1.6. ERR RESTORATION OFFICE: FILES OF OTTO KLEIN²⁹

B 323/260 (photocopies from microfilm 14.50.pt.3, frames 803-1111; from M CCP, folder 253: ERR IV [Klein-Buxheim])

First two-thirds of the folder contains correspondence and reports from the ERR Art Restoration Center in Buxheim and the ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau (1943-1944), which was headed by the master restorer Otto Klein (see 3.2.1.1.4. for last third of folder).

B 323/309

Original working files of the ERR art restoration center in Buxheim and ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau (1943-1944), including work slips, typed reports, and some ERR cards (most with ERR collection code numbers).

- first third of folder contains incoming registration slips (half page each) and a few receipts (1943-1944);
- last two-thirds of the folder contain ERR restoration reports (*Restaurierungsbericht*, nos. 1-112, through 31 Aug. 1944).

²⁹ Scattered original correspondence, with some duplication, and other documents of Otto Klein are to be found in NACP, M1946/roll 124 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.).

3.2.1.2. ERR PHOTOGRAPHS (FRENCH AND BELGIAN JEWISH COLLECTIONS)

3.2.1.2.1. ERR FOTOTHEK (ART PHOTO COLLECTION)

B 323/786-1102: This extensive series of ca. 17,000 black and white photographs prepared by ERR photographers covers the French and a few Belgian collections of Jewish ownership processed by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, including works of art confiscated by M-Aktion and turned over to the ERR. These mounted images from the original ERR Fotothek – 15 wooden drawers (23.4 x 32.5 cm, 48 cm deep, previously B 323/770-785) – have recently been reprocessed and rearranged in a series of archival file folders. Most of the photographs are mounted on card stock. They are organized alphabetically by name of collection (sometimes only with code names) and arranged in numerical order within each collection. File numbers for the photographs corresponding to the named ERR collection inventories are provided in Appendix 1.³⁰

All of the mounted images bear ERR collection code numbers, some printed, others marked in pencil on the cards or on the verso of the photographic prints. The back of the prints sometimes have cut up carbon copies of captions based on Jeu de Paume inventories (repeating registration card descriptions). Most of the photos were prepared either in the Jeu de Paume or in Füssen. The verso of a large number of these prints bears the stamp of the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst photo studio in Berlin (probably where these copies were printed):

Bildstelle Einsatzstab RR
Sonderstab Bildende Kunst
Berlin W 9, Bellevuestr. 3

Although not all of the pictures bear this stamp, all appear to have been printed on the same type of photo paper:

The ERR code numbers make it possible to coordinate with the ERR Jeu de Paume inventories listed above (see Section 3.2.1.1.1.), the ERR card files in NACP, RG 260 (see Section 9.1.5.4.) and the images within RG 260, Series ERR (see Section 9.1.8.2.1. and Appendix 1).³¹ The Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV) holds original prints of almost all of the remaining MCCP photos (see Section 3.6.4.), including some ERR photos and a small collection of fragmentary ERR photo prints. Many of the file cards also have postwar Munich numbers.³²

In addition to the ERR collections listed, the Bundesarchiv currently lists several other files with photographs in the same series, but it is doubtful that these were originally part of the ERR Fotothek, especially the photos of the Schloss, Mannheimer, and Polish collections, although ERR staff had been associated with the Schloss Collection:

³⁰ Corresponding file numbers for the newly rearranged B 323 folders are also given in the new B 323 finding aid.

³¹ B 323 archival signatures for the photographs for individual collections are not listed here but are indicated in the chart in Appendix 1, and in the Bundesarchiv finding aid for B 323.

³² See the references to these small collections of ERR photographs (many similarly mounted on card stock) in the BADV in Berlin-Weissensee (see Section 3.6.4.) and the collections in the Central Institute for Art History Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) in Munich (see Section 3.8.).

B 323/1037-1042: 259 photographs of the Schloss Collection, which was not confiscated and inventoried by the ERR, although part of it did pass through the Jeu de Paume, and ERR staff were involved in its appraisal in Paris.

B 323/1042-1049: “Sammlung Polen” [Poland Collection], but not processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume.

B 323/1079-1086: photographs from the Mannheimer Collection, only a few items of which were seized in Paris and processed in the Jeu de Paume, but they were not registered in a separate surviving ERR inventory.

B 323/1077: photographs of miscellaneous tapestries lacking signatures.

B 323/1078: photographs of miscellaneous art objects lacking signatures.

Many files within B 323 contain loose photographic prints (in different sizes), some in marked envelopes. Many of these have penciled labels on the back or elsewhere, but not all of them have been identified. The main group of surviving M CCP negatives held by Bundesarchiv Koblenz has been reprocessed on microfiche (see Section 3.2.1.5.).

3.2.1.2.2. MISCELLANEOUS ERR EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS AND LISTS

B 323/310: Photographs from exhibitions and repositories (1940-1944), in most cases with captions and indication of collection of provenance (some of these images are duplicated at the NACP:

- Neuschwanstein (HANS), storage areas in the repository, 14 sheets (two images per page);
- Herrenchiemsee (MAX), storage areas for small sculpture, objets d’art, and chairs (with ERR codes from the Seligmann, Kann, and Rothschild collections at the repository; 4 May 1944), 3 sheets;
- Jeu de Paume, pictures of an exhibition for Göring from the Seligmann collection (9 Nov. 1940), 4 sheets;
- Neuschwanstein, exhibition for Rosenberg and NSDAP treasurer Franz Xavier Schwarz (28 July 1942), 26 sheets;
- Jeu de Paume, exhibition in Nov. 1943 (captions on reverse), 21 sheets;
- Neuschwanstein (HANS) pictures of the first transfer to Altaussee (PETER; 12 June 1944), 27 sheets.

B 323/315

First part of file contains:

- ERR content lists of albums of photographs of artwork that were prepared for Hitler, one list from May 1943 (25 albums of folders containing photographs [Foto-Mappen]) and another list from September 1944 (Foto-Mappen nos. 26-47), with lists of subject or type-oriented groups from different collections;
- list of paintings from the ERR-plundered collection of Max Wassermann (MW), from which images comprised a separate album;
- lists covering items grouped by school or period and shown in exhibitions³³;

³³ These lists should be compared against the chart of 39 leatherette bound albums in Section 9.1.7.3. These albums were entered as exhibit USA-388 at the IMT and are now located in NACP, RG 238. In most instances, the lists

- list of tapestries confiscated by the ERR, most with indication of the French collection of provenance, compiled from ERR documents, possibly for the album of tapestries preserved in the Foto-Mappe series.³⁴

In the case of the albums held at the NACP, these lists appear to be carbon copies of the lists found in a pocket attached to the front end paper of the albums themselves.

B 323/312

- Lists for an exhibition at Schloss Kogl (St. Georgen im Attergau) from French and Belgian collections (January 1945);
- additional ERR lists and inventories, including paintings from the Neuwied Collection, Kraemer Galerie, H. Ball, Jules Fribourg, Kann, Seligmann, Brussels Treuhandgesellschaft, and M-Aktion collections, as well as some exchange paintings, and the “Search and Find” group;
- list of uninventoried paintings; furniture from the Ball collection, Kraemer Galerie, and the Brussels Trust Company (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG) and M-Aktion collections; sculpture from Neuwied and the Kraemer Galerie (without inventory numbers); miniatures from the collections of Maurice Dreyfus (DRD), Stern, Günzburg, and the M-Aktion (without inventory numbers);
- exhibition of furniture from the Nice collections, some with postwar annotations and M CCP numbers added, intermixed with postwar MFA&A removal lists;
- copies of transport lists to Nikolsburg (4 May 1944) in connection with MFA&A inquiry concerning the fire at that repository in April 1945 (see Section 3.2.1.1.5.);
- testimonial letter by Dr Günther Schiedlausky regarding the Kramer and Ball collections from Paris in Schloss Kogl (15 June 1947).

3.2.1.2.3. PHOTOGRAPHS OF MÖBEL-AKTION OPERATIONS

B 323/311: A collection of good original photographs (pasted in an album) of M-Aktion operations in Paris, including images showing the loading of trucks and trains, delivery to warehouses, and images made of collected household goods, toys, pianos, among other items in M-Aktion repositories.³⁵

The transmittal memo for the photos from Dr Erika Hanfstaengl of the MFA&A to Dr Preyss (3 June 1948) explains that the photos were found in a small box in a crate (Munich no. 21,004). Dr [Helga] Eggemann identified these pictures as having

coincide both in terms of the German-assigned album numbers and the names of the images within, but in the lists of Foto-Mappe series for Hitler, two sets of volume numbers appear to be reversed. One wartime report suggests that the ERR prepared close to 100 albums, but this has not been confirmed and no other lists have been found. In addition to the B 323 lists showing the 47 albums for Hitler, there is an additional list enumerating 11 albums labeled “Bildermappe,” which go as high as 36. The Wasserman volume (Foto-Mappe no. 26) is now preserved as vol. 29 within IMT, USA-388.

³⁴ A volume of tapestries and carpets, vol. 1 within IMT, USA-388, bears a title page for Foto-Mappe no. 35. A French copy of the list of tapestries with additional annotations is in MAEE, carton RA 97.

³⁵ See Sarah Gensburger, *Images d'un pillage. Album de la spoliation des juifs à Paris, 1940-1944* (Paris: Éditions Textuel, 2010), which traces the activities of the M-Aktion in Paris and reproduces with considerable commentary the aforementioned album of original M-Aktion photographs.

come from one of the M-Aktion Paris warehouses (ca. Sept. 1943). A penciled note adds that these pictures illustrate M-Aktion confiscation and processing, as described in a report from folder 14.50, part 1.

3.2.1.3. ART COLLECTIONS OF NAZI LEADERS: PLUNDER, EXCHANGES, AND THE ART MARKET

In addition to specific ERR files, related documentation is mixed in with many other files in this record group, particularly those involving the acquisition and appraisal of collections put together for or transferred to individual Nazi leaders. Some of these operations were closely intertwined with the ERR, its personnel, and its loot. The descriptions below are not complete or exhaustive, but they provide examples of the type of Nazi documentation found in B 323, including extensive files (with correspondence, inventories, and photographs) covering those collections assembled by top Nazis based on primarily Jewish-owned art from throughout Europe. Several of these collections received works of art from the ERR through purchase, exchange, or transfer, in particular Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and, to a lesser extent, Sonderauftrag Linz (the planned Führermuseum in Linz).

3.2.1.3.1. SONDERAUFTRAG LINZ³⁶

Coverage below lists only a few selected examples and highlights of the many B 323 files relating to the Linz project, because those have been well covered in published sources, and because an online database now combines the Linz card files and images from the collection, based on the sources of the “Dresden Catalogue.”

Published Catalogue

Birgit Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum “Führermuseu.”* Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 2004.

A reconstruction of the remaining volumes of the Linz catalogues with correlation tables and reproduced images. Remaining original volumes of the catalogue (see below) are held on loan at the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) in Berlin. Additional images (original glass negatives) of the Linz materials are in NACP, RG 260, Series L (see Section 9.1.8.2.6.).³⁷

Linz Internet Database

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the Sonderauftrag Linz (Special Commission: Linz),” DHM and BADV

On-line at: <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html>

³⁶ See also the Linz documentation from NACP, *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*/rolls 138-141 and the Linz MCCP Property Cards Art on M1946/discs 264-266.

³⁷ See also the study by Hans Christian Löhrl, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der “Sonderauftrag Linz.” Visionen, Verbrechen, Verluste* (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2005).

The database now on the website of the DHM in Berlin, in collaboration with the BADV brings together remaining catalogue cards (held by BADV) and photographs of works of art collected for Hitler's projected museum in his hometown of Linz, the Sonderauftrag Linz.

B 323/98-105, 109-114, 120-121, 123-128, 129-183 [passim], and 191:

Correspondence, reports, and some inventories of the collections of art and books gathered for the projected Führermuseum from different sources throughout Europe, including those acquired from or via the ERR.

110-114 and 144-145: Art "purchased" in the Netherlands.

146: Purchases in Belgium.

147: Purchases in France and Italy.

120-121: Purchases in Austria.

129-143: Purchases from private individuals mostly in Germany.

Most of these files are small-format, poor-quality photocopies from the Linz microfilms prepared by U.S. authorities in Germany in 1946, from the documentation found near Dresden after the war in the Soviet occupation zone.

B 323/6 (see Section 3.2.1.4.1.), **7**, and **150:** involve the Linz Library and transports to Altaussee and inventories of parts of the Linz collection.

B 323/45-56: Extant volumes of the "Dresden Catalogue" of the Führermuseum. In most cases, Munich numbers have been added by hand to individual listings.

53 (vol. 9): Goldmann, Gutmann, Haas, Kornfeld, Mandl, Pollak, Thorsch, and Weiner collections (most from Austria).

54 (vol. 10): Bondy and Louis and Alphonse Rothschild collections (Vienna).

55 (vol. 11): Lanz Collection, from the Netherlands.

56 (vol. 12): Schloss Collection from France, part of which came via the Jeu de Paume, but was not registered by the ERR.

N.B. The original 19 volumes of the Linz catalogue are currently on loan at the DHM in Berlin, as is an additional volume returned from the United States in 2010.

B 323/78-88: Second version of the Linz catalogue.

B 323/193-197 et al.: Additional catalogues of component collections transferred to the Linz collection.

B 323/106-108, 115-122: Austrian Collections

Examples of major Austrian collections considered for the Linz Museum,³⁸ many of which were chosen for Linz (see especially B 323/96, 228, 230, and 233), but the ERR was not involved in any of these.

³⁸ On the confiscated Jewish collections from Vienna, see the analysis and documentation presented by Sophie Lillie, *Was einmal war: Handbuch der enteigneten Kunstsammlungen Wiens [= Bibliothek des Raubes*, vol. 3] (Vienna: Czernin, 2003). Regrettably Lillie had not had an opportunity to add data regarding the Koblenz B 323 holdings for the collections she lists.

B 323/201: Lanckoronski Collection**B 323/227: Nathaniel von Rothschild Collection****B 323/231: Collections of Alphonse and Louis Rothschild****B 323/232: Robert Gutmann Collection**

Many of these collections were also inventoried in the Dresden Catalogue. Most of these catalogues have Munich numbers and restitution notes added in the margins.

B 323/186-190, 1212: France: Adolphe Schloss Collection

Catalogue (with photographs) and processing inventories for the Adolphe Schloss collection confiscated (part “purchased”) from France, for the Linz project, supplementing B 323/56 (vol. 12 of the Dresden Catalogue). Part of the collection passed briefly through the Jeu de Paume, while selections were being made as to which part was to be “purchased” and which part was to remain in the Louvre.³⁹

B 323/89-90, 535, 1079-1086: The Netherlands: Frits Mannheimer and Gutmann Collections

Among the many Dutch collections chosen for Linz and covered by separate inventories and catalogues in B 323, the Mannheimer collection included some art objects that were transferred to France on the eve of the war, with which the ERR became involved. See the separate catalogues and inventories of the Frits Mannheimer collection from the Netherlands, many parts of which were also chosen for the Führermuseum, for example:

89-90 (photocopies from microfilm with marginal M CCP numbers)

535 (photocopy of original typescript): These files contain copies of the two-volume typescript catalogue of the Frits Mannheimer Collection compiled by Otto von Falke (1935-1936), with extensive provenance notes; M CCP registration numbers have been added in the margins.

1079-1086: More photographs of the Mannheimer Collection, some with Falke catalogue references.

Photos of Art Objects for Linz

B 323/184, 185, 192 (index), 203, 204, 531, et al.: Photographs of works of art being considered for Linz. Some of the aforementioned Linz files (and B 323/256 below) include photographs, but other photographs are held in these files, among others.

³⁹ On the Schloss Collection, see Marie Hamon-Jugnet, *Collection Schloss, œuvres spoliées pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale non restituées (1943-1998)* (Paris: Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1998) and the French and English on-line versions: https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/archives/dossiers/schloss/index_ang.html.

ERR Component (with photos)

B 323/256: Inventory of items confiscated by the ERR and transferred to Sonderauftrag Linz for the projected Führermuseum. Includes original photographs of individual items (51 photos of 49 art objects), 46 acquired from Rothschild collections, two from Seligmann, and one from Hans Fürstenberg.⁴⁰ Most have ERR code numbers as well as Linz numbers. The photos are pasted on cardboard leaves with ERR R[othschild] numbers in pen and Linz numbers added in pencil on overleaf; some have additional penciled notes on the cardboard leaves; all except two bear the stamp “AH.” As noted elsewhere, only 53 items were obtained for the Linz collection from the Jeu de Paume.

Numismatic Component

B 323/170-172, 177-179, 755-757, 758-761: The card file (originally arranged in cabinets) covers coins, a large part of which came from the Rothschild collections from Vienna. File 170 also includes weapons.

CIR No. 4 on the Linz Project

B 323/191: A well restored copy of OSS ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Report (CIR) No. 4, “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library,” complete with numerous appendices.⁴¹

3.2.1.2.2. MARTIN BORMANN ACTIVITIES AND ART COLLECTION

B 323/12-15, 103-105, 163-164, 175-176, 583: Documentation on Bormann’s own collection and his activities on behalf of Sonderauftrag Linz, together with related correspondence and reports.

3.2.1.3.3. HERMANN GÖRING COLLECTION

Given the close association of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring with ERR art-looting in Paris, and the fact that Göring acquired over 850 paintings from the Jeu de Paume (many for exchange), the Göring Collection is closely tied to ERR activity.

⁴⁰ According to the OSS ALIU, 53 items were designated for Hitler in the first shipment from the Jeu de Paume to Germany (9 Feb. 1941) and there were no subsequent transfers from ERR loot. The full list is included as an attachment to the OSS ALIU Consolidated Intelligence Report No. 4, “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library.” The report can be accessed on-line via Footnote: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232002190>.

⁴¹ See more details in Appendix 3. As noted in fn. 40, the report is available at footnote.com: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232002190>.

Published Catalogue

Yeide, Nancy. *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection*. Dallas: Laurel Publishing, 2009.

An impressive catalogue *raisonnée*, with provenance details about the individual items in the Göring Collection (many more than previously known), with quality color illustrations, compiled by the curator of the U.S. National Gallery of Art. See also Yeide's earlier report, "The Göring Collection," in *Vitalizing Memory. International Perspectives on Provenance Research* (Washington: American Association of Museums, 2005), pp. 46-50.

B 323/57-67: Catalogue (in 11 numbered volumes) and card file inventory of the Göring Collection with collection of receipts and notes about source of acquisition.

B 323/68-69: Documentation and correspondence on the Göring Collection, including some regarding the ERR (most from HICOG microfilm 14.48), and other dealers (from HICOG microfilm 14.45).

B 323/70: A complete well restored, copy of OSS ALIU Consolidated Intelligence Report (CIR) No. 2: "The Göring Collection" (15 Sep. 1945).⁴² Attachments include details of the exchanges Göring carried out with paintings collected by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume (see also B 323/72).

B 323/71: Göring correspondence (1936-1940, 1944).

B 323/72: contains postwar inventory of works of art acquired by Göring from the ERR: "Tauschaktion-ERR" (original typescript, 12 p.); remainder of file (from microfilms 14.50, frames 602ff), includes:

- ERR collection code numbers and cross references to related documents with the MCCP copy bearing cross-references noting date of restitution (copies of folder 252: ERR III – Göring exchanges);
- final large envelope contains a compilation of lists of paintings and inventories of sales and exchanges (with Munich numbers): "Tausch Göring-Goudstikker" (9 Feb. 1944), among others, and "H." (Haars) collection (H 1-143, plus 25 unnumbered), with Munich numbers and references to photos, etc., notes with Goudstikker references, many with Munich and Linz numbers. Many of these documents were included in CIR No. 2 (see B 323/70).

B 323/73 (photocopies from microfilm): "Berchtesgarden Report" on the Göring train found by MFA&A officers in 1945.

B 323/74: Separate inventory of Göring acquisitions from Dutch art dealer Goudstikker (mostly original documents).

⁴² See the full listing in Appendix 3. The report is available at footnote.com: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|231998972>.

B 323/316-320: An alphabetic catalogue (4 vols.) and several other inventories assembled after the war, with an extensive file of photographs with an original wartime inventory “Gemälde-Fotos Sammlung Göring” [Photos of Paintings from Göring Collection].

3.2.1.3.4. DIENSTSTELLE MÜHLMANN

Kajetan Mühlmann oversaw the plunder of art in the Netherlands and in Poland. Therefore, Mühlmann and his office (Dienststelle) were the object of investigators’ attention after the war.

Separate inventories are available for major Dutch art collections, but the Mannheimer Collection is the only one with a few items sent to Paris and involving the ERR.

B 323/110-114, 199, 322: Correspondence, reports, and inventories of seizures by Kajetan Mühlmann in his special office under the Reich Commissariat for the Occupied Netherlands, including acquisitions for Linz (all in small-format photocopies from U.S. microfilms).

B 323/200 (from HICOG microfilm 14.53/pt 2): Complete copy of the important “Report of the Dutch Captain Jean Vlug on Objects Removed to Germany from Holland, Belgium and France during the German Occupation on [*sic*] the Countries,” typescript (Amsterdam: Stichting Nederlands Kunstbesit, 25 December 1945; 290 p.), with supplemental Mühlmann wartime reports and related documents, based on postwar OSS ALIU interrogations and additional research and interrogations.

3.2.1.2.5. WARTIME DEALERS AND THE ART MARKET (SELECTIONS)

The MCCP collected significant documentation about the many art dealers active during the war in attempt to follow the fate of looted art. Only a few selections are listed here of particular relevance to collections with which the ERR was involved.

Karl Haberstock Gallery (Berlin and Munich)

B 323/75 (part), 76, 77, 135 (part), 226, 226a (photos), 255: Correspondence and inventories of acquisitions, most for the Göring Collection and Sonderauftrag Linz.

Gustav Rochlitz (Paris)

B 323/72 (part): Includes Göring exchanges with the ERR through Gustav Roschlitz (1941-1942).

B 323/134 (part): Includes a file on Gustav Rochlitz.

B 323/191 (part): Copy of OSS ALIU Detailed Interrogation Report (DIR) No. 4, Gustav Rochlitz, with list of exchanged paintings with ERR: “Tauschaktionen ERR.”

Theodor Fischer (Galerie Fischer, Lucerne)

B 323/489 (part): Documentation regarding Göring exchanges with paintings from ERR collections (and especially modern art in the Paul Rosenberg collection) from the Jeu de Paume that made their way to Galerie Fischer in Lucerne.

3.2.1.4. POSTWAR MFA&A AND MCCP PROCESSING AND RESTITUTION FILES

3.2.1.4.1. MFA&A REMOVAL REPORTS (WITH SOME ERR REPOSITORY FILES)

Many of these folders also contain some ERR documentation, including shipping inventories, floor plans and other documents, found by MFA&A officers in ERR repositories. The documentation, and the art items, was taken to the MCCP for use in restituting ERR-plundered collections. Mixed in are MFA&A reports. Many of the ERR lists and inventories have MCCP registration numbers penciled in beside individual items.

B 323/495 (First two fifths from microfilm [page numbers beginning with R or T])

An additional listing of this file is in the shipping inventories in Section 3.2.1.1.5.

- Restitution files from MCCP regarding cultural objects from the Soviet Union found in Buxheim monastery (near Memmingen), Colmberg Castle, and the palace Schloss Höchstädt; original ERR documents (with English translations and related MFA&A documents);
- carbon copy of ERR inventories of Russian icons and paintings plundered from Pskov (“Listen der Ikonen aus Pleskau”);
- ERR shipping report from Riga to Colmberg Castle (Ansbach County; 26 May 1944)⁴³;
- MFA&A notes regarding transfer of icons from Colmberg to MCCP, with MCCP property card numbers penciled in. Copies of the ERR floor plans for Schloss Höchstädt with indication of placement of crates shipped from different Soviet institutions in specific rooms of the castle;
- ERR reports and subsequent MFA&A reports with item-level ERR inventories (and translations) of plundered archeological treasures from Ukraine and Belarus;
- lists of institutions of provenance prepared in Cracow under the direction of Dr Rudolf Stampfuss and Dr Walther Hülle of the ERR Special Staff Prehistory (Sonderstab Vorgeschichte) en route to Schloss Höchstädt (16 Nov. 1943);
- documentation regarding Soviet Ukrainian archeologists in Höchstädt;

⁴³ Dr Ernst Adalbert Voretzsch, a Berlin museum employee and nephew of the owner of Castle Colmberg, served at the palace as a curator for the ERR and was then kept on after the war to inventory the materials for the MFA&A.

- list of Bolshevik paintings from Kyiv (Kiev) in Buxheim (some documents are prints from microfilm);
- MFA&A postwar reports and plans for removal to Munich;
- final folder contains numbered lists of items returned from Munich and Berlin (U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, HICOG).

B 323/545

- Predominantly MFA&A reports on “Shipments to Munich [CCP]” from the ERR repository of Buxheim (12 Dec. 1945-Mar. 1946), mostly French and Soviet property (20-30 p. photocopies from microfilm);
- original MFA&A inventories of books belonging to David-Weill and d’Erlanger and “60 Russian-language books” (27 Dec. 1945);
- reports, original inventories, and waybills for shipment of French cultural objects plundered by the ERR from Buxheim to Paris, with ERR codes for collections (28 Feb. 1946);
- report on shipment with English translation of German inventory of 15 Russian icons erroneously sent to Paris and returned to MCCC (27 Feb. 1946).

B 323/91: Predominantly MFA&A reports (with interspersed correspondence) on incoming loads received in MCCC, including ERR repositories of Buxheim, Höchstädt, Neuschwanstein, Herrenchiemsee, and Altaussee (1945-1946), with scattered intermixed copies of ERR or related documents. Includes:

- a copy of the inventory of Russian icons from Buxheim (27 Feb. 1946);
- letter from ERR-captured archeologist Kuranyi then in Höchstädt; letter regarding arrest of ERR operations chief Gerhard Utikal (alias Uber);
- copies of inventories from museums in Kyiv and elsewhere in Ukraine from Höchstädt (with crate lists);
- crate lists from Altaussee (some ERR);
- transfer of ERR-plundered musical instruments from Raitenhaslach;
- partial list of ERR collection codes;
- documentation on David-Weill collection;
- detailed list of ERR records brought from Füssen to Munich (truck no. 48, 1 Sep. 1945), including the ERR albums, filming cards, mounted photographs, file crates N-1 – N-17 (ERR), and 4 larger file cases.

B 323/557: MFA&A documentation regarding the direct shipments from Neuschwanstein to Paris (Oct. and Nov. 1945). Includes:

- inventories of shipments (most with ERR codes), waybills, and other documentation and correspondence;
- MFA&A inspection reports (photocopies from microfilms in small section);
- evacuation reports (typed carbon copies) important for coverage of restitution of art from French collections plundered by the ERR and for comparison with – the ERR shipping inventories to Neuschwanstein (above).

See B 323/600-601 in Section 3.2.1.1.4. for the Munich Property Cards Art of those objects shipped directly to Paris.

B 323/749 and 750: Neuschwanstein I and II file boxes (preserved in two drawers) with registration card files (based on ERR data), prepared by MFA&A for removal

transports (15 Dec. 1945, 14 and 18 June 1946, and 1 July 1946); printed cards (in German and English) with blanks for indicating markings, numbers, arrival numbers, type of object, possessor, date of arrival (in Neuschwanstein), and condition; penciled markings on the cards include ERR codes.

B 323/752: Includes documentation on the status of and removals from the former Abbey Raitenhaslach (near B urghausen, Bavaria), the repository to which the ERR Sonderstab Musik evacuated musical instruments, sheet music, and related materials, most of it of French provenance.

B 323/6-11, 11a, 96: These files contain shipping lists (with dates of transports) and inventories of individual and consolidated collections (including ERR collections) transported to Altaussee, repository holding lists, and incoming registration lists for their evacuation to MCCP. Folders also include some postwar MFA&A removal and control lists, including separate lists for several of the mines and depositories in the Salzburg area, as well as the lists of artwork from Kremsm nster Abbey (Austria), including the Lanckoronski Collection (Vienna). The latter three volumes contain postwar control inventories for various collections, mostly for the F hrermuseum.

6

File no. 1: Signed reports (typed cc in original German and English translation) by Prof Dr Hermann Michel (16 May-1 June 1945), who was in charge of the Altaussee complex, on the organization of art repositories in the salt mines there and the various collections and their transport to Altaussee; detailed discussion of Hitler's orders to destroy the mineshafts and various efforts to sabotage that order in April and early May 1945; original master plans and maps of Altaussee.

File no. 2: Master plans and diagrams of the locations of the chambers assigned to different collections within the mines including the ERR-looted collections.

File no. 6: Inventories of the F hrer collection (two copies with different annotations) from the F hrer Building (F hrerbau) in Munich transferred to Altaussee, with some received from the ERR (Linz nos. 1471-1500, and others).

Other folders cover other parts of the Linz collection for the F hrermuseum.

B 323/328: Activities and reports on art, books, and archives in the Bamberg Document Center, Nuremberg, the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), and the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP), etc. Includes documentation on:

- transfer of ERR records and speleological records from Bamberg to Frankfurt am Main;
- restitution of books and archives from the OAD to the USSR, Austria, Poland, France, among others;
- fate and delivery of Jewish “heirless” Jewish cultural objects (a large part of it ERR loot) from the MCCP and the WCCP to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO);
- transfers from the MCCP to the WCCP (June-Aug. 1949) with lists.

B 323/253: Includes postwar investigative MCCP report on ERR repositories and art transports (1948).

3.2.1.4.2. MCCP PROPERTY CARDS ART

Of particular importance in tracing the fate of the works of art and other cultural objects seized by the ERR are the remaining registration cards for individual objects found in ERR repositories in the U.S. zones of occupation in Germany (especially in Bavaria) and Austria and taken to the MCCP for restitution processing. The TVK records retain several sequences of MCCP property control cards, including the arrival cards, a subsequent Restitution Card File (Restitutionskartei) with Property Cards Art by Munich number, and a Restitution Card File with a duplicate of the Property Cards Art organized by the country to which the objects were restituted.

The original MFA&A property control cards in the MCCP – the Property Cards Art – were first prepared in English on printed card stock (5 x 8 inches). The data was first entered by hand as works art and other cultural objects were accessioned at the collecting points from Nazi repositories or other sites where the MFA&A found them. Later, a typewritten version of the cards was prepared (most of which are now in the NACP and available on DVD discs under RG 260, M1946, “Records Relating to MCCP Property Accessions, 1945-1949” [see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 521]; those in B 323 are handwritten). As the works of art were received at the MCCP, consecutive numbers were assigned to the arrival cards and entered into the top right-hand corner, which was labeled “Mun.” [meaning muniment, evidence of ownership]. Later, references to these numbers made elsewhere were often prefaced by “Mü” for München (Munich).

A second sequence of numbers after the Mü number was entered identifying the number within or from the repository from which the object was received, such as Altaussee (Mü 1/Aussee 1), Neuschwanstein, or others (see Appendix 2 for details on ERR repositories).

For most ERR-seized objects, the ERR alphanumeric codes (as found on the objects themselves and in ERR inventories) were also recorded on the cards, but only for those objects from the French and Belgian collections that had been processed by in the Jeu de Paume. The Mü number was also added to the back of the work of art or other inconspicuous place for other art objects. Multiple cards were often prepared for items that were part of a set, prints that were within an album, or illuminations that were part of a manuscript.

Other blanks on the front side of the cards provided space for classification (painting, sculpture, etc), author, subject, measurements, material, presumed owner (with country indicated and often source of the data), depot possessor, arrival condition, identifying mark, description, and photo. In some series, passport-size photos were attached, but often the availability of a photo was marked by a yes or no, depending on whether a full-size print existed in the MCCP photograph file. Sometimes, ERR photos are indicated by the same code as the ERR code for the art object itself. On the back side of the cards are spaces for the date of arrival and date of exit (with room for destination), history and ownership, condition and repair, and location within the collecting point.

Cards were prepared in quadruplicate (or in some cases more), filed in different sequences, by order of accession, by type of art (painting, sculpture, furniture, book, manuscript, etc.), ownership, and restitution shipments. Several sets of the cards were transferred to the United States with the part of the MCCC records that became part of the OMGUS records (RG 260) in the NACP, but those differ from the sets in B 323.

**B 323/604-646: Eingangskartei nach Münchner Nummer, Mü 1-50,172
(MCCC Arrival Card File by Munich Number)**

Sometimes listed as Control Number Card File (Kontrollnummerkartei), these 43,189 arrival cards differ from the Property Cards Art in that they have a simpler format, and simply assign a Munich registration number to the incoming objects, many of which were still in their shipping cartons, and list artist, title, previous inventory numbers, arrival date, and the condition of the object.

**B 323/647-693: Restitutionskartei nach Münchner Nummer, Mü 1-Mü 50,024
(MCCC Restitution Card File by Munich Numbers with gaps)**

After the MCCC closed down, the TVK continued to use the MCCC Property Cards Art left in Munich, but started adding notations in German. When new acquisitions were received or existing ones had not been registered, new property cards were issued in German and assigned sequential Munich (Mü) numbers. New German cards were also compiled (on the basis of the original English ones) for works of art still in TVK custody. This explains why the property card numbers in B 323 run longer than those in the NACP, and why many of them are in German, and some are in English and German. The combined central file in this series includes some 65,573 cards with Mü numbers running from 1 to 50,024 (with gaps), with some cards having sub-numbers. Such cards are included in the on-line MCCC database described below.

**B 323/601-602, 695-729, 732: Restitutionskartei nach Eigentümern
(MCCC Restitution Card File by Proprietor)**

These cards, arranged first by country to which they were returned and then by owner (including some of the large French collections), contain less data than the previous series, but many of them have thumbnail photographs of the object attached. Those remaining in B 323 are not included in the on-line MCCC database. Works of art that made up part of ERR loot were returned to the countries given below.

695: Belgium

601-602, 698-713: France

601-602: Copies of Property Cards Art and other papers for the direct shipments from Neuschwanstein (Füssen) to Paris, October-December 1945.

698: A-Carro

699: Cassel-David-Weill

700: David-Weill

701: David Weill-Fürstenberg

702: Gaillard-Kann

703: Kann-Lehmann

704: Lejeune-Merzbach

705: Mestrallet-Rosenthal

- 706:** Rothschild, Alex-Rothschild, R.Jan.
707: Rothschild, Maurice-Rothschild, Robert
708: Rothschild
709: Rothschild
710: Roy-Uhde
711: “Unbekannt” (unknown)
712: “Unbekannt” (unknown)
713: “Unbekannt”-Zun

714-717: The Netherlands

727-729: USSR

726: Yugoslavia

732: Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO)

This folder contains Property Cards Art (with photos) for a total of some 1,325 objects transferred to the JRSO in October 1951. Except for those of German provenance, many of those items were seized by the ERR, including most of the Nuewied Collection.

MCCP Internet Database

“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point,’” DHM and BADV

On-line at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de

Contains MCCP Property Cards Art and related photographs maintained by the BADV in cooperation with the German Historical Museum (DHM) in Berlin. The cards shown are from the set of property cards held in BArch, B 323/602-603; 604-646; 647-694; and 732. Greater detail is included in the “Introduction” to the MCCP database on the DHM website and the related description of the property cards held in the NACP (see Section 9.1.5.3.4, Entry 520-Entry 523)].⁴⁴ The images from the original MCCP photographic prints held by the BADV (see Section 3.6.1.) still need to be compared with the copies of the photos in RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.) and with the MCCP images in the Bundesarchiv fiche collection described below (see Section 3.2.1.4.3.)

CD-ROM Database

Wolfgang Eichwede and Ulrike Hartung. “Property Cards Art, Claims and Shipments. Amerikanische Rückführungen sowjetischer Kulturgüter an die UdSSR nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg.” Die CD der Arbeitsstelle “Verbleib der im Zweiten Weltkrieg aus der Sowjetunion verlagerten Kulturgüter.” Bremen: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, 1996.

Provides object-level data in German on cultural objects returned to the Soviet Union by the U.S. central collecting points in Germany after the Second World War in a searchable form based on data from the restitution Property Cards Art and other documentation in B 323 and the NACP. The program is now outdated, with much of the data being superceded by the aforementioned MCCP database.

⁴⁴ Negotiations are underway to augment the database with images of the property cards in RG 260 in NACP (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 520-Entry 523).

Regrettably, the software is now obsolete; thus the content is not currently accessible on most computers. Nonetheless, the original materials used for compiling the data found here remain in the project archive of the Research Center for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen.

3.2.1.4.3. MCCP ART PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION ON MICROFICHE (NOT PART OF B 323)

The Bundesarchiv Koblenz holds a major collection of 5,910 numbered fiches showing images of the artworks processed in the MCCP. Although not received from the TVK, and hence not processed as part of B 323, this collection is listed here because it came from Munich and was originally used there with the corresponding MCCP Property Cards Art. The original photoprints of the images from the MCCP are now held by the Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV; see Section 3.6.).

The nitrate negatives from Munich (received in the early 1990s) were by that point disintegrating and many had to be destroyed. The Bundesarchiv restored those still in tact and copied them to fiche. They are now arranged by Bundesarchiv microfiche numbers (located on the fiche headers), but the fiche numbers, so far as can be determined, bear no relationship to ERR or Mü numbers. Some of the artworks depicted here were plundered by the ERR in France, but many came to Munich from other sources.

In large part, the fiches are organized by their Mü numbers. These numbers do not appear on the headers, however, but are written in pencil on fiche envelopes or, in many instances, appear to the side of the images themselves. Some images have no numbers or any other kind of identification. Often, the image of a single item usually occupies the entire fiche, but other fiches contain two or three images. Although some images may be from ERR negatives, ERR code numbers are not indicated. These can be traced only by cross-referencing the Mü numbers.

Finding Aid

A finding aid is available with a concordance for Mü numbers to Koblenz fiche numbers, but ERR codes for the photographs of ERR-looted art are not indicated in the finding aid.

3.2.1.4.4. WIESBADEN PROPERTY CARDS ART AND CUSTODY RECEIPTS

B 323/586-595: Wiesbaden CCP Restitution Card File

Remaining Property Cards from the WCCP, now arranged in archival binders (vols. 1-10) in order of the Wiesbaden registration numbers (WIE 1-6,673). These cards resemble in format the MCCP cards described above (see Section 3.2.1.4.2.) and should be compared with those held in the NACP (see Section 9.1.5.3.2.).

B 323/234-241: Wiesbaden “Inshipments,” Custody Receipts

Most of the individual receipts are listed individually in the B 323 finding aid. These may be of importance in tracing ERR-looted art objects from Western Europe that made their way to German museums and private collections during the war, since the majority of artworks processed at the WCCP were from within Germany.

B 323/242-251: Wiesbaden “Outshipments,” Custody Receipts

Although relatively few works of art plundered by the ERR passed through the WCCP after the war, some shipments were made to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, containing cultural objects that may have been ERR loot. Individual recipients are listed in the B 323 finding aid. Of special note in connection with the disposition of Judaica are the following selected files:

- 247:** Includes documentation on the inshipment of “heirless” Judaica from the OAD, and outshipments both to the JRSO and the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR), many of which were undoubtedly plundered by the ERR.
- 248-251:** Include outgoing custody receipts for “heirless” Jewish objects, turned over to the JCR, many of which were certainly plundered by the ERR.

B 323/251: Outshipments, Nos. 277-403

In addition to the aforementioned Judaica, this folder includes outshipment documents for books from various libraries in the Baltic countries, and cultural objects from the Russian Orthodox Petchory Monastery (Estonia), undoubtedly plundered by the ERR, that were initially turned over to the Wiesbaden Gemaldegalerie, because of U.S. and British non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries.

3.2.1.4.5. MCCP RESTITUTION DOCUMENTATION FOR ERR ART LOOT**Belgium**

B 323/403-409: MCCP restitution files contain claims, correspondence, and reports on ERR loot returned to Belgium. Includes restitution from the collections of Hugo Andriessse and Frenkel-Reder, along with others confiscated by the ERR and registered at the Jeu de Paume, including some from the ERR “Proprietors Unknown” collection identified to have been of Belgian provenance. Names of Belgian owners identified are listed in alphabetical order. There is also documentation on collections (including those of books and archives) seized by the ERR from Alfred and Jacques Errera, the Institute de l’histoire sociale, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgian Masonic lodges, and many others.

France

B 323/206-210, 212-217, 220: *Répertoire des biens spoliés en France durant la guerre 1939-1945*. 8 vols. with supplements. [Berlin], 1947, supplements: -1952. Commandement en chef français en Allemagne, Groupe français du conseil de contrôle, Division des réparations et restitutions, Bureau central des restitutions.

Added English title on title page: *List of Property Removed from France during the War 1939-1945*. Added titles in German and Russian.

The official series, based on postwar claims, prepared by the restitution office of the French military in Germany provides running numbers, numbers assigned by the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privés, OBIP), brief descriptions of the object, and an indication of owners. Some volumes have German annotations (vol. 1 covers industrial materials, vol. 5 transportation equipment, and vol. 6 stocks and bonds and therefore do not appear here).

207: Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures / Paintings, tapestries and sculptures* (covers 10,000 entries).

220: Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures* [with annotations by the Federal Office for Foreign Restitution (Bundesamt für äussere Restitutionen), indicating items returned to France].

209: Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*. Includes pianos and harpsichords.

217: Vol. 3: *Meubles* [annotated copy].

206: Vol. 4: *Argenterie, céramique, objets précieux / Silverware, ceramics and precious items et supplément aux tomes II, III et IV*.

210: Vol. 4: *Argenterie, céramique, objets précieux*.

212: Vol. 7: *Archives, manuscrits et livres rares / Archives, manuscripts and rare books*.

208: Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels*.

215: *Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV*.

213: *Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d'art*.

214: *Troisième supplément aux tomes II, III, IV et VII. Objets d'art et livres rares*.

216: *Troisième supplément aux tomes II, III, IV et VII. Objets d'art et livres rares*.

220: Supplement for paintings, tapestries, and sculpture (*Complément*).

N.B. Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art. Other copies of this series are available at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, (see Section 2.1.1.6.3. with links to on-line versions of most volumes), and in the Archives of the National Museums of France in the Louvre (see Section 2.3.2.). One of the copies at the Louvre includes annotations by Rose Valland (primarily in vol. 2). A microfilm version of *Répertoire des biens spoliés* is in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, rolls 141-145 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.). Finally, the series, in various degrees of completeness, can also be found in major research libraries.

B 323/218: Inventory of French tapestries not restituted.

B 323/219: Inventory of French tapestries in the Göring Collection.

B 323/17-21: French declarations and claims, 5 vols. Nos. 1-25,213.

B 323/410-414, 417-418: Postwar French restitution inquiries and investigations in 7 numbered volumes.

- 410:** 1945-1947
- correspondence and relations with French representatives in MCCP, including Captain E. Dubonsky;
 - inquiries pertain to French collections with which the ERR was involved, such as the collection of unknown proprietors, the “Berta Collection” owned by Baron Cassel van Dorn, and French tapestries from various collections.
- 411:** 1948-1951
- inquiries into the collections of various members of the Rothschild family (Robert, Edmond, and Maurice);
 - investigations regarding locations in Füssen of additional works of art in connection with Bruno Lohse and Günther Schiedlausky and the return to France of paintings in the possession of Lohse;
 - general list of MCCP outshipments (1945-1947).
- 412:** 1952-1956
- inquiries of Rose Valland and notes on meetings with German restitution authorities;
 - list of ERR plundered tapestries;
 - investigations regarding other cultural objects looted by the ERR;
 - further investigation of the Maurice de Rothschild collection.
- 413:** 1957-1958
- follow-up reports of Robert Scholz and his activities as head of the Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst) (5 Dec. 1958);
 - inquiries into remaining ERR-plundered art objects;
 - acquisition of paintings through the German Embassy in Paris.
- 414:** 1959-1960
- inquiries into French furniture, gold- and silverware, clocks, and jewels;
 - regarding the Furniture Operation (M-Aktion) and the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO);
 - restitution of coins and weapons;
 - musical instruments of French provenance in the Abbey Raitenhaslach;
 - inquiry into art taken by the German Embassy in Paris (1941);
 - further questions about the collections of Bernheim-Jeune, Henry Kapferer, and Marcel Kapferer;
 - questions about the fate of cultural objects transported to Nikolsberg [in connection with April 1945 fire in the castle];
 - inquiries about items from collections of Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, Hélène Deutsch, Améline Dennery, Georges and Roger Bernheim, Renée Léonce Bernheim, George Bernheim, and Paul Bernheim.
- 417:** 1961
- restitution of coins and weapons.
- 418:** 1962
- list of art collections confiscated by the ERR in France (with codes);
 - remaining inventory of the Proprietors Unknown Collection;
 - inventory of unknown proprietors of loot of the M-Aktion;
 - inventory of unknown proprietors from the ERR collections;
 - list of mistaken restitution to France.

B 323/562-571 (10 numbered volumes, 1962): Alphabetical lists of restitution to many individual owners in France, prepared retrospectively, when the TVK was closing down in 1962. Many of the names here appear in Appendix 1 in the list of art collections processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume. Other French proprietors or their heirs also submitted claims and are listed among these files for art objects returned to France, some of which may have been from seizures carried out by the ERR Sonderstab Musik, such as that of the early music instrument collection of Wanda Landowska, or by other ERR staffs or commandos. Others were undoubtedly from ERR-related M-Aktion seizures, and the ERR collection of art from unknown proprietors. These files are noticeably much more up-to-date and complete than comparable data found in the NACP, which is due to the fact that the TVK continued the work of the MCCC for another decade after the Americans turned over the MCCC files (in original or copy) to the TVK.⁴⁵

B 323/419-431, 438-439, 432-435 (19 numbered volumes; vols. 1-10: 1945-1963, later volumes to 1968, with a few entries to 1983): Restitution files in alphabetical order for individual French cases, kept by the MCCC, later the TVK, and then subsequent German offices handling cultural restitution matters. Similar to the preceding lists, many of the names appear on ERR art-looting or other confiscation lists, but others may be from the M-Aktion seizures.

Italy

B 323/441-452

446 (duplicates 452): This file includes mention of restitution to the Hebrew Library of the Synagogue in Rome, documented as having been confiscated by the ERR in the fall of 1943. Although many other Italian individuals and institutions appear in the MCCC and TVK restitution lists, it should be noted that it was the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) rather than the ERR that was responsible for most of the art looting in Italy.

The Netherlands

B 323/573- 575 (3 numbered volumes, 1962); **B 323/455-456, 459-464**: Most of the looted art of Dutch provenance that passed through the MCCC had not been looted by the ERR, but there may well have been claims for some art objects seized by the M-Aktion from unidentified owners. The name of H el ene Zuylen, de Nyevelt von Haar (n ee Rothschild), for example, does appear on some Dutch lists, although most of her library and cultural objects were seized from her Paris home. Hence she also appears on French ERR and restitution lists.

⁴⁵ It will eventually to compare the data on these lists with those in the Claims Conference "Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume" at the USHMM.

Soviet Union

B 323/578-572: TVK files on the restitution of cultural objects owned predominantly by state institutions in the former Soviet Union (the Russian Federated Republic and the Soviet republics of Belarus, and Ukraine) are listed in combined alphabetical order in these files, prepared retrospectively when the TVK was closing down in 1962. Although many objects looted by the ERR were included in various U.S. restitution transfers to the Soviet Union, the fact that they were seized by the ERR is rarely noted, as documentation on the subject is much thinner than is the case for ERR looting in Western Europe.

B 323/498: Restitution files listing many museums and other cultural institutions in the former Soviet Union, many of them in Ukraine and Belarus. A few Russian émigré claims are also included.

B 323/499 and 500 (part): Correspondence, claims, and documentation about the State Museum of Russian Art in Kyiv (Kiev), the plunder of which was substantially aided by the ERR.

500: Includes documentation about the U.S. restitution of the Neptune Fountain from Peterhof, which was found in Nuremberg after the war.

Yugoslavia

B323/453-454: Restitution working files listing individuals and institutions. None of the cultural objects involved were noted as seized by the ERR. Most of the art would probably have been seized by the Kunstschutz, but ERR book and archive seizures in Croatia and Serbia have been recorded.

3.2.1.4.6. MFA&A, MCCP, AND TVK REPORTS AND REFERENCE FILES

These files could assist in the verification of restitution and concordance with MCCP and related documentation in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS).

B 323/549-550: A relatively complete file of mimeographed MFA&A monthly and weekly reports from the MCCP and some earlier ones starting in June 1945-1947, including some for the MFA&A office for Northern Bavaria, some with repository lists and other indications of receipts of artworks plundered by the ERR and held in ERR repositories, as well as ERR documentation transferred to the MCCP.

B 323/221: A relatively complete file of mimeographed MFA&A monthly, weekly, and field reports by the MFA&A Northern Bavaria office (1945-1947).

B 323/222: Mimeographed MFA&A monthly reports from Southern Bavaria office, and the Office of Military Government (OMG) for Hesse.

B 323/224-225: Mimeographed reports from the central collecting points and OAD (Feb. 1946-Nov. 1948).

B 323/191: Art-Looting Intelligence Reports. A relatively complete collection of the OSS ALIU mimeographed intelligence reports, most based on records of the Altaussee interrogation center. (See Appendix 3 for a full bibliographical listing and on-line versions.)

B 323/254

- Lists describing administrative files sent to the United States from the MCCP that could serve as the basis for a guide to many of the records in NACP, RG 260, and B 323;
- list of files dealing with individual claims or investigations;
- a general survey of document folders, including packages or folders of photographs, personnel files (marked “to be given to owners”);
- lists of contents of microfilms produced by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG; nos. 14.12-14.53 and 14.C1, 14.A.1-A.26) and concordance between film and document file numbers;
- inventories of records contained in boxes 66-89 and inactive boxes 71-80;
- lists by numbers of photographs and negatives (MCCP nos. 1-45,593, some with numbers for different collections, such as Mannheimer, Linz, ERR [listed by ERR codes], Schloss [1-259], and Poland [1-269]), along with boxes of negatives (several sequences going as high as 51,535, some with ERR codes) and detailed lists of other files and microfilms;
- inventory and correlation tables for many HICOG microfilms with MCCP and WCCP file numbers; most of the microfilms mentioned are in Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 401, and the NACP.

B 323/560: A retrospective TVK report on MCCP operations and restitution from 1962, with lists of collections restituted to different countries: “Verzeichnis der Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut München bekanntgewordenen Restitutionen und Rückgaben vom Juni 1945 bis 30. Juni 1962. Indexband mit einem Vorwort von Dr B. Hoffmann, Erläuterungen der Abkürzungen und Zusammenfassungen der in den Bänden aufgeführten Restitutionen und Rückgaben” [Catalogue of the restitutions and returns from June 1945 to 30 June 1963 that became known to the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets in Munich. An index volume with foreword by Dr B. Hoffmann, explanation of acronyms, and summaries of the restitutions and returns listed in the volumes.]

B 323/762

“Tätigkeitsbericht der TVK München” by Dr B. Hoffmann (1 Oct. 1962), 145 p.; report on the TVK from the time it took on the work of the MCCP until it ceased operations in 1962.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ A copy of a 1961 summary by Dr Hoffmann on the TVK that emphasizes the French collections and restitution to France is held in the A.J. van der Leeuw Papers at the NIOD in Amsterdam.

3.2.2. BESTAND B 401: BUNDESAMT FÜR ÄUSSERE RESTITUTIONEN

[Federal Office for External Restitution]

This record group contains microfilms of many MFA&A files from the Munich and Wiesbaden central collecting points as prepared under the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) before the records of the U.S. Office Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) were transferred to the United States. Some of the MCCP and WCCP working files were turned over to the TVK (see Section 3.2.1), but printouts from the microfilms were prepared by or for the TVK to supplement the original records left in Germany.

Finding Aid

A preliminary typescript finding aid provides concordance for the microfilm numbers.

The microfilm numbers listed in the preliminary inventory correspond to the film numbers from which photocopy printouts are available in B 323 (see correlations to the microfilms cited above).

Note that the contents of many of the films are described in greater detail in English in the file B 323/254 (see Section 3.2.1.4.6.).

3.2.2.1. U.S. MICROFILMS WITH ERR DOCUMENTATION FROM FRANCE⁴⁷

B 401/77: HICOG microfilm 14.48

Compare the printouts in:

B 323/257 (pt. 3)

B 401/78: HICOG microfilm 14.49

(first 1/3): end of Linz files with Hans Posse correspondence;

(last two thirds): **folder 244** ("Documents - Confiscation of Jewish Art Treasures in France, vol. II") – **folder 247**.

Compare the following printout versions in:

B 323/257;

B 323/258 (pt. 3);

B 323/295 (frames 1225ff);

B 323/307-308 (frames 1066-1222 [307] and 740-1065 [308]; barely legible).

B 401/79: HICOG microfilm 14.50

Compare the following printout versions:

B 323/259 (pts. 1 and 2)

– Correspondence with French government office and others regarding confiscation of Jewish art collections;

– ERR report (Jan.-Mar. 1943) regarding shipments of art from French Jewish collections to ERR depots;

– similar report to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943).

⁴⁷ See footnote 27.

B 323/72 (frames 602ff): Folder 252 – ERR III (Göring exchanges).
 B 323/260 (pt. 3, frames 803-1111): Folder 253 – ERR IV (Klein-Buxheim).
 B 323/260 (frames 1116-1160): ERR Paris correspondence with the Military Commander in France (MBF) and the High Command of the Army (OKH) regarding confiscated Paris cultural property, including the David David-Weill and Weil-Picard [Veil-Picard] collections, the Polish Library (Biblioteka Polska), the Rothschild Library, and the Dreyfus Library, among others.

B 401/80: HICOG microfilm 14.51

This film is much more legible than 14.49 and repeats many of the same documents.

folder 254: ERR IV – ERR VII, ERR VIII. ERR correspondence with the MBF, Secret Filed Police (GFP) Group 550, and the Currency Protection Commando (DSK), regarding libraries seized (with Wunder memo to the MBF and appended lists of ERR-seized libraries [2 May 1941]); reports on seizure of Jewish-owned art collections in Paris, many with inventories;

folder 256: ERR VII;

folder 258: ERR VIII (correspondence with the OKH and the DSK (fols. 45-812; with certificate of authenticity, 29 June 1951).

Compare the following printout versions:

B 323/261 (pts.1 and 2): ERR correspondence with the OKH (continued);

B 323/262 (pt.3, frames 634-1174): Documentation from Paris folder ERR VIII.

B 401/81: HICOG microfilm 14.52

Compare the following printouts:

B 323/264: M-Aktion documentation from the RMbO Dienststelle Westen; correspondence with the DSK and the OKH, with reports of individual Paris seizures on behalf of the ERR, some with preliminary inventories or surveys.

3.2.2.2. MICROFILMS OF ERR PHOTO ALBUMS FOR HITLER

These show 39 albums presented to Hitler with photographs of 2,013 art objects plundered by the ERR from French collections that went through the Jeu de Paume. The original albums are held in the U.S. National Archives and are available on NARA microfilms (see table in Section 9.1.7.3.). They were submitted to the International Military Tribunal as exhibit USA-388 (2522-PS). Printout copies are not available in B 323. NARA copies of the microfilms have been enhanced and reissued as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”)*, rolls 73-76.

B 401/83: ERR photo albums, U.S. vols. 1-12 (first half).

B 401/84: Duplicate of B 401/83, without first part of U.S. vol. 12.

B 401/85: ERR photo albums, U.S. vol. 12 (second half)-vol. 27.

B 401/86: ERR photo albums, U.S. vols. 28-39.

3.3. BUNDESARCHIV-BILDARCHIV

[Federal Archives-Photo Archives]

Bildarchiv (Referat B 6); Potsdamer Strasse 1; 56075 Koblenz

Tel.: +49 (0)261 / 505-430

Fax: +49 (0)261 / 505-226

E-mail: koblenz@barch.bund.de

Website: http://www.bundesarchiv.de/benutzung/sachbezug/bilder_plakate/index.html.en

Located within the Bundesarchiv building in Koblenz, the Bildarchiv is nonetheless considered a separate repository devoted to photographs and other images, many of which have been removed from various groups of paper records. The Bildarchiv holds a collection of photographs either ordered or plundered by the ERR, predominantly from the occupied Soviet territories. Three major Bildarchiv collections of photographs from Eastern Europe contain many photographs plundered by the ERR. In addition to photoprints, the Bildarchiv also holds a collection of negative rolls of 35mm film with images prepared mostly by ERR staff.

3.3.1. BILD 131 (ERR)

A large collection of photo prints – 461 folders with ca. 3,000 black and white photographs – some prepared by or for the ERR, others plundered by the ERR in the occupied territories (the categories are intermixed), first and foremost in the Soviet Union. Many bear stamps of the producing agency on the back, some have more detailed captions. Many of these pictures were most probably part of the ERR Photo Archive in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland). Some of them duplicate the ERR images in “Photographs of the Operations of the Offenbach Archival Depot” (vol. 2), in NACP Still Pictures, RG 260, Series PHOAD (see Section 9.1.8.2.9.). Most of the pictures had been taken to the United States after the war and later returned to Germany.

Section 1 “Allgemeine”: This first group is labeled “Berliner Dienststelle.” Many of the pictures appear to be prints from other ERR photo files held elsewhere in the Bildarchiv, namely the series of 35mm negatives of photographs taken by ERR personnel in the Soviet Union, especially in the Baltic countries (see Section 3.3.3.).

The Bundesarchiv presented some prints from this collection considered of provenance in or relating to Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine to the state archives in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine in 1995, together with the larger group of three collections of photographs below (see Section 3.3.2.). The originals, in many cases copies of the negatives as well, remain in Koblenz.

Finding Aid

"Findbuch – Bild 131 (ERR)." Koblenz, 1981. Typescript.

A very elementary typescript finding aid for this collection lists the cities of provenance (often in rough German transliteration) for the photographs found here.

3.3.2. BILD 1-3: SUBJECT COLLECTIONS (WITH SCATTERED PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE ERR)

Bild 1 (photographs by personal name);

Bild 2 (photographs by geographic name); and

Bild 3 (photographs by subject)

All three of these large Bildarchiv collections contain scattered photographs prepared for or plundered by the ERR in the occupied Soviet territories (1941-1944), but that component is not arranged separately within any of the three collections. Many of the ERR-related photos had apparently been integrated into the ERR Photo Archive in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland) between late 1943 and early 1945 or into other German wartime collections.

In the early 1990s, Ukrainian researchers identified a large component of these wartime photographs, and in 1995, prints from these collections (ca. 3,000 images) were presented to Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, including copies of some of the photographs in Bild 131 (see Section 3.3.1.). The original stamped copies (and in many cases copies of the negatives) remain in the Bildarchiv.

Those copies transferred to Kyiv (Kiev) are now interspersed with other photographs from the Second World War in the Central State Archive of Documentary Films, Sound Recordings, and Photographs (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv kinofotofonodokumentiv, TsDAKFFD) in Kyiv. Copies relating to Belarus are in Minsk, while those from the Russian Federation are in the Russian State Archive of Documentary Films and Photographs (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi arkhiv kinofotodokumentov, RGAKFD) in Krasnogorsk.

Recently, a Ukrainian archivist from TsDAKFFD identified several hundred additional pictures that had been plundered by the ERR in Kyiv.

3.3.3. E2.0915814/3: ERR (FILMS 1-100) AND E2.0915814/4: ERR (FILMS 101-135): ERR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHS

These rolls of 35 mm negative images (with some duplicates and missing numbers) are from the numerous series of photographs prepared by the ERR in the occupied Soviet Union (1941-1944). Most of the shots have captions by ERR staff members and give the name of person who made the photos, when, and where. These include pictures of ERR personnel and activities, but also many local landmarks, street scenes, and images of the local population. The largest groups are from the Baltic countries, but there are also many from Belarus, and a few from Ukraine (some of which are duplicated by films held in Kyiv).

3.4. BUNDESARCHIV-MILITÄRARCHIV (BARCH-MA)

[Federal Archives-Military Archives]

Wiesentalstrasse 10; 79115 Freiburg

Tel.: +49 (0)761 / 47 817-0

Fax: +49 (0)761 / 47 817-900

E-mail: militaerarchiv@barch.bund.de

Website: <http://www.bundesarchiv.de/benutzung/sachbezug/militaer/index.html.en>

3.4.1. BESTAND RS 4: SONDERKOMMANDO KÜNSBERG [Special Commando Künsberg]

In occupied Western Europe and the Soviet Union, the ERR often found itself preceded by or in competition with the Foreign Office special commando headed by SS-Major [SS-Sturmbannführer] Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg. The main purpose of Sonderkommando Künsberg – starting in the summer of 1942 Waffen-SS Battalion for Special Purposes (*zur besonderen Verwendung*, z.b.V. – was to seize archives and cultural assets. The brief descriptions below provide only a general idea of the holdings in the Military Archive in Freiburg. More extensive files and reports from Special Commando Künsberg are held in the Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) in Berlin.

Finding Aid

There is a card file with brief descriptions of this fond available on site.

Relevant files among RS 4 include:

RS 4/53: Commando staff orders, battalion orders, disciplinary matters (1941-1943).

RS 4/54: Battalion administrative orders (April-July 1943).

RS 4/55: “Meldungen vom Einsatz in der Ukraine und Krim,” 147 p., printed and bound report on Special Commando Künsberg activities in Ukraine and Crimea in 1941 and 1942, including the plunder of cartographic materials.

N.B. Additional copies of this report are available in PA AA, R 60892 and R 101132.

RS 4/56: Documents on the decommissioning of the battalion (1942-1943).

RS 4/57: Battalion orders, transfers (1941-1943); papers of Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg; letters from SS-First Lieutenant [Obersturmführer] Dr Förster, who was taken prisoner in the Soviet Union (1941-1943).

RS 4/1165: Künsberg papers.

RS 4/1490-1504: Various reports involving agriculture, Germanism, and blood transfusion in the Soviet Union; nothing related to archival and library confiscation.

RS 4/1505: Identity papers for Künsberg issued by Abwehr III H (counterespionage within the land forces) in 1940 and 1942; official travel authorization for the western campaign, activities and dates (as entered in identity papers); list of staff members (May-Dec. 1940).

3.4.2. MILITARY COMMANDERS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE (RW 35) AND BELGIUM (RW 36)⁴⁸

Many of the files from the German Military Commander in France (MBF) and the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France (MB BelgNfr) were destroyed, while others were evacuated to Germany. The surviving records from these commands dedicated to the administration of France and Belgium are now divided between the Federal Archives-Military Archives (Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv) in Freiburg and the Archives Nationales – Paris Site (see Section 2.4.3.1.). Parallel finding aids for the Paris and Freiburg holdings, the result of a special Franco-German project in 2002, make both parts much more accessible to researchers. A few more stray MBF files with documentation related to the ERR are held in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC) in Paris (see Section 2.4.2.1.).

Most of the surviving records in Freiburg were among the German military records captured by the U.S. Army and transported with other captured records to the United States (despite French protests). While in U.S. custody, the MBF files were processed as part of a much larger series of German military records. Before they were turned over to West Germany in 1963, they were microfilmed in Alexandria, VA, and circulated in what is now *NARA Microfilm Publication T501: Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories and Others* (see Section 9.1.1.1.).

Since their transfer to Koblenz, and then to the Military Archive in Freiburg, the records have been reprocessed by the Bundesarchiv and divided into separate record groups according to their command of origin and its original bureaucratic structure. Not all of the documents of relevance on the U.S. microfilms, including some important documents reporting ERR plunder in France, are now in Freiburg. In one case, an important report regarding ERR activities in Belgium is now found within record group NS 30 (ERR) in Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde. These records have been completely reorganized, and correlation with the microfilms from T-501 is not possible in most instances. Because many of the files that came back from the United States were merged, withdrawn, or even misplaced, far fewer files remain in Freiburg than the U.S. finding aids would lead the researcher to believe.

A few documents from the former Military Archives of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam have been joined to these. However, most of the documents from the relevant record groups of that repository were apparently printouts from the U.S. microfilms.

The greater part of surviving MBF records from Group V 1/2 Culture and Art Administrations (Gruppe V 1/2 Kultur- und Kunstverwaltungen) was captured by the French after the war and remains in record group AJ 40 of the Archives Nationales-Paris. Nevertheless, RW 35 has a sizeable number of files from this administrative office. These include documents on the

⁴⁸ The compiler is extremely grateful to Jens Hoppe (Claims Conference, Frankfurt) and Ray Brandon (independent researcher, Berlin) for their assistance in examining the files described below and attempting to correlate descriptions with the U.S. microfilms.

operations of the Library Protection Office (Bibliothekschutz), Archives Group of the Archive Protection Office (Gruppe Archivwesen, Archivschutz), and the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), alongside many inventories of French archives, libraries, and other cultural assets. In some instances, the ERR was in competition with these agencies, but at other times, Kunstschutz personnel, such as Hermann Bunjes, actively assisted the ERR or Göring and thus became directly involved with the ERR art seizure efforts.

These records are particularly important for ERR documentation, because in France, and to an even greater extent in Belgium, the ERR operated under and reported to the Military Commander in Paris and Brussels respectively. Within the MBF Culture and Art Administrations, one small group of files in particular contains scattered documents related to ERR operations, including some copies of reports and memoranda (most listed under the heading “Miscellaneous” within the section “Justice Department” in the finding aid *Frankreich und Belgien unter deutscher Besatzung 1940-1944*). Other scattered documents in RW 35 touch on the activities of the ERR and the Secret Field Police (GFP), which carried out its own confiscations, many on behalf of the ERR, or assisted the ERR cultural seizures, while continuing to report to MBF offices.

For Belgium, there is only a small group of Kunstschutz files (RW 36/240-243), none of which directly involve the ERR, but ERR operations in Belgium are also sometimes addressed within the MBF records. Copies of some of the Belgian documents are held in Brussels at the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (Centre d'études et de documentation guerre et sociétés contemporaines [CEGES] / Studie-en documentatie centrum Oorlogen hedendaagse Maatschappij [SOMA]; see Section 1.3).

Finding Aid (published)

Frankreich und Belgien unter deutscher Besatzung 1940-1944. Die Bestände des Bundesarchiv-Militärarchivs Freiburg. Comp. Sebastian Remus; ed. Stefan Martens. Stuttgart: Jan Thorbecke Verlag, 2002; = *Instrumenta Herausgegeben vom Deutschen Historischen Institut Paris*, vol. 7.

A detailed finding aid covering both RW 35 and RW 36. Files from RW 35 on Gruppe V 1/2 Kultur- und Kunstverwaltungen are described on pp. 116-133; those for the ERR on p. 133 and p. 146. A concordance with the files held in record group AJ 40 at the Archives Nationales-Paris is found on pp. 658-670. See also the corresponding volume, *La France et la Belgique sous l'occupation allemande, 1940-1944*, for coverage of the files at the Archives Nationales-Paris (see Section 2.4.3.1.) and summaries of the relevant Freiburg holdings.

Microfilm Version

NARA Microfilm Publication T501: Records of German Field Commands, Rear Areas, Occupied Territories and Others. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1963. 363 rolls.

As explained above, the arrangement and content of these films no longer coincide with the Freiburg holdings. For ERR related files, see in particular rolls 194, 196, and 362 and the corresponding descriptions in *Guides to German Records nos. 28 and 57*. A concordance is not available, and correlation with the Militärarchiv's record groups is rarely possible, in part because some originals cannot be found in Freiburg, in part because others are now housed elsewhere.

Finding Aid (U.S. microfilm)

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 38: Records of German Field Commands, Rear Areas, Occupied Territories and Others. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1963. Mimeographed.

Covers the first 346 rolls of microfilm series T-501, but contains only a few scattered documents of ERR provenance or documents related to the ERR. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.

Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA. No. 57: Records of German Field Commands, Rear Areas, Occupied Territories and Others. Washington, DC: U.S. National Archives, 1968. Mimeographed.

Covers the remaining 17 rolls of microfilm series T-501, with two rolls involving documents of MBF or MB BelgNfr provenance with some scattered ERR documentation. The finding aid is also available on microfilm.

3.4.2.1. RW 35: MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN FRANKREICH (MBF)**RW 35/341**

- Copies and originals of correspondence involving the Archivschutz, the Commissioner of the Security Police and SD (Beauftragter der Sicherheitspolizei und SD) in Paris, administration department head Werner Best, and the Bibliothekschutz, and others (July 1940-Sep. 1942);
- orders from the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW) to facilitate ERR work;
- Rosenberg's rights of seizure extended to art collections (17 Sep. 1940);
- division of labor between the Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz) under Georg Schnath, and the ERR, i.e., the ERR is to focus on Jewish and Masonic materials and to avoid state or public libraries, archives, and museums;
- retrospective report by Gerhard Utikal on the work of the ERR in France, "Über die Tätigkeit des Einsatzstabes der Dienststellen des Reichsleiters Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande in Frankreich" (20 Mar. 1941; another copy in RW 35/705);
- registration of cultural goods (7 Oct. 1940), including a copy of Dr Wilhem Grau's list of 16 Sep. 1940 showing Jewish and Masonic libraries in Paris confiscated by the ERR;
- retrieval of letters by Napoleon;
- MBF and SD conflicts with the ERR.

RW 35/548: Correspondence of the MBF with regional authorities and memoranda pertaining to measures taken against the population; discussions of right of capture (*Beuterecht*) and right of seizure (*Beschlagnahmerecht*) in occupied France.

RW 35/698 (excerpts from alt MBF 85621a)

- Documentation concerning registration of Jewish-owned art in cooperation with other Reich agencies (July 1940-March 1941);
- ERR-related correspondence in French and German with letters and memoranda defining and discussing ERR activity;
- order from Wilhelm Keitel, head of the OKW (17 Sep. 1940);

- Rosenberg to Best regarding task of the ERR and a copy of discussion with Schnath regarding boundaries of ERR activities;
- note for files regarding Commando Künsberg;
- efforts in writing by French authorities to introduce measures to protect former French citizens and prevent seizure of Jewish-owned works of art;
- discussions of legal issues, technicalities, and stipulations (no lists or inventories).

Microfilm: Some documents available on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 111-185, 202-265, and 275-284.

RW 35/705 (excerpts from alt MBF 85621a)

- Organizational diagram of the ERR (photostat);
- documentation on the confiscation of art in France by the ERR, memoranda and correspondence, including regulation on ERR deployments in Wehrmacht operations (Mar. 1941- Sep. 1942);
- Utikal retrospective report on the work of the ERR, “Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Einsatzstabes der Dienststellen des Reichleiters Rosenberg für die westlichen besetzten Gebiete und die Niederlande und Frankreich” (20 Mar. 1941; another copy is in RW 35/341);
- letter by Admiral François Darlan to General Otto von Stülpnagel (11 Aug. 1941);
- French protests about ERR confiscation (28 Feb. 1942), with reference to specific cases of seizures.

Microfilm: Some documents here are on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 2-69 and 90-95.

RW 35/708 (excerpts from alt MBF 85621a)

- Memo from the administrative staff to the MBF regarding the Führer decree (1 Mar. 1942) on the ERR (with copy of decree);
- notes by Dr Löscher regarding need for clarifications in guidelines;
- messages between High Command of the Army (OKH) and administrative staff in France and chief administrator within MB BelgNfr;
- ERR representative Hermann von Ingram to MBF regarding the art in Wehrmacht quarters located in châteaux, villas, and other residences whose owners have fled (18 Sep. 1942);
- OKH decree regarding the deployment of special ERR commandos in the occupied territories (30 Sep. 1942), representing a new regulation of ERR and OKH relations;
- note for files, MBF, administrative staff, justice section (26 Oct. 1942), regarding Ingram, with copies of messages to the Commandant of Greater Paris and the ERR.

Microfilm: All of the documents in this file are on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 70-89 and 96-100.

RW 35/712: Two slightly variant copies of a report by Walter Bargatzky (MBF) on confiscated French art processed by the German Embassy and the ERR, “Bericht über die Wegnahme französischer Kunstschatze durch den Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Frankreich” [Report on the removal of French art treasures by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in France] and “Bericht über die Wegnahme französischer Kunstschatze durch die Deutsche Botschaft und den Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Frankreich” [Report on the removal of French art treasures by the German Embassy and the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in France] (Winter 1944). The

report covers the role of the MBF in “securing” works of art and preventing attacks against German authorities, cites examples of seizures, some with selected details, including the collections of the Rothschilds, Château Brissac, Gould, Wanda Landowska, Prof. Sylvain Levy [Lévi], and Wildenstein; discussion of mistaken confiscations; seizures of libraries such as the Polish and Turgenev Libraries, those of Boegner and Louise Weiss. Removal of the ERR from the MBF; French complaints about German seizures and “securing” operations; and the behavior of MBF vis-à-vis the French government.⁴⁹

Msg 2/3244 (alt MBF 85621/e): Report by Franz Graf Wolff-Metternich, who headed the Kunstschutz in France, “Über meine Tätigkeit als Beauftragter des Oberkommandos des Heeres für den Schutz der Werke der bildenden Kunst von 1940-42” [On my activity as commissioner of the High Command of the Army for the protection of fine arts from 1940-1942. Principles and work methods”] (Feb. 1946; IMT, RF-1318).

Microfilm: Available on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 442-466.

Additional MBF Documents Available on NARA Microfilms

RW 35/698, 705, and 708 account for most of alt MBF 85621/a as preserved on T-501, roll 362, but some of the originals from this file, as well as the files alt MBF 85621/b-alt MBF 85621/d have yet to be located in Freiburg.⁵⁰

alt MBF 85621/a: Correspondence regarding removal and return to French authorities of art objects from the Louvre and other museums (18 Aug. 1940-26 Oct. 1942).

Microfilm: Available on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 101-110, 186-201, and 266-274.

alt MBF 85621/b: Copies of reports by Gerd Wunder, the head of the ERR library unit in Paris in the spring of 1941, on Jewish and Masonic libraries seized in March and April 1941;⁵¹ copies of ERR reports and correspondence on the confiscation of Jewish libraries; and relations between the ERR and MBF, Bibliothekschutz (1941-1943).

Microfilm: Available on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 286-389.

alt MBF 85621/c: Photocopy of Wolff-Metternich’s “Abschliessender Bericht über die Tätigkeit des kunstwissenschaftlichen Arbeitsstabes in Frankreich in der Zeit vom 1.10.1940-30.9. (bzw. 31.12) 1941” [Concluding report on the activity of the Art History

⁴⁹ This report was published by Wilhelm Treue in “Zum nationalsozialistischen Kunstraub in Frankreich: Der ‘Bargatzky-Bericht,’” *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 13, no. 3 (1965), pp. 285-337, see: http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/heftarchiv/1965_3.pdf.

⁵⁰ See the preliminary description of these files in *Guides to German Records No. 57* (1968), p. 10.

⁵¹ The disappearance of the ERR reports to the MBF on the confiscation of French Jewish libraries from among the records of RW 35 is puzzling, but it should be noted that some of the most important and extensive reports located in this file were in fact photostatic copies, for example, a copy of the 2 May 1941 memorandum of Gerd Wunder to the MBF, enclosing the lists (23 Mar. and 24 Apr.) of libraries and archives confiscated by the ERR in Paris through that date. Quite possibly, the originals were destroyed, although the photostatic copies in U.S. MBF records are preserved in the NARA microfilm (T501, roll 362, frames 286-389, as noted above). Additional copies of Wunder’s March and April reports have been found in several other archives, but it was expected that the cover letter to the MBF of 2 May 1941 and perhaps more reports by Wunder would be in Freiburg. That appears not to be the case.

Working Staff in France during the period 1 Oct. 1940-30 Sep. (or 31 Dec.) 1941] (30 Apr. 1942; not directly ERR-related).

Microfilm: Available on microfilm T-501, roll 362, frames 390-419.

alt MBF 85621/d: Photocopies of directives from the MBF, Administration Department (Abteilung Verwaltung), on operations aimed at the protection of works of art in France and relations with the ERR (15 July 1940); report on an additional directive aimed at the protection of works of art.

Microfilm: Available on NARA, T-501, roll 362, frames 420-441.

3.4.2.2. RW 36: MILITÄRBEFEHLSHABER IN BELGIEN UND NORDFRANKREICH (MB BELGNFR)⁵²

RW36/240 (alt MB BelgNfr 85100): Kunstschutz operations in Belgium and Northern France; report entitled “Tätigkeitsbericht des Referent Kunstschutz der MB BelgNfr” [Activity report of the art protection desk of the (Military Commander for Belgium and Northern France)].

Microfilm: Available on microfilm T-501, roll 98, frames 122ff.

RW36/241 (alt MB BelgNfr 85035): Correspondence regarding removal of the van Eyck brothers’ altar piece in St Bavo Church in Ghent and Dirk Bouts’s “Last Supper,” the altar painting in St Peter’s Church in Louvain (not taken by the ERR).

Microfilm: Available on microfilm T-501, roll 98, frames 332ff.

⁵² A report on Belgium prepared by a member of ERR Main Working Group Belgium and Northern France (n.d.), “Politischer Lagebericht über Belgien der HAG Belgien und Nordfrankreich” (U.S. Microfilm T501, roll 108, frames 1024ff.) is now in BArch, NS 30/179.

3.5. POLITISCHES ARCHIV AUSWÄRTIGES AMT (PA AA)

[Political Archive of the Foreign Office]

Mailing address: Auswärtiges Amt, Politisches Archiv; 10113 Berlin

Reading room: Kurstrasse 33; 10117 Berlin

Tel.: +49 (0)30 / 1888 17 21 59 (secretariat)

Tel.: +49 (0)30 / 1888 17 21 79 (reading room)

Website: <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de>

The Political Archive of the Foreign Office (PA AA) embraces remaining records of the German Foreign Office since 1867, including those of the National Socialist period and the German Democratic Republic. All surviving records of the Nazi-era are accessible to researchers.

Because the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) was neither responsible to, nor acted in conjunction with the German Foreign Office or German embassies in occupied countries, comparatively few files in the PA AA are of ERR provenance or related to ERR activities. Yet because art collected by the German Embassy in Paris and library materials seized by the Commando Künsberg in Soviet territories were transferred to the ERR, important ERR-related documentation can be found in the PA AA.

In occupied Western Europe, the ERR was preceded by the Foreign Office commando led by SS-Major [Sturmbannführer] Eberhard Freiherr von Künsberg, whose mission was to seize designated archives and other cultural assets in the occupied territories. In Western Europe, Commando Künsberg's priority was the seizure of French Foreign Ministry records and other materials of high intelligence and political value. During the summer of 1940, Künsberg was also involved in the seizure of Jewish-owned collections of art that were first delivered to the German Embassy in Paris, before being turned over to the ERR in October.

The terms of the French surrender and the stipulations of the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) under the German Military Commander in France exempted French public and private collections from seizure. However, at the suggestion of German Ambassador Otto Abetz in early July 1940, Hitler approved the seizure of art and other cultural assets belonging to Jews, particularly those who had fled the country. Hence, it was the German Embassy in Paris that, under orders from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, first took on the task of "securing" prominent art collections owned by Jewish families and dealers. Most of the initial seizures were carried out by units of the Secret Field Police (GFP). During July and August 1940, Künsberg himself, through the GFP unit he controlled, was also briefly involved in the plunder of important Jewish art collections that were later turned over to the ERR. The seized collections were first delivered to the German Embassy and its annexes on the rue de Lille. Starting in late October, control of these collections was turned over to the ERR for processing and transport to special repositories, largely through the intervention of Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, who wanted to use the captured art to expand his own collection. Accordingly, a large initial part of these operations are documented in the files of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy in Paris. Seizure reports and inventories prepared under embassy auspices are crucial in following the fate of the looted art and determining which items from what collections were seized, and which were turned over to the ERR, first in the Louvre, and then in the Jeu de Paume building.

Although the seizure of Jewish and Masonic archives were a priority for the ERR, Rosenberg's men also found themselves in competition with the Künsberg Commando here as well. However, many of these materials were requisitioned by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). Despite the competition with the Künsberg Commando, the ERR often fell heir to the library books among Künsberg's loot. This was particularly true, after the German invasion of the Soviet Union, in the case of books seized by Künsberg units in the Baltic lands, Russia (former imperial palaces outside Leningrad and Novgorod), and Ukraine (especially in Kyiv [Kiev]). Most of these books were eventually shipped to Tanzenberg in Austria for the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Rosenberg's planned Nazi party training center). Most of the Judaica and Hebraica seized were sent to the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) under the Hohe Schule in Frankfurt, while some other books, including Soviet editions, stayed in Berlin for use by various German agencies. Künsberg reports on the plunder and disposition of its loot are often of importance in following ERR looting operations and the distribution of its loot.

Partial Microfilm Version

Many of the German Foreign Office records captured by the western Allies at the end of the Second World War were described and microfilmed by the British at Whaddon Hall before being returned to Germany. They were later made available in *NARA Microfilm Publication T120* (see the Kent catalogue listed below).

Finding Aids (published)

United States. Department of State, Historical Office. *A Catalog of Files and Microfilms of the German Foreign Ministry Archives, 1920-1945*. Comp. and ed. George O. Kent, Historical Office, Department of State. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1962-1972. 4 vols. (vol. 3: 1966).

Vol. III of the Kent catalogue contains a "National Archives Supplement" (pp. 770-807) with a serial number to microfilm roll concordance for the NARA microfilm series T120. The Kent volume serves primarily as a finding aid for the NARA microfilms. However, not all of the files listed below were filmed, and not all of the Kent descriptions correspond one-to-one with the current arrangement of the original files that were later bound in a different arrangement. Although a copy of Kent's catalogue is available in the PA AA reading room, it is of little help in working with the original files given the rearrangement and renumbering of the files in Berlin. Researchers using the original files should consult the PA AA in-house version of the Kent catalogue described below. Wherever possible, correlations are given here for PA AA files and the serial and frame numbers listed in vol. 3 of the Kent catalogue.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

Various unpublished internal finding aids are available on site at the PA AA.

"A catalog of files and microfilms of the German Foreign Ministry archives, 1920-1945." PA AA in-house version of the Kent catalogue (above).

This in-house working version of the Kent catalogue has been significantly reorganized by means of cutting and pasting the original pages, or photocopies thereof, and inserting the current "R" series numbers, which are needed for ordering files. Correlations to the microfilms are often left out and file descriptions have been changed, often shortened.

“Inland.” Typescript, bound in hardcover. n.p., n.d. 311 p.

3.5.1. SONDERKOMANDO KÜNSBERG FILES

R 27287: Documents from Foreign Office communications with the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (RKU), including discussion of records found in Kyiv concerning Romanian colonists beyond the Dniestr and Southern Bug rivers (early 1943); shipment of 150 books from the Provincial Administration for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LV ABM) in Kyiv for Ukrainian soldiers in Agram (Aug. 1943); propaganda materials for the RKU.

R 27554-R 27558, R 27562, R 27563, R 27574- 27576, R 27582: Selected files with reports from various units of Sonderkommando Künsberg in the occupied Soviet territories, from the Baltic countries to the Crimea, includes precise details on cultural assets shipped to Berlin, especially books and archives. Most of the books transported were turned over to the ERR or other Rosenberg offices in Berlin.

Microfilm: At least five of these eleven files are listed by Kent, vol. III, pp. 403-405.

R 27528: Künsberg reports to the Foreign Office on his mission in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France (May-Nov. 1940), many signed by Künsberg himself, emphasis on the seizure of archives, such as those of the foreign ministry in each country and records from the embassies of Poland and Czechoslovakia in Paris. So far as is known none of the archival materials seized were transferred to the ERR. Personnel lists for Commando Künsberg and GFP Group 627, which was subordinated to Künsberg and assisted in many seizure operations, with copies of reports through the end of November, e.g., the seizure of Rothschild furniture by GFP Group 627, some of which went to the German Embassy.

R 27529: Künsberg reports from Western Europe, including the retrospective report: “Bericht über den Einsatz des Sonderkommandos AA in Holland, Belgien und Frankreich” [Report on the Operations of the Special Commando F(oreign) O(ffice) in Holland, Belgium, and France] (Berlin, 19 Dec. 1940), which summarizes the archives seized. No mention of involvement in seizures of Jewish art collections.

R 29587: Scattered Künsberg reports of seizures from Western Europe, especially France during the summer of 1940.

R 60624: Aufzeichnungen über Beuteakten (Notes concerning looted records)
Correspondence between various desks of the Foreign Office and the Abwehr (military intelligence) debating the importance of archives seized in the Paris residence of General Maxime Weygand; correspondence regarding responsibility for analyzing other seized political records (not relevant to the ERR).

R 98818: Files concerning 10,000 books of Russian literature on religious, anti-religious, and political subjects confiscated by Commando Künsberg on the Eastern Front, but lacking the lists of books (15 June 1942-28 July 1944).

R 105182: Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten (General records concerning the situation in the occupied Soviet territories)

“Verzeichnisse von Büchern, die vom Sonderkommando Auswärtiges Amt “Gruppe Künsberg” in den besetzten Ostgebieten sichergestellt wurden” [Inventories of books that were secured by the Special Commando Foreign Office “Group Künsberg” in the occupied eastern territories] (Oct. 1941-Nov. 1941), with fifteen subject lists of Soviet-period books and periodicals (1918-1941), but without any indication of the institutions where Special Commando Künsberg seized them; subjects include military affairs, political parties, economics, government, propaganda, and culture; list 11 includes 15 Ukrainian titles; list 12 covers 12 titles seized from the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw (in French as well as Russian); list 15 covers 17 Estonian titles; lists also indicate the stack shelf where the books were then held in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem. There is no indication that these were turned over to the ERR.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 430/218727-969.

R 105185: Allgemeine Akten betr. Lage in den besetzten Ostgebieten (General records concerning the situation in the occupied Soviet territories)

Letter from Rosenberg to Foreign Office State Undersecretary Martin Luther (11 Feb. 1942) protesting Künsberg’s intent to ship 250,000 volumes of Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv; memo from the Russia Desk on dispute between Künsberg and the ERR over Judaica and Hebraica from Kyiv, which Georg Leibbrandt, the head of the Main Department for Political Affairs within the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, had ordered Künsberg to send to Berlin; separate request for books seized from Tsarskoe Selo to be transferred to the ERR.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 2065/448845-866.

R 100676: Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Apr. 1942-June 1943)

- Message regarding the transport of Judaica from Kyiv;
- note on ERR activities in Paris; protocol by Franz Rademacher (Jewish Affairs Desk, Foreign Office) for Luther (23 Oct. 1942) on his talks with Gerhard Utikal;
- message from Luther to Krümmer (24 Oct. 1942) on curtailing ERR activity abroad and preempting ERR for Africa; ERR activity in Greece (including Thessaloniki) should be only with Foreign Office agreement;
- notes regarding related talks with Bormann representative reiterating the above and Luther’s response;
- note on the ERR assignment with copies of Hitler’s order defining ERR tasks (1 Mar. 1942), and related guidelines from High Command of the Army (OKH) for cooperation with the ERR (30 Sep. 1942);
- requests from Rosenberg and Utikal for expanding ERR activity to Ioannina and Corfu (25 Feb. 1943), southern France (5 and 10 Mar. 1943), and Greece; responses from Foreign Office officials and the High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW), with rejection notices;
- correspondence regarding Rosenberg’s effort for an Anti-Jewish Internationale.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 1669/394255-552 and K790/K209363-443.

R 101132: Printed report by Sonderkommando Künsberg, after its redesignation as Waffen-Battalion SS for Special Purposes (z.b.V.), on the unit’s activities in Ukraine and Crimea, in particular the plunder of cartographic materials: “Meldungen vom Einsatz in der Ukraine und Krim,” 147 p. (An original is available in R 60892, a file from the Foreign Office representative with the 17th Army High Command; another copy is in Bundesarchiv-Militär Archiv in Freiberg, RS 4/55.)

3.5.2. HANDAKTEN LUTHER

[Reference Files of Martin Luther]

Finding Aid

“Handakten Unterstaatssekretär Luther”. Typescript, soft cover. n.p., n.d. 79 p.

R 27642: Schriftverkehr E.F.G. (Correspondence E.F.G.)

Includes letter of Göring to Rosenberg (21 Nov. 1940), assuring his assistance to the ERR by means of the Luftwaffe and the Currency Protection Commando (DSK) in tracking down, requisitioning, and shipping Jewish collections of art.

Microfilm: Kent, vol. III, p. 161: Serial 1669/394255-552 and K790/K209363-443

R 27656: Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes im besetzten Frankreich (Seizure of Jewish holdings of art in occupied France)

- Contract between Foreign Office and Adolf Wüster (Chargé d'affaires at the German Embassy) in Paris for the evaluation and procurement of art of all kinds on behalf of the Foreign Office (1 June 194?);
- Abetz retrospective report regarding the seizure of Jewish art collections (“Protokoll über die Sicherstellung des jüdischen Kunstbesitzes” [Protocol on the seizure of Jewish holdings of art], 1 Feb. 1941) with four appended lists of paintings and other documents concerning Foreign Office acquisitions; two volumes of the inventory compiled by Erich Meyer, referred to as appendices 1 and 2 (not included here but available in the file Paris 2495 [see Section 3.5.3.]) and a list, appendix 3, showing 74 works in the embassy inventory;
- letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942) with requests for a list of paintings and other art objects sent from Paris to Berlin and a list of confiscated works of art held by the German Embassy in Paris;
- notice from Paris for Ribbentrop (23 Apr. 1942), regarding paintings still at Wilhelmstrasse 73 or awaiting shipment and Wüster’s plans for exchange;
- correspondence between Luther, Abetz, and others regarding the disposition of paintings at the German Embassy.

3.5.3. DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT PARIS

[German Embassy in Paris]

Finding Aid

“Aktenverzeichnis der Deutschen Botschaft in Paris, 1817-1944.” Typescript, hardcover. N.p., n.d. 227 p.

Microfilm

No microfilms are indicated for this series in Kent, vol. III, pp. 391-94.

Paris 1321: Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Beschlagnahme von Kulturgütern, Bibliotheken und Archiven, 1940-1944 (Seizure of cultural objects, libraries, and archives)

Case files of correspondence with protests of French authorities against seizures of the art collection from David-Weill (with inventory of paintings transferred to the National Museums of France [MNF]); library of Professor Hanser (University of Rennes) and collections belonging to Maurice Rothschild; copies of earlier German orders and other documents authorizing ERR seizures, including those in Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Belgium.

Paris 2490: Sicherstellung jüdischen Kunstbesitzes (Securing of Jewish holdings of art)⁵³
Another copy of letter from Luther to Abetz (23 Mar. 1942)

“Verzeichnis der im Juli 1940 durch die Geheime Feldpolizei in Paris gesicherten und in der Deutsche Botschaft überbrachten Gegenstände aus jüdischen Kunsthandlungen” [Catalogue of the objects from Jewish art dealerships secured by the Secret Field Police in Paris in July 1940 and delivered to the German Embassy]. Wissenschaftlich bearbeitet im Juli und August 1940 [Scientifically processed in July and August 1940]. Dr Erich Meyer, Berlin C 2, Schlossmuseum. [vol. 1]. 152 p. (marked on the cover sheet as “Anlage 1”).

Covers the collections confiscated from: (I) Jacques, (II) Arnold, and (III) André Seligmann, (IV) M.M. Bernheim-Jeune, (V) Roger Devalcourt, (VII) Paul Rosenberg (21, rue de la Boétie), and (A) Emile and (B) Fernand Halphen. This is presumably “Anlage 1” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656.

“Verzeichnis der beschlagnahmten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of confiscated paintings and art objects] and “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Inventory of paintings and art objects stored in the German-French Institute]. [vol. 2]. 95 p. plus “Nachtrag” (24 p.). (marked as “Anlage 2”).

Covers the collections of Maurice, Edmond (Château Ferrières), and James-Armand de Rothschild, Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, and Paul Rosenberg-Bernstein (Bordeaux); with an appendix for silver and porcelien from the collection of Maurice Rothschild. This volume was presumably the “Anlage 2” mentioned above in the Abetz report (1 Feb. 1941) in R 27656. It is presumed that this inventory was also compiled by Erich Meyer, although another specialist may have been involved.

Paris 2495

“Verzeichnis der durch die Deutsche Botschaft sichergestellten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” (title handwritten on cover, typed on title page; no date or indication of compiler). Bound original typescript, 286 p.

Repeats and considerably augments coverage of same collections in the second volume of Paris 2490; indicates locations of the holdings within the buildings of the German Embassy.

⁵³ For an unknown length of time, the two volumes of inventories shown here were mistakenly stored under Paris 2495. This error was caught in 2009 and the inventories returned to Paris 2490. It is unclear to what extent these inventories may have been cited while incorrectly assigned Paris 2495.

3.6. BUNDESAMT FÜR ZENTRALE DIENSTE UND OFFENE VERMÖGENSFRAGEN (BADV)

[Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues]

Agency: Bundesministerium der Finanzen [Federal Ministry of Finance]

DGZ-Ring 12; 13086 Berlin-Weissensee

Tel.: +49 (0)030 / 91608-1289

Tel.: +49 (0)3018 / 7030-0 (switchboard)

E-mail contact (for provenance research): angelika.enderlein@badv.bund.de

E-mail contact (main): poststelle@badv.bund.de

Website: www.badv.bund.de

The Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV), an agency of the Federal Ministry of Finance, is the current German government agency handling various matters of property identification and restitution arising from the legacy of the National Socialist regime and the German Democratic Republic. As such, it is the custodial heir to approximately 2,300 unidentified or “heirless” works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture, books, and manuscripts, as well as ca.10,000 coins) that were seized during the Nazi-era, the majority of which are now on loan to German museums or federal government agencies. Most of these cultural assets were processed by the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and then the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (TVK) and assigned Munich registration numbers (Mü-Nr), but these items could not be identified satisfactorily for restitution to country of provenance before the TVK closed in 1963.

After the TVK ceased operations, the remaining unidentified or unclaimed artworks were turned over to the then Federal Ministry of the Treasury (now the Federal Ministry of Finance), which entrusted the works of art to the Regional Finance Directorate (Oberfinanzdirektion) Munich. From there, most of these artworks were placed on permanent loan to various museums and ministries in exchange for their proper conservation. In 1998, the artworks, or in most cases their permanent loan certificates, were transferred to the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin, where provenance research was begun in May 2000. Finally, in 2004, when the Regional Finance Directorate Berlin was closed, the artworks were bequeathed to the Federal Office for the Regulation of Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt zur Regelung offener Vermögensfragen, BARoV). Two years later, the BARoV was closed, and its records, including the artworks, were turned over to the newly created BADV.

The BADV maintains an internal database of the works of art in its custody. Provenance research has been completed for approximately 1,000 objects, about 250 of which can be searched by artist, title, collector or art dealer, and MCCP registration number (with footnotes to archival sources) via an on-line database at: <http://provenienz.badv.bund.de>. All of the artworks can be found registered with at least a few details in the database of the Magdeburg-based Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets: <http://www.lostart.de>.

Access: BADV records are open to researchers only by prior special arrangement.

MCCP Art Photographs

The BADV holds a collection of over 43,000 original photographic prints from MCCP that complement the collection of ca. 50,000 photographic negatives from the MCCP located in NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). Presumably, this is the collection that NARA archivists had explained as having “disappeared” between the closing of the MCCP and transfer of part of the MCCP records to the United States. Most of the MCCP negatives were apparently sent to the United States, while the original photoprints remained in Germany. A part of the negatives collection was later transferred to the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. The collection, together with the unrestituted works of art, has long been under the Federal Ministry of Finance, but the materials were not publically available.

Additional images of works of art from the MCCP are held in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in a microfiche collection adapted from the original nitrate negatives that remained in Germany (see Section 3.2.1.4.3.).

MCCP Internet Database

“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point’”

On-line at: http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de

In June 2009, the BADV, in cooperation with the German Historical Museum (DHM) and the Bundesarchiv, launched an on-line database of images from the original MCCP photographs in its collection. The images include Munich registration numbers for the objects portrayed and are linked to scanned images of the ca. 66,000 MCCP Property Cards Art (B 323/647-694) and ca. 43,000 arrival cards (B 323/604-646) located in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. Thus the database includes information on many more artworks than the ca. 20,000 seized by the ERR in France and Belgium and processed in the Jeu de Paume. Likewise, this database contains images of thousands of additional cultural objects plundered by the ERR and other similar agencies and later handled by the MCCP, including looted art from the Balkans and the Soviet Union, among other countries.

However, neither the MCCP Property Cards Art held by the Bundesarchiv, nor the photographs held by the BADV are complete. Many are held elsewhere, with most of them not being identical. It is planned to expand the database with digitized images of those additional MCCP registration cards and photographs. For example, work is already in process to incorporate images of the MCCP property cards that were transmitted to Vienna along with MCCP restitution shipments to Austria. Negotiations are also underway to include the large collections of MCCP images and property cards in NACP, RG 260 (OMGUS), which were recently digitized for *NARA Microfilm Publication M 1946* (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.).⁵⁴ Another group of duplicates for items

⁵⁴ The MCCP Property Cards Art in the NACP as part of RG 260 (OMGUS), Property Division, Ardelia Hall Collection, Records of the MCCP, are described in *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 94-99; the boxes 491-539 listed there are no longer accessible. Researchers must refer to *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, which includes digitized versions of the property cards (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 520- Entry 523), and the related MCCP photograph collection, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.).

returned to France is held in RA 840-844 in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (see Section 2.1.1.4.).

Regrettably, in terms of ERR coverage, the on-line M CCP database does not include a field for the alphanumeric codes assigned by the ERR at the Jeu de Paume, although these were usually recorded on the M CCP Property Cards Art and hence could be accessed in a full-text search.⁵⁵ The database also does not include the repository designations and numbers indicating the Nazi art storage site from which they were transferred to the M CCP, even though these numbers are also indicated on most of the M CCP cards. The database does include a field for art objects assembled for the Führermuseum in Linz that were later processed through the M CCP and is therefore linked to the Linz database.

Linz Internet Database

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the *Sonderauftrag Linz* (Special Commission: Linz)”

On-line at: <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/index.html>

The DHM, in cooperation with the BADV and the Bundesarchiv, also maintains a separate database with images and descriptions of 4,747 works of art collected for the planned Führermuseum, which was to be established after the war in Linz, Austria. Launched in the summer of 2008, the database is on the DHM website, together with a succinct introduction in German and English, summarizing the development and fate of the collection. Footnotes in the Introduction provide references to published and archival sources, and a bibliography lists additional pertinent literature.⁵⁶

The database covers the art objects (paintings, sculptures, furniture, porcelain, tapestries, etc.) that Adolf Hitler and his special art agents purchased or appropriated from confiscated collections from the late 1930s until 1945. The art registered for Linz was initially stored by the NSDAP Chancellery in the Führer Building (*Führerbau*) in Munich. The collection itself was beyond the reach of Hermann Göring, Alfred Rosenberg, and other art collectors among the Nazi elite. Only 53 items in that collection have been identified as coming from the ERR through the Jeu de Paume, 56 if a set of four tapestries are counted separately.⁵⁷ Most of the collection was moved to the salt mines of Altaussee in 1944. After the war, the art objects were recovered and taken to the M CCP, where most were processed for restitution to their countries of origin.

The on-line Linz database presents images of artworks from the “Dresden Catalogue” held by the Bundesarchiv (B 323) and the original Linz index cards held by the BADV. Originally, four sets of index cards and four sets of photographs were prepared, arranged by number, artist name, provenance, and subject or type of object. There was also an original set of glass-plate negatives.

⁵⁵ It is to be hoped that a field for M CCP registration numbers can be included in the Claims Conference “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” at the USHMM. That would make it possible to follow the fate of the ERR-looted items covered in the BADV M CCP database and access the corresponding M CCP property cards and images.

⁵⁶ See especially Löhr, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst*. See also Office of Strategic Services, Art Looting Investigative Unit Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4, “Linz: Hitler’s Museum and Library” (Dec. 1945), with 82 attachments, “Supplement” (Jan. 1946), and Index (n.d.). Original copies are at NACP, RG 239 and RG 260; BArch, B 323/191; and the National Archives of the United Kingdom, T209/29. However, not all of them complete. CIR No. 4 is available on-line at: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232002190>.

⁵⁷ The discrepancy is explained in the OSS ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Report No. 4: “Hitler’s Linz Museum,” pp. 59-60, and Attachment 56.

The only two surviving sets of the original Linz card files from the Führerbau are now held by the BADV, arranged separately by number and artist name, along with two sets of the photo prints. The numbers go up to 3,935, but there are gaps. Circa 3,000 original glass-plate negatives are held in NACP, Still Pictures, RG-260, Series L, together with some additional photographic prints (see Section 9.1.8.2.6.).⁵⁸ The images in the database come from the Führerbau file as well as from the MCCP photo archive held by the BADV. Nineteen of the original 32 typewritten albums that comprise the Dresden Catalogue, found after the war in Berchtesgarden, are now on permanent loan to the DHM from the Bundesarchiv (see Section 3.2.1.3.1.).⁵⁹ The contents of the missing 11 albums have been reconstructed from other sources, including the Linz photograph collection in the BADV.⁶⁰ Some 1,000 artworks from the Sonderauftrag Linz remain today in the custody of the BADV, where provenance research on them continues. The Linz database is to be updated regularly with resulting provenance data.

ERR Art Photographs

Of particular importance for this Survey is a separate file held by the BADV with a small collection of miscellaneous photographic prints of ERR provenance (ca. 270 images), all of which are identified by ERR alphanumeric codes representing 12 different ERR collections. Many of them bear the same ERR identification stamp as found on prints from the ERR Fotothek now held in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (B 323/786-1102):

Bildstelle Einsatzstab RR
Sonderstab Bildende Kunst
Berlin W 9, Bellevuestr. 3EF

Almost all of the pictures in the file are held in multiple copies. Some of the images are mounted in a way similar to the photographs in the ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (B 323), others show signs of having been mounted once before. Many are loose, but all are marked with ERR codes. A good number of these photographs (at least one from each represented code) have captions from ERR inventories or registration cards pasted on the back.

Most of the ERR photographs showing paintings are of French Modern and Impressionist works from unidentified French Jewish collections. The Nazis considered such works to be “degenerate” (*entartet*) and were used for exchange or, in some cases, destroyed. One small group (13 including duplicates) is identified as belonging to the ERR “exchange” (Tausch) collection (nos. 1, 6-12), involving paintings exchanged in an elaborate series of swaps via different art dealers, most of them on behalf of Hermann Göring. There were certainly many more of these for which the ERR had established an auxiliary inventory. Five of the photographs here indicate the exchange by number and date (Tausch XVII, 21 May 1942, and Tausch XVIII, 15 June 1942). These include one by Renoir from the Paul Rosenberg collection (PR 61) and four by Henri Matisse.

⁵⁸ NACP, Still Pictures, series RG 260-L (3,000 images). Some of the Linz negatives were removed from the MCCP collection and now make up a part of the MCCP images in NACP, RG 260-MP.

⁵⁹ See the reproductions and text by Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum*.

⁶⁰ On the reconstructed albums, see Birgit Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum “Führermuseum”* (Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 2004). An additional album, only recently recovered, was returned to Germany from the United States in 2010.

The largest group in the BADV file bear numbers from the ERR collection “Unknown” (Unbekannt, UNB), meaning that the ERR had not identified their proprietorship.⁶¹ Several other groups of photographs are identified as originating in the following collections:

- Tinardon (Ti 1-10, 12, 19, and 21);
- Thierry, Mme (Thi 1);
- Unger, Frederick (U 4-5, 7, 11, 15-17, 19-20, 23-25, 37, and 40);⁶²
- Viterbo, Dario (VIT 2-11, 16-22, 23a-b, 29, 31-32, 34, 36, 44, and 45);
- Weinberger, Alfred (Wbg 104-105, 108-109, 112-114, 117-118, 120-125, 127, 129-131);
- Wormser-Bloch (WBl 1, also marked MAB [Möbel-Aktion Bilder] 806);
- [Wildenstein?] (Wil 1-12);
- Wolff (WO 3-4, 6-7, 10, and 11); and
- Wormser (WOR 1-3).

Further analysis will be required to determine any possible significance of this group of photographs and whether or not these images are missing from or duplicated in the ERR Fotothek. Given the fact that a few of the photographs here have Munich numbers added after the war, it is apparent that the file came from the MCCP or the TVK and was probably from a working file established there.

⁶¹ These bear the UNB numbers 2-4, 6, 10, 12-13, 15-16, 21-22, 25-26, 28, 31, 33, 36-42, 45-47, 54-55, 57, 133-134, 139-145, 148, 150a-e, 152, 167, 201-206, 208-209, 212, 214-215, 217-222, 224-225 (= Mü 599/4), 228-229, 241, 242 (= Mü 21777/16), 244-248, 255-256, 258-259, 266-276, 279-291, 293-294, 296-297, 300, 3001, 3006-3008, 3013, 3017-3018, 3022, 3037, 3039, and 3055. One is listed as UNB without a number, and one bears the number H.G. list I,92, meaning it had been turned over to Göring.

⁶² Unger no. 7 (Mü 44635) also bears the designation “HG.,” meaning that it went to the Göring collection.

3.7. INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE (IfZ)

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The Institute for Contemporary History (IfZ), founded in 1949 for scholarly research on the National Socialist era, has amassed extensive collections of sources concerning both party and state in those years. It holds copies of records from the Nuremberg trials – the Trial of the Main War Criminals and the Twelve Subsequent Trials – as well as from pretrial interrogations. It also has copies and indexes for other postwar legal proceedings involving former party, government, and military officials, and copies of all of the U.S. microfilms of captured German records and finding aids.

As part of a U.S.-German project in the 1950s and 1960s, IfZ staff members also prepared detailed finding aids for the records of the U.S. Office Military Government in Germany (OMGUS) held by the U.S. National Archives (now in College Park). The IfZ also has many microfilm and transcript copies of parts of the records themselves. Accordingly, the IfZ has some additional coverage of ERR-related files in the OMGUS records. Further search of the IfZ card catalogues and other finding aids is needed in order to find more references to the most important and most relevant ERR materials, as well as to locate more details about related postwar interrogation reports and trials.

Finding Aids (unpublished)

“Akten der Rosenberg-Akten (II).” 3 vols. Typescript.

Detailed German-language descriptions of many of the ERR files on U.S. microfilms – i.e., the original materials now in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin – were prepared by IfZ specialists. These supplement the finding aids for NS 30 and related Rosenberg record groups in the Bundesarchiv.

Published Database

Nationalsozialismus, Holocaust, Widerstand und Exil 1933-1945 / National Socialism, Holocaust, Resistance and Exile 1933-1945 (Munich: K. G. Saur Verlag, 2006). Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Bundearchiv, and Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung, etc.

This extensive, commercially available electronic database combines several published reference books and microfiche editions with previously unpublished materials. Of special importance here is the aforementioned IfZ card catalogue of Nuremberg documents, which covers all of the Nuremberg document series. Each card contains the document number, number of pages, dates or range of dates, a description in German, the persons mentioned, and a selection of key words. The PS series (with many ERR documents) runs PS-001 – PS-4080 in the database, but does not cross-reference exhibit numbers.

3.8. ZENTRALINSTITUT FÜR KUNSTGESCHICHTE (ZI)

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Website: <http://www.zikg.eu>

Founded in 1947, the Central Institute for Art History (ZI) occupies the building of the former NSDAP headquarters, which, after the Second World War, was used by the MCCC. Thus the ZI came to inherit some of the library, photographs, and other materials from the MCCC when it closed in 1949.

Today, the ZI has an extensive photographic collection of some 680,000 of works of art on a variety of media. At least 10,000 images, possibly many more, come from the MCCC, but only 4,300 have been definitely attributed to this U.S. restitution agency. Most of the ZI collection was mounted on cardboard after the war and the photos filed in several different categories. Any possible provenance information on the back of the photos is therefore concealed.

The ZI also studies various developments in the art world during the Nazi era. About 40,000 color slides from a special Nazi effort to preserve copies of frescoes and other paintings on historical monuments (Führerauftrag Monumentalmalerei [Special Assignment of the Führer Monumental Painting]) are now on the ZI website <http://www.zi.fotothek.org/>, but this mission was not a part of ERR activity and therefore does not involve images from the MCCC.

ERR Photographs

In response to inquiries for this Survey, ZI staff members kindly reported examples of a number of original mounted ERR photographs of artworks identified in an unprocessed part of ZI holdings. Most of the 86 cardboard sheets in this group bear the ERR code R (Rothschild Collection), but there are also at least 10 with DW (David-Weill Collection), in addition to a few with other ERR codes. These cardboard sheets all bear the stamp “Bildstelle ERR,” similar to those in the Fotothek at the Bundesarchiv Koblenz. At least one of the Rothschild sheets appears to have been taken from an album. Other ERR photos are indicated as loose or mounted in other formats, i.e., not in the traditional ERR format.

Among the ERR codes identified on other pictures in the ZI Photo Archive are:

- Rothschild Collection (R): 6, 78, 96 (Mü 6731), 1032, 1245, 1254, 1292-1293, 1296, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1327a-b, 1331, 1333-1334, 1336a-e, 1337, 1339, 2643, 2648, 3032, 3573-3574, 3587-3588, 3600, 3806, 3846-3847, 3863, 3865, 3919-3920, 3990, 4021, 4175-4176, 4178;
- Botschaft Rothschild (BOR): 31-32;
- David-Weill Collection (DW): 41, 193, 256, 293, 422, 448, 2116, 2418, and 3650;
- Seligmann Collection (SEL): 326, 464a, 464b, 1028;

- Brunswick (Brunswig; BRU): 11;
- Möbel-Aktion Bilder: MAB 772.

Quite possibly, there are many more images of artworks seized by the ERR, but it will not be an easy task to sort them out.

A number of other inventory entries bear notations of French provenance and restitution to France. These are identified as belonging to the French Rothschild collections, a few to the David-Weill Collection, and one each to the Soma-Koti and Unger collections. Although French restitution numbers are noted, ERR code numbers are not readily available.

Further research will be needed to provide a more detailed assessment of ZI holdings in relation to the ERR images in the NACP and the Bundesarchiv Koblenz as well as those ERR images in the BADV.

Descriptive Literature

Lauterbach, Iris, ed. *Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte*. Munich, 1997. *Veröffentlichungen des Zentralinstituts für Kunstgeschichte in München*, no. 11.

The table of contents is available at: http://www.kubikat.org/mrbh-cgi/kubikat_de.pl?t_idn=b352255m

