

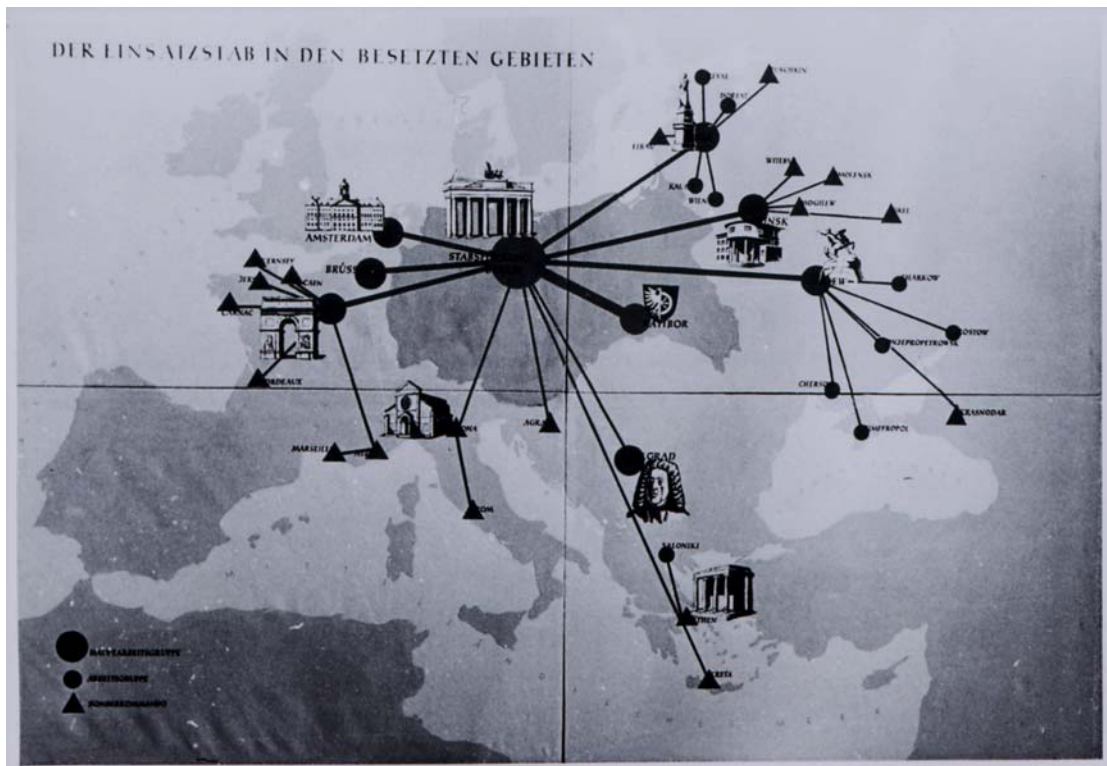


IISH RESEARCH PAPERS

# 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](mailto:pkg@iisg.nl).

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**The Netherlands:** Gerald Aalders, Julie-Marthe Cohen, Karin Hofmeester, F.J. Hoogewoud, Eric Ketelaar, Evert Kwaadgras, Odette Vlessing, Willem de Vries;

**Russia:** Mikhail Afansev, Karina Dmitrieva, Ekaterina Genieva, Vladimir Korotaev, Nikolai Nikandrov, Irina Novichenko, Tatiana Vasileva, and Margarita Zinich;

**Ukraine:** Hennadii Boriak, Liubov Dubrovina, Maryna Dubyk, Nataliia Kashevarova, Serhii Kot, Nataliia Makovska, Tetiana Sebta, and Kyrlyo Vyslobokov;

**United Kingdom:** John S.G. Simmons, Christine Thomas, and Anne Webber;

**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 étrangères 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 vldy 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](mailto: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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 .

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

## **9. THE UNITED STATES**

## Introductory Remarks

Given the wide postwar dispersal of original ERR archival materials and those related to the fate and restitution of ERR loot, it should not be surprising that many ERR and related documents are now to be found across the ocean in the United States. Although the largest segments are held in the United States National Archives in College Park, MD (NACP), some scattered and fragmented ERR documentation is also located in two other U.S. repositories as well: the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in Washington, DC, and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York City. Since almost all of the U.S.-captured Rosenberg records were returned to West Germany in the early 1960s, there is understandably no separate record group devoted to the ERR at the NACP. However, the NACP does hold microfilms of those materials returned to Germany, and copies of those microfilms are also found today in many research libraries throughout the United States.

Many original ERR and ERR-related documents nonetheless remain incorporated in various U.S. government records in the NACP. These include wartime military and civilian agency records, postwar records of U.S. military occupation in Germany, records of U.S. intelligence agencies, and the U.S. segment of records from the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. Now held in the NACP, all of these are described below as part of the various record groups designated for those specific agencies. Many of them are available to researchers only in microfilm publications produced over the years by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the controlling agency for the network of federal archives, records centers, and presidential libraries throughout the United States, including the NACP.

Given the extent of ERR cultural plunder in German occupied Europe, U.S. civilian and military authorities went to special efforts to collect remaining ERR seizure and processing files created in the course of ERR operations, many of which were discovered in the same repositories as the loot at the end of the war. These were utilized first to locate and identify the cultural loot and return it to the countries from which it had been plundered, with the understanding that receiving countries were responsible for the return of objects to their legitimate owners. This explains the presence of extensive ERR documentation among the records of the Central Collecting Points under the Property Division of the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS), where the cultural loot found at the end of the war was transferred for restitution processing. Located in Munich, Wiesbaden, Marburg, and Offenbach, the collecting points were run by specialists from the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFA&A) of the Property Division under the Reparations and Restitution Branch within OMGUS. These officers, many of whom had accompanied Allied forces in the march across Western Europe, were responsible for finding and rescuing property looted by the Nazis.<sup>1</sup>

The Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) processed the largest portion of art objects plundered by the ERR, because the major ERR art repositories for their plundered loot were located in Bavaria and nearby parts of Austria. The MCCP established a special Document Center for German wartime documentation relating to cultural plunder, and accordingly, many important groups of surviving ERR documents were collected there. The Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), housed in the I.G. Farben compound just across the Main River from Frankfurt, was the major collection point for books, archives, and Jewish ritual silver in the U.S. Occupation Zone, a large part of which had been plundered by the ERR. The Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP) became a processing center mainly for cultural property from German institutions,

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<sup>1</sup> See the recent account by Robert Edsel (with Bret Witter), *The Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History* (New York: Center Street, 2009).

although some ERR plundered art that had not been sent to the main ERR repositories ended up there as well. During the U.S. occupation, many Jewish cultural valuables (other than books) also ended up in WCCP. Some of these had been found among the ERR library and archival materials collected for the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, IEJ), a part of Rosenberg's would-be institution of higher learning, the Hohe Schule, in Frankfurt and its evacuation center in Hungen to the northeast. After the U.S. collecting points were closed down in 1949, not all the records created by the central collecting points were sent to the United States with the rest of the OMGUS records. Instead, many MCCC files were turned over to the Trusteeship for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK), the Munich-based German office that continued handling cultural property and restitution issues in Bavaria. These records are now held by the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1.).

Major groups of ERR documents were also utilized by the Art Looting Investigating Unit (ALIU) within the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the U.S. wartime intelligence agency, to find, interrogate, and prosecute leading ERR staff members. Thus OSS records, with their incorporated copies of ERR documents, interrogation reports, and related materials, are also considered in this Survey. Other groups of captured ERR documents went directly to the U.S. Army offices in charge of prosecuting war criminals and preparing for the IMT. More details about many of the different agencies involved, and the extent of ERR-related documentation they collected, will be apparent in discussion and description of their remaining records preserved today in the NACP (see Section 9.1.).

Since 2009, the commercial vendor Footnote has been making digitized images of NARA microfilm series relating to Holocaust-era assets available on the Internet. NARA has also initiated an international Internet portal to bring together digitized records related to Holocaust-era looted cultural property from the National Archives of the United Kingdom, the Bundesarchiv in Germany, and the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Some groups of records from these countries are already available on the Internet or are being prepared for on-line access. Scheduled for a spring 2011 launch, a preliminary version of the portal is already available at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources>. Plans call for this Survey to become part of this portal. An overview of record groups and resources already on-line and those forthcoming as part of this portal is under "Search for Records."

While the aforementioned U.S. federal agency records in the NACP contain the most significant ERR documentation in the United States, the USHMM has been collecting microform copies of ERR and ERR-related documents from many of the foreign archives covered in this Survey. Many of those copies, however, are themselves highly fragmentary, and in some instances, files from different fonds have been intermixed in the microfilm record groups established for researchers by USHMM (see Section 9.2.).

Other important ERR files are located in the holdings of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York (see Section 9.3.). Founded in Wilno, Poland (postwar Vilnius, Lithuania; also known as Vilna) in the 1920s, the original holdings of YIVO and other Jewish collections in Lithuania were dismantled by the ERR during wartime occupation. Meanwhile, YIVO itself was legally reestablished in New York at the beginning of the war. In addition to surviving prewar YIVO holdings that surfaced in the west after the war, YIVO acquired other extensive collections of wartime documentation and, in some instances, collected archival loot from German agencies, especially records related to Jewish issues. Being a private organization in the United States, YIVO was not required to return its original German wartime files to West Germany. In the case of ERR documents (and some others), YIVO did provide the Bundesarchiv with photocopies, which are today incorporated into Rosenberg record groups, such as NS 30 (ERR), in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.1.).

## 9.1. NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, COLLEGE PARK (NACP)

8601 Adelphi Road; College Park, MD 20740-6001

Tel.: +1 301 / 837-2000

Toll free (within the United States): +1 866 / 272-6272

Website: <http://www.archives.gov>

While the majority of German records captured by the western Allies at the end of the Second World War have long since been returned to archives in Germany, the U.S. National Archives in College Park still holds a vast array of scattered Rosenberg files and documents incorporated into U.S. government records. Equally important for this Survey are the records of the U.S. occupation authorities in Germany that document the fate of the works of art, books, archives, and other cultural objects seized by the ERR during the war and U.S. postwar restitution efforts.

Starting in 1963, most of the captured Rosenberg records in the United States were returned to Germany, along with other record groups with fragmentary ERR documents. What remained of the Rosenberg Collection after the Nuremberg trials had been accessioned from the U.S. Army in 1958 by National Archives in Washington, DC, but stored in the Captured Records Branch in Alexandria, VA. Microfilmed as temporary record group EAP 99 (see *Guide to German Records No. 28*), those files were labeled as if they were all of provenance from the Reich Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete, RMbO), which was not the case. The microfilm series produced in the United States, T-454, actually contains intermixed files from the records of several different agencies headed by Alfred Rosenberg, with ERR files among them. A small remaining group of Rosenberg files, which were discovered after NARA moved to College Park, was later added to EAP 99, including scattered ERR documents. These were issued in a NARA microfiche supplement in 1996 (see *Guide to German Records No. 97*). While the originals of the U.S.-captured Rosenberg Collection are now in Germany, the U.S.-produced microfilms have been distributed to many locations in the United States and abroad.

After the return of the Rosenberg Collection to Germany, Bundesarchiv specialists separated most of the ERR files from this collection to form a separate record group dedicated solely to the ERR (NS 30), although many documents produced by the ERR or relating to ERR activities were assigned to different record groups established for other Rosenberg agencies. Since German reunification, all of the Rosenberg-related record groups have been transferred to Berlin and are now held in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde (see Section 3.1.).

Many Rosenberg files, including ERR documents in the original or in copy, were incorporated into the records of various U.S. agencies during the U.S. occupation in Germany. Thus, as noted at the outset, these remain to this day in the National Archives within the record groups of those agencies. Some of these ERR documents are scattered among several series within those record groups, even among different archival units (Textual Records and Still Pictures), sometimes with copies or related segments in different places.

RG 239, the records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (Roberts Commission), is of general importance for background information, containing as it does many reports on cultural plunder during the war and the location of cultural loot thereafter. Copies of ERR documents are scattered throughout RG 239, now available to researchers only on microfilm (M1944). These records contain a wide



variety of documentation helpful in identifying and following the fate and extent of restitution of the cultural loot seized by the ERR. The two relevant collections of photographs from the Roberts Commission are included in M1944, but the originals are still available to researchers in the NACP Still Pictures unit. Of particular importance are the many reports by the “Monuments Men,” the officers of the branch Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFA&A), who initially accompanied invading American forces and then became a part of the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS). The Roberts Commission records also contain a complete set of reports by the Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Reports and interrogations concern ERR staff, art dealers, and the ERR itself (see Appendix 3). Additional copies of those reports and related documents are scattered in other record groups, including in particular RG 226, the records of the OSS itself. The OSS records include some ALIU files, as well as the files of its secret art-looting investigation unit ORION.

A few ERR files and intermixed reports on ERR repositories from the final year of the war are now found in RG 331, the records of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), namely among the MFA&A files of the Operations Branch within the G-5 Division (Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence). That series also contains many initial reports by the Monuments Men. The Monuments Men, who accompanied Allied forces during the march across the continent, were often the first to find and identify the repositories where the ERR had hidden its loot and the first to locate and interrogate ERR staff, art dealers, and other accomplices who knew first hand about the cultural seizures. MFA&A officers were also the first to receive claims and intelligence concerning cultural seizures from western governments.

Many more ERR and ERR-related files are incorporated in the voluminous records of the Office of Military Government, United States (OMGUS; RG 260), namely in the different series of records of the central collecting points for the U.S. cultural restitution program established to return Nazi-seized cultural valuables to their countries of ownership. That program was administered by MFA&A officers from the Property Division of OMGUS in the U.S. occupied zones of Germany and Austria. Most important in terms of ERR-related files within the OMGUS records are the restitution processing records that form part of the “Ardelia Hall Collection” (AHC). The AHC collection was brought together by Ardelia Hall, who had served as MFA&A advisor to the U.S. Department of State in Europe after the war and later headed restitution activities in the Cultural and Educational Affairs Branch of the U.S. Department of State.

The AHC holds the records of the four major collecting points located in Marburg, Wiesbaden, Munich, and Offenbach. Most important for the art looted by the ERR in Western Europe and the Soviet Union was the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP). The MCCP received the cultural assets that had been stored in the special ERR repositories and hideouts in Bavaria and nearby parts of Austria. The Document Center at MCCP served the MFA&A as a consolidating center for recovered ERR and other files concerning looted art, which were then used in restitution processing.

MCCP Restitution Research and Reference files contain extensive documentation from the ERR that describes looted cultural assets in great detail. However, many of the documents assembled there were dislodged from their archival context and inserted in various subject- or collection-oriented research files. The widely scattered ERR documents include seizure reports, shipping documents, inventories of confiscated cultural property, and even original files from the ERR art restoration center run by Otto Klein in Buxheim and Füssen.

The original ERR registration card file with item-level coverage of ca. 20,000 plundered art objects processed in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris is found in a “Miscellaneous” section of the OMGUS Property Division records. It is now available to researchers in the NACP only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943*. An Internet database has been compiled from digitized

copies of those ERR cards and corresponding ERR photographs of looted art (including many copies and photographs coming from the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323). This database – “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” – is a project of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in Washington, DC (see Section 9.2.3.).

Original copies of some ERR documents were turned over to the Office of U.S. Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (OUSCCPAC) in preparation for the war crimes trials in Nuremberg, especially the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (IMT), at which Alfred Rosenberg was one of the defendants. The MCCP also received copies of some IMT documents, especially those collected by Col Robert Storey, who served as U.S. Chief Counsel and took particular interest in matters of cultural looting. Some Rosenberg documents (or copies thereof) were at least initially turned over to the ALIU and its interrogation center at Bad Altaussee [Alt Aussee in U.S. documents], with most of them subsequently being transferred to the MCCP for use in restitution processing. There, the ERR files inevitably became intermixed with files from other Nazi agencies involved in cultural plunder and confiscation. Nonetheless, some of those ALIU files with Rosenberg documents remain among OSS records in RG 226, the record group for that agency.

When the central collecting points were closed down in 1949-1950, many of their files were transferred to the United States as part of the OMGUS records and at first retired to the U.S. Army Records Center in Kansas. Some of OMGUS records from the central collecting points were turned over to Ardelia Hall’s office in the U.S. State Department. Eventually, the OMGUS records from the U.S. Army Records Center were transferred to the National Archives as RG 260 and initially held at the Federal Records Center in Suitland, MD. They are now in the NACP, where they were later joined by the central collecting point files from the State Department. The State Department’s own restitution files remain with RG 59 (General Records of the Department of State), but no ERR documents have been identified among them.

Other residual MCCP files remained in Munich, along with a copy of the microfilms prepared by the U.S. Army or the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) or printouts made from said films, for use by the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (TVK), the West German office that continued MCCP operations. The TVK records, with many ERR files still among them, were transferred to the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in 1992, where they make up record group B 323. This explains why many ERR documents are found among the MCCP records within RG 260 in the NACP, with copies in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in considerable duplication, but with variation in arrangement. Sometimes, copies are in the Bundesarchiv, while the originals are in the NACP, or vice versa, but many files are not duplicated. For example, the inventory cards from ERR processing center in the Jeu de Paume in Paris are held in RG 260 in College Park, while the original ERR inventories of French collections and the related ERR Photo Collection (Fotothek) are preserved in B 323 in Koblenz.

A relatively complete working copy of the IMT records, with many of the original Document Books and exhibits submitted by the United States and other countries, is held by the NACP in RG 238. Many supplemental materials examined by the OUSCCPAC for possible trial use also remain in RG 238, including a full set of the Paris-Storey (PS) series of Nuremberg documents, which, like other document series, contains a good number of Rosenberg documents, some in the original. The U.S. exhibits also include 39 leatherette-bound volumes of pictures of selected art objects (with captions) from Jewish collections in France that were plundered by the ERR. These albums, which had been prepared for Hitler, were recovered in Bavaria by U.S. MFA&A officers shortly after the war. Two more such albums recently surfaced in Texas and were donated to

NARA. One has already been processed; the other is to follow shortly. They will be available in RG 200 (Gift Collection).

Most of the significant collections of photographs have been removed from the boxes of textual records in the NACP and are held in series designated by their record groups of provenance in the Still Pictures unit on the 5th floor of the NACP (see Section 9.1.8.).

### ***Microfilm Publication of NACP Records***

Since the 1990s, there has been increased public interest and additional government funding for research into what is often called “Holocaust-era assets,” including cultural property. As a result of the heavy use of its original records, NARA, starting in 2000, began withdrawing various series for preservation microfilming. These include many of the NACP records containing incorporated ERR documents and others related to the ERR and the fate and restitution of its loot. Over the course of the decade, many groups or series of textual records, especially those of the Ardelia Hall Collection within the OMGUS records (RG 260), have been closed to researchers for use in the Textual Records Reading Room (Room 2000). Researchers requiring access must consult the microfilms in the Microfilm Reading Room in Room 4050 on the 4th floor.

The materials microfilmed include many files from the U.S. investigation of Nazi cultural plunder and postwar identification and restitution proceedings, with an emphasis on documentation needed for art provenance research. The Roberts Commission records and the OSS ALIU investigatory and interrogation reports (RG 239 and other record groups) were among the first to be completed on film as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1944* and *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782* respectively. The majority of Central Collecting Points records from the Ardelia Hall Collection contained in RG 260 are now available only in several different series of NARA microfilm publications, including M1941, M1942, M1946, and M1947 (see Section 9.1.5. for table of microfilms).

Brief printed pamphlet finding aids (roll lists) have been prepared for all of the recent NARA microfilm series. Those finding aids are available in PDF files that can be downloaded for free on the “Art Provenance, Claims and Financial Records” page of the “Holocaust-Era Assets” section on the NARA website: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/microfilm-publications>. This page lists and briefly describes the series most directly related to displaced Holocaust-era cultural property and art provenance research, and hence ERR looting and restitution issues.

The descriptions of ERR-relevant files in the record groups below refer mainly to the NARA microfilm series in which these records must be consulted. Since the pamphlet finding aids are freely available for downloading, only selected details specifically related to ERR activities and the fate of its plunder are summarized in this Survey.

### ***Off-site Consultation***

Although the NARA microfilms are available for purchase, the extent and cost of the collections has proved prohibitive, even for large research libraries. Initial plans called for copies of the films to be distributed to NARA regional record centers throughout the United States, but given budgetary shortcomings and the high cost of the films, which are also sold commercially, that has not happened. Some of the earliest and smaller film series have been purchased by academic library consortiums, such as the Center for Research Libraries, which shares them with participating libraries via interlibrary loan, but those holdings are very limited. An alternate NARA plan now calls for Internet availability.

### ***Availability at Footnote.com***

Over 100 million images of NARA holdings, including all those microfilm series listed on the “Art Provenance, Claims and Financial Records” page of the “Holocaust-Era Assets” section of the NARA website, are being digitized from NARA microfilm masters by Footnote ([www.footnote.com](http://www.footnote.com)). This project, announced by NARA in December 2008, is based on a partnership agreement with Footnote signed in February 2007.<sup>2</sup>

As of August 2010, images from three microfilm series were already available at footnote.com, namely:

- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-1946*);
- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning The Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952*); and
- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951*.

According to the agreement, researchers may view the digitized images at no charge in the research rooms in Washington, DC, and College Park, MD, as well as at NARA regional facilities throughout the United States. Libraries, research institutions, and individuals can subscribe to the service for a fee during the first five years after digitization of a given series.<sup>3</sup> Thereafter, there are no restrictions on NARA use, but NARA has yet to determine how they will be made available to the public.

Initial difficulties may be encountered in locating documents on footnote.com, as they are described below, because the sub-series do not always appear on footnote.com in the same order as they were microfilmed. The NARA pamphlet finding aids for the different microfilm series are available in the introductory sections for each series. However, the roll numbers, NARA entry numbers, and folder-level descriptions are not visible when the user is consulting the documents. NARA is making efforts to address such deficiencies and other concerns of researchers and to improve efficiency in accessing documents.

As the series, folders, and documents listed below become available at footnote.com, NARA plans to establish direct links between the NARA Archival Research Catalog (ARC) on-line reference system and the documents displayed on footnote.com. Links are thus planned through

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<sup>2</sup> See the initial announcement at <http://archives.gov/press/press-releases/2007/nr07-41.html>.

<sup>3</sup> As of February 2010, the Footnote price for individual use is \$79.95 per year or \$11.95 per month.

the series descriptions included in the “Holocaust-Era Assets” series. It is to be hoped that an updated on-line version of the present survey can provide direct links to more of the on-line documentation.

### ***International Internet Portal: Records Relating to Holocaust-Era Looted Cultural Property***

In cooperation with the National Archives of the United Kingdom, the Bundesarchiv in Germany, and the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, NARA recently initiated an international portal to facilitate access to digitized records related to Holocaust-era looted cultural property. Due to be launched in spring 2011, a preliminary version of the portal is already available at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/international-resources>. An overview of record groups and resources already on-line and those forthcoming as part of this portal is to be found under “Search for Records.”

### **Disclaimer Regarding Descriptive Data**

The ERR and ERR-related documents still in U.S. possession in NARA record groups are rarely identified or arranged as distinct series or sub-series in NARA finding aids, especially within RG 260 (OMGUS). This survey focuses on those files that contain significant ERR or ERR-related documentation about looted cultural property, including plunder by the “Furniture Operation” (Möbel-Aktion, or M-Aktion). Documents relevant to tracing the location, fate, and restitution of ERR cultural loot are also described. On occasion, adjacent documentation is indicated to provide archival context for the files as they are arranged today, but such descriptions provide only selective coverage and do not always cover the entire archival unit in question. For more files of potential interest, researchers should refer to the on-line finding aids, and pamphlet descriptions for the microfilm indicated.

Many of the documents described here are no longer available to researchers in the original paper version. The boxes or folders involved contain intermixed original, copies, and many badly readable postwar printed copies from U.S.-prepared microfilms (or photostats) of ERR and ERR-related documents, as well as translations and MFA&A memoranda. Some folders have been reprocessed and assigned new labels, some are interfiled with documents from other Nazi agencies, not always correctly identified or labeled. The descriptions below were prepared over the past two decades, during which many of the holdings covered were withdrawn, reprocessed, and microfilmed. Given this flux, it has been very difficult to keep up with the latest arrangements and citations.

This applies in particular to the large RG 260 (OMGUS), where a lack of permanent folder-level numbering and detailed descriptions have left many of the contents unidentified, while efforts by outside researchers to describe them have been rendered obsolete by rearrangement. NARA started assigning entry numbers for different series of OMGUS records only in 2005. To the extent possible, those entry numbers are indicated below. Citations from previous box numbers have been updated to microfilm roll numbers, but in many cases, box numbers were changed and their contents reorganized before filming, thus making correlation difficult, in some instances impossible.

ARC identifier numbers have been added only for the three series on the Internet as of May 2010, and the photographic collections, although eventually ARC identifiers will facilitate immediate access to the Internet display of the documents described.

Still there is no guarantee that all of the relevant files are covered here, because time has not permitted an examination of every new roll of microfilm. Some ERR documents may have been missed. Furthermore, it is not yet known how the designations below will be related to the planned Internet display of digitized versions of the microfilms. The compiler will be very grateful to researchers or NARA archivists who use this finding aid and encounter mistakes, or have suggestions for improved or expanded description.

### ***General Reference and Finding Aids***

*Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States.* 3 vols. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/about.html>

The structure of the record groups with concise administrative histories of the creating agencies covered below can be found in the updated on-line version of this guide.

### *Archival Research Catalog (ARC)*

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/>

NARA is in the process of expanding records descriptions in an updated version of ARC. Many of the record groups, collections, and series described here are, or soon will be linked directly to footnote.com through ARC. For the relevant series and collections described in ARC, see: <http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/topics/holocaust/series.html>.

*Holocaust-Era Assets: A Finding Aid to Records at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.* Comp. Greg Bradsher. Washington, DC: NARA, 1999.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/index.html>

The updated version of this extensive guide, which has been a Bible for related research, includes many helpful listings and a good bibliography of related literature. Updating is in progress in the electronic edition, which can be searched on line. Printed copies of the original in the NACP Research Room (Room 2000) reference collection have penciled correlations to recent NARA microfilm publications covering the records described. The printed paper version was issued before the boxes had been retired from public access, and hence many (but not all) of the box numbers and NACP locations covered are invalid and need to be correlated with microfilm roll numbers and links to Footnote versions of the documents. Many of the OMGUS files were described before Entry numbers had been assigned for most the OMGUS records, which also adds to the difficult of retrieval. Many correlations from previous box numbers to current roll numbers are found in correlation tables in a specialized reference notebook in the Microfilm Reading Room. However, not all correlations are possible because of the significant rearrangement before filming.

“Art Provenance and Claims Research Project, Descriptive List of Key Records,” NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/index.html>

*The AAM Guide to Provenance Research.* Comp. Nancy H. Yeide, Konstantin Akinsha, and Amy L. Walsh. Washington, DC: American Association of Museums, 2001.

A special section devoted to holdings in the U.S. National Archives (pp. 55-103), provides the best starting point with background information for researchers using records relating to cultural plunder, art looting, provenance research, and the U.S. postwar restitution program. It includes many helpful lists of specific groups of files and locations and a good bibliography of related literature. Helpful lists and locator data for inventories of various plundered art

collections (most from French Jewish owners, pp. 64-68) and related claims files (pp. 78-94) available in the NACP are highlighted. Unfortunately, however, most of the box numbers and NARA location indications cited are no longer valid and need to be replaced by roll numbers within the new series of *NARA Microfilm Publications*, or reference made to the versions of the documents at footnote.com.

### **9.1.1. RG 242: FOREIGN RECORDS SEIZED (CAPTURED RECORDS)**

#### **9.1.1.1. MICROFILMS OF GERMAN RECORDS PREPARED AT ALEXANDRIA, VA**

The original German records, many Rosenberg files among them, were returned to Germany starting in the 1960s. Before their return, they were microfilmed by NARA, under the auspices of the American Historical Association, in Alexandria, VA. The arrangement and description of those files in the Bundesarchiv system (see Section 3.1.) do not correspond to the NARA microfilms, and correlation tables are not available in most cases. The detailed finding aids created for the microfilms are therefore of little use in Germany.

The major group of U.S. captured-Rosenberg records (EAP 99), filmed as T-454: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, RMbO (see *Guide to German Records No. 28*), includes many ERR files (Bundesarchiv, NS 30), in addition to many files of the RMbO (Bundesarchiv, R 6), the Rosenberg Chancellery (Bundesarchiv, NS 8), and scattered files from other agencies under Rosenberg's purview. Also of tangential interest are the microfilmed records of T-459: Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States [*sic*], which was subordinate to the RMbO. After NARA moved to College Park, a small remaining group of Rosenberg files, including scattered ERR documents, was discovered and added to EAP 99. These were issued in a NARA microfiche supplement in 1996 (see *Guide to German Records No. 97*).

A few important ERR reports on activities in France, including details about confiscations of cultural property, are also found in several folders from the records of the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber Frankreich, MBF; Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv RW 35 in Freiburg (see Section 3.4.2.). While in the United States, these documents, now in Freiburg, formed part of temporary record group T501.<sup>4</sup> Before their return to Germany, they, too, were microfilmed under the title *Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories, and Other* (see *Guide to German Records No. 38* and *Guide to German Records No. 57*).

Copies of these NARA microfilms are available in many libraries and archives worldwide, including branches of NARA throughout the United States. NARA is also planning to post many of them at footnote.com.

#### ***Finding Aids for German Records Microfilmed in the U.S.***

National Archives and Records Administration (U.S. National Archives). *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, VA*. 97 vols. Washington, DC: National Archives, 1958-1996. Mimeographed.

Also available on microfilm: T733, roll 1 (*Guides* 1-20); roll 2 (*Guides* 21-40); roll 3 (*Guides* 41-55); roll 4 (*Guides* 56-65); roll 5 (*Guides* 66-70); roll 6 (*Guides* 71-73); roll

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<sup>4</sup> Additional MBF materials are held at the Archives Nationales, Site de Paris AJ-40 (see Section 2.4.3.).



7 (*Guides* 74-78); roll 8 (*Guides* 79-84); roll 9 (*Guides* 85-88). These are all listed and available for order on-line at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/foreign-records-seized.html#virginia>.

NARA plans to make many of these series of documents, along with the related *Guides to German Records*, available at footnote.com.

The relevant record groups with fragmentary ERR or ERR-related documents are those covered by the following *Guides to German Records*:

No. 28: *Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete), 1941-1943/45*. Washington, DC: 1961.

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).

No. 31: *Records of the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States [sic], 1941-45 (Reichskommissar für das Ostland)*. Washington, DC, 1961.

Covers the microfilm series T459, 45 rolls.

No. 38: *Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories, and Others*. Washington, DC, 1963.



No. 57: *Records of German Field Commands: Rear Areas, Occupied Territories, and Others (Part II)*. Washington, DC, 1968.

The records described in *Guide to German Records No. 38* (346 rolls) and *Guide to German Records No. 57* (17 rolls) cover the microfilm series T501 and can be used only with the microfilms. Most of the original records described in these guides are now in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg, where they have been completely rearranged (see Section 3.4.).

### **9.1.2. RG 239: RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS (THE ROBERTS COMMISSION)**

The Roberts Commission, known for its chairman, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Owen J. Roberts, was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on 23 July 1943. As its full name makes clear, the commission's purpose was the protection of artistic and historical monuments in areas affected by the war. The commission, which worked in cooperation with the U.S. Army, compiled extensive data on wartime damage, looted art, and other cultural property to aid identification and encourage restitution. It was instrumental in establishing the MFA&A program and selecting qualified officers to accompany Allied forces, protect cultural monuments and movable items, and supervise postwar identification and restitution.<sup>5</sup>

The Roberts Commission records contain many other files relating to ERR personnel and activities, reports on the fate of art plundered by the ERR, MFA&A reports with photographs from throughout Europe, and documents from restitution proceedings at the Central Collecting Points in Germany. The Roberts Commission received copies of many, if not all, MFA&A reports from the field and maintained extensive card files on cultural losses during the war and the attempts to recover and return displaced objects. There are many additional related materials (including specialized card files) within different parts of the Roberts Commission records, regarding plundered art, the personnel involved, repositories, and other specific subjects.

The agency and its records are described on the NARA website, although some errors or misattributions may be encountered. Only partial listings of contents are provided in the NARA pamphlet finding aid, a copy of which is included at the beginning of each roll of microfilm.

Many images from the Roberts Commission photograph collections are included on the microfilms. However, researchers are permitted to consult the originals of the two major series of photographs, 239-PA (rolls 157-172) and 239-RC (rolls 173-187) in the NACP Still Pictures unit (see Section 9.1.8.1.).

**N.B.** The textual records are available to researchers only via *NARA Microfilm Publication M1944*. It is planned to make them available at footnote.com.

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<sup>5</sup> For more on the activities of the Roberts Commission, see *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946). Regarding the records, see especially pp. 35-36, 44-46. The report reproduces sample of photographs that the Roberts Commission collected. These are housed in NACP, Still Pictures, RG 239, Series PA and Series RC (see Section 9.1.8.1.).

**Microfilm Version**

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1944: Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission), 1943-1946.* Washington, DC: NARA, 2007 (revised version). 187 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1944.pdf>

The current version of this 28-page pamphlet contains important changes vis-à-vis the original 2003 version. Includes a succinct agency history and description of the records. Regrettably, the descriptions of rolls in the pamphlet do not provide sufficient detail to aid researchers in matching the contents with the descriptions in Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, and the earlier NARA folder-level finding aid for the collection. See the improved coverage on “Holocaust-Era Assets” pages of the NARA website finding aid below.

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-46.* Washington, DC: NARA, 2001. 1 roll of microfilm with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1782.pdf>

See Appendix 3 for full listings. The series of Detailed Intelligence Reports (DIR) included in this microfilm publication were filmed from RG 239, as was the index for the Consolidated Intelligence Reports, and the OSS ALIU Final Report. The Consolidated Intelligence Reports (CIR), however, were filmed from the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence (RG 38). Copies of all of these reports are scattered among the Roberts Commission records as well as other record groups described below.

**On-line Version**

“Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-1946,” Footnote

The contents of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782* can be viewed in full at:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438430\\_art\\_looting\\_investigation\\_unit\\_reports/](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438430_art_looting_investigation_unit_reports/)

**Other Finding Aids (published)**

*AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 71-73.

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, pp. 887-930.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/civilian/rg-239.html>

The Bradsher volume, and this recent Internet update, includes considerable data from the unpublished selected folder list (with entry numbers) found in the reference collection in the NACP (Room 2000), not included in the pamphlet finding aid. Note that the Bradsher roll-by-roll website listing is considerably more detailed than the NARA printed pamphlet guide.

**Other Finding Aids (unpublished)**

“Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission).” Comp. J. Dane Hartgrove with Gerald K. Haines. Washington, DC: NARA, 1982- (revised January 2007).

This helpful folder list and other descriptions are collected in a notebook finding aid for RG 239, available in the Research Room 2000 reference collection. Part of the data is also provided in the NARA website finding aid.

The descriptions that follow should be used to supplement the NARA website listing and the pamphlet finding aid for M1944. Listings are highly selective, highlighting only those files or groups of documents identified to be of ERR provenance or related directly to ERR activities and the fate of ERR-plundered cultural property. They do not repeat all of the contents for individual rolls described in the on-line NARA finding aids. It has not been possible to verify all of the NARA listings or to examine *de visu* all of the many M1944 microfilms. Hence, some of the entries below end up reflecting descriptions from NARA finding aids, while more ERR-related documents may well be found on films not indicated here.

**M1944/rolls 10-18: Correspondence, 1943-1946** (A1, Entry 7)

Arranged in alphabetical order by name or subject.

**M1944/roll 18:** Documents relating to the Jewish Scientific Institute (Yidisher visnshaftlekher institut, YIVO), the holdings of which were confiscated by the ERR from Vilnius, many of which ended up in Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), and thence were transferred to New York, where YIVO had been reestablished.

**M1944/rolls 21-24: General Records, 1943-1945** (A1, Entry 10)

**M1944/roll 21:** OSS: Report of the German Archives Group in France, 1940-1944.

**M1944/roll 22:** OSS, Consolidated Interrogation Report (CIR) No. 4: Linz: Hitler's Museum and Library; "Appreciation of Enemy Methods of Looting Works of Art in Occupied Territory" (Mar. 1945); OSS ALIU, Final report; OSS report "Works of Art, etc., Stolen in France."

**M1944/roll 51: Card file on looted art objects, 1943-1946** (A1, Entry 28)

Data on individual works of art, with some indication of sources for the information, but only limited listings.

**M1944/roll 52** (start; A1, Entry 32): Card file guide to the papers of Hermann Göring, with data on sources of art purchased or exchanged, and references to communications with key dealers and the ERR.

**M1944/rolls 52 (end) -54** (A1, Entry 34): Card file on "Art-Looting Suspects in France and Germany, 1943-1946" (in alphabetical order); includes some of the ERR Paris staff with biographic data and a few with photographs; file on art specialists in Europe.

**M1944/rolls 62-81: MFA&A Field Reports** (A1, Entry 62)

Many of the MFA&A reports in RG 239 also bear assigned consecutive Allied Military Government (AMG) report numbers.<sup>6</sup> An index is to be found on roll 81. Selected pages from the reports, from which Roberts Commission card files were produced, are available in *NARA Microfilm Publication A3380: Microfilm Copies of Reports from the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operations Received from the Allied Military Government, 1943-1946*, Washington, DC: NARA, 2001. 3 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

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<sup>6</sup> Copies of many of the AMG reports are also in RG 331 (SHAEF), G-5 division, Numeric-Subject Operations Files, 1943-July 1945 (see Section 9.1.3.).

**M1944/roll 69**

- AMG 91:** Report on German archivists in France during occupation;  
**AMG 98:** Report on works of art acquired and seized by the Germans in France;  
**AMG 102:** Captured German documents relating to art looting and POW material;  
**AMG 109:** “German Methods of Looting Works of Art in Occupied Territory”;  
**AMG 113:** Report: “Appreciation of Enemy Methods of Looting Works of Art in Occupied Territory”;  
**AMG 114:** White List of German personnel; memorandum on the ERR.

**M1944/roll 71**

- AMG 144:** Reports on repositories for works of art in Germany (4th edn.).  
**AMG 145:** Special Report on German Repositories, with a separate report listings ERR repositories for art from France (May 1945); interrogation of Göring by European Theater of Operations (ETO) concerning French art;  
**AMG 146:** Inspection report for Austria, including Klagenfurt, Villach, and Tanzenberg, the latter (2 June 1945) with an early note about crates of books believed to be part of the “Rosenberg library” in the monastery of Tanzenberg.

**M1944/roll 73**

- AMG 164:** Memo on Tanzenberg, Austria.

**M1944/roll 76**

- AMG-185-200:** Report on the first shipment of looted art returned from Neuschwanstein Castle to Paris (Oct. 1945); reports from central collecting points (1945); reports listing repositories in France, Germany, and Austria. Earlier NARA website folder lists mention photographic prints and negatives, including those from the files of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), but these have been withdrawn from the textual records;  
**AMG-201:** Photos by James Rorimer, but notes included on the microfilm affirm they were all removed to the photo archive of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS).

**M1944/roll 78**

- AMG 342:** Documents regarding the Linz Führermuseum;  
**AMG 346:** Reports on repositories;  
**AMG 353:** Arrangements and program for Rosenberg visit to Neuschwanstein (July 1942); documents arranging rooms in Neuschwanstein for the ERR; ERR lease for the palace Schloss Kogl in Austria.

**M1944/roll 79**

- AMG 363:** Andriess Collection (Belgium) with 1939 list of contents deposited in Brussels museum and subsequent removal by the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschuttkommando, DSK) for the ERR (20 Nov. 1941); most photographs mentioned in captions, including those from Wiesbaden, were removed to the ACLS photo archive;  
**AMG 369:** OAD Photographic History, volume I (only), with quality photos in album; an additional copy [with the second volume] is in Still Pictures, RG 260, Series PHOAD (see Section 9.1.8.2.9.).

**M1944/roll 80**

- AMG 374:** ERR rental contracts for Castle Seisseneg in Amstetten, Austria; the documents mentioned concerning a facility of the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) in Frankfurt am Main are apparently missing;

**AMG 375:** Reports on the MCCP by director Hugh Craig Smythe (July 1945-Feb. 1946);

**AMG 377:** Photographs, including 39 images of ERR loot (not all captioned), and others showing wartime damage to German cities;

**AMG 381:** Reports on Frankfurt am Main (Rothschild Library) and the OAD;

**AMG 384:** OAD monthly reports (Mar.-Apr. 1946).

**M1944/roll 81** (A1, Entry 63)

Index to AMG reports, 1943-1946.

**M1944/rolls 81-82:** Captions to photographs in AMG reports, 1944-1945. (A1, Entry 64)

**N.B.** Most of the photos listed for AMG files have been pulled and are now found in the Roberts Commission photograph collections.

**M1944/rolls 84-94: Records relating to the OSS ALIU Subject File, 1940-1946** (A1, Entry 73)

**M1944/roll 85:** ERR [Einsatzstab Rosenberg]

- copies of ERR Göring shipment inventories, others to Neuschwanstein, and a summary report on shipments from Paris;
- Lohse exhibitions for Göring in the Jeu de Paume;
- Gerhad Utikal report on ERR in France (20 Mar. 1941);
- British report on the Central Library (Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule der NSDAP, ZBHS) in Tanzenberg, near Klagenfurt (Aug. 1945), the destination for many of the most valuable library collections plundered by the ERR;
- ERR personnel lists;
- assessments of ERR personnel by French art expert Rose Valland and U.S. officials;
- report from the French intelligence unit Direction général de l'enseignement et de la recherche (General Directorate for Study and Research, DGER) “Exposé sur l’ERR”;
- interrogations of ERR staff (carbon copies);
- CIR No. 1 on the ERR (1945);
- Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIR) no. 3 on Robert Scholz (2 copies);
- DIR on Rosenberg (5 June 1945);
- DIR No. 4 on Gustav Rochlitz (2 copies);
- DIR No. 5 on Günther Schiedlausky;
- DIR No. 6 on Bruno Lohse (2 copies);
- DIR No. 10 on Karl Kress (2 copies);
- ERR dossier with miscellaneous reports on looting activities;
- Herman Bunjes report on the ERR (18 Aug. 1943);
- ERR statement on looted Jewish art;
- ERR leases for Neuschwanstein and Kogl;
- notes on the capture of Utikal (Nov. 1945) and his 1941 report (20 Mar. 1941);
- CIR No. 1 on the ERR in France (2 copies), with lists of Göring exchanges;
- translations of ERR wartime reports and documents, with a few original carbons of ERR documents from Paris;
- report on MFA&A inspection of ERR repositories;
- ERR negatives of confiscated art, selections (some without captions);
- more photos of ERR Paris staff;
- copy of Rorimer collection of ERR documents and other scattered ERR documents.

**M1944/roll 86**

- Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) report “Looted Art in Occupied Territories, Neutral Countries, and Latin America” (preliminary 5 May 1945; August 1945), including disposition of ERR loot;
- Galerie Fischer (Lucerne), reports and folder with lists of sales;
- report from papers of the Schenker shipping firm, part 1 and part 2;
- collection of French documents on art looting from the French Commission for the Recovery of Art (Commission de récupération artistique, CRA);
- Looting: France, personnel.

**M1944/roll 87**

- German letters on confiscation (Göring Collection);
- German personnel lists;
- Göring collection (art inventories, etc.).

**M1944/roll 88**

- CIR No. 2: The Göring Collection;
- Göring papers;
- Karl Haberstock file.

**M1944/roll 89:** Files on Walter Andreas Hofer, Heinrich Hoffman, Karl Kress, the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz), and Göring’s secretary Gisela Limberger.

**M1944/roll 90:** File on Bruno Lohse.

**M1944/roll 91:** File on repositories:

- ALIU reports;
- lists of individuals involved in art looting;
- report on German archivists in France;
- OSS reports on interrogation of POWs;
- intelligence target reports;
- files on Gustav Rochlitz;
- Paul Rosenberg;
- Schenker Papers: Secret.

**M1944/roll 92**

- Schenker reports: “Accessions to German Museums and Galleries during the Occupation of France” (Schenker Papers, Part 1), 5 Apr. 1945;
- “Purchases of Works of Art in France during the Occupation by and on behalf of German Dealers and Officials” (Schenker Papers, Part 2), summary sheets for films;
- files on Günther Schiedlausky, Robert Scholz;
- Swiss reports;
- Switzerland: looting;
- Herman Voss;
- Hans Wendland.

**M1944/roll 93**

- ALIU report “Final Mission to Europe”;
- ALIU Final Report.

**M1944/roll 94**

**ALIU Detailed Interrogation Reports, 1945-1946** (AI, Entry 74)

Arranged by report number, nos. 1-7, 9-13. See the full listing of these reports in Appendix 3.

**Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR), 1945-1946** (AI, Entry 75)

Arranged Nos. 1-2, 4. See the full listing of these reports in Appendix 3.

**M1944/rolls 152-153: Card files on French private collections** (AI, Entry 85)

Only a very few cards coincide with those seized by the ERR.

**M1944/roll 154****Records of the Vaucher Commission (Inter-Allied Commission for the Protection and Restitution of Cultural Materials)**

Files of subcommission of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which included representatives of the Allied governments and served as a central office in Europe for information on looted cultural objects that was to be used by MFA&A officers in the field (April 1944- November 1945).

**Miscellaneous Records, 1945** (AI, Entry 92)

Includes a summary report by John Walker discussing the preservation of German inventories of looted art in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

**M1944/rolls 157-172: Roberts Commission Photo Archive: Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and other War Areas, 1943-1946**

The originals are available in NACP Still Pictures as 239-Series PA.

**M1944/rolls 173-187: Roberts Commission Photo Archive: Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and other War Areas, 1943-1946**

The originals are available in NACP Still Pictures as 239-Series RC.

**9.1.3. RG 226: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)**

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS), established 13 June 1942, was the principal U.S. military intelligence agency during the war. It succeeded the earlier Office of the Coordinator of Information, established in July 1941. Of particular relevance here are the files and related documents of the OSS Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) and its X-2 counterpart, the secret art-looting investigation unit ORION, both directed by James S. Plaut with Theodore Rousseau, Jr. Documentation from these units is scattered throughout OSS records, rather than arranged in a distinct series. Additional ALIU documentation is to be found in RG 239: Roberts Commission, M1944/rolls 84-94. Some ALIU reports are also found among RG 59: State Department.

The OSS records also contain many Safehaven reports regarding transport of looted art. Safehaven was a code name for the program started in 1943, under the Foreign Economic Administration in conjunction with the State Department and the U.S. military, to investigate and attempt to prevent Axis efforts to move resources beyond the Reich, especially into neutral countries. A number of reports on the movement of looted art (including ERR loot) are interfiled in the OSS records, including the Safehaven reports, but because most of them were filed chronologically, there is no separate series for cultural assets.

Record Group 153: Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Branch also contains a Safehaven series (see Section 9.1.6.). Other copies of Safehaven reports are located among the records of the Department of State (RG 59).

***Finding Aids***

*AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 71-72.

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, pp. 6-374.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/military/rg-226.html>

The Bradsher volume, and this updated on-line version, include an introductory administrative history of the agency and brief coverage of a few of the relevant materials listed below, among many others.

**9.1.3.1. FORMERLY SECURITY-CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS (XL SERIES)**

(A1, Entry 19 [NM-54])

***Finding Aids***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) Records,”  
NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-13.html>

Many others are listed in Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 165 and passim.

**Name and Subject Indexes to the “XL” and “L” Series (A1, Entry 19)**

[NACP location: 190/4/10/07 for boxes 1-263, 265-470]

**120 boxes**

For more details, see Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 154.

**XL 5930 (Box 85):** Safehaven report (no. 80; 29 Jan. 1945) on the activities of Theodor Fischer of Galerie Fischer (Lucerne, Switzerland) with regard to trade in looted art from French Jewish collections. Copy of a British letter from Bern (29 Dec. 1944), with a list of Impressionist paintings and drawings held by Fischer, acquired in Winter 1942, many from Paul Rosenberg Collection, some sold to the Swiss industrialist art collector Emil G. Bührle and others.

**XL 11745 (Box 158):** Safehaven report (no. 241; 30 May 1945) with a list of 12 paintings in Galerie Fischer (Lucerne), with information on the sale of most of them to Bührle, and a letter (2 May 1945) suggesting 34 of the paintings known were not sold on that date.

**XL 11942 (Box 161):** Safehaven report on the Galerie Fischer (May 1945) naming other paintings and sales (listed in Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 165, but missing in box as of April 2009). See Section 9.1.6. for copies of this and other Safehaven Reports on “Looted Works of Art in Switzerland” in RG 153, Entry 134 (see Section 9.1.6.).



**XL 12576 (Box 168A)**

[NACP location: 190/4/16/03]

Safehaven report (no. 255; 20 July 1945) with a Wendland letter (5 Apr. 1945) with list of 54 paintings with a separate list of those sold to Emil Bührle (Zurich) and two other people.

**XL 13034 (Box 175)**

[NACP location: 190/4/16/03]

“Alfred Ernst Rosenberg,” DIR, prepared by Thomas C. Van Cleve, SHAEF, G-2; Special Detention Center “Ashcan” (20 June 1945); biographical information on Rosenberg, including his cultural plundering activities in France, SHAEF OI-Brief (5 June 1945).

**XL 13731 (Box 199)**

[NACP location: 190/4/16/07]

Interrogation of Wilhelm Kritzinger, state secretary of the Reich Chancellery. Among topics, foreign art purchases and M-Aktion furniture acquisitions (July 1945; 8 pp.).

**XL 15259 (Box 226)**

[NACP location: 190/4/17/03]

Copy of Göring letter sanctioning Rosenberg’s “booty staff,” and order ordering assistance of party, state, and army for ERR cultural plundering and confiscation from “Jews and other hostile elements” (1 May 1941).

**XL 15687 (Box 230)**

[NACP location: 190/4/17/04]

A French-language report with information on the organization and cultural plundering activities of the ERR. Includes a list of private French collections looted in Paris; a list of ERR personnel in Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels; and an alphabetical list of ERR personnel in occupied countries (Nov. 1943; 21 p.)

**XL 18055 (Box 270)**

[NACP location: 190/4/18/03]

A French-language report by the French Provisional Government on the ERR: “Exposé sur l’Einsatzstab Rosenberg” (Nov. 1943; 18 p.), with list of ERR repositories and ERR staff members (9 Nov, 1943).

See also other original documents from the U.S.-captured “Rosenberg Collection,” many of provenance in the Reich Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) rather than the ERR: XL 12672, XL 12710 to XL 12747, XL 15843 to XL 15846, and XL 15866.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> These are listed by Timothy Mulligan in Appendix B of *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 (Washington, DC: NARA, 1996), p. xxxviii.

**9.1.3.2. SECURITY-CLASSIFIED REPORTS CONCERNING RECOVERY OF LOOTED ART TREASURES IN GERMANY (A1, Entry 30)**

[NACP location: 190/5/4/01]

**Box 1**

**Folder (unmarked):** [Recovery of Looted Art Treasures] all about the fate of the Goudstikker Collection, with which Alois Miedel was involved as Göring's representative. Mostly documentation on the 200 paintings smuggled to Spain and the fate of the collection vis-à-vis Goudstikker's widow in New York (not ERR).

**9.1.3.3. RECORDS OF THE OSS HISTORY OFFICE (A1, Entry 99)**

[NACP location: 190/6/12/01]

**Box 105**

**Folder 1:** Report on art looting and damage in Europe;

**Folder 6:** A copy of CIR No. 2 on the Göring Collection;

**Folder 7:** "More art loot, lists of, etc." has German inventories (some with translations) of artworks from a number of collections from France seized by the ERR, including those of Erlanger (Rosenfeld), Federer, Flavian, Hamberger, Hamparzumian, Kronig, Rosenfeld, Rosenstein, Rothschilds, Salamon, Sauerbach, Thierry, Wasserman, among others. Includes artist names, description, collection of provenance, and date of German acquisition.

**Box 106**

**Folder 1:** "Biographical Index of Individuals Involved in Art Looting in Europe" (170 p.), arranged by country, and alphabetically by name, with indication of institutional affiliation and types of activity. The "index" was issued as an appendix to the ALIU Final Report and is reproduced in *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 256-291.

**9.1.3.4. DIRECTOR'S OFFICE AND FIELD STATION RECORDS (A1, Entry 190)**

[NACP location: 190/9/24/01]

**Box 30**

[NACP location: 190/9/24/05]

**Folder 122:** Bern OSS Files, "Stolen Art, 1942-1946"

Includes a copy of the report "U.S. Investigation of Looted Art in Switzerland," Second Interim Report by James S. Plaut (5 Jan. 1946; cc of original; 10 p.), covering the Fischer Gallery (Lucerne) and transfers by Hans Wendland, including many paintings from the Paul Rosenberg collection.

**Box 293**

[NACP location: 190/9/30/01]

**Folder 1365:** Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg; ALIU CIR No. 1: "Activity of the ERR in France," with attachments (15 Aug. 1945; 150 p.)

**Box 294**

[NACP location: 190/9/30/01]

**Folder 1366:** ALIU DIR on ERR and Göring staff and associated dealers, etc.: Heinrich Hoffmann (DIR no. 1), Ernst Buchner (DIR no. 2), Gisela Limberger (DIR no. 7), Walter Andreas Hofer (DIR no. 9), Walter Bornheim (DIR no. 11). Hermann Voss (DIR no. 12).

**Box 366**

[NACP location: 190/9/10/04]

**Folders 400, 401:** ALIU CIR No. 2, on “The Göring Collection,” with attachments (15 Sep. 1945)

**Box 516: X-2 Branch****Folder “Art Unit”**

**Folder “1723, X-2 Washington”:** documents from the secret ORION art-looting investigation unit, directed by Plaut and Rousseau, within the X-2 Branch, regarding the establishment, reports, and operations of the ORION unit.

**Box 532: Field Station Files, Washington X-2**

[NACP location: 190/9/34/07]

**Folder “Washington X-2”**

- ORION reports, for example, Corots from the Bernheim Collection; also report on Stradivarius violins in Switzerland;
- report with list of looted art from Hungary, including Baronne Elisabet Weiss and André and Stephen Herzog (see also under XL 5562, XL 27559 and 34364);
- activities of the Galerie Fischer (Lucerne) with looted art;

**Folder 1747:** ORION Organization on art looting (Sep. 1944-Jan. 1946);

**Folder 1748:** ORION Progress reports (Jan.-Dec. 1945);

**Folder 1749:** copies of MFA&A reports on “Repositories in Germany and Austria,” including summary notes on ERR repositories;

**Folder 1750:** ALIU Report on Final Mission to Europe, 10 June to 24 Sep. 1946 (14 Oct. 1946; original carbon copy);

**Folder 1751:** ORION financial reports and receipts;

**Folder 1752:** Inter-ORION correspondence, most personal with details on activities and several missions.

**Box 533: Field Station Files, Washington X-2**

[NACP location: 190/9/34/07]

**Folder “Cables – Personnel – Personal”:** Personal letters contain many vivid first-hand reports by Plaut and others, including “Reports for the file.”

**9.1.3.5. WASHINGTON AND FIELD STATION RECORDS (A1, Entry 200)****Box 12**

**Folder 106: “ORION 1849”:** An original carbon copy of the DIR on Wendland (18 Sep. 1946).

**9.1.4. RG 331: RECORDS OF ALLIED OPERATIONAL AND OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS, WORLD WAR II, RECORDS OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (SHAEF)****Records of the G-5 Division, Operations Branch, MFA&A Section, Subject Files (Aug. 1943-1945) (Entry 55B)**

[NACP location: 290/7/27/07-290/7/28/01]

The boxes with original paper copies of the documents described below were still available to researchers as of October 2009. Additional copies of many of the reports among them are also found in the Roberts Commission records (RG 239), which is now available only on microfilm. These files are not well arranged, nor are the folders adequately labeled for easy access. Nonetheless, they contain many important documents related to seizures of art in Europe, especially those carried out by the ERR. Not all of the documents listed here are in the order found in the files, because parts of files from the same collection have been separated. There may also be multiple copies of the same report in different files.

Of special interest for provenance research, these boxes contain lists and inventories of ERR-confiscated private French collections (some fragmentary, some with photographs of individual works of art) furnished to the MFA&A by the French Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA) on the basis of French claims files. The largest and most important examples of such lists and inventories in the boxes examined are highlighted.<sup>8</sup> However, many other French claims for private collections seized by the ERR and described in various reports by the CRA or the French intelligence unit General Directorate for Study and Research (DGER) may also be found among the French claims files in RG 260. It has not been possible to survey all boxes in this RG 331 series or to list all of the claims reported individually. Many of these French claims diverge from or supplement the ERR cards and inventories of French Jewish collections and will require comparison with coverage in Appendix 1 and in “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 with technical assistance from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM; see Section 9.2.3.). Many of the MFA&A files in RG 331 also bear assigned consecutive Allied Military Government (AMG) report numbers.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* lists the inventories of French private collections scattered throughout RG 260, RG 226, RG 239, and RG 331 (pp. 64-68). Not all of those listed are included in this guide, and some of those listed have recently been moved during reprocessing. The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* also lists the French claims files (pp. 80-88). While many of the CRA and DGER reports covering individual collections listed below are simply mimeographed lists, some provide photographs and technical dimensions of the paintings and other works of art.

<sup>9</sup> Copies of many of the AMG reports are also found in RG 239 (Roberts Commission).

***Finding Aid***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) Records,” NARA  
**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-13.html>

Briefly covers the contents only in boxes 325 and 326, but does not list the others mentioned below, nor are the contents listed as organized in Jan. 2009.

**Box 273:** MFA&A reports (April, May, and June 1945), with discovery of ERR loot in Neuschwanstein Castle and Hohenschwangau Castle.

**Box 322****AMG 290**

- Extract from Allied Forces Headquarters (AFHQ) Civil Affairs Report (Austria), no. 2 (10-21 May 1945);
- no. 24: reports on major ERR repositories, including Neuschwanstein;
- no. 25: report on Schloss Kogel, with the Kraemer Collection, and note on catalogue of repository;
- nos. 27 and 28: report on discovery of the Göring Collection in Berchtesgaden;
- no. 35: discovery of books in Tanzenberg, “Rosenberg’s Nazi party library”;
- list of furniture shipped from Paris to Cologne (presumably M-Aktion).

**Box 325: “Looting – Einsatzstab Rosenberg (ERR)”****AMG 241**

- MFA&A and intelligence target reports on repositories in Germany and Austria, among them those run by the ERR, some with preliminary identification (multiple variant copies);
- copies of ERR correspondence regarding art dealer Rochlitz;
- “The Reichskammer der Bildenden Künste,” OSDIC 9UK-PW paper 50 (information from POW Corporal Erich MAI).

**AMG 242**

- Brief MFA&A report on identified ERR repositories in Germany and Austria;
- memo on importance of search for ERR records;
- chart laying out Amt Westen, the western affairs office of the Reich Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) and documents from “Einsatzstab Westen” (ERR) in Paris;
- Interrogation Unit, no. 2, POW Intelligence Bulletin (20 Apr. 1945): Lists of German personnel involved in art looting, etc.;
- summary of ERR activities;
- discovery of the ERR repository of Buxheim.

**AMG 243:** More repository reports in the Netherlands and France, and large-format maps of art deposits in France and Italy.

**Box 326****AMG 245: “Looting ERR”**

- French inventories of crates of paintings for Adolf Hitler, H1-H19: “Des caisses de tableaux pour le Führer” (8 Feb. 1941; 5p.), sent to Kurfürst (12 Feb. 1941) and to Munich (5 Mar. 1941)
- French inventories of crates containing paintings for Hermann Göring, G-1-G-23: “Des caisses d’œuvres d’art pour le Reichsmarschall” (8 Feb. 1941; 8 p.), with additional documentation;
- “Looting France” (CRA): Rosenberg documents relating to cultural plunder and the M-Aktion (Dec. 1941-Sep. 1943) of Amt Westen;
- copy of ERR staff list (part missing) by office with full names plus reports on ERR headquarters in Paris;
- mimeographed list of pictures in the Jacques Goudstikker Collection, found in the Dutch castle Nyenrode (Feb. 1945), 240 entries (not ERR);
- art seizures from Mme Sauerbach by the Currency Protection Commando (DSK) with inventory (9 Nov. 1940);
- art seizures from Paul Rosenberg with inventory;
- art seizures from Roger-Lévy with list;
- art seizures from Alphonse Kann;
- seizure of library of Louise Weiss, 4,000 vols.;
- lists of art sales to Germans.

**AMG 246: “Looting France”**

- Copy of report “Purchases of Works of Art in France (Schenker Papers, Part 2)”;
- copy of report “Accessions to German Museums... (Schenker Papers, Part 1)” [Douglas Cooper et al];
- report on seizure of Rothschild (Thierry) portraits;
- CRA report on the seizure of the Maurice Rothschild collection (Banque de Paris), with depositions;
- claim from Comte A. de la Moussaye, Château de la Tour, St. Pierre, Canivet, Calvados (inventory);
- seizure of Veil-Picard collection, with partial inventory;
- seizure of Jacques Seligmann collection (Place Vendôme);
- seizures from the Musée de l’Armée, at les Invalides, with inventory.

**AMG 248: “Looting France – from French Restitution Commission [CRA]”**

- CRA French inventories and claim files, with some copies of ERR shipping inventories and photos;
- case files for named private collections seized, some with French letters of protest (addresses of seizure are given below if names are not in Appendix 1): Philippe d’Erlanger, library entrusted to Musées Nationaux removed from Château de Brissac (11 Aug. 1941);
- art collection owned by M.A. Touche, 31 bis, bd. Suchet;
- collection of M.A. Oppenheim, 48, rue de la Perouse;
- tapestries belonging to the collection of Mme Edgard Stern;
- collection of M-Mme Guiraud (with photos);
- more Guiraud collection from Ville Les Pommiers, Rt. Nationale, 84, Poncin;
- list of Modern Art in the Jeu de Paume from 17 French collections (French translated copy of German inventory): “Oeuvres d’art moderne reunites au Jeu de Paume” (10 Mar. 1942), with indication of those crossed out on the ERR inventories,

- and statistical supplement for 33 collections (1 Sep. 1942);
- library of Raymond Hesse, 9, Place des Ternes, Paris;
  - sale of Jaffe collection (Nice);
  - Roger-Lévy (with copy of ERR seizure document);
  - seizure of the Pierre Guerquin collection – looted art and library books – secretary general of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts (13 photos);
  - Benjamin Cremieux library;
  - Rothschild family collection from Château de Rambouillet, with inventory of trunk and four cases;
  - Josse Bernheim-Jeune, inventory with 51 photos and list of paintings believed to be destroyed by fire in Château Rastignac;
  - deposition of Rose Valland regarding the ERR on several cases, including the Schloss Collection and Bacri Frères;
  - collection of Paul Rosenberg;
  - M. Claude Roger-Marx, Paris;
  - Comte de Ganay, Château de Courances;
  - M. Bernheim;
  - M. Ferdinand Bac, Compiègne;
  - M. Mathieu Goudchaux, Paris (plus photos);
  - F.E. Langweil, collection of early Oriental art;
  - Michel Calmann, 74, av. Foche, Paris, inventory of furnishings;
  - Jacques Lindon, 75 bis, av. Foch, and Alfred Lindon, 57 bis, av. Foch, art removed from Chase Bank, with inventory;
  - Fernand Halphen (10 July 1940), with list of paintings and furniture removed;
  - Schloss Collection, with lists of purchase from dealers;
  - Paul Rosenberg, removed from vault in Libourne, and Floirac-la-Souys;
  - Claude Raphael, Château de la Mothe, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, and 23, Sq. Bois de Boulogne, Paris;
  - Alliance israélite universelle (Paris), library;
  - Charles Neuman collection;
  - Simon Bauer collection seized and sold (5 more photos in AMG 249);
  - André Maurois library seized (with rough list);
  - Polish Library (Bibliothèque Polonaise), “La Bibliothèque polonaise de Paris sous l’occupation allemande,” 22 Mar. 1945 (typescript, 11 p.).

**AMG 249: “Looting France – from French Restitution Commission [CRA]”**

Continues data and inventories of seized French collections submitted by the DGER and the CRA with a series of memos, “French Property Removed by Germans” (18 June 1945) regarding (some repeat and/or supplement data in other files:

- collection of Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records], photos 1-111;
- Alphonse Kann;
- Schloss Collection;
- Mme Louis Godefrey, 29, av Henri-Martin, Paris;
- M. Jean J.P. Penin de la Raudière and Gabrielle Tuffier, 39 av. Victor-Emmanuel, Paris (5 photos);
- Mme Hemsy, 9 bis, rue Lale;
- M. Fernand Falque, 30 rue d’Orsel, Paris;
- M.-Mme Moleux, 10, rue Dufetel, Versailles;
- M.-Mme André Objois, 48, rue Lenotre, Amiens;

- Mme Halphen, 9, rue Monsieur, Paris;
- Raoul-Meyer;
- Mme Lavan de Blois, Meslay, Vendome;
- Mme Debat, Château de Feuillet Sauvigny de Touraine;
- M. Jean Chantavoine, Mussy-sur-Seine (Aube);
- M. Paul Joseph, 12, rue du Sergent Maginot, Paris;
- M. Wolkowitsch, 3, Impasse du Debarcadere, Versailles;
- M. de Chieulloy, Château de St-Gratien (Somme);
- M. George Lecoutre, Castel des Roses, Wecquinhén (Pas de Calais);
- M. A. Javet, 99, av. de Villiers, Paris;
- M. Paul Vera, 7, rue Quinault, St-Germain-en-Laye;
- M. A. Brunswick, 7, rue Jules Ferry, Beaumont;
- M.P. Lion, 6, av. Adrien-Hebrard, Paris;
- M. Sylvain Feldblum, 18, av. Friedland, Paris;
- Marquise d'Aulan, 3, rue Général Ampert, Paris;
- Mme E. Jacob, 105, av Victor-Hugo, Paris;
- Robert de Rothschild (24 photos);
- Barons Edouard and Maurice de Rothschild (with photos);
- Paul Rosenberg collection, painting seized, now claimed to be in Switzerland;
- additional data supplied by Valland.

**Box 327****AMG 244:** “Looting – General”

- Jansen, list of furniture sold to German Embassy (12 Dec. 1944), with photos;
- Douglas Cooper (CCG, British Element), report to MFA&A on intelligence relating to German fine arts and activity of ERR, gleaned from POW interrogations;
- Douglas Cooper, inspection report on 200 paintings from Lille;
- Douglas Cooper, “German Fine Arts, Various Information”;
- Lt. James Plaut (OSS ALIU), “Appreciation of German Methods of Looting,” draft interim report (15 Apr. 1945);
- “Purchase of Works of Art in France during the Occupation by and on behalf of German Dealers and Officials” (Schenker Papers, pt. 2), with appended list of French dealers who sold to Germans;
- letter report on Fischer Galleries (Lucerne), with list of purchases from Paris.

**AMG 247:** Schloss Collection list (16 Feb. 1945).**AMG 251:** Looting in Belgium and the Netherlands, with photos.**AMG 253:** “Removal of Art from Italy,” with many photos (Art Protection Office [Kunstschutz], not ERR).**AMG 323:** “French Property Removed by Germans” (9 July 1945)

- Mimeographed lists drawn from French claims case files from the DGER and the CRA, many with copies of inventories, some with photos: M G.A. Tedesco, 80, rue Spontini, Paris, including 2,000 books;
- Rothschild, Château de Ferrières (Seine-et-Marne);
- Maurice Rothschild, Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas, and 41, Faubourg Saint-Honoré;
- Jean-Ferdinand Dreyfus, 4, Sq. Paul Laurouce, Paris;
- André Fabius, 14, villa Schaeffer, Paris;
- Marc Rheims;



- Bernard Chapira, 5, rue de Boccador, Paris (with photos), removed from Alliance israélite universelle;
- A.H. Fouverge, 20, rue d’Orsel, Paris;
- Henri Auerbach, 12, place Malesherbes, Paris;
- Gaston Calman-Levy;
- Wasserman;
- Elisabeth Wildenstein, with photos;
- many others whose property was seized, some probably by M-Aktion.

**Box 330****AMG 233: MFA&A Personnel – Enemy**

- Lt Col J.B. Ward Perkins, report on staff members of the Kuntsschutz and their interrogations, especially removal of art from Italy;
- report on German ERR personnel in France from the CRA, with 37 photographs (good photos of ERR staff with labels);
- “Liste de members de l’organisation Rosenberg à travers les pays occupés et en Allemagne” (9 Nov. 1943);
- report on the ERR (30 Mar. 1945) from MFA&A (British Component), with list of ERR personnel;
- lists from the 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 from Valland;
- CRA memorandum with list of German personnel in the Jeu de Paume and Füssen;
- report on removal of papers from 54, av. d’Jena (ERR headquarters), with notes about office for recovery of art objects and paintings.

**Box 335****AMG 318A (May 1945)**

- Reports [from several countries]: James Rorimer, 17th composite MFA&A report (3 June 1945, for period 15 Apr.-31 May), with details on the recovery of German records relating to art looting, including ERR art-looting records (documents, inventories, and photographs) from Füssen and Neuschwanstein;
- papers regarding Göring’s art collection, along with papers from his art agent Andreas Hofer from Berschtesgarden;
- art restoration records of Otto Klein from Buxheim, with lists of documents.

**AMG 318B**

- Report on the interrogation of Franz Graf Wolff-Metternich (15 May 1945) regarding dispersed art collections, his activities, and activities of the ERR, and acquisition of important documents in Metternich’s possession;
- additional reports on ERR repositories of Altaussee and Kogl (7 June 1945).

**Box 336****AMG 296**

- Seventh Army, semi-monthly reports;
- Rorimer report on ERR art loot recovered in Neuschwanstein (repeats some of AMG 318A).

### **9.1.5. RG 260: RECORDS OF U.S. OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS, WORLD WAR II, RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S. (OMGUS)**

The most extensive, but scattered ERR documentation still in the NACP is incorporated in various files among the OMGUS records. Highly fragmented and dispersed among different series, the largest quantity is to be found among the Property Division records, and in particular among the subordinate Ardelia Hall Collection (AHC), named after Ardelia Hall, head of the U.S. State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, which oversaw the U.S. restitution program. After the Property Division records arrived in the United States, Hall kept most them in her office and later arranged the selective microfilming of files relating to art looting.

Files are listed below only if they contain significant ERR or ERR-related documentation regarding cultural plunder, related Rosenberg operations, and plunder by or for the M-Aktion, the Hohe Schule (Rosenberg's would-be institution of higher learning for the Nazi party), its library and institutes, as well as documents relevant to tracing the fate and restitution of the cultural loot seized by the ERR. On occasion, adjacent documentation is indicated to provide an archival context for the files as they are now arranged and to follow the fate of ERR loot transferred to other agencies. Researchers should refer to the on-line finding aids and NARA microfilm pamphlets for other adjacent files of potential interest.

Starting in 2001-2002, many groups of these records, especially those in the AHC, were successively closed for preservation microfilming and duplication. The majority of the records listed for those series are now available only on NARA microfilms. The corresponding original textual records are no longer open to researchers. Box numbers are listed here only if they are still available in the original. Due to the extensive rearrangement in preparation for filming, it has not been possible to include correlation to previous box numbers in most cases. Because box numbers have changed several times over the years, and because citations rarely include series or entry numbers (assigned only in 2005), correlation with earlier finding aids or citations are often extremely difficult to establish. In some cases, however, NARA has prepared correlation tables between the new microfilm rolls and the old box numbers, copies of which are available to researchers in the Microfilm Reading Room (Room 4050).

Since 2009, NARA has started to make RG 260 microfilm series available on the Internet through the commercial vendor Footnote. As of 2010, two series from the AHC within RG 260 have been posted on footnote.com: the series covering the Wiesbaden CCP and the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD). More are scheduled to follow. The ERR card file of art objects processed at the Jeu de Paume in Paris and most of the ERR photographs in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943* can be found on the "Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume" on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 9.2.3.)

The table below provides an overview of the NARA microfilm publications and RG 260 series covered in this guide. Most photographs have been withdrawn from the textual records and are held in separate collections in the Still Pictures unit at the NACP (see Section 9.1.8.).

<b>Correlation Table for RG 260 with NARA Microfilm Series</b>				
<b>RG 260 Series</b>	<b>Microfilm Publication</b>	<b>A1, Entry</b>	<b>Section in Survey</b>	<b>Footnote availability</b>
Property Division MFA&A, Section Chief, General	M1949/rolls 1-6	472-475	9.1.5.2.	forthcoming
Property Claim Files	M1949/rolls 8-26, 31-35	479	9.1.5.2.	forthcoming
Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), Albums	M1949/roll 30	483-484	9.1.5.2.	forthcoming
OMGUS Headquarters, AHC, CCP	M1941/rolls 1-33	488-490	9.1.5.3.1.	forthcoming
Restitution & Custody Receipts	M1941/rolls 34-36		9.1.5.3.1.	forthcoming
Wiesbaden CCP	M1947/rolls 9-13, 32, 36-49, 60, 72-85, 91	492-505	9.1.5.3.2.	*
Related photographs	M1947roll 117		9.1.8.2.7.	
Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD)	M1942/rolls 1-10	510-513	9.1.5.3.3.	*
Related photographs	M1942/rolls 11-13		9.1.8.2.9.-9.1.8.2.10.	
Munich CCP	M1946/rolls 1-152	514-519	9.1.5.3.4.	forthcoming
Property cards	M1946/discs 153-266	520-523	9.1.5.3.4.	
Photographs	M1946/discs 266-334		9.1.8.2.4.-9.1.8.2.5.	
Property Division, Miscellaneous				forthcoming
ERR card file	M1943/rolls 1-27	549	9.1.5.4.	
Related ERR photos	M1943/rolls 28-40		9.1.8.2.1.-9.1.8.2.3.	
ECR Division, MFA&A, E-4, ERR, and G-5 Division, ERR	M1921/roll 3	622	9.1.5.5.	forthcoming

Copies of some of the RG 260 documents described below, especially those in the AHC that were created by the U.S. collecting points in Germany, are to be found in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323 (see Section 3.2.1.). Although there is extensive overlap between B 323 and RG 260, the Koblenz records have additional related documentation not found in the College Park records, and vice versa. For example, while the ERR item-level card files for looted art from French Jewish collections are held in the NACP, the original ERR inventories of looted art from those same collections and the correlated photographs are held only in Koblenz. Imaging of the ERR documentation in Koblenz has recently been completed, and plans are underway for Internet availability, which will facilitate comparison of the two groups of documents.<sup>10</sup> At this stage, however, it has not been possible to determine all of the duplication or to identify many of the unique ERR documents and photographs involved.

<sup>10</sup> The imaging project is part of the ERR project sponsored by the Jewish Claims Conference in cooperation with the Bundesarchiv.

***Finding Aid***

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, pp. 468-573.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/military/rg-260.html#49>

The original printed edition and the updated on-line version provide box numbers or microfilm numbers for many listings, but with only minimal description of contents. The update notes the sections closed for microfilming.

**9.1.5.1. RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL****General Correspondence and Other Records (“Decimal File”), 1945-1949****1945-1946**

[NACP location: 390/40/19/04]

**Box 9: AG-007 Fine Arts, Archives, Museums, Cultural Objects**

- Correspondence of Lt Gen Lucius Clay and Lt Gen L. Koeltz (Mar.-Apr. 1946) regarding disposition of records of the Military Commander in France (MBF);
- correspondence of Gen Clay, Gen Sokolovskii, etc, pertaining to request to enter Russian Zone to microfilm 40 folders of correspondence relating to the Führermuseum, Linz;
- letter from Lt Gen Clay pertaining to the present status of the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ; 4 July 1945).

**1947**

[NACP location: 390/40/21/07]

**Box 129: AG-00.7 Fine Arts****1948****Box 344: AG-00.7 Art, Museums, and Archives****1949****Box 523: AG-00.7 Art, Museums, and Archives****9.1.5.2. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL AND EXTERNAL ASSETS BRANCH, MUSEUMS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SECTION (MFA&A)**

**N.B.** These records are now available to researchers only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1949*.

**Microfilm Version**

NARA Microfilm Publication M1949: *Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Reparations and Restitution Branch, OMGUS, 1945-1951*. 43 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1949.pdf>

**M1949/rolls 1 -3: General Records of the Section Chief, 1944-1949** (A1, Entry 472)

**M1949/roll 1:** General policies, procedures, and reports

**M1949/roll 3**

- 431 (MFA&A) Restitution of various libraries
- 456 (MFA&A) Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) (2 folders)
- 457 Jewish Archives and Libraries.

More on the OAD is located in the main series of OAD records (see Section 9.1.5.3.3.).

**Records Pertaining to Restitution, 1945-1948** (A1, Entry 473)**M1949/roll 5**

- USSR;
- 35.12 USSR Restitution.

**M1949/roll 6**

Receipts Munich CCP: Transfer to Wiesbaden CCP [2 folders].

**Photographs of Artworks, 1945** (A1, Entry 475)**M1949/roll 6**

- two folders of photographs of art objects;
- pictures from M CCP;
- three series of pictures of works of art in Wiesbaden.

**Cultural Property Claim Applications, 1946-1948** (A1, Entry 479)

In tracing cultural property plundered by the ERR, including those works of art that were registered in the Jeu de Paume in Paris, the documentation provided in claims files may prove important. Only claims from those countries in which the ERR operated are listed below. Often these files, submitted to U.S. restitution authorities, include proof of confiscation, inventories, and in some cases photographs; some, however, offer scant data about loss. Many Jewish families whose art collections were plundered by the ERR fled abroad; hence, their postwar claims may be filed from a different country. U.S. authorities, however, often required that claims be filed from the country where the objects were seized. For more details about the claims files, see the NARA website and in the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*. Claims files found in the records of the W CCP and M CCP are described below.

**Other Finding Aids**

“Descriptive List of Key Records: OMGUS Claims Files,” NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/omgus-cultural-property-claims.html>

Briefly describes eight series of claims files within RG 260, with notation of microfilm availability and on-line pamphlet descriptions. A summary description is provided for the fourth group consisting of case files within the Ardelia Hall Collection (AHC), M1946/rolls 35-43 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 516).

“Cultural Property Claims Application Index”

1. Alphabetically by Name: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/microfilm-publications/cultural-property-claims-by-name-description1.html>

2. Alphabetically by Country: <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/art-claims-arranged-by-country1.html>

*AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 78-94.

See the helpful explanation and description of claims files held by the NACP, including numbered lists of many individual claim files from different countries. Note, however, that the box numbers and NACP locations provided in these lists are no longer valid, because these files are now available only on microfilm.

**M1949/roll 10: Belgian Claims**

The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 79-80, lists individual names and running numbers for Belgian claims, nos. B1-B18, but the only collection covered that was registered by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume was that of Hugo Andriess (B4). An index for Belgian claims, nos. 1-67 is available in the Microfilm Reading Room at the NACP (under M1949), and also appears on the NARA website above.

**M1949/rolls 12-17: French Claims**

The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 80-88, lists individual names and running numbers for French claims nos. F1-F421, F240a-299a, F1b-F95b, and F100c-F234c. The box numbers indicated in *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* are no longer valid, as these have been withdrawn for microfilming. However, the designated claim numbers will assist researchers using the microfilms. In many cases, the claims files submitted by the Office of Private Property and Interests (Office des biens et intérêts privés, OBIP) include well described works of art removed from France during the war, but these claims do not always coincide with ERR data.

A good number of claims files coincide with names found on the list of confiscated French Jewish-owned art collections (see Appendix 1), but many others were for items confiscated by the M-Aktion or other German agencies, or sold or otherwise looted. Some claims are also found for important Parisian libraries and archives that were taken by the ERR, including those of the Alliance israélite universelle, the Paris branch of the International Institute of Social History, the Polish Library (Bibliothèque polonaise de Paris [Biblioteka Polska]), and the Turgenev Library (Bibliothèque russe Tourguenieff), as well as many other private libraries. Among the latter are the libraries belonging to André Marois, Paul Miliukov, and the Rothschilds. An index for French claims nos. 1-689 is

available on site in the Microfilm Reading Room in the NACP (under M1949) and also appears on the NARA website.

For French claims, researchers should also consult the more complete claims files recently made available in the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Européennes, MAEE; see Section 2.1.1.6.)

**M1949/rolls 31-35: Lists of Property Removed from France during the War, 1939-1945** (A1, Entry 485)

*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.

Vol. 1: *Matériel industriel / Industrial materials*;

Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures / Paintings, tapestries and sculptures*;

Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*;

Covers pianos and harpsichords as well.

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

Vol. 5: *Matériel de Transport / Means of transport*.

With only five volumes, this set of the French postwar published list of wartime losses is incomplete. Seven volumes were published in 1947 and an eighth issued in mimeograph format, with subsequent supplements in 1949.

**N.B.** Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art. A more complete microfilm version of *Répertoire des biens spoliés* is in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, rolls 141-145 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.). Other copies of this series are available at the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes (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). Another set is contained in B 323 in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1.4.5.). Finally, the series, in various degrees of completeness, can also be found in major research libraries.

**M1949/rolls 19-20: Netherlands Claims**

The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* (pp. 89-91) lists individual names and running numbers for Dutch claims, nos. N1-N22, and N37-N47, N49, and N68. As far as is known no art was confiscated by the ERR in the Netherlands (except where art objects were collected by the M-Aktion), but library claims resulting from ERR seizures include the Jewish Historical Museum (N7), Netherlands Libraries (N10), and the Hofsynagoge Amsterdam (N16). An index for Dutch claims, nos. 1-149, is available in the Microfilm Reading Room at the NACP (under M1949) and also appears on the NARA website.

**M1949/rolls 21-22: Russian Claims**

**M1949/rolls 24-26: Yugoslav Claims**

### **Photographic Albums from the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD)**

These original copies of several albums from the OAD are held with the general MFA&A section and were thus microfilmed as part of the M1949 series. However, they are incomplete. These copies may differ slightly in content from the corresponding copies held within the OAD series (see Section 9.1.4.3.3.), the originals of which are now held in the Still Pictures unit (see Section 9.1.8.2.9.-Section 9.1.8.2.10.).

#### **M1949/roll 29 (end)**

**“Photographic History of the Offenbach Archival Depot, May-November 1946”** (A1, Entry 482)

An unbound, 51-page album of photographs (with captions) depicting the processing and restitution of books received at the OAD and OAD personnel.

#### **M1949/roll 30**

**“Ex-Libris Found Among Looted Books in the Archival Depot,” Volume I. ca. 1946** (A1, Entry 483)

An album with ca. 1,000 photostatic copies of book plates classified and partially indexed by owner in the alpha-numeric system used for sorting books at the OAD.

**“Library markings on books in the Archival Depot,” ca. 1946** (A1, Entry 484)

Two albums with photostatic copies of book stamps and other markings grouped by country of origin as found on books at the OAD and used for sorting the books processed for restitution. Volume 1 covers Eastern Europe; volume 2 covers libraries in Western Europe, as well as a few from North and South America.<sup>11</sup>

### **9.1.5.3. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: RECORDS CONCERNING THE CENTRAL COLLECTING POINTS (“ARDELIA HALL COLLECTION”)**

#### **9.1.5.3.1. RECORDS OF OMGUS HEADQUARTERS RELATING TO THE CENTRAL COLLECTING POINTS**

**N.B.** These records are available to researchers only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1941*.

#### ***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1941: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): OMGUS Headquarters Records, 1938-1951.* Washington, DC: NARA, 2004. 45 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1941.pdf>

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<sup>11</sup> Images from the sections of the OAD albums for the library markings of libraries in the Soviet Union are also available on the NARA CD publication *U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR, 1945-1959: Facsimile Documents from the National Archives of the United States*, compiled with an Introduction by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, Foreword by Michael J. Kurtz, CD-ROM edition (Washington, DC: GPO, 2001; prepared in collaboration with the U.S. National Archives).



**M1941/rolls 1-31: General Records, 1938-1948** (A1, Entry 488)

Includes copies of OSS reports, MFA&A reports, and Target Evaluation reports, as well as memoranda and correspondence with important postwar intelligence and interrogation documents on art looting, including some lists of documents available. Note that folder titles vary, not all have been preserved, and some are inaccurate.

**M1941/roll 1**

**Folder A42:** General drafts and discussion on principles of restitution of cultural objects with the European Advisory Commission (EAC) and others;

**Folder E7:** Intelligence target reports; arrest of Gerhard Utikal, ERR head bureau chief; apprehension of Adolf Wüster (from German Embassy); intelligence target reports; location of ERR records;

**Folder E9:** Includes documentation on Göring's art collection with acquisition records; report on green leather album of prints from the Jeu de Paume deposited with Karl Schmidt; inventories used by Nazi-hired shipping firms Knauer, Lasson & Co., and Schenker; and report on location of ERR records.

**M1941/roll 2:** Report on German treatment of art in occupied countries; arrest of ERR director Gerhard Utikal; removal of art from Rosenberg Berlin villa; OSS Safehaven reports.

**Folder G:** OSS Safehaven reports on looted art in Switzerland and Portugal (1945-1946); MFA&A memorandum to U.S. Control Group (17 Oct. 1944) pertaining to evacuation of ERR Paris records.

**Folder H:** Summarizes situation regarding ERR repositories and discovery of ERR records and photographs in Neuschwanstein Castle.

**M1941/roll 3**

**Folder J26:** Capt C.S. Hathaway, Seventh Army, G-5 Division preliminary survey of captured records relating to Göring art collection, including catalogues, negatives, correspondence, and shipping documents (duplicate in box 15, folder 7d2).

**M1941/roll 5**

**Folder "Art Intelligence Investigations"** (1st of 3 folders): Documents pertaining to Himmler's art collection with list of paintings, and mention of a catalogue with pictures.

**Folder "7th Army Art Intelligence Investigations":** Memorandum by Lt. Charles P. Parkhurst (5 July 1945) on looted art from Ukrainian museums and Ukrainian staff evacuated to the palace Schloss Höchstädt, evacuated by the ERR.

**M1941/roll 6**

**Folder "Art Intelligence and Investigations" (Rothschild Memling):** Rorimer, Monthly MFA&A Report (27 Sep. 1945), includes report on delivery of Göring art collection documents to Lt. Horne for transfer to the MSCP.

**Folder "Intelligence – Interrogation reports"**

- German documents on fate of M. Andriess collection (Brussels);
- MFA&A Intelligence Target report (7 Apr. 1945), includes reference to documents on Göring's art collection, German shipping firm documents, and ERR documents, among others;
- OSS DIR no. 1 on Heinrich Hoffman (1 July 1945).

**M1941/roll 7**

- British [Douglas Cooper] report on “Acquisitions of German Museums (Schenker Papers, Part 1)”;
- ALIU DIRs: Heinrich Hoffmann (DIR no. 1);
- Ernst Buchner (DIR no. 2);
- Robert Scholz (DIR no. 3);
- Bruno Lohse (DIR no. 6);
- Walter Bornheim (DIR no. 11);
- Herman Voss (DIR no. 12);
- Karl Haberstock (DIR no. 13);
- ERR document on looting from the Netherlands (176-PS\* [USA-707]; English translation), and others;
- report on Wolfram Sievers and the SS-affiliated society Ancestral Heritage (Ahnenerbe);
- Göring documents;
- “Appreciation of Enemy Methods of Looting of Art” (20 Mar. 1945).

**M1941/roll 8**

- Reports on location of ERR records from Neuschwanstein Castle and Banz Castle and their transfer to Art Document Center in the MCCC (Aug.-Sep. 1945);
- draft letter from Gen Clay requesting permission to retrieve 40 folders of Linz documentation in the Soviet zone (30 July 1945). For more discussion, see M1941/rolls 9 and 11.

**M1941/roll 11: Miscellaneous MFA&A Reports**

Note (13 April 1946) regarding documents on ERR rental of Castle Seisenegg and bombproof cellars in Frankfurt.

**Folder 7a [“Lists and Reports, 1945” (2 of 2)]:** Report on evacuation of Rosenberg papers from Banz Castle (July 1945).

**M1941/roll 13:** Mason Hammond, MFA&A report on visit to Füssen and location of ERR records in Neuschwanstein Castle (2 July 1945).

**M1941/roll 14:** C.S. Hathaway MFA&A report on Göring collection, with copy of French crate list: “Contenu des caisses d’œuvres d’art pour le Reichsmarshall” (8 Feb. 1941).

**Folder 7d3 [Miscellaneous MFA&A Reports], 1945**

- series of memoranda on discovery, evacuation, inventory, and disposition of Alfred Rosenberg papers from Banz Castle (29 June to 25 July 1945);
- inventory of Rosenberg and other collections from Banz Castle.

**Folder 7d4 [Miscellaneous MFA&A Reports], 1945 (2 of 2)**

- partial German list of libraries and collections in the possession of the IEJ (25 July 1945);
- copy of French crate list with artworks for Hitler by Behr: “Contenu des caisses d’œuvres d’art pour le Führer” (8 Feb. 1941);
- list of Linz museum business records from Weesenstein Castle at Soviet Headquarters, Karlshorst;
- summary list of documents available to MFA&A relating to confiscation of French art collections (22 May 1945).

**M1941/roll 16**

**Folder “Special Report”:** MFA&A memorandum by Capt Mary J. Regan (28 Jan. 1947), with lists of art-looting records available in the MCCP, including Göring and photocopies of ERR records and original ERR papers in Nuremberg.

**Folder “Miscellaneous Reports, 1945-1946” (1 of 2)**

- Letter from Gen Clay to Gen Sokolovskii requesting permission to retrieve 40 folders of Linz documentation in Soviet zone (21 Dec. 1945), with additional correspondence on the issue (see also the discussion on roll 9 and roll 11);
- memorandum of Walter W. Horn (MFA&A, G-5 Division) pertaining to arrangements for the art documentation center in Munich, with loan of materials needed to OSS. Includes mention of ERR records from Banz Castle and two files discovered in the apartment of Behr, who was being held by the Third Army War Crimes Branch, Wiesbaden.

**M1941/roll 17****Folder “Reports other HQs – Military Government Berlin U.S. Sector”**

- British “Report on the Bunjes Papers: The German Administration of the Fine Arts in the Paris Area during the First Year of Occupation” (Feb. 1945), documenting the activities of the Kunstschutz (Sep. 1940-Oct. 1941), based on the papers of Kunstschutz deputy head Dr Bunjes;
- translation of captured documents and inventories of French Jewish collections: Hirsch, Meyer, Heilbronn, Wasserman, Hamberger, Rosenstein, Kronig, Flavian, Erlanger-Rosenfeld, Thierry, Federer, and Hamperzoumian;
- updated reports on repositories (Sep. 1946).

**M1941/roll 18**

**Folder “MFA Summary for Germany, 19 June 1945”:** German documents on the fate of the Belgian art collection of M. Andriess;

**Folder “Various Military Documents”:** Memorandum of Walter W. Horn (MFA&A) pertaining to the new MCCP art document center with list of transferred documents. Includes reference to copies of ERR files from Banz Castle at OSS interrogation center and two files found in the apartment of Behr (in Banz Castle), held by the Third Army War Crimes Branch, Wiesbaden.

**M1941/roll 19****Folder “German Personnel – Shippers”**

- Report on “Accessions to German Museums, Schenker Papers, Part 1” (5 April 1945) from British Component [Douglas Cooper], pertaining to works of art purchased in France for German public collections (2 copies);
- report on the Schenker Papers, Part II ([n.d.]) from British Component, pertaining to works of art purchased in France for German officials and art dealers;
- group of German documents in English translation pertaining to M-Aktion (Dec. 1941-Sep. 1943-Oct. 1944).

**M1941/roll 21:** Memoranda on the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), regarding status of the Rothschild Library building in Frankfurt and move to the OAD (winter 1946).

Additional OAD records are located in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* and *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947*.

**Two Folders** (frames 658-827): digest of Allied Control Council meetings and drafts of with proposed restitution policies and guidelines for “replacement of unique objects” (autumn 1945-Jan. 1947; cf. M1947/roll 13).

**M1941/roll 31**

**Folder “August 1945 – Eastern – Third Army”**

- “Monthly MFA&A Report for August 1945” by William Wiles (29 Aug. 1945);
- Exhibit B: reports on initial U.S. occupation of Neuschwanstein and removal of certain ERR records by George Stout;
- “Monthly MFA&A report for Period ending 31 Aug. 1945” by Craig Hugh Smyth and Hamilton Coulter, listing documents received at the MCCP.<sup>12</sup>

**M1941/roll 32**

**Folder “September 1945 Monthly Report on MFA&A– Eastern Military District – Third U.S. Army”:** “Monthly Report on MFA&A for Period ending 30 Sep. 1945” by Craig Hugh Smyth, includes a list of ERR documents received from Füssen (Neuschwanstein), documents received from the OSS interrogation center at Altaussee, including documentation on Linz and Göring collections.<sup>13</sup>

**M1941/roll 33**

**Folder “December 1945 Monthly Report on MFA&A– Land Bavaria – Third U.S. Army”:** Enclosure contains reports from MFA&A Evaluation Team on Neuschwanstein Castle, pertaining to evacuation of the contents (30 Oct, 27 Nov. and 3 Dec.), including the shipments of French art collections directly to Paris.

**Restitution and Custody Receipts, 1945-1951 (A1, Entry 490)**

Note that an additional one or more copies of the custody receipts (with inventories) for restitution shipments are found within the records of individual collecting points, and at least one set remains with the records of the MCCP and Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323).

**M1941/roll 34: Restitution receipts**

- 58.2: Belgium.

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<sup>12</sup> A version of this report appears as an appendix to 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* (Maarswsen, The Hague: Gary Schwartz. SDU Publishers, 1988), pp. 105-113.

<sup>13</sup> A version of this report appears as an appendix to Smyth’s *Repatriation of Art*, pp. 114-126.

**M1941/rolls 34-35: Restitution receipts**

- 58.6: France: shipment of looted art to Paris from Buxheim repository;
- France (Greater Hesse): shipments from the OAD and Fulda;
- France (Württemberg-Baden);
- France: Munich shipments I, III, IV, V;
- details of French shipments direct from Neuschwanstein (Füssen) to Paris (Oct.-Dec. 1945), most with ERR numbers and Neuschwanstein, nos. 1-1221.

**M1941/roll 36: Restitution receipts**

- 58.12: Soviet Union;
- 58.17: Greece;
- 58.17: Yugoslavia;
- receipts for the American Jewish Distribution Commission (AJDC);
- Library of Congress Mission.

**9.1.5.3.2. RECORDS OF THE WIESBADEN CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (WCCP)**

**N.B.** These records are available to researchers only as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947* and on footnote.com.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952. Records of United States Occupation Headquarters, World War II. Record Group 260.* Washington, DC: NARA, 2008. 117 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1947.pdf>

***Additional Finding Aid***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point,” NARA  
**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-09.html>

Includes a descriptive list by series, entry number, and groups of microfilms.

***On-line Version***

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden,” Footnote  
All of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947* – the administrative records (Entries 492-499), the property cards (Entries 500-507), and the photographs of activities at Wiesbaden (260-WIE) – are available on-line for viewing at:  
[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_wiesbaden](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden).

**General Records** (A1, Entry 492)

[ARC Identifier 2431774]

**M1947/roll 9**

- files on general negotiations and plans for handling and redistributing Jewish cultural property in Europe where Jewish communities had been exterminated (1946-1952);
- files concerning books and ritual silver in the OAD, much of it moved to the WCCP, as well as art and other cultural objects moved from the MCCP being prepared for transfer to Jewish successor organizations or shipment to Israel;
- correspondence, draft agreements, and negotiations with and transfers to Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR; 1948-1949) and the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO);
- the American Jewish Distribution Commission (AJDC), and Jewish claims among others;
- report entitled “Valuable Hebrew books and MSS unidentifiable as to previous ownership”;
- reports on East European and Baltic books and other cultural property remaining in the OAD, including many non-Jewish;
- partial memorandum and inventory of Jewish books and manuscripts stolen from the OAD and sent to Jerusalem (see remaining inventories in roll 11);
  - list “Objects presumably of Jewish origin (ownership not established),” with Wiesbaden nos., including devotional silver transferred from the IEJ in Hungen, and lists of devotional silver from the OAD;
- transfers of Jewish-owned paintings to the JRSO;
- other transfers to the JCR;
- lists of unclaimed private Jewish property in the WCCP (1951);
- inventory for a collection of silver taken from the Riga-based guild Blackheads (Schwarzenhäupter);
- inventory of Russian Orthodox Church property seized from the Pechory Monastery in Estonia;
- lists of Jewish metrical registers (“Verzeichnis der Judenmatrikel”).

**M1947/roll 11**

**MFA&A files:** duplicates of custody transfer receipts; YIVO custody receipt for 420 cases of books, newspapers, and archival materials to Library of Congress Mission for shipment to New York (1947).

**MFA&A files**

- description of remaining Jewish and non-Jewish books from the Baltic countries by library of provenance;
- transfers from the OAD, lists by categories;
- Wiesbaden problems, including Jewish silver from the Balkans;
- JCR transfers from the OAD (1949).

**Offenbach Archival Depot folder**

- Notes on transfers to the WCCP and remaining books identified from the Baltic countries;
- correspondence, reports, with inventories (see additional inventory on roll 9) and request for investigation regarding five crates and cases of rare

Jewish and Hebrew books and manuscripts stolen from the OAD and illegally sent to Jerusalem;

- Lucy Schildhert visit to identify YIVO books and other cultural property;
- general discussion of disposition and disposal of Jewish property.

**M1947/roll 13** (frames 658-827)

- Memoranda on the OAD (winter 1946), regarding status of Rothschild Library building in Frankfurt and move to the OAD;
- two folders with digest of Allied Control Council meetings and discussion of proposed restitution policies and guidelines for “replacement in kind (replacement of unique objects)” (autumn 1945-Jan. 1947; cf. M1941/roll 21).

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* contains the most extensive OAD records (see Section 9.1.5.3.3., Section 9.1.5.2., and Section 9.1.8.).

**Cultural Object Movement and Control Records** (A1, Entry 494)

[ARC Identifier 2435801]

**M1947/roll 32**

Custody receipts / out shipments for Belgium, detailed lists of early rare books transferred.

**M1947/rolls 36-37**

Inventory control records with photographic inventory of Jewish ritual silver; Index: 1-1143; Index: 1144-2388; 2389-3383; 3384-4468; 4469-5813; 5814-6331.

**M1947/roll 37:** Books, incoming general; JCR; list of unclaimed collections (identifiable books); list of privately owned (identifiable) book collections, pp. 1-300; pp. 301-563; list of privately owned book collections.

**M1947/roll 39**

- Custody receipts for cultural objects (Jan. 1948-Mar. 1951), most from the M CCP to the W CCP;
- books of various contents and ownerships: Miscellaneous; Estonian identified property from Pechory Monastery with lists (from Höchstädt and Colmberg to the M CCP and then to Wiesbaden);
- identified French, Dutch, and Belgian Jewish property captured by ERR;
- Russian émigré property under negotiation for restitution.

**M1947/roll 40 (first half)**

Custody receipts for cultural objects from the M CCP to Wiesbaden; Jewish identified property; receipts for Jewish cultural properties transferred to the JCR:

- 1949 [Jewish Cultural Reconstruction]: i-ii, 1-18;
- 1950 [Jewish Cultural Reconstruction]: 19-62;
- 1951 [Jewish Cultural Reconstruction]: 1-4.

**Restitution Claim Records** (A1, Entry 495)

[ARC Identifier 2435803]

Listed below are claims only for countries where the ERR operated or claims involving property probably seized by ERR. Many of the named files are also listed in the NARA pamphlet finding aid for M1947.

**M1947/roll 42:** Belgian claims, including Free Mason archives seized by the ERR; miscellaneous file with some documentation on ERR-seized property including Andriess and Lyndhurst collections.

**M1947/roll 43 and 44:** French claims (named case files), and some miscellaneous, not all on ERR list.

**M1947/roll 47**

- Greek claims (case files), not all on ERR list; Hungarian claims: Antonia Hatvany and Herzog-Weiss (parts of these art collections are in Russia);
- Soviet claims, miscellaneous;
- Tikhvin Madonna.

**M1947/roll 49:** Yugoslav claims, miscellaneous, including the Royal Family of Yugoslavia, some materials possibly seized by ERR.

**Records Relating to the Status of Monuments, Museums, and Archives, 1945-1950** (A1, Entry 497)

[ARC Identifier 2435815]

**M1947/roll 60**

- Copies of reports on status of repositories in Germany;
- copies of German documents collected by James Rorimer (May 1945) from Lohse and Schiedlausky regarding ERR art looting;
- investigation of the Hohe Schule, with copies for leases of IEJ facilities in Hungen and English translations;
- draft report on the OAD (2 Aug. 1947);
- copy of report on enemy methods of art looting.

**Restitution, Research, and Reference Records** (A1, Entry 498)

[ARC Identifier 2465154]

**M1947/rolls 72 and 73** (from roll 72, frame 0867, to roll 73, frame 0087)

ERR correspondence (Nov. 1940-May 1941); correspondence (June 1941-July 1941; June 1942); correspondence (Mar. 1943-July 1943); correspondence (1943-May 1945), most originals with English translation, most relating to art looting involving Main Office for Fine Arts (Hauptstelle Bildende Kunst) and its corresponding mobile special staff (Sonderstab), includes letters of ERR official Robert Scholz, Reich Chancellery Head Hans Heinrich Lammers, Party Chancellery Head Martin Bormann, Göring, and regarding Otto Klein in Füssen and M-Aktion; folder of the



ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst reports to Hanseen for Bormann, Lammers, Hans Posse, with English translations; Scholz reports (Feb. 1941) regarding Rothschild family collections, Mathilde Rothschild collection returned for Frankfurt; and transports to Neuschwanstein.

**M1947/roll 78:** U.S. investigation and interrogation of Berlin provincial curator (*Provinzialkonservator*) Walther Peschke and Erwin Sieger, with copies of Peschke's inventories of German private collections evacuated from Berlin to Silesia and other evacuation locations ("Verzeichnis der Kunst- unter Kulturwerke, die aus öffentlichem und privatem Besitz Berlins nach auswärts verlagert wurden"); inventories of art by owners B-R, S-Z, and evacuation transports II through LXIX (15 June 1943-10 Oct. 1944); no ERR-looted art objects have been identified so far, but further checking is needed.

**M1947/rolls 81 and 82:** Captured documentation relating to Hermann Göring and his art collecting activities (1940-1945), includes an inventory of artworks found on the Göring's train in Berchtesgaden, with bills, correspondence, and lists. File on Walter Hofer (Göring's chief art dealer and curator) with Hofer-Göring documents and lists, including acquisitions from the ERR; Art Museum Unterstein in Berchtesgaden.

**M1947/roll 84:** One file contains documents from the Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Robert G. Storey, consisting of Staff Evidence Analysis forms, providing English summaries of many important documents from the Rosenberg files, including ERR documents on looting, some with excerpts and others in complete English translation. Most of these were from the PS series, gathered by Col Robert G. Storey for Nuremberg and his address "Plundered Art Treasures," a copy of which is included; interrogations for IMT Trial of the Major War Criminals, which included Göring and Rosenberg (see Section 9.1.7.).

**M1947/roll 85:** Switzerland: J.S. Plaut (OSS ALIU) Safehaven report regarding U.S. Investigation of looted art in Switzerland, 2nd interim report (5 Jan. 1946).

### **Directory of Property Received at the Wiesbaden CCP, 1945-1949**

(A1, Entry 499)

[ARC Identifier 2431567]

**M1947/roll 91:** Summary of out shipments and summary of shipments received.

### **Wiesbaden CCP Property Cards Art**

The MFA&A property control cards, or Property Cards Art, as per their printed heading, were prepared in multiple copies on 5 x 8-inch cards. Data was entered as works of art and other cultural objects were accessioned at the collecting points from Nazi repositories or other sources where they had been found by the MFA&A. For objects arriving at the WCCP, consecutive Wiesbaden numbers were assigned in the order they were received and entered in the top right-hand corner. Where applicable,

a subsidiary sequential number was entered identifying the repository or other source from which the object was received. An additional series of numbers were entered for multiple objects accessioned under the same WCCP number.

Other blanks on the front side provided assigned 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 cases, passport-size photos were attached, but often it was just an answer “yes” or “no” depending on whether or not a full-size print existed in the WCCP photo file. On the reverse side, there are blanks for “arrival” and “exit” dates, destination, transfers, and “history and ownership,” “conditions and repair” record, and “location” within the collecting point.

As part of the OMGUS WCCP records, the NACP has three main series with copies of the Property Cards Art, arranged in different order:

**Wiesbaden CCP Property Card Index, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 500), cards arranged sequentially by Wiesbaden accession number;

**Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Restitutions, 1945-1951** (A1, Entry 501), cards arranged alphabetically by country to which the object was returned and Wiesbaden number;

**Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Property Accessions, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 502), cards arranged by type of object and WIE number.

Other remaining groups of Wiesbaden property cards in the NACP represent other out-shipments, divided in several smaller series:

**Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Property Releases, 1945-1951** (A1, Entry 503)

**Property Releases to German Private Owners, 1945-1950** (A1, Entry 504)

**Records Relating to Wiesbaden CCP Property Transfers, 1945-1948** (A1, Entry 505)

The cards in different series are all essentially the same except for the content and order of arrangement, although cards in some series have more data than others. Of the four, the accession cards are the most complete with more data recorded. Since most of the loot seized by the ERR went to its repositories in Bavaria and nearby parts of Austria and, after the war, was processed in the MCCP, relatively few scattered ERR-seized cultural valuables came to Wiesbaden. The majority of artworks processed in Wiesbaden were from Germany itself, but those included many items seized or “purchased” in France.

Some German institutions, dealers, and private collectors purchased items seized by the ERR or M-Aktion during the war and then sold or exchanged them. Other items found their way to Germany by various means. From a more direct ERR source, much of the Jewish ritual silver collected by the IEJ in Frankfurt (and Hungen) passed through the OAD and the WCCP before many unidentified or “heirless” objects were turned over to the JCR. Not all of the inventories for Jewish ritual silver are duplicated in these records (cf. M1947/rolls 36-37).

For more on the WCCP records, see the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 101-102, although the box numbers and NACP locations found there are now invalid.

**Wiesbaden CCP Property Card Index, 1947-1949** (A1, Entry 500)

[ARC Identifier 2431623]

**M1947/roll 91:** Property Cards Art, WIE 1-125/2 to WIE 6319; summary cards (none directly indicated as ERR loot); some of the art objects from France were acquired by German dealers, such as Wilhelm Ettle in Frankfurt.

**M1947/roll 92:** Property Cards Art, WIE 6320 to 6570; the last group to WIE 6672 contain many items of unidentified Jewish ownership, including books and manuscripts; property cards for out-shipments, with one group for Belgium containing many rare books and manuscripts presumably seized by the ERR.

**On-line at:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|231909574>

**Records Relating to Wiesbaden CCP Restitution, 1945-1951** (A1, Entry 501)

[ARC Identifier 2431624]

**M1947/rolls 92-97**

**M1947/rolls 93 and 94:** Restitution to France, Property Cards Art for items numbered WIE 212 to WIE 6673. Cards numbered to WIE 217/37 are mostly for items from the French Musée des Invalides. Other cards for items being returned to France include items purchased or otherwise acquired in France from French dealers, often with migratory details and thumbnail photos.

Higher numbers represent many art objects from major German museums, including those in Karlsruhe, Heilbronn, and Frankfurt. Most are marked as verified by Rose Valland. A few are identified from ERR-seized collections, including the Rothschilds.

**M1947/roll 94:** Concludes cards for French shipments; restitution to the Netherlands to WIE 4711; cards cover many items purchased or otherwise acquired by German museums during the war from major seized Dutch collections such as Goudstikker, but none obviously seized by the ERR.

**On-line at:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|231909604>

**Records Relating to the Wiesbaden CCP Property Accessions, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 502)

[ARC Identifier 2431627]

**M1947/rolls 97-109:** Property cards for objects of art acquired at Wiesbaden, arranged by category: Applied Art, Drawings, Manuscripts, Paintings, Sculpture, etc.

**On-line at:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|231910637>

### **Photographs of Activities and Exhibits at the Wiesbaden CCP Restitution, 1946-1947**

[ARC Identifier 541614]

#### **M1947/roll 117: Photographs 1-479**

The original photographic prints are available to researchers in NACP, Still Pictures (see Section 9.1.8.2.7.).

**On-line at:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|232604050>.

#### **9.1.5.3.3. RECORDS OF THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT (OAD)<sup>14</sup>**

The Offenbach Archival Depot, one of the central collecting points under the Property Division of OMGUS, was the principle U.S. repository for books and archives that had been seized by various Nazi agencies. It was located in one of the buildings of the I.G. Farben chemical works just east of Frankfurt am Main. During its four years of operation, from March 1946 to 1949, the OAD processed over three million books for restitution to their countries of origin all over Europe or to Jewish successor organizations in those cases where items could not be identified or the Jewish community in question had been obliterated.

The two major Nazi agencies involved in the plunder of library books were the ERR and the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt, RSHA). The OAD took over the large quantity of Jewish books and ritual silver that the ERR had been gathered for the IEJ in Frankfurt and its evacuation site in Hungen, about 70 kilometers north-northeast of Frankfurt. While these made up the core collection of approximately one million volumes of books and periodicals, along with considerable archival materials, additional books were brought to the depot from many other sources throughout Germany and were sorted and processed for return to their homelands. Most of the ritual silver from the OAD was subsequently transferred to the WCCP, and eventually turned over the Jewish successor organizations.

**N.B.** For researchers, these records are now only available as *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942* at the NACP and at footnote.com.

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<sup>14</sup> See F.J. Hoogewoud, "The Nazi Looting of Books and its American 'Antithesis': Selected Pictures from the Offenbach Archival Depot's Photographic History and Its Supplement," *Studia Rosenthaliana* (Amsterdam) 26, no. 1/2 (1992), pp. 158-192. The most detailed and authoritative treatment remains that of Leslie I. Poste, *The Development of U.S. Protection of Libraries and Archives in Europe during World War II* (Fort Gordon, GA, 1964), pp. 258-301, which also contain a list of out-shipments by country. See also Poste's article, "Books Go Home from the Wars," *Library Journal* 73 (1948), pp. 1,699-1,704.

See also the Internet exhibition on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, "Offenbach Archival Depot – Antithesis to Nazi Plunder" at: <http://www.ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/online/oad/introfrm.htm>. Under the rubric "Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg – A Policy of Plunder" is a background account by Martin Dean: "Cultural Looting: the seizure of archives and libraries by Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, 1940-45." The site also includes "Personal Reminiscences of the Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-49: Fulfilling International and Moral Obligations" by the first OAD director Colonel Seymour J. Pomrenze. Selected images from the OAD photographic albums and OAD monthly reports described above are also displayed on this site.

**Microfilm Version**

NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: *Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection")*: Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951, Washington, DC: NARA, 2004. 13 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1942.pdf>

**On-line Version**

"Ardelia Hall Collection – Offenbach," Footnote

The textual and photographic records of NARA Microfilm Publication M1942 are available in two separate collections at footnote.com: the Administrative Records in four series and the Offenbach Photographs in three series. Brief descriptions of this collection from the NARA pamphlet, as well as background information on the history of the OAD, are at:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_offenbach/](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405_ardelia_hall_collection_offenbach/). To browse these records go to: <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|231974132>.

**Additioanl Finding Aid (published)**

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 519.

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/military/rg-260-3.html#49>

**Administrative Records, 1946-1949 (A1, Entry 510)**

[ARC Identifier 1560053]

**M1942/rolls 1-2 (start):** Correspondence (1946-1949).

**M1942/roll 2:** Personnel (1946-1949).

**M1942/rolls 2-3:** Policy and procedures.

**M1942/roll 3:** General OAD files (1946-1949) and security.

**On-line verion of M1942/rolls 1-3:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232101030>

**Cultural Object Restitution and Custody Records (A1, Entry 511)**

[ARC Identifier 1560054]

**M1942/roll 4:** Receipts for in-shipments (1946-1949), arranged alphabetically by place of origin; receipts for restitution out-shipments (1946-1951), alphabetically by name of country; receipts for final shipment to the WCCP (1949).

**M1942/rolls 5-6:** Receipts for restitution out-shipments, including those to the JCR and YIVO.

**M1942/roll 7:** Music packing lists.

**On-line verion of M1942/rolls 4-7:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232100947>

**Correspondence Relating to Restitution Claims, 1946-1950** (A1, Entry 512)

[ARC Identifier 1560055]

**M1942/rolls 8-9:** Includes letters from and to claimants and related actions.

**On-line verion of M1942/rolls 8-9:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232710853>

**Monthly Reports, March 1946-August 1947** (A1, Entry 513)

[ARC Identifier 1560056]

**M1942/rolls 9-10:** Arranged chronologically with administrative notes, staff changes, visitors, and lists of libraries from which books were identified.

**On-line verion of M1942/rolls 9-10:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232566259>

### **OAD Photographic Albums**

The full listing for the original OAD photographic albums (rolls 11-13), now in the Still Pictures unit, is provided in Section 9.1.8.2.9. and Section 9.1.8.2.10. The OAD albums are listed here because they are included with the OAD records filmed by NARA as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942*.

### ***Finding Aid***

Footnote.com provides brief descriptions of the photo albums under the rubric “Photographs” at its “Ardelia Hall Collection – Offenbach” page:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_offenbach/](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405_ardelia_hall_collection_offenbach/)

### **M1942/roll 11**

[ARC Identifier 541611]

Four photographic albums (1946-1947), two showing operations at the OAD, one depicting ERR operations, and the fourth showing Jewish ritual silver confiscated by the ERR.

**On-line version of M1942/rolls 11:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232549862>

**M1942/rolls 11-12**

[ARC Identifier 541591]

Photographs of library markings in books collected, prepared at the OAD (1946-1947) for sorting purposes, Album I (roll 11), Albums II-VI (roll 12);

**On-line version of M1942/rolls 12:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232006511>

**M1942/roll 13**

[ARC Identifier 541620]

Photographs of ex libris bookplates found in books collected, prepared at the OAD (1946-1947) for sorting purposes.

**On-line version of M1942/roll 13:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|231969113>

**N.B.** Additional records relating to the OAD and copies of some of the aforementioned OAD photographic albums are to be found in the following series of RG 260 (OMGUS):

*NARA Microfilm Publications M1947: Records of the Wiesbaden CCP*, rolls 9, 11, 36-37, and 40 (see Section 9.1.5.3.2.) and

*NARA Microfilm Publications M1949: Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Reparations and Restitution branch, OMGUS*, rolls 1, 2, 29, and 30 (see Section 9.1.5.2.).

**9.1.5.3.4. RECORDS OF THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (MCCP)<sup>15</sup>**

**N.B.** The original paper records are no longer available to researchers in the NACP reading room. Researchers must consult *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*. These records are to be made available at footnote.com.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1946: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945-1951*, Washington, DC: NARA, 2009. 334 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1946.pdf>

**N.B.** The M1946 pamphlet finding aid should be consulted in conjunction with the following selective descriptions, emphasizing ERR, the Hohe Schule, and the fate and restitution of ERR loot.

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<sup>15</sup> Regarding the MCCP, see the account by Smyth, *Repatriation of Art*.

***Additional Finding Aid***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Munich Central Collecting Point,” NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-08.html>

**Administrative Records, 1945-1951** (A1, Entry 514)

**M1946/rolls 1-2:** Administrative procedures, and files on art dealers.

**M1946/rolls 2(end)-5:** Correspondence files.

**Cultural Object Movement and Control Records, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 515)**M1946/roll 19: Custody Receipts on Restitution to Belgium**

Lists items returned in nine shipments (1945-1949), none from named ERR-seized art collections, but many listed from unknown private collections indicated as confiscated by the ERR, probably through the M-Aktion.

**M1946/rolls 20-21 (start): Custody Receipts on Restitution to France**

Items returned to France from the MCCP, nos. 603-800 with gaps (14 Aug. 1945-2 Mar. 1946), from Neuschwanstein (Füssen) directly to Paris (17 Oct.-1 Dec. 1945), others from Munich; packing lists with crate numbers for the direct shipment from Buxheim to Paris (28 Feb. 1946); out-going inventories for additional French shipments from Munich, including those from 18 Apr. 1946 to 29 Sep. 1947, the later ones usually indicating the repository where they were found. Most items are listed with ERR codes, MCCP numbers, and indication of the presumed owner, many have more data about ERR seizure in a “history” column; the 35th shipment (27 Apr. 1949), includes books, sheet music, and musical instruments from the ERR music repository of Raitenhaslach (supplementing those sent 31 July 1946), as well as other art objects from Berchtesgaden, including many items from the Bacri Collection.

**M1946/roll 21 (finish): Custody Receipts on Restitution of Jewish Unidentified Property**

Five transfer receipts for property turned over to the JRSO and the JCR (29-31 May 1949). Most of the individual artworks listed (paintings, prints, and drawings) were part of the ERR “Neuwied Collection” (NWD, or Neuw), seized from Jews in the Netherlands and Belgium, probably through the M-Aktion. They had been first brought to a German customs depot in Neuwied (on the Rhine, north of Koblenz) and were later shipped to the ERR repository of Kogl, Austria, from whence they were transferred to the MCCP.

**M1946/roll 23: Custody Receipts on Restitution to the Netherlands**

Lists items returned in 30 shipments from the MCCP (9 Oct. 1945-25 July 1949). The



first 15 do not have “history” or “ownership” columns, but many of the books and furniture involved were probably seized by the ERR. Starting with the sixteenth, longer inventory forms were used, indicating that many of the items returned had been purchased for Hitler or Göring from major Dutch collections, such as those of Gutmann, Lanz, Frits Lugt, Frits Mannheimer, and Goudstikker, as well as smaller private ones. Only a very few items are marked as ERR seizures.

**M1946/roll 28**

**Custody Receipts on Restitution to Russia<sup>16</sup>**

Copies of the signed receipts are included for six shipments from the MCCP (28 Aug. 1946-30 June 1948), and a later 1953 shipment from Berlin. In addition there is a copy of the 10-page inventory (27 May 1945) from Trpisty near Pilsen (Cz. Plzeň) covering archives from Kyiv (Kiev) and Riga and items from the Latvian Museum, signed by Nikolai Geppener and Ginsberg and transferred to the Soviet Union in October 1945. No “history” is provided, nor mention made of the ERR, but the vast majority of the items returned to the Soviet Union from the MCCP had been seized by the ERR and deposited in the ERR repositories of Buxheim, Höchstädt, Colmberg (Ansbach), and Herrenchiemsee; a few Soviet cultural valuables were also recovered in Neuschwanstein, as indicated on the receipted return inventories.

**Custody Receipts on Restitution to Yugoslavia**

None indicate seizure by the ERR, although possibly some were.

The roll includes a helpful chart of in-shipments to the MCCP indicating the dates and repositories from which cultural objects were received (with Mü numbers).

**M1946/rolls 30-31:** Property cards for the fifth and sixth Belgian restitution shipments, with many indications of ERR seizures, most through the Brussels Trust Company (Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft, BTG), the agency that ran the M-Aktion in Belgium.

**M1946/roll 32:** Property cards for the fourth (22 Jul. 1947) and sixth (30 Jan. 1948) shipments to the Soviet Union. The fourth shipment is represented by only 8 property cards for items found in Höchstädt, and the sixth by 96 property cards with photographs, many from Herrenchiemsee, including some from Kyiv museums. Many of the items are indicated as having been seized by the ERR or transported to ERR repositories, but a few carpets and other objects indicate they were brought out by German soldiers and later found in private sources in Wassenburg and Bamberg, among other places.

**Restitution Claim Records, 1945-1951 (A1, Entry 516)**

**M1946/roll 38 (start):** Final section of Austrian claims includes a claim file for Vienna-born Frederich Unger [first name varies in sources, e.g., Friedrich, Frédéric, etc.], whose art collection was seized and processed in Paris by the ERR, although Unger himself managed to escape to the United States.

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<sup>16</sup> See the digitized Soviet custody receipts in *U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR*.

**M1946/rolls 38 (finish)-39:** Belgian claims (in alphabetical order), including those for the Hugo Andriessse collection and for Frankel-Reder, processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume. Belgian library claims include extensive lists of books seized by the ERR, some with seizure reports, such as Alfred and Jacques Errera, Georges Philipport-Vandervelde, Belgian Masonic lodges, the Theosophic Society, and Lyndhurst (some with copies of ERR documents).

**M1946/rolls 40 (2nd half)-41 (1st half):** French claims, including some from ERR Jewish collection seizures.

**M1946/roll 45 (end)-51:** Jewish claims, many in the initial card index (end of roll 45) were sent from the United States, only a few of which were on the ERR Jeu de Paume list. Most on these rolls are for property from German owners (not ERR).

**M1946/roll 51(end):** Netherlands claims

**M1946/rolls 52 (2nd half), 53, and 54 (1st quarter):** Russian claims, although labeled “Russian,” many of the claims are from other former Soviet republics, especially roll 53, with claims for art from Ukrainian museums.

**M1946/rolls 54 (rest)-55:** Yugoslav claims and property cards

**M1946/roll 64 (start):** Restitution case files; general correspondence regarding claims and some property cards; Belgium claims correspondence, including files for the National Institute of Social History and the Andriessse Collection (both seized by the ERR).

**M1946/rolls 64 (finish)-65:** Restitution case files; general correspondence and claims, and some property cards; France (starting end of roll 64), claims correspondence files, including for shipments from Neuschwanstein and Buxheim; Greece; the Netherlands.

**M1946/roll 66 (to frame 374)**

- restitution case correspondence files, Russian claims, initial folder has an English-language translation of ERR reports and inventories on Soviet art and archeological exhibits in the palace Schloss Höchstädt with case lists (and codes) of the Ukrainian and Crimean museums from which they were seized, as well as a copy of the Parkhurst report on Höchstädt (12 June 1945) in addition to several subsequent reports;
- reports of the Ukrainian and Latvian museum and archival holdings in the manor house Schloss Trpíst (Cz. Trpísty) and the monastery in Kladrau (Cz. Kladruby), 11 railroad freight cars of which were restituted near Pilsen (October 1945), the first U.S. transfer to the Soviet Union;
- correspondence relating to subsequent U.S. transfer shipments to the Soviet Union from the MCCP, including bills of lading for the 12 September 1946 transfer to Berlin with wagon crate lists and crate lists for the second and third (12 April 1947) transfers;

- reports regarding Boris Nicolaevsky’s visit to Offenbach and the disposition of the Russian books he sought;
- discussion of the fate of Russian émigré collections held in U.S. collecting points, including the Kuban-Cossack valuables from the Vlasov Army and crates in Landshut with inventories;
- arrangements for the return of the Neptune Fountain seized by the Germans from Peterhof and found in Nuremberg (starting frame 288).

**M1946/roll 69:**

- German letters and memoranda on ERR art looting: “Collection of German Letters and Memoranda Pertaining to Confiscation of European Art Treasures,” received by James J. Rorimer (50 p. English translation, mimeographed);
- additional file relating to the ERR.

**M1946/roll 70:** Investigation file for selected Linz museum items, with property cards and photographs.

**Activity Reports and Related Records, 1944-1950** (A1, Entry 517)

**M1946/rolls 71-75** (boxes rearranged before filming)

- Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), G-5 Division, U.S. Army MFA&A reports (Nov. 1944-June 1945);
- U.S. Third Army, monthly reports, June-Dec. 1945;
- MFA&A field reports; MCCC monthly reports and restitution summaries concerning Bavaria (Oct. 1945-May 1950);
- MCCC transport lists, by country.

**Records Relating to the Status of Monuments, Museums, and Archives, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 518)

Documentation is generally arranged alphabetically by geographic location, with a group of files for MFA&A correspondence and documentation from or about repositories in northern Bavaria, followed by those in southern Bavaria. Folders cover repositories in Czechoslovakia and Austria (preceding the Bavarian ones), although earlier there was some intermixing of documents. Due to the extensive rearrangement, it has not been possible to correlate rolls with earlier box numbers.

Of particular importance in tracing ERR loot are some of the correspondence files contain ERR wartime inventories and correspondence about the repositories they used, while mixed in with post-1945 MFA&A correspondence and reports from inspections and removal to the MCCC. Some of the repositories used by the ERR loot also contained German collections evacuated during the war.

Only individual repositories used by the ERR (see Appendix 2) are listed below, but since these files were not always in an ideal order, some intermixing of ERR documentation may be expected in other files not listed. Some scattered ERR loot was found scattered in other smaller repositories not named below.

## Correspondence Files for Repositories in Austria and Czechoslovakia

### M1946/roll 98: Repositories in Austria

**Altaussee (code name PETER):** Maps and documentation on the salt mines near Altaussee that were used to store Hitler's Linz collection, major collections from Austria, and many of the choice art loot from France and Belgium seized by the ERR. Files contain:

- copies of the original German and translation of depositions by Robert Scholz (19 May 1945) and others regarding the location of artworks in the mines and the sabotage of Hitler's destruction order for Altaussee in April-May 1945;
- receipts and floor plans from the ERR repositories of Kogl (code name KARL) and Seisenegg (Amstetten; code name ERNST) that had been transferred to Altaussee;
- documentation and inventories regarding the Bad Ischl mine (3 May 1945), housing major collections from Vienna;
- papers regarding other repositories in Austria include Thürnthal with property owned by Baron Cassel van Doorn and Friedrich Gutmann taken from France.

**Czechoslovakia:** No documents from ERR repositories, such as the one in the Dietrichstein family castle in the Moravian city of Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), are to be found here.

## Correspondence Files for Repositories in Northern Bavaria

### M1946/roll 98

**Ansbach:** References to some documentation of the SS Ahnenerbe society in Pottenstein that later became intermixed with ERR documents removed from Banz Castle in the Bamberg Collecting Point; documentation from the temporary Bamberg Collecting Point, used mostly for books and archives, where many of the ERR documents from Banz Castle were first taken for sorting (1945-1949).

**Colmberg (Ansbach):** Only one document regarding the arrest of Dr Ernst A. Voretzsch, a relative of the owners, whom the ERR had assigned to protect icons and other looted works of art stored in the castle, used by the ERR for cultural loot from Eastern Europe.

### M1946/roll 99

**Staffelstein (Lichtenfels County):** Including the former monastery Banz Castle, which had been taken over by Behr as his estate and served as a main ERR retreat. Among other contents housed there, some staff and materials evacuated from the ERR center in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), with books plundered by ERR from the Soviet Union as well as the Netherlands. A temporary ERR East office had been established by Gerd Wunder in Staffelstein City Hall, with additional storage facilities for books and archival materials in a nearby tavern and barn (target #652), as well as other sites in the area.

**M1946/roll 101**

**Pottenstein** (SS Ahnenerbe): Housed speleological collections from the Pottenstein outpost (*Aussenstelle*) of the Research Center for the Study of Karst and Caves (Forschungsstelle für Karst- und Höhlenkunde; previously in Salzburg) and the Heimatmuseum, with collections from speleological institutes in Vienna, Salzburg, and Italy (removed to Bamberg Collecting Point); prehistoric collections from Russia and Poland in Kleine Teufelshöhle (near Pottenstein) with Scythian gold (with inventory), including the Chojski collection from Poland; many papers of the Ahnenerbe and inventories of materials collected were first taken with the ERR materials to Bamberg temporary collecting point, and some became intermixed (see M1946/roll 98).

**Correspondence Files for Repositories in Southern Bavaria****M1946/roll 104**

**Berchtesgaden:** Reports and lists of materials looted from Göring's train and inventories of books from the library of the Reich Chancellery and Hitler's library from Obersalzburg, among others.

**Burghausen:** Some documentation is found regarding the town itself, including the Stadtmuseum, but no documents suggest the city itself housed musical instruments, or related materials identified in the nearby former Cistercian Abbey of Raitenhaslach (see below), which was the major repository for musical instruments used by the ERR Sonderstab Musik.

**Buxheim:** ERR repository for art from France and the Soviet Union, located in a former Carthusian monastery, codename Lager BU or FRANZ, near Memmingen (Swabia). Also housed the studio workshop and residence of ERR fine arts restorer Otto Klein and his staff; some original documents from Klein's restoration operations and others were also found in the ERR Dienststelle Füssen-Hohenschwangau, with incoming documents for Klein (cf. Klein documents, M1946/roll 124).

**M1946/roll 106**

**Herrenchiemsee:** The palaces Neues Schloss and Altes Schloss on an island in Chiemsee lake (codename Lager HC or MAX), both used by the ERR; file includes some inventories of 1943-1944 transports; also reports regarding Frauenchiemsee (Benedictine convent). The repository was also used for evacuations of other Bavarian materials.

**Höchstädt:** Some ERR-related correspondence, English-language copies of inventories for cultural property from Ukraine and correspondence regarding Ukrainian specialists brought to Germany by Prof Rudolf Stampfuss.

**M1946/roll 109**

**Neuschwanstein** (Füssen; code name HANS or NS): the largest ERR repository for art collections from France, with near-by Füssen as the administrative center for ERR art storage in a series of repositories in the area. Includes some copies of ERR inventories and ERR-related correspondence and postwar reports.

**M1946/roll 110**

**Raitenhaslach Abbey (Altötting County) and Baumgarter Brewery:** The former Cistercian abbey housed the most valuable musical instruments evacuated from the ERR Sonderstab Musik center in Leipzig, including the confiscated collections of sheet music and music library materials, most from Paris. The nearby brewery held books from Munich University Library. Other locked rooms in the abbey contained paintings and other works of art from the Bavarian State Picture Collections (Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen) based in Munich (not ERR).

**Restitution Research Records, 1933-1950 (A1, Entry 519)**

In preparation for filming, this series was significantly reorganized, and most of the original MCCP folder titles replaced with new ones, not always more appropriate. The new folders have been arranged with entries in rough alphabetical order, but it is now exceedingly difficult to locate documents from earlier listings, including the series of roman-numbered ERR folders. The descriptions below for ERR-related documents, often more detailed than those contained in the NARA pamphlet, were initially prepared on the basis of the previous arrangement of the textual paper records. The text below has been revised where possible to match the microfilms released in 2009. When relevant, the new NARA folder titles are given for reference. Due to the extensive rearrangement, it has not been possible to include correlation to earlier box numbers.

**M1946/roll 116 (starting frame 755A):** Seventh Army Document Center, Accessions List (fragments). Includes some notes on ERR files, along with those of the Institute for the German Abroad (Deutsches Auslands-Institut); NSDAP records (fragments), and film lists.

**M1946/rolls 116 (rest)-117 (start):** Ahnenerbe report and documents; “Cultural Looting of Ahnenerbe,” a mimeographed report by Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt (Berlin, 1948) and supporting documents (organized chronologically 1935-1944). While the Ahnenerbe operated under Himmler and the RSHA rather than the ERR, there was occasional ERR involvement, especially with objects looted from occupied Soviet lands, including the missions of SS-Captain [Hauptsturmführer] Wilhelm Jordan in Ukraine and southern Russia (1942-1944). The attached documents are grouped by years starting in 1938-1939 (roll 117 starts with 1941).

**M1946/roll 117 (starting frame 352)**

Lists of art dealers and auction houses in Germany and Austria (fragments). The earlier ERR folder VII, “Nazi Art Looting-France,” is no longer so labeled. The folders “Art Objects Confiscated by Secret Field Police (GFP) in Paris in July 1940” contain a negative photocopy of the first of three volumes of typescript inventories by Berlin art historian Eric Meyer describing the Jewish collections turned over to the German Embassy in Paris by the GFP (July-Aug. 1940):

“Verzeichnis der in 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] (152 p.)

This inventory lists contents of the collections seized from Jewish art dealers Bernheim-Jeune, Halphen, Paul Rosenberg, and the Seligmanns. Most of the collections were turned over to the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume,<sup>17</sup> **(starting frame 539):** “Art Objects Confiscated from the Netherlands,” four folders with printed copies of vols. I and II from the Mühlmann Office (Dienststelle Mühlmann), pp. 1-214 (not ERR).

**(starting frame 730):** Four folders entitled “Art Objects Confiscated in France: Deposited at the German Embassy” are made up of photocopies from the second and third volume of inventories by Eric Meyer (Palace Museum [Schloss Museum], Berlin) that describe the Jewish art collections held in the German Embassy in Paris (July-Aug. 1940):

“Verzeichnis der beschlagnahmten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of the confiscated pictures and art objects]; and  
 “Verzeichnis der im Deutsch-Französischen Institut deponierten Bilder und Kunstgegenstände” [Catalogue of the pictures and art objects stored in the German-French Institute] (95 p.); plus  
 “Nachtrag” [Supplement] (24 p.)

together with the augmented third volume (revised from the second, lacking title page and date; 287 p.).<sup>18</sup> Both the second and third volumes list seized art objects held at the German Embassy from the collections of Maurice Edmond, and James-Armand de Rothschild, Maurice Dreyfus, Raymond Lazard, Paul Rosenberg, and the Bernstein Gallery. Related documents deal with the dispatch of select art objects to Berlin with report and related communications from Ambassador Otto Abetz.

**M1946/roll 118 (starting frame 312)**

- folders “Art Objects Confiscated in Poland and Baltic Countries,” most of the files involve cultural property seized by the SS, possibly the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst, SD), the Nazi party’s own intelligence agency, as well as books looted on behalf of the Ahnenerbe library;
- some files on East Prussia and Königsberg involving the ERR;
- original OMGUS art intelligence reports, some signed by Bernard B. Taber, head of the OSS Art Looting Unit (ALIU), and copies of related documents;
- report on the Villa Rosenberg case regarding paintings disappeared from Alfred Rosenberg’s Berlin villa;
- report on the Institute for German Work on the East (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit, IDO) in Cracow, an institute Rosenberg had projected for the Hohe Schule, and that ended the war in Zandt Castle (Bavaria) (frames 471-498);
- documents on confiscations in Poland (and Silesia), with Grundmann reports, including Breslau;

<sup>17</sup> A bound carbon copy of the first volume of the Meyer inventory is in PA AA, Paris 2490; see Section 3.5.3.).

<sup>18</sup> A bound carbon copy of the second volume of the Meyer inventory is in PA AA, Paris 2490, together with the original typescript of the augmented third volume that considerably expands the coverage of the same collections described in the second (see Section 3.5.3.).

- reports on the Göring train found in Berchtesgaden;
- Berchtesgaden looting from Göring collection and Göring jewelry, and related interrogations (includes considerable ERR loot taken by Göring);
- interrogation reports, including ALIU Detailed Interrogation Report on Walter Bornheim (DIR no. 11);
- interrogation of Hans Gross and inquiries into Bremen Kunsthalle evacuation to inventories and receipts since 1938;
- ALIU report on Ernst Buchner (DIR no. 2).

#### **M1946/roll 120**

- M-Aktion documents from Amt Westen, the western affairs office of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO) – mostly poorly legible photocopies – including final report [1944], annual report for 1943 (8 January 1944), with summary monthly statistics for March-July 1944;
- files on Maria Almas Dietrich, and her Munich gallery with purchases, receipts, etc., and lists of paintings she purchased for the Linz museum (not ERR).

#### **M1946/roll 121**

Dorotheum (Vienna): lists of purchases in Belgium and the Netherlands (123 p. to frame 110).

#### **M1946/rolls 121 (starting frame 111)-124: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) (as folders are now labeled)**

Within the former boxes, folders were originally labeled “Art Looting in France,” reflecting their MCCC arrangement, but the unbound documents within files had become intermixed with NARA usage, and were subsequently rearranged. They contained some fragmented ERR correspondence, memoranda, inventories, and shipping reports (originals and/or photocopies of German documents), intermixed with postwar English translations and reports prepared by the MFA&A and MCCC staff. (Many of these duplicate files in Bundesarchiv, B 323, and the related microfilms listed under Section 3.2.1.1.3 and Section 3.2.1.1.4).<sup>19</sup> To the extent possible, the descriptions below follow the new order as reprocessed for microfilming as M1946, but they also retain some of the descriptive data prepared earlier for these documents. Note descriptive data are not always in order of the documents found on the film rolls, and there are often more than one copy of given documents.<sup>20</sup>

#### **M1946/roll 121**

- ERR Art dealers and Göring agents (72 p.);
- MFA&A notes and target lists for ERR staff;
- ERR: Art property of war criminals, postwar intelligence notes;
- Art Treasures in France, folders by month (Nov. 1940-Mar. 1941);

<sup>19</sup> Lists of the original MFA&A file folder titles from the MCCC are preserved in Koblenz, B 323/254 (see 3.2.1.4.6.). Some of the documents were apparently found in Behr’s apartment in Banz Castle. The originals were taken to Nuremberg to be processed for the IMT.

<sup>20</sup> Note that copies of many of the documents labeled “ERR” on these M1946 rolls are also held in Koblenz (B 323/257-272 and 293), although arranged differently, where they are described in greater detail in the new finding aid for B 323. NARA retains copies of the HICOG microfilms mentioned under Koblenz B 401, some with superior images of documents on the M1946 microfilms.



- “Jewish Art Treasures in France” (1940-1941) (formerly ERR folder IV), with miscellaneous ERR documents, and some from the GFP;
- Gerd Wunder list of Paris libraries seized (March 1941);
- ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Report (CIR No. 1), “Activities of the ERR in France,” with some attachments and supporting documents;
- ALIU CIR No. 2, on “The Göring Collection,” with some attachments and index.

**M1946/roll 122**

- ALIU CIR No. 2 “The Göring Collection,” Attachments 1-76;
- Göring art exchanges with ERR artworks (1941-1942), all labeled (Tausch 2, 9, 19, 42, etc.);
- ERR correspondence, memoranda and reports (most photocopies from film, not all ERR): folders are now divided roughly chronologically : Jan.-Aug. 1940; Sep. 1940; Oct. 1940; Nov.-Dec. 1940; 1940-Mar. 1941; April and May 1941; May-June 1941; Sept. 1941; Oct. 1941; Jan.-Mar. 1942; April 1942). In the new NARA arrangement, pages originally numbered 45-812 (incomplete) have been rearranged in chronological order, but not all of the documents are in order, and parts of some documents have become separated.
- ERR correspondence (photocopies), and ERR correspondence with and reports to and from the German Military Commander in France (MBF) (most Apr.-June 1941), although some folders are marked as High Command of the Army (Oberkommando des Heeres, OKH), and Currency Protection Commando (DSK) (Paris, Apr.-Aug. 1941);
- report regarding the ERR Working Group Netherlands (AG Niederlande; 176-PS\* [USA-707]);
- notes on Paris libraries and archives removed to Sep. 1940, including the Polish and Russian Turgenev libraries;
- Wilhelm Grau report on first 15 libraries seized (16 Sep. 1940);
- Gerd Wunder report to the MBF with list of book confiscations from private Jewish libraries and lodges in Paris, and related correspondence (lists separated from May 8 memo to the MBF);
- confiscation reports on seized French Jewish private collections, with protests of owners to French authorities, and documents authorizing ERR removals and shipments;
- seizure lists and inventories of art collections, including Mme Benard de Pontois, Erlanger-Rosenfeld, Oscar Federer, Salomon Flavian, Hamburger (Hamberger), Hamparzoomian, Joseph Kronig, Rosenstein, Paul Rosenberg, Sauerbach, Mme Thierry (née Rothschild), Wasserman, and Elisabeth Wildenstein;
- inventories of ERR-confiscated art, libraries, and jewelry belonging to the Rothschilds, collections of Maurice Dreyfus and David-Weill, Benjamin Cremieux, and DSK seizure of Veil-Picard [Weil-Picard in ERR records] collection (with list);
- correspondence with the ERR, OKH, MBF, and other agencies, inventories, and French protests regarding seizure of Jewish art collections (Paris, Sept. 1941-42) (all copies from films, some with notes that the originals of the German documents had been sent to Nuremberg);

- photocopies of original German ERR art-looting correspondence and related to including André-Jean Seligmann (with inventory), Morris Wolf Jacobson, Alphonse Kann, Rothschild jewelry, Alfred Weinberger, Adolphe [Aldolfo] Weiss, and Elisabeth Wildenstein;
- documents regarding specific library seizure, e.g., library of Louise Weiss, and music seizures by the Sonderstab Musik (Gerigk) intermixed: collections of Wanda Landowska, Raymond Bamberger (Hénonville), Bibliothèque de l'Opéra, and Edouard de Rothschild;
- M-Aktion reports by Behr (1942), and interim reports, original German and English translations (photocopies).

**M1946/roll 123: ERR correspondence, memoranda, and reports**

Folders of photocopied records from Paris are divided by periods of time covering one or two months: May-June to Nov-Dec. 1942; Jan.-June 1943; July-Dec. 1943; and Jan. 1944-Apr. 1945. Of particular interest are:

- Nov.-Dec. 1942: inventory of Rothschild jewelry by family member; paintings of Alexandrine de Rothschild;
- July 1943: Gould case (American citizen), Maison-Lafitte;
- Aug. 1943: David-Weill, Louise Weiss.

Additional documents on this roll include:

- tally of transports to Altaussee;
- ALIU DIR no. 3 on Robert Scholz;
- ALIU DIR no. 5 on Günther Schiedlausky;
- ALIU DIR no. 6 on Bruno Lohse, with related documents (may not be complete copies);
- documents with Staff Evidence Analysis forms from ERR IMT documents (photocopies);
- copies of ERR directives and reports, some translated into English, and documents from M-Aktion intermixed (some fragments out of order);
- M-Aktion lists of holdings from households with different firms working out of Bordeaux, and offices in Bayonne and Biarritz, including M-Aktion interim reports and 1943 year report (1 Jan. 1944);
- large group of original M-Aktion documents on household seizures and lists from removal companies, mixed in chronologically with cultural property processed through the Jeu de Paume and library looting (originals and carbons), including the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst report (14 July 1944) and M-Aktion annual report (8 Aug. 1944);
- selected PS series of ERR documents for the IMT with Staff Evidence Analysis forms on the, including 166-PS on the evacuation of art from Amsterdam (24 Nov. 1944);
- 15-PS\* (USA-387) lists of 53 ERR art objects turned over to Hitler and 594 to Göring;
- notes from Schiedlausky and Scholz, including Scholz 1945 certification on Kogl contents;
- tally of Mü numbers (MCCP) from different ERR repositories, from Austria and Altaussee holdings summary;
- DSK report and list of art from Mme Raoul-Meyer, Heilbronn, and Mme Hirsch;
- Rebbock report on the studio of Otto Klein (Eng. translation);

- Archivschutz final report from France (5 Feb. 1945) (not ERR);
- “Collection of German [ERR] letters and memoranda given to James Rorimer” (mimeographed, 2 copies);
- Andriess case (2 Mar. 1946, mimeographed);
- Göring art exchanges with ERR artworks (1941-1942) (some original ribbon copies and carbons), with scattered photographs and negatives of artworks for Göring

#### **M1946/roll 124: ERR Inventories and Shipment Lists**

Index, shipping crate lists and inventories (pp. 1-558); ERR shipping inventories (originals or carbons) indicate destinations and crate lists for nine numbered transports of art from French Jewish collections from Paris to specified ERR repositories (Apr. 1943-Aug. 1944); some have content lists with names of painters, and some more detailed crate lists and crate content lists by collection codes (see Appendix 1); see Appendix 2 for a description of these ERR repositories:

Füssen (Neuschwanstein), code name HANS or Lager NS, 7-10 Apr. 1943;

Nikolsburg, code name KLAUS, 15 Nov. 1943, 4 May, and 1 Aug. 1944;

Buxheim, code name Lager BU, FRANZ, or BUX, 25 Nov. 1943; Kogl (code name KARL), 25 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1943;

Seisenegg (Amstetten), code name Lager ERNST, 18 and 23 Nov. 1943.

- Inventories (in rough order of film) cover MA-ASI (part), MAB (Möbel-Aktion Bilder [pictures]; parts), MAM[öbel (furniture) or MA-M], and other MA categories: MA-BUE[cher] (books), MA-Exotisch, MA-F[ayence], MA-G[las], MA-MET, MA-OST; MA-PL[astik] (plastics), MA-P[Porzella (porcelain)]; MA-T[eppiche / Textilien] (tapestries / textiles); MA-WA[ffen] (weapons).
- ERR named French Jewish collections include those belonging to CLE [van Cleef], Hans Arnhold, Juralides, Kalmann-Levy [Calman-Lévy], Kapferer, Lambert, Bialo, Colloredo, Dreyfus, Gimpel (Gim), Kalmann (KAL), Levy (LY), Lewin, Libermann, Mayr, Oppenheimer, Berta Propper, Jean Rosenthal, Paul Rosenberg, Rothschild, Weil-Picard [Veil-Picard], Hugo Simon, Jacques Stern, and Steine.
- “Modernes” (most Impressionists), some subdivided by the collection, or artist: Modernes Rothschild, Modernes Kann, Modernes Spiro, Modernes Esmond, Perls (Modernes Moclet), Modernes LH, Modernes Braque, Divers Modernes, Modernes Othon Frie[sz], Divers Modernes (UNB), Modernes Foujita, Modernes Odilon Redon, Reichenbach, Heilbronn, FLA[vian], Modernes Vlaminck, Divers Mod., Picasso Modernes, Hesse, Unger, Watson, Braun;
- Modernes Derain, Modernes UNB, Mod. DW, Modernes MA-B Div (also have owners’ codes), Modernes Utrillo, DIV Modernes.
- Additional inventories by collector’s names include: Lévy de Léon, Dreyfus (DFS), Hugo Ball (BAL), Paul Bemberg (BEM), David-Weil, and others in Divers; Dreyfus (DRD), Frey, Raymond Hess, Libermann, Loewell, Lyndhurst, Magitot, Léon Reinach, Alexandrine Rothschild,

Rothschild, Eugen Spiro, Jacques Stern, Emil Strauss, Walter Strauss, Unger, Unbekannt, Benard de Pontois, van Cleef, Lévy, Arthur, Lévy, P. Lewin, Libermann, Dreyfus (RDR), Dreyfus (DVR), David-Weill, Gimpel, A-L Meyer, Hugo Simon, MA-ÁGY, Bernard de Pontois.  
 – A separate more detailed inventory remains for the 1 August 1944 shipment of “Modernes” to Nikolsburg that was diverted by French resistance and recovered in France.<sup>21</sup>

**N.B.** An additional microfilm version of ERR shipping inventories is available in *NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Selected Microfilm Reproductions and Related Records, 1945-1949*, Washington, DC: NARA, 2004. 76 rolls with pamphlet finding aid, here rolls 9-10.

**On-line version of pamphlet:**

<http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/a3389.pdf>

These are copies or alternate copies of the shipping inventories found in M1946.

Copies of some of these inventories and others, or alternate versions, are held in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323/300-305 (see Section 3.2.1.1.5.). Many of the Koblenz copies have additional postwar annotations, often MCCP property card numbers, as used in the restitution processing at the MCCP.

**M1946/roll 124**

**ERR: Art Restorer Otto Klein** (23 Sep. 1943-Mar. 1945)

Original carbon copies of transcripts, some received from U.S. and British intelligence sources;<sup>22</sup> reports and copies of Klein correspondence in Buxheim, i.e., originals of incoming correspondence to Klein, and carbons of outgoing reports to Scholz (in Kogl) on items restored; scattered documents of the Sonderstab Bildende Kunst; some inventories of paintings in Klein’s Buxheim studio, including the collections of Raoul-Meyer, P. Heilbronn, Mme Louis Hirsch (widow), among others; Klein report (3 October 1942) on visit to Kyiv (Kiev).

**ERR (continued)**

List of art taken by Hitler from the Jeu de Paume (Feb. 1941); list of art taken by Göring from the Jeu de Paume (Feb. 1941); interrogation of Schiedlausky at Altaussee (16 June 1945), including his statement, and other replies regarding the Schloss Collection; “Collection of German Letters and Memoranda Pertaining to Confiscation of European Art Treasures,” 1941-1943, secured by James Rorimer from Schiedlausky and Bruno Lohse (English translation, mimeographed, only part), includes Gerhard Utikal’s report on the ERR (Mar. 1941, incomplete).

<sup>21</sup> The 1 Aug. 1944 shipment of Impressionist art, diverted by the French resistance, never left France, and was stopped at Aulnay, as recounted by Rose Valland in *Le Front de l’art*, pp. 182-187. The inventories preserved confirm her figures for paintings by different artists. The original working copies are in the Archives of the National Museums (Archives des Musées nationaux, AMN; see Section 2.3.2.).

<sup>22</sup> Note the copies of the NARA originals and additional documentation from the art restoration studio of Otto Klein with the MCCP files in BArch-Koblenz, B 323/260 and 309 (including Klein’s studio in Füssen).

**M1946/rolls 126-128: Herman Göring Collection**<sup>23</sup>

While many files relating to the Göring Collection have been consolidated in this reorganized section, with Göring's receipts for art purchases; correspondence, and some inventories, others are scattered. These files are important for the fate of the ERR loot, because it is estimated that over 850 works of art in the Göring Collection were originally seized by or for the ERR or processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume, although many were purchased elsewhere by Göring's agents.

**M1946/roll 126**

- Göring art exchange with Eugenio Ventura (Italy);
- correspondence with Walter Andreas Hofer;
- correspondence with Werner Peiner and Gisela Limberger;
- Göring's financial records, bank receipts and ledgers;
- gifts received (1936-1944);
- inventories, including an alphabetical inventory of paintings, and an inventory of Göring's Carinhall estate;

**M1946/roll 127**

- Göring collection inventories (continued), notes on purchases;
- inventory of paintings in Göring's castle at Veldenstein;
- papers, chronological (1940-1944);
- papers, numerical (1-250, with gaps);

**M1946/roll 128**

- Göring papers, numerical (251-3605, with gaps);
- receipts for art objects (July 1940-Oct. 1944).

**N.B.** See also M1946/roll 118 concerning Berchtesgaden and the Göring train as well as interrogations and reports of looting. See M1946/roll 120 on Maria Dietrich's role in the Göring acquisitions.

**M1946/rolls 128-129:** Goudstikker Collection (Netherlands), catalogue and correspondence (not ERR); official complaints on art seizures.

**M1946/rolls 130-132**

- Papers and interrogation of Karl Haberstock;
- case file;
- correspondence (Nov. 1937-Jan. 1945; Feb. 1951);
- ALIU interrogation report on Haberstock (DIR no. 13);
- Haberstock: Correspondence, folders regarding purchases in France (A-Z);
- receipts (French purchases);
- other receipts (A-Z).

**M1946/roll 133 (frames 197-273): "Höchstädt: German Loot" [from Soviet Union], ERR inventories**

- Inventory (English translation) of archeological materials taken by Stampfuss

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<sup>23</sup> See the impressive catalogue-raisonné compiled by Nancy H. Yeide, *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection* (Dallas: Laurel Publishing, 2009), with provenance details about the individual items in the Göring collection (much more than previously known), many of which acquired through the ERR.

- from Simferopol (4 Jan. 1944), Central Museum of Crimea, 138 items, with inventory numbers;
- 161 books from the Institute of Archeology (Kyiv);
  - items from the Poltava State Museum to Kyiv Institute of Early History (10 Oct. 1943), 14 cases with inventory numbers and description;
  - items from Kherson Archeological Museum (21 Feb. 1944), 44 crates with contents lists, among others, with list of museum holdings transferred to Höchstädt (via Cracow);
  - statement by Bruno Lohse in Füssen jail prepared with James Rorimer;
  - list of German paintings with owners' names;
  - list of items from Kyiv in Höchstädt (1 May 1945);
  - list of items in Neuschwanstein from the treasury of Bavarian royal family;
  - Charles Parkhurst report from Höchstädt (5 July 1945);
  - floor plans of Höchstädt with indication of locations of Ukrainian holdings.

#### **Interrogations**

- Walter Andreas Hofer (DIR no. 9);
- Heinrich Hoffman [ERR photographer] (DIR no. 1);
- Final Interrogation Report (OI, FIR), no. 134;
- Mobile Field Unit reports;
- Robert Ley;
- “Report on Purchases of Works of Art in France during the Occupation...” (Schenker Papers, part 2).

#### **M1946/roll 134**

- Interrogations regarding the Reichskammer der Bildenden Künste;
- investigations by Foreign Representatives: Belgian collections, including Lyndhurst, in Kogl;
- French protests (English translations) of art confiscations by ERR and related agents in France;
- Dutch art-looting;
- investigations of individuals: Karl Haberstock, Walter Andreas Hofer (Göring's art curator and agent), Göring exchanges and receipts, with statements by Ernest Buchner, Bunjes Report, and Walter Borchers (from Rose Valland), Göring's secretary Gisela Limberger.

#### **M1946/rolls 136**

- Investigations of Karl Haberstock, Ilse Hirschberg (ERR);
- Walter Andreas Hofer;
- Otto Klein and his ERR visit and seizures from Kyiv;
- postwar interrogations of Bruno Lohse with English translations, some original transcripts and sworn statements from Lohse at Altaussee (1945), and subsequent investigations concerning paintings in his possession.

#### **M1946/rolls 137**

- Investigations of paintings missing from the MCCC;
- investigations: missing paintings from the Schloss Collection for the Linz museum;

- correspondence with Schiedlausky regarding Dali paintings and Robert Scholz regarding Schloss Kogl;
- Hermann Voss interrogation at Altaussee (1945) (see ALIU DIR no. 12).

**M1946/rolls 138 (start): Investigations**

- Karl Kress, photographer for ERR (DIR no. 10);
- Gisela Limberger, Göring's secretary (DIR no. 7).

**M1946/rolls 138 (finish)-141: Hitler's Linz Museum (part of the Linz Archive)<sup>24</sup>**

Most of these files relating to the Linz museum (Sonderauftrag Linz) are not directly related to the ERR, although some ERR documents are found among them. Specialists agree that no more than 56 artworks designated for Linz were first seized or processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume. Some of acquisitions for Linz, however, may have involved agents and dealers involved with the ERR.

- Files relating to projected Linz museum (originals and copies): bank records;
- collection lists;
- copy of ALIU Linz report (CIR No. 4), with attachments 1-82;
- correspondence between Martin Bormann and Linz museum director Hans Posse (Aug. 1938-June 1940; Jan.-Mar. 1941; Apr.-Jun. 1941);
- financial records, with account books with bills and donations;
- inventories of art selected for Linz by accession number, including 53 (56) from the ERR;
- inventories of art selected for Linz by artist (original German files);
- list of paintings stored at Altaussee;
- February 1945 list of select items in the Linz collection;
- postwar investigations and interrogation reports on the Linz project (some interspersed elsewhere).

**N.B.** Additional Linz-related resources are also available to resources in the following formats:

***Microfilm***

*NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"), rolls 64-72.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:**

<http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/a3389.pdf>;

The pamphlet provides no details apart from the listing: "rolls 64-72: Linz Film, vols. 1-28 (14.1-14.9)." Roll 72 is listed as "Documents from Linz Collection A-Z. Haberstock Documents."

See also correspondence files of Linz architect Hans Reger, M1946/roll 150 as well as the Haberstock documents, many related to the Linz project, M1946/rolls 130-132.

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<sup>24</sup> See also the photographs of art and other exhibits chosen for the Linz museum in NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series L. See that entry and under the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323) for more details about sources for the Linz museum.

**Linz Internet Database**

“Datenbank ‘Sammlung des Sonderauftrages Linz’” / “Database on the *Sonderauftrag Linz* (Special Commission: Linz),” German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum, DHM) and Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen, BADV)

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

The database now on the website of the DHM in Berlin, in collaboration with the BADV brings together remaining catalogue cards (held by the BADV) and photographs of works of art collected for Hitler’s projected museum in his hometown of Linz. The introduction includes a basic bibliography (see Section 3.6.).

**M1946/rolls 141 (finish)-145 (to frame 118)**

*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.

Vol. 1: *Matériel industriel / Industrial materials*;

Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures / Paintings, tapestries and sculpture*;

Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*;

Covers pianos and harpsichords as well.

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

Vol. 5: *Matériel de transport / Means of transport*;

Vol. 6: *Valeurs mobilières / Securities*;

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

Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels* (2 parts, mimeographed).

*Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV: Objets d’art*;

This printed official series of French claims registered by OBIP is extremely important for verifying ERR plunder from private French collections. An on-line version is in preparation in Paris.

**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 Archives of 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. also with links to on-line versions of most volumes). One of the copies at the Louvre includes annotations by Rose Valland (primarily in vol. 2). Another set is contained in B 323 in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1.4.5.). A microfilm version of *Répertoire des biens spoliés*, with only vols. 1-5, is available in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1949*, rolls 31-35 (see Section 9.1.5.2.). Finally, the series, in various degrees of completeness, can also be found in major research libraries.



**M1946/roll 145 (rest):** Copy of typewritten catalogue for the Frits Mannheimer collection from the Netherlands (prepared by Otto von Falke, Nov. 1935-Mar. 1936; vol. I: 400 p. and vol. II: 109 p.), a small part of which came to Paris and was seized by the ERR, but most of which went to the Linz collection;

Dutch interrogation report on Kajetan Mühlmann, personal statements and investigation (report completed by Dutch investigator Jean Vlug), regarding confiscations and “purchases” in Poland and the Netherlands with copies of other documents, including statements and interrogations of Mühlmann’s brother Josef.

**M1946/rolls 146-147: Schenker Papers**

Nazi art shipments, most from Paris to Germany, packing and shipping invoices, receipts, and inventories, many from the German Schenker shipping firm (photocopies of original documents, organized chronologically): Sep. 1938-Dec. 1941; Jan. 1942-Sep. 1943; and Oct. 1943-Oct. 1944.

**M1946/roll 148**

- French list (from the CRA) of tapestries stolen from France not restituted;
- French list of paintings and tapestries that disappeared from the Göring Collection between Carinhall and Berchtesgaden (frames 517-535);
- “Photos of Works of Art Acquired by Germans by High-Ranking Officials from the Jansen firm in Paris,” German Embassy (Ambassade d’Allemagne) (frames 536-652).

**M1946/roll 149**

- German plans for the wartime repatriation of German cultural heritage and additional correspondence;
- folder (photocopies with some originals) with documents regarding valuables of German provenance found in France and Belgium, including those brought by Napoleon, to be repatriated;
- alter panels from Louvain (Leuven, Belgium), Thierry (Dirk) Bouts;
- search for German art in Western Europe;
- ERR and GFP searches in French castles;
- Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) documentation;
- Archives Group within the Archives Protection Office (Gruppe Archivwesen, Archivschutz) report of wartime activity in France (1944).

**M1946/roll 150**

**Sonderauftrag Linz**

- Correspondence files of Linz architect Hans Reger;
- transport correspondence and shipping lists for the Linz museum (Aug. 1939-Mar. 1944; see other Linz files above, M1946/rolls 138-141).

**Reichsminister files**

- Correspondence regarding the looting of art in the Reich and the annexed territories (not ERR);
- Art collections from Breslau (1940-1941).

**M1946/roll 151: Reichsminister files (labels for first part of roll)**

- Art Objects Confiscated in France, including 1942 report on Rothschild and Wildenstein paintings and furniture sent from the German Embassy in Paris for the Linz collection;
- arrangements for exhibitions in various cities: Zurich, Bruges, Liège, and Brussels, etc.;
- manuscripts of Dichtras Gunduli (Croatia) in the Austrian National Library;
- reports on Stolen Linz Paintings;
- report on stolen or missing paintings and other cultural objects from the MCCP and the Schloss Collection;
- ALIU report on art dealer Gustav Rochlitz (DIR no. 4);
- Alfred Rosenberg, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) DIR (26 June 1945);
- state museums (Berlin) evacuation reports and inventories;
- list of tapestries stolen in France, not restituted (73 p. inventory with details of many owners, not all on ERR list).

**M1946/roll 152**

- Photostat of the catalogue for the art collection belonging to Nathaniel Freiherr von Rothschild (pp. 1-626, and summary pp. 1-52), Vienna (not seized by the ERR);
- ALIU report on Herman Voss (DIR no. 12);
- ALIU report on Hans Wendland (unnumbered).

**MCCP Property Cards Art (MCCP registration cards), in Four NARA Series**

**AI, Entry 520:** arranged alphabetically by country to which the object(s) was returned and then by Munich (Mü) number.

**AI, Entry 521:** arranged by Munich accession numbers (Mü 1 to 50,052), with gaps;

**AI, Entry 522:** arranged by destination of transfer, such as the High Commissioner for Austria (for works of Austrian provenance), the WCCP, or the Bavarian Minister President (for German state property), and therein under Munich number;

**AI, Entry 523:** arranged by Linz numbers for objects that were to become part of the Linz collection.

All four series of the MCCP Property Cards Art are available only on DVD discs.<sup>25</sup>

The MCCP cards held in different NARA series are all essentially the same except for the contents and arrangement. Of the four, the accession cards (Entry 521) are the most complete with more data recorded and are easier to use in locating cards for items arriving in the MCCP from the ERR art repositories (as explained below).

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<sup>25</sup> The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 94-99, provides a helpful illustrated explanation about the MCCP Property Cards Art, although the box numbers indicated are no longer valid nor are the original cards available to researchers.

As of autumn 2009, all four series of the cards have been digitized and copies of the DVD discs are available in the Microfilm Reading Room (Room 4050).<sup>26</sup> The originals (and hence earlier boxes) are no longer available to researchers. Regrettably, the consecutively numbered electronic files for individual cards (two each for front and back) are not named to reflect the Munich property card numbers and no correlation table is available.

The MCCP cards are to be made available at footnote.com, where they presumably will be searchable by Munich accession numbers as well as other data, something that should make searching easier. At present, it has not been possible to verify MCCP sequence numbers or the additional repository numbers on the discs. Nor has it been feasible to determine how many items came from specific ERR repositories on the basis of available cards.

The MCCP Property Cards Art (5 x 8 inches) were prepared in at least three copies (or in many cases five or six) on printed cards with data – initially handwritten (Koblenz copies) – later typed in (U.S. copies) from the Nazi repositories where they were found by the MFA&A.

For objects arriving at the MCCP, consecutive Munich numbers were assigned in the order they were received, and entered in the top right-hand corner blank (labeled “Mun.” [muniment – meaning evidence of ownership]); elsewhere in cross-references to the cards the abbreviation “Mü” is often found with the property card numbers. Usually, a subsidiary sequential number was entered identifying the repository from which the object was received, such as Altaussee (Mü 1/Aussee 1), Neuschwanstein, or other. (See below and Appendix 2 for a list and explanation about the ERR repositories used.) In some cases, these numbers had been assigned, or at least the numbering started, by the German curators in the repositories.

Frequently, sub-numbers were assigned with either the Munich number or the repository number or both for multiple objects received together, for different pieces of a set, or even different folios of an illuminated manuscript or prints in a boxed set, but in other cases there is no rhyme or reason as to why they share the same Mü number. Thus in many cases, the same Munich number could be used for several quite different objects and hence the repository number with its sub-number would be necessary to identify the appropriate card. Often to find the card for a given object, both the Mü number, the repository number, and the sub-number are necessary. For example, as illustrated in the *AMM Guide to Provenance Research*, the card with Mü number 1044/Aussee 848/1, a portrait of Betty Rothschild by J.A.D. Ingres, is actually one of three paintings that bear that primary Munich number 1044, as indicated by an arrival card from the MCCP, now held in Koblenz (B 323).<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> The cards were closed for research use and first microfilmed in 2001 as part of *Microfilm Publication M1946*, but the original films were defective, because many of the cards were out of order. The cards have now been digitized and are available to researchers on discs, but they are to be made available on footnote.com. NARA had been planning to make the digitized versions available on microfilm. Therefore, the printed M1946 finding aid refers to roll numbers, but the roll numbers correspond to the disc numbers cited here. Former box numbers are no longer applicable given the extent of the recent rearrangement.

<sup>27</sup> *AMM Guide to Provenance Research*, pp. 90-91. The Bundesarchiv Koblenz arrival card for Mü 1044/Aussee 848, indicates that there were three paintings in the unopened crate (case) labeled ERR GEM 19, which were subsequently assigned the numbers Mü 1044/Aussee 848/1-3, BArch-Koblenz, B323/607. (There are no arrival cards in NACP.) A copy of that arrival card is displayed on the on-line MCCP database of the German Historical Museum (DHM), as are the Munich property cards for all three paintings under that number (B323/650). The DHM database

In the case of ERR-processed objects, usually the ERR alphanumeric code (as found on the objects themselves and in ERR inventories) was recorded in the left-hand blanks for “identifying marks” on the cards for those objects. This was particularly true for items from the French and Belgian Jewish collections that had been processed by the ERR and assigned numbers in the Jeu de Paume in Paris.

The collection name associated with those codes would also make it possible to identify the “presumed owner” (with country of ownership indicated and source of the data), which was another blank on the front side of cards. Thus as illustrated in the *AMM Guide to Provenance Research*, for example, the mark “R 199” on the back of the painting would enable the entry of “ERR” in the “depot possessor” blank, and in the blank for “Presumed owner” of “France, Rothschild, acc. to ERR records.”

Other blanks on the front side provided assigned space for classification (painting, sculpture, furniture, etc), author, subject, measurements, material, arrival condition, description, and photo. In some series, passport-size photos were attached, but often it was just an answer “yes” or “no” in the “PHOTO” blank, depending on whether a full-size print existed in the MCCP photo file (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). In the case of the portrait of Betty Rothschild, the NACP and the National Gallery of Art have photographs. Sometimes ERR photo numbers are indicated, usually marked with the same code as the art object itself, as is the case with the example of the Ingrès portrait Mu 1044/Aussee 848/1 (ERR code R 199).<sup>28</sup>

On the rear side are blanks for “arrival” and “exit” dates, destination, transfers, and history of ownership, and conditions and repair record, and location within the collecting point.

### **Records Relating to MCCP Property Restitutions, 1945-1950 (A1, Entry 520)**

#### **M1946/disc 153: MCCP Property Cards Art (restitution by country)**

This series of property cards is arranged alphabetically under the country to which the object was returned, and thereafter in order of Munich numbers. Only a few scattered cards remain for objects restituted, because copies of the cards were given to the receiving countries with the transfers. Cards remaining for objects returned, including those restituted to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Poland, and Russia; some cards have passport-size photographs attached. Some of the items returned after 1949 would have been transferred first to Wiesbaden.

### **Records Relating to MCCP Property Accessions, 1945-1949 (A1, Entry 521)**

#### **M1946/discs 153 (end)-253: MCCP Property Cards Art (main series)**

The NACP retains one relatively complete set of the cards arranged in order of Munich numbers (Mü numbers 1-50,052) with additional repository names and numbers indicating the repository from which they were received.

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does not have a photograph of the Ingrès portrait, but it does have photographs (held by the BADV) to go with the cards of the other two paintings, as well as close-up photographs of some details.

<sup>28</sup> The DHM MCCP database does not have a picture of this portrait, although one is found in the ERR Fotothek, as indicated by the code on the Koblenz card indicating ERR-R199 written on the bottom of the card.

### **Receipts from ERR Art Repositories** (see Appendix 2 for more details)<sup>29</sup>

Of particular importance in tracing the fate of the works of art and other cultural objects seized by the ERR are the remaining cards for individual objects that were found after the war in the ERR repositories in Bavaria and neighboring Austria and that were brought to the MCCC for restitution processing. As noted above, in addition to the Munich (Mü) numbers, sequential repository numbers were indicated for objects entering the MCCC from specific repositories. Items that had been seized by the ERR can be identified from specific ERR repositories, with the repository name and numbers, as well as the ERR codes for items processed in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris, appearing on MCCC property cards. In many cases, however, those repositories also housed art objects from other sources, including items evacuated from German museums and libraries.

Cultural objects plundered by the ERR were received in the MCCC principally from the following ERR repositories. Because the digitized images on the NARA DVD discs have not been adequately described (each disc contains ca. 1,200 images of ca. 600 cards front and back), only approximations can be given below for the repositories to be found on specific discs, but the sequential repository numbers involved cannot be provided. In many cases, the cards for ERR-looted art arrived at the MCCC in unopened crates, and often the MCCC cards were prepared on the basis of ERR inventories, rather than examination of the items themselves, which may account for some errors.

#### **M1946/discs 153 (end)-176, 188-193, 197-200, 230-231, and 245-246: Receipts from the Altaussee Salt Mines**

Within these sequences were also items received from the monastery Hohenfurth (Cz. Vyšší Brod) in Bohemia and from Grussau and other neighboring sites (not ERR repositories) in Austria. Only a portion of the art found in Altaussee was looted by the ERR, or within ERR jurisdiction in Altaussee. Those items the ERR transferred to the Linz collection would have also been assigned Linz numbers as well, but many items from other sources were also found in those mines. MCCC cards are marked with ERR code numbers or often variant ERR crate numbers, many of which had not been opened when the cards were initially prepared on receipt at the MCCC.

#### **M1946/discs 176-182: Receipts from Berchtesgaden**

Objects received from Berchtesgaden include a large part of the Göring Collection, about one-third of which was initially processed by the ERR through the Jeu de Paume. For example, a large part of the ERR-seized Bacri Collection came to the MCCC from Berchtesgaden.

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<sup>29</sup> A helpful list of the Munich numbers and corresponding repository numbers was prepared for the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, but due to the rearrangement of the cards within the boxes, the table is no longer applicable, and the box numbers cited no longer in use for the digitized images of the cards available on DVD discs. As explained above, the numbers in the file names do not reflect the Munich numbers, making correlation impossible.

**M1946/discs 183-187, 251-252: Receipts from Neuschwanstein (Füssen)**

Much of the most valuable art from Paris collections that had initially been shipped to Neuschwanstein was moved to Altaussee in 1944 and early 1945. Many of the ERR-looted art objects from France found in Neuschwanstein were returned directly to Paris from Füssen (the closest railway station) in several shipments from October-December 1945. Although copies of most of the M CCP cards for objects from France are preserved in the NARA set, it is uncertain if M CCP numbers were assigned for all of those objects returned directly, because many of the ERR crates returned from Neuschwanstein were not opened before shipment.

**M1946/disc 157: Mü 8035/Füssen (Rochlitz) 1 – Mü 8056/Füssen (Rochlitz) 22: Receipts from Rochlitz Home near Füssen**

This group of 22 French Impressionist paintings had been taken by Göring from the Jeu de Paume and intended for sale or exchange through the German art dealer Gustav Rochlitz, who was active in Paris before and during the German occupation. Rochlitz had taken over a farmhouse near Füssen, where he was found and enticed to turn the collection over to the MFA&A. Most of the paintings were from the Rothschild and Paul Rosenberg (Bordeaux) Collections. Several were marked as unknown (UNB), a few of which were later identified.

**M1946/discs 187-188, 206-207: Receipts from Raitenhaslach (near Burghausen)**

The items that arrived with the first in-shipments from Raitenhaslach recorded on these cards cover music instruments and other musicalia seized by the ERR Sonderstab Musik in France, most of it having been transferred to the abbey from Leipzig, where the Sonderstab Musik had set up an institute for music as part of the Hohe Schule. Many of the later cards from Raitenhaslach cover items from Bavarian state art collections and the Munich University Library.

**M1946/discs 193-196: Receipts from Herrenchiemsee**

The ERR started using the castles on an island in the Chiemsee for their art loot from France, when space in Neuschwanstein became short, but some items from the Soviet Union that had been turned over to the ERR were also deposited there. Although at least some of the art from Soviet territory deposited there would appear to have been seized by other German agencies, including the branch of the Kunstschutz operating in suburban Leningrad, most of the cards are marked that the items were taken by the ERR. The castles also housed some cultural objects from Bavarian institutions.

**M1946/discs 201-205, 208: Receipts from Höchstädt**

Most of these objects found in the palace Schloss Höchstädt were from occupied territories of the Soviet Union, particularly Ukraine and the Crimea (then in the Russian Federation). Many of the M CCP cards for these items do not indicate ERR loot, but rather from the “Ostministerium,” i.e., RMbO, predominantly archeological materials seized under the direction of Rudolf Stampfuss (ERR Working Group for Prehistory), brought together first in Kyiv, and then evacuated to Cracow, en route to Bavaria. Items were of provenance in museums from Minsk, Kyiv, Poltava, Vinnytsia, Kerch, Feodosiia, Kherson, and Mykolaiv (Ger. Nikolaew) among other places. It appears that some materials from Polish museums were added to the shipment en route, including some of Polish provenance from L'viv (prewar Lwów,

Poland) in the General Government, because many of the Höchstädt cards indicate art objects of Polish provenance returned to Poland. Otherwise, the ERR did not operate in the General Government. There is no indication that codes were assigned to the ERR loot from Soviet sources, although many of the items did have inventory numbers from Soviet museums or numbers on cards that may have come from crate numbers relating to their city or institution of provenance.

**M1946/discs 208-220: Receipts from Buxheim (near Memmingen)**

The ERR started using the former Carthusian monastery in Buxheim for art seized in France after its allotted space in Neuschwanstein had run out. It later also used Buxheim for major shipments of art objects looted from the Soviet Union. Many of the MCCP cards for the Soviet items indicate ERR loot, or else loot from the “Ostministerium,” i.e., RMbO. There is no indication that codes were assigned to the ERR loot from Soviet sources, although many of the items did have inventory numbers from Soviet museums, or numbers indicated on the cards that may have come from crate numbers relating to their city or institution of provenance. Most of the loot from Soviet territories in Buxheim consisted of paintings and icons from Ukraine, including the Ukrainian Museum in Kyiv and Kharkiv Art Gallery. Many of the ERR-looted items from France found in Buxheim were returned in shipments directly to Paris in February and March 1946. While copies of all of the MCCP cards for Buxheim are preserved in the NARA set, it is not sure if MCCP numbers were assigned for all of the items returned directly to France.

**M1946/discs 212-216: Receipts from Kogl (Austria)**

With the general German evacuation from Berlin starting in the summer of 1943, the ERR art unit headed by Robert Scholz established a subsidiary office (Dienststelle) in Kogl. As apparent from the MCCP property cards, the ERR shipped some artwork there from Berlin, but most of the ERR loot in Kogl was from the Jeu de Paume in Paris, including M-Aktion collections.

**M1946/discs 217-220: Receipts from [Colmberg] (Ansbach on MCCP cards)**

MCCP cards for Nazi loot from Castle Colmberg are all labeled Ansbach. In terms of ERR loot, Colmberg held predominantly art objects seized from the Soviet Union, especially northwest Russia, including icons and other paintings from Pskov, Tikhvin, and Novgorod that had been shipped via Riga. There were also paintings from Rostov and Pavlovsk, among others. It has not been determined if some of the ERR shipping inventories recovered can be matched to MCCP cards, but the items were not described accordingly. Part of the MCCP cards for items from Soviet sources indicate ERR loot, but others note the “Ostministerium,” i.e., the RMbO.

**Receipts from Seisenegg (Amstetten)**

A minor ERR repository in Austria that received many of the M-Aktion collections from Paris. Most of the property stored there were later moved to Altaussee in early 1945, when it became apparent that the area would be liberated by the Soviets. In fact it did fall to the Soviet zone of occupation. So far no MCCP cards have been found marked from Seisenegg.

**Records Relating to MCCP Property Transfers, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 522)

**M1946/discs 253 (end)-264: MCCP Property Cards Art (by transfer destination)**

This small series of property cards is arranged by destination of transfers, such as the West German government, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) (disc 255) for unidentified “heirless” Jewish property, and the Bavarian Minister President (for German state property), the U.S. High Commissioner for Austria (for Austrian property), Wiesbaden Picture Gallery, and some to private owners. Within groups by destination, cards are arranged by Munich numbers. Other than the JRSO items (other than those to Germany), and some to Wiesbaden, ERR loot has not been encountered in this series, most of which was of German or Austrian provenance.

**Records Relating to the Linz Accession to the MCCP, 1945-1949** (A1, Entry 523)

**M1946/discs 264-266: MCCP Property Cards Art, Linz**

This series contains approximately 1,000 property cards arranged by the Linz accession number ([00], 2-3878), with many gaps, most of them duplicating the main series (Entry 621). These cards represent OMGUS transfers to the reestablished West German government in 1949, when the MCCP was closing. The artworks involved could not be identified as to owner, or it was determined that they were of German provenance and had been “purchased” legitimately for the Linz collection. Those objects among them that still have not been identified as to their legitimate owner remain in the custody of the BAVD in Berlin and are included in the “Lostart.de” database in Marburg, pending further provenance research. They do not include any Linz items that were returned to their country of origin outside of Germany.

**N.B.** In addition to the sets of cards held by the NACP, extensive sets of MCCP Property Cards Art remain in Germany in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz in B 323, the records of the post-MCCP German restitution authority, the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK).

Original duplicates of many cards were turned over to the different receiving countries with restitution shipments, which explains why major runs of MCCP property cards are found in France (see Section 2.1.1.4.) and in Austria. Most of the cards in Paris represent items seized by the ERR and processed in the Jeu de Paume.

***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](http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de)

The sets of MCCP property cards held in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323) are displayed in a database on the website of the DHM, in cooperation with the BADV (see Section 3.6.). Discrepancies with



the NARA cards will be found.<sup>30</sup> Accompanying images of the original MCCP photographic prints held by BADV will need to be compared with copies available in NACP Still Pictures, RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). As of summer 2010, negotiations were still underway to supplement the DHM-BADV database with NARA holdings of cards and photographs.

### ***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>

The cards displayed here were digitized from the original Linz cards file held by the BADV (see Section 3.6.). Accompanying images were produced from the original Linz albums held by the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323) and now on permanent loan to the DHM and from other sources. Comparison will be needed in the case of original glass negatives in NACP, Still Pictures: RG 260, Series L (see Section 9.1.8.2.6.).

### **MCCP Photographs**

For paintings and some other categories of art objects, the National Gallery of Art (NGA) has compiled an electronic finding aid linking the NARA remnants of the MCCP photograph collection with the property cards. Photo prints of the collection, made from the negatives in the NACP, are also available in NGA (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). This finding aid is available on CD-Rom in both NACP and NGA.

### **M1946/discs 266 (end)-334 (RG 260, Series MP)**

The MCCP photograph file is arranged sequentially by the Munich property card numbers from MÜ 2/1-51535.

The final disc 334 also includes the collection “Photographs of the Restitution of Art and Other Activities at the Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945” (Record Group, Series MCCP). For more details, see Section 9.1.8.2.4.- Section 9.1.8.2.5.

## **9.1.5.4. RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY DIVISION: MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS**

### **ERR Card File, 1940-1945 (A1, Entry 549)**

[ARC Identifier 1560057]

ca. 20,000 cards

**N.B.** Available only on *NARA Microfilm Publication M1943*.

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<sup>30</sup> For example, in the aforementioned example of Mü 1044/Aussee 848/1, the card in the German database is handwritten, while the NARA card is typed. The existence of a photo negative, no. R 199 in this case, is indicated, and the back of the card is stamped with the BArch signature B 323/260, indicating the file where the original property card is held.

### **Microfilm Version**

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card Files and Related Photos.* Comp. Greg Bradsher and Tim Mulligan. Washington, DC: NARA, 2005. 40 rolls of microfilm (card file = rolls 1-27).

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1943.pdf>

The printed pamphlet provides a background introduction. It includes lists of the ERR alpha-numeric codes for the different French collections included, indicating the microfilm roll number to be consulted for cards (arranged in alphabetical order by collection codes). Note that the film numbers and organization of the card files have been changed considerably in the latest (2005) edition which now replaces the original 2003 release, which should now be considered obsolete. The ERR photo collections are included on additional rolls in M1943 (see Section 9.1.8.2.1-Section 9.1.8.2.3.)

### **Other Finding Aids**

See Appendix 1 for a table of collections looted in France, with ERR codes. The table correlates the ERR cards with the NARA microfilms for over 200 collections. Correlation is also provided for the ERR collection inventories in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323; see Section 3.2.1.1.1. and Section 2.1.1.1.2.) and the photocopies of those inventories in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in Paris (see Section 2.1.1.1.).<sup>31</sup>

The *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* describes the card file, pictures a sample card (pp. 58-59), and also lists the collections in order of ERR codes (Appendix K, pp. 299-304). The NACP box numbers referenced are no longer valid.

The card file housed in 35 archival boxes is the original ERR card file from the ERR art processing center, started in the Jeu de Paume in Paris and continued in the ERR repositories. A separate card (5 x 8 inches) describes each individual work of art seized from major Jewish collections in France. The cards also cover artworks seized by the M-Aktion as well as the ERR and other agencies. Some of the art from these collections had earlier been brought to the German Embassy in Paris (summer 1940) before it was transferred to the control the ERR in the Louvre (October 1940), and then in the ERR art registration center in the Jeu de Paume (November 1940-August 1944). Furniture, porcelain, and other objets d'art as well as paintings and graphic art are also included.

The cards are filed together in consecutive groups under their code letters (representing the collection name) and sequential numbers assigned within each collection. In some cases, the first card of a given collection group provides the full name for the code, but otherwise these can be easily established from the related list in Appendix 1, which will also be reproduced on the website of the "Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume" located at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 9.2.3.).

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<sup>31</sup> An initial list of ERR-confiscated collections was included as Appendix 9 of the ALIU CIR No. 1. The OSS ALIU version of the list of French collections and ERR codes is published in *AAM Guide to Provenance Research* (Appendix K, pp. 299-304), keyed to the box numbers for the ERR card file, when they were still accessible in the original at the NACP.

Some collections are represented only by 3 or 4 cards, but larger ones include Paul Rosenberg (code PR; 169 cards), while a few are in the thousands, such as the collection of David-Weill (DW; 2,687 cards) and the Rothschild family, including Alphonse, Eugene, Henri, Robert, and others (R; 4,888 cards). Some of the Rothschild collections seized earlier that passed through the German Embassy bear the code BOR, while a large part of the property of Alexandrine de Rothschild was classified separately as AIR.

The artworks seized by the M-Aktion, most not identified by owner, are grouped as collections in 21 categories, including codes MAB: M-Aktion Bilder (paintings); MA-MK: M-Aktion Modernes Kunstgewerke (modern art); MA-M: M-Aktion Möbel (furniture); MA-Met: M-Aktion (metal); MA-Ost: M-Aktion Ostasiastische (Oriental [East Asian]); MA-P: M-Aktion (porcelain); MA-T: M-Aktion Textilien (textiles); MA-V: M-Aktion Volkskunde (folk arts). An additional four separate collections were designated for Belgian MA receipts: BelgMA-AN: antike Kleinkunst (Small objets d'art of antiquity); Belg. MA-B for paintings; Belg. MA-MET for works in metal, and Belg. MA-OST for Oriental [East Asian] art; and another collection labeled BN came from the Brussels Trust Company (BTG), the agency that ran the Möbel-Aktion seizures in Belgium.<sup>32</sup>

Individual cards are printed with the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst designation, with the entries, including measurements of the objects and date of registration all typed in. In many cases detailed provenance history is provided (on the verso), including previous catalogue numbers for individual works of art, exhibition history, and so forth. This card file was found by U.S. MFA&A officers at Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria; taken to the MCCP with the art found there, it has remained with OMGUS records, although for a good number of years, many researchers were not aware of its existence and extent.

Data for individual objects parallel those found on the ERR inventories (B 323) of the seized French collections with some discrepancies. Apparently the cards were prepared after the inventories of each collection, most of them started in the Jeu de Paume, but in many cases finalized in the ERR repository in the Reich, such as Neuschwanstein or Kogl to which the works of art were sent.

### ***Jeu de Paume Internet Database***

“Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume.” Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)

**On-line at:** <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume>

An ongoing database based at the USHMM in Washington, DC, directed by Marc Masurovsky, and prepared under the sponsorship of and in collaboration with the Claims Conference. The database correlates each object from the ERR Jeu de Paume registration cards (with images of the original cards) and ERR-produced photographs of the individual objects (including ERR photos in Bundesarchiv Kobelnz, B 323). Additional correlations are planned with additional ERR-coded objects and related data from the ERR inventories (originals likewise in B 323; see Section 3.2.1.1.).

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<sup>32</sup> All of the M-Aktion collection names and their codes are included in Appendix 1.

**9.1.5.5. RECORDS OF THE EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS (ECR) DIVISION,  
RECORDS OF THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS BRANCH**

**N.B.** The original paper records are closed to researchers, who may consult them only as part of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1921*.

***Microfilm edition***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1921: Records Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts of the Cultural Affairs Branch, OMGUS, 1946-1949.* Comp. Barbara Victorino. Washington, DC: NARA, 2008. 14 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1921.pdf>

**Records Relating to Monuments, Museums, Libraries, Archives, and Fine Arts, 1946-1949 (A1, Entry 622)**

**M1921/roll 3**

- Folder E4: Einsatzstab Rosenberg** (other folders not relevant; photocopies)
- Intermixed ERR and some later MFA&A documentation, most regarding ERR art repositories (most photocopies), some with English translations;
  - ERR arrangements for an exhibition in Neuschwanstein (July 1942) to coincide with Alfred Rosenberg's visit (28 July 1942);
  - reports on repositories of Neuschwanstein, Herrenchiemsee, Seisenegg Castle (Amstetten, Austria), Schloss Kogl (St. Georgen im Attergau) with floor plan and lease.
- Folder G5: Einsatzstab Rosenberg** (other folders not relevant)
- Documents concerning the disposal of Jewish household furnishings seized by the M-Aktion;
  - résumé of interrogations of Dietrich Roskamp and Otto Klein;
  - original documents on M-Aktion operations with ERR staff;
  - reports by French intelligence unit General Directorate for Study and Research (DGER) and Rose Valland on ERR art sales and exchanges in Paris;
  - report by Valland on ERR personnel with reference to fate of some individual paintings and lists of ERR staff;
  - copy of ERR-related documents acquired by U.S. MFA&A officer James Rorimer from Schiedlausky and Lohse (May 1945), in English translation;
  - small group of documents containing a report on the recovery of ERR files in Banz Castle and their transfer to Fechenheim Document Center;
  - notes regarding ERR documents elsewhere.

### **9.1.6. RG 153: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL [U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT], WAR CRIMES BRANCH**

The War Crimes Branch was established in October 1944, initially under the Army, but became a joint Army and Navy operation in January 1945 under the Office of the Judge Advocate General within the War Department. Its staff was responsible for managing the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, as well as U.S. participation in the United Nations War Crimes Commission. Accordingly, the War Crimes Branch was involved in gathering and preparing documentation and other evidence relating to suspected war crimes, and its office served as a clearing house.

#### **Safehaven Reports, 1944-1945 (Entry 134)**

As noted in the introductory remarks on the OSS records (RG 226; see Section 9.1.3.), Safehaven was a code name for a program started in 1943 under the Foreign Economic Administration, in conjunction with the State Department and military services. Its purpose was to investigate and attempt to prevent Nazi efforts to move resources beyond the Reich, especially into neutral countries. A number of reports on the movement of looted art (including ERR loot) are to be found among these reports, although there is no separate series for cultural assets. Only one example is listed below (a folder missing in the OSS files), but others will be found scattered within the files, some of them duplicating or supplementing copies from among the OSS records.

#### ***Finding Aid***

A complete document list for the Safehaven Reports in RG 153 is available in the reference collection in Room 2000.

A selected overview of files in the box is given in Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, pp. 433-435.

#### ***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1933: Safehaven Reports of the War Crimes Branch, 1944-1945.* Comp. Paul B. Brown. Washington, DC: NARA, 2008. 9 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-Line version (pamphlet):** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1933.pdf>

The introduction to the finding aid gives helpful background information about the Safehaven program. Also provides a concordance for the numbered reports included and dates, with microfilm roll numbers, but gives no indication as to subject. Thus while some Safehaven reports from RG 153 on the fate of ERR looted art may be included, it is impossible to identify them from this roll list.

#### **Persons and Places Case File (Dossier File), 1944-1949 (Entry 144)**

This file contains numbered dossiers on specific, mostly senior individuals and war crimes.

**Box 1, Folder 6 “Looted Art in Switzerland”**

[NACP location: 270/1/5/04]

Includes Safehaven reports on the Galerie Fischer, naming paintings from the Jeu de Paume, including those sold to Swiss industrialist Emil G. Brühle and others.

**Box 5, 100-215: Alfred Rosenberg**

[NACP location: 270/2/9/04]

Includes biographic data from various sources, notes about his seizure and the retrieval of some of the ERR documentation, and a copy of his interrogation on 16 Oct. 1945.

**N.B.** Additional interrogations of Rosenberg in Nuremberg are in M1270/roll 17 and M1019/roll 60 (see Section 9.1.7.4). Paper copies of other Rosenberg interrogations remain among the IMT records (see Appendix 3).

**9.1.7. RG 238: COLLECTION OF WORLD WAR II WAR CRIMES RECORDS: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY (OUSCCPAC)**

As part of RG 238, the NACP holds the official U.S. copy of the records of the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (IMT). These records, which are relatively complete, include many incorporated original German documents. Because Alfred Rosenberg was among the defendants interrogated, prosecuted, and sentenced in this trial, and because a good deal of emphasis was put on the ERR and its activities, the IMT proceedings and the documents gathered for it are of particular importance for this Survey.

Many of the most important files of Rosenberg operations in the cultural sphere that surfaced in the west at the end of the war were processed for the trial under the direction of Colonel Robert G. Storey, Chief of the Documentation Division, Office of United States Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (OUSCCPAC), initially in Paris. Storey himself presented a report on the plunder of “art treasures” at the trial. Unsurprisingly, the PS (Paris Storey) series thus includes many original ERR documents relating to cultural plunder, especially in Western Europe. A copy of the PS series (with many originals) is now held in the U.S. National Archives. Other pretrial document series also contain scattered ERR-related materials, all of which were numbered accordingly with series codes such as NG, NI, NO, among others. None of these codes reflect subject, name, or agency-oriented designations.

Many more documents were processed and translated into the four languages of the trial (German, Russian, French, and English) than were actually used as evidence. Summary abstracts, known as Summary Evidence Analyses (SEAs), were prepared for many of them. Many of those processed documents were duplicated in “Document Books” that circulated among the official delegations. These too remain in the IMT records.

Documents actually used in court as evidence by the IMT were assigned alpha-numeric exhibit numbers, sequentially under the country introducing them. Copies of all those documents also remain with the trial records in each of the participating countries: Great Britain (GB), France (RF), the Soviet Union (USSR), and the United States (USA). According to agreement after the IMT and the twelve subsequent trials, the originals of the IMT records, including documents used in evidence, were supposed to be deposited at the International Court of Justice



in The Hague, but a recent investigation did not yield any original ERR documents there.<sup>33</sup> Each of the participating countries took home their own portion of IMT records, some of which may have included original documents. As of this writing, original ERR documents have not been found among the IMT records held in Moscow or London.

NARA archivists, in a cooperative project with the Bundesarchiv, recently found many original ERR documents among U.S. IMT records.<sup>34</sup> Many of the Rosenberg documents processed but not used for the trial went to the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, CDJC) in Paris, which explains why CDJC now has one of the most extensive collections of original and copied ERR documents, as well as documents from other Rosenberg agencies. During the postwar decades, the CDJC produced elaborate finding aids for the Rosenberg Collection in Paris, including card catalogs with abstracts of each numbered document in French (see Section 2.5.).

The proceedings of the IMT have been published in their entirety in *The Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg* (Blue Series), which was also issued in French and German. Now available in digitized format, the Blue Series also includes most of the documents used as exhibits by the prosecution, as well as selected documents from the pre-trial series. However, the ERR and ERR-related documents within the IMT records are scattered and can be accessed only via an IMT exhibit number or their pre-trial document number (PS, NO, etc.).

More research is still needed to locate and describe the ERR and ERR-related documents within the different Nuremberg document series, as some of those located in College Park may not be available elsewhere. The search for such documents has been greatly facilitated by the digitization of the aforementioned Blues Series as well as the recent publication of card catalog of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich.

Additional documents from the Records of the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes (OCCWC) are among OMGUS records (RG 260), but these are not directly relevant to Rosenberg or the ERR.

Coverage here does not include the records of the twelve subsequent trials conducted by the United States in Nuremberg or elsewhere in Europe.

### ***IMT Publications and Index***

International Military Tribunal. *Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, 14 November 1945-October 1946*. 42 volumes. Nuremberg: International Military Tribunal, 1947-1949. (Blue Series)

German edition: *Der Prozess gegen die Hauptkriegsverbrecher vor dem Internationalen Militärgerichtshof, 1947-1949*. 42 volumes.

French edition: *Procès des grands criminels de guerre devant le Tribunal militaire international, Nuremberg, 14 novembre 1945-1er octobre 1946*. 42 volumes.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_major-war-criminals.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_major-war-criminals.html)

Vols. 1-22 provide a complete, English-language transcript of the proceedings before the IMT, where Rosenberg was also a defendant. See particularly the courtroom examination of Rosenberg in vol. 7, pp. 77-85; vol. 11, pp. 396-589; vol. 18, pp. 89-128; and vol. 22, pp.

<sup>33</sup> I appreciate the assistance of the archivist at the International Court of Justice in The Hague in clarifying the arrangement and providing access for me to the IMT records.

<sup>34</sup> Samples of these documents are listed below, and the more complete reference in a list compiled by Timothy Mulligan is cited in fn. 7. Since Mulligan retired, the project has been discontinued.

381-383 and 539-541. A subject index is in vol. 23. A name index is in vol. 24, but provides only partial indexing, e.g., for “Rosenberg,” pp. 232-233 and pp. 633-643. Vol. 24 also includes a “Document Key,” pp. 1-20, with Nuremberg document numbers and their corresponding exhibit numbers and indicates whether a document is published in volumes 25-42. The section “Prosecution Documents,” pp. 21-186, contains rosters (with brief descriptions) of the exhibits as submitted by Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The section for “Defense Documents,” has a subsection dedicated to Rosenberg, pp. 232-233. Most of the exhibited documents are printed in volumes 25-42, usually only in German. These include selected PS series documents, many of them of provenance in Rosenberg agencies (including the ERR), along with documents from other pre-trial series.

Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality. *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*. 10 vols. Washington, DC: GPO, 1946-1948. (Red Series)

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_Nazi-conspiracy.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html)

Prepared under the direction of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson in his capacity as U.S. Chief of Counsel at Nuremberg, vols. 1-2 provide a synopsis of the IMT proceedings in 16 thematic chapters, including, in vol. 1, a chapter called “The Plunder of Art Treasures.” Rosenberg himself is featured in vol. 2, pp. 593-624. Vols. 3-8 are made up of full and partial English translations of most IMT documents grouped by document series only. Supp. B, pp. 302-365, includes a section dedicated to Rosenberg’s defense, while pp. 1326-1356 contain excerpts of Rosenberg interrogations in English. The interrogations excerpted on pp. 1,332-1,346 focus on the Hohe Schule and looted art and libraries.

*Niunbergskii protsess nad glavnyimi nemetskimi voennymi prestupnikami: Sbornik materialov*. Ed. R. A Rudenko et al. 7 vols. Moscow: Iuridicheskoi literatury, 1957-1961.

The only Russian version published, with highly selective excerpts of the trial and documentary exhibits, based on the Russian translations prepared in Nuremberg.

*Niunbergskii protsess: Sbornik materialov*. Ed. K. P. Gorshenin et al. 2 vols. Moscow, 1957-1961. 3rd edn. 2 vols. Moscow 1955.

### **Microfilm Version**

*NARA Microfilm Publication T988: Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal*. Washington, DC: NARA, n.d. 54 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/t988.pdf>

The microfilms contain approximately half of the exhibits submitted to the IMT, grouped by the four participating countries – the Soviet Union, the United States, France, and Great Britain. The finding aid (with no introduction) only correlates roll to exhibit numbers. However, at the beginning of the first reel, a copy of the NARA “Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality” (see Finding Aids [unpublished]), Appendix III, “List of Microfilm Copies of Exhibits and Other Documents,” provides an annotated lists of all the documents officially submitted in evidence with reel and frame numbers for each document. NARA plans to include this microfilm publication in its on-line offerings at footnote.com.



***Finding Aids (published)***

*The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Part One: Documents*. Digest, Index, and Chronological Tables prepared by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sachs. Jerusalem, 1976. Sponsored by Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority (Jerusalem) and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research (New York).

Although not technically an archival finding aid, this reference compilation provides a very helpful English-language digest of selected documents used in preparation and exhibits for the Trial of the Major War Criminals as well as the twelve subsequent trials. Documents are listed in the several pre-trial series into which they were divided with consecutive numbers within the respective series. However, corresponding exhibit numbers are not provided, thus requiring researchers to consult the "Document Key" in vol. 24 of the Blue Series or other finding aids within the archive. The selection is limited with regard to ERR and ERR-related documents. Includes a helpful introduction, glossary of German terminology with English translations, and index.

International Military Tribunal. *Trial of the Major War Criminals* (Blue Series), volume 24.

See the description in the main listing above of the indices contained, which serve to link trial exhibits with document numbers and published versions of documents within the Blue Series.

*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 card catalogue entitled "Nürnberger Dokumentenkartei," as compiled by the Munich-based Institute for Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ). The catalog covers all of the IMT pre-trial document series, with each card providing 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, which contains many ERR documents, runs PS-001 – PS-4080, but does not cross-reference exhibit numbers.<sup>35</sup> 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.

Timothy Mulligan. "Documents from the Rosenberg Collection Incorporated within the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238." Printed as Appendix A, in *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: NARA, 1996, pp. xxxi-xxxv.

An extensive printed list of original documents from the Rosenberg Collection (by document numbers only) included in the PS series, as well as the OCC, NO, NG and R series. ERR documents are not distinguished from others in the Rosenberg Collection, but those used as

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<sup>35</sup> A small sample of the first 150 PS documents shows 64 more documents described in *Nationalsozialismus, Holocaust, Widerstand und Exil* than in vol. 24 of the Blue Series. Entries are missing for only 24 of these first 150 documents, at least two of which are mentioned in [Timothy Mulligan], Appendix A, *Guides to German Records No. 97*. Some duplication is to be expected. For example, 11-PS, 149-PS,\* 847-PS, and 1015(k)-PS\* all reproduce the same Führer decree of 1 Mar. 1942, although some versions are of different provenence, while 155-PS and 1015(n/o)-PS\* reproduce the same set of guidelines for cooperation between Wehrmacht and the ERR.

IMT exhibits are indicated by exhibit numbers. A sample listing of original ERR documents with PS designations among the USA exhibits included in the Mulligan lists, and one from the L series, is given below (see Section 9.1.7.3.).

### ***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

Although now partially outdated by sources on the Internet, some earlier internal NARA findings aids are available (or can be called up) in the NACP Research Room reference collection (Room 2000) and within the records themselves in RG 238.

“Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality.” Comp. Fred G. Halley. Washington, DC: NARA, 1949. 14 p. plus appendices. Typescript. “Preliminary Inventory,” No 21.

This finding aid is an essential starting point for research using IMT records in the NACP. Appendix III (pp. 25-175) “List of Microfilm Copies of Exhibits and Other Documents” provides helpful annotated lists of all the documents (with reel and frame no. indications for each document) officially submitted in evidence at the IMT trial by the United States (nos. 1-930, pp. 25-76), Great Britain (nos. 1-628, pp. 77-106), France (nos. 1-1,545, pp. 106-151), and the Soviet Union (nos. 1-522, pp. 151-173), as well as U.S. Trial Briefs, Document Books (p. 173), and documents from General Alfred Jodl (pp. 174-75). A copy of this finding aid is found at the beginning of the microfilm editions T988, and a paper copy is also available in the NACP research consultation room (Room 2000).

“Supplement to the Preliminary Inventory No. 21 of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (Record Group 238).” Comp. Garry D. Ryan. Washington, DC: NARS, 1966. 8 p. Typescript (NM-66).

“Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of the United States Military Tribunals, Nuremberg (Record Group 238).” Typescript. Comp. Aloha P. Broadwater. Washington, DC, 1966. 38 p.

Only covers the subsequent trials. Only an incomplete copy was found in the NACP Research Room reference collection (Room 2000).

### ***Additional On-line Resources***

“Donovan Nuremberg Trials Collection,” Law Library, Cornell University

**See:** <http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeHave/SpecialCollections/Donovan/index.cfm>

This selection of materials from the personal papers of General William J. Donovan, founding director of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and special assistant to U.S. Chief of Counsel Robert H. Jackson in Nuremberg, comprises one of the most extensive Internet collections of IMT documents. It includes considerable Nuremberg-related intelligence documents (many once secret and top secret), as well as preparatory reports by the prosecution, protocols of IMT proceedings on certain days, courtroom testimony of particular defendants, OSS briefs, dossiers on the defendants before the IMT, and telegrams. There are many English translations of PS documents and other records, as well as interrogation summaries (but few interrogations in full). Of particular note here are the Staff Evidence Analysis (SEA) forms for documents from the PS series, to which the Rosenberg component is largely limited.

Also located here are several finding aids for this collection. The first is a “Collection Archive Index”: <http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/show.asp>, with incorporated links to documents. The second is a 90-page “Comprehensive Inventory and Contents”: <http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/WhatWeHave/SpecialCollections/Donovan/upload/DonovanIndex.pdf>. It is possible to search the Cornell Law Library website.

There are numerous Nuremberg-related sites available on the Internet. Some of the most ambitious are “The International Military Tribunal for Germany” of the Avalon Project at Yale University ([http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject\\_menus/imt.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/imt.asp)) and “The Trial of German Major War Criminals” of the Nizkor Project (<http://www.nizkor.org/hweb/imt/tgmwc/>). These, however, are awkward to use and limited primarily to providing the protocol of the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal. They do not reproduce the document volumes of the Blue Series described above. The “Nuremberg Trials Project: A Digital Document Collection” of the Harvard Law School Library has been suspended due to a lack of funds ([http://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/php/docs\\_swi.php?DI=1&text=overview](http://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/php/docs_swi.php?DI=1&text=overview)).

The site “Nuremberg Trials” within the “Military Legal Resources” pages of the Federal Research Division (Library of Congress), which was cited above in the entries for the Blue Series and the Red Series, surpasses all of the above, and other similar sites, with its simplicity and comprehensiveness ([http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/Nuremberg\\_trials.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/Nuremberg_trials.html)).

#### **9.1.7.1. PS (PARIS-STOREY) FILES (Entry 1, NM-66)**

Many original ERR and ERR-related documents in the original or in copy are found within the PS series (1-PS – 5714-PS) created by OUSCCPAC in the office of Col Robert Storey in Paris. Many of those submitted as evidence to the IMT are published, as listed above, in the original German in the Blue Series, vols. 25-34, and in English in the Red Series, vols. 3-6. Many of these will be made available at footnote.com when *NARA Microfilm Publication T988* goes on-line. See also the selected summary listings in the Yad Vashem-YIVO finding aid, *Nuremburg Evidence*, pp. 132-57, as well as the listings under RG 238 *Microfilm versions* and *Finding aids* above.

A partial copy of the PS series (1-PS – 4069-PS) is available in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation (CDJC) in Paris, with a very helpful French précis of each document in the card catalogue there (see Section 2.5.). The Institute for Contemporary History (IfZ) card catalogue for Nuremberg documents (now available in electronic form from Saur Verlag, see above) covers PS-001 – PS-4080 (in German).

#### ***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

A typescript correlation table (ca. 2002) listing PS numbers with USA exhibit numbers and microfilm roll numbers (in the several microfilm series), prepared by James Kelling, is available to researchers on request in the NACP Microfilm Reading Room.

“Paris-Storey Documents reproduced on Microfilm Publication T988.”

Contains PS numbers and U.S. exhibit numbers for the selected documents included with their roll numbers. Presumably a copy of this typescript list is preserved in the NACP Microfilm Reading Room, but many of the IMT reference materials formerly available to researchers in Room 2400 have been rearranged.

**9.1.7.2. STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS (SEA) FORMS (Entry 5, PI-21)**

[NACP location: 190/11/12/4-5]

These summaries of individual documents within the various document series serve as an index and finding aid to Nuremberg materials. SEAs available include those for the entire PS series (1-PS – 5714-PS), where most of the ERR and related documents are to be found within the IMT records.

***On-line Copies***

The aforementioned “Donovan Nuremberg Trials Collection” at the Law Library at Cornell University contains a significant sampling of the SEA forms received by OSS head William J. Donovan. The following links are to the SEAs for PS documents as given on the Cornell Law Library website. They have been included here as a research resource. Among these SEAs are descriptions of Rosenberg-related documents that are not mentioned in the Blue Series or in the finding aid *The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence*. As the range of document numbers and the quantity of folios suggests, the series of PS SEAs given here are far from complete.

004-PS – 647-PS (258 folios)

[http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch\\_10/Vol\\_XX\\_64\\_05.pdf](http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch_10/Vol_XX_64_05.pdf)

651-PS – 1099-PS (290 folios)

[http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch\\_10/Vol\\_XX\\_64\\_06.pdf](http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch_10/Vol_XX_64_06.pdf)

1104-PS – 1648-PS (250 folios)

[http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch\\_10/Vol\\_XX\\_64\\_07.pdf](http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch_10/Vol_XX_64_07.pdf)

1650-PS – 2356-PS (238 folios)

[http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch\\_10/Vol\\_XX\\_64\\_08.pdf](http://library2.lawschool.cornell.edu/donovan/pdf/Batch_10/Vol_XX_64_08.pdf)**9.1.7.3. PROSECUTION EXHIBITS, UNITED STATES (Entry 2A, NM-66)**

The IMT exhibits from different countries are listed in the index volume for the Blue Series of IMT documents. Copies of many ERR and ERR-related documents are among them, especially those from the pre-trial PS series. Almost all of these were published with the IMT proceedings listed above in the Blue Series, Red Series, and microfilm T988.

Recently, an effort was made to identify original ERR and related Rosenberg Chancellery documents that remain incorporated in the USA exhibits. Among those identified in an initial sampling are the following U.S. exhibits (listed with their pre-trial series numbers in parentheses, all but one of them from the PS series):<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> The following list was prepared as part of a NARA-Bundesarchiv cooperative project to identify original captured German documents that are still held in NACP. This initial sample list of actual ERR documents was kindly furnished to me by Tim Mulligan, in preparation for his now larger listing referenced above, “Documents from the Rosenberg Collection Incorporated within the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238,” printed as Appendix A, in *Guides to German Records No. 97*, pp. xxxi-xxxv.

USA-368 (141-PS*)	USA-383 (171-PS*)
USA-371 (071- PS*)	USA-384 (1117-PS)
USA-372 (090-PS*)	USA-385 (1015-PS*) <sup>37</sup>
USA-379 (137-PS*)	USA-386 (L-188*)
USA-380 (159- PS*)	USA-387 (015-PS*)
USA-381 (153-PS*)	USA-388 (2522-PS)
USA-382 (158-PS*)	USA-707 (176-PS*)

### ***Printed Version***

*Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal* (Blue Series), vols. 24 (index), 25-39.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_major-war-criminals.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_major-war-criminals.html)

Contains many of the ERR and ERR-related exhibits submitted as evidence to the IMT. Given the overlap between the USA exhibits and the various document series, American exhibits can be found under other designations throughout volumes 25-39, especially those covering the PS series. The section “Exhibits of the American Prosecution” in vol. 24, pp. 83-97, describes, with a handful of exceptions, all of the USA exhibits available in RG 238 and *Microfilm Publication T988* and, where applicable, provides their document numbers, along with an indication whether the document is printed in the Blue Series.

*Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Red Series), vols. 3-8.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_Nazi-conspiracy.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html)

Provides partial or full English translations of many USA exhibits under their original document numbers. See “Exhibits of the American Prosecution” in vol. 24 of the Blue Series, pp. 83-97, for concordance of USA exhibit numbers and document numbers.

### ***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication T988: Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal*. Washington, DC: NARA, n.d. 54 rolls with pamphlet finding aid, here rolls 1, 8-27.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/t988.pdf>

Matches exhibits submitted by the United States to the IMT with reel numbers. The NARA typescript finding aid on roll 1, “Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the USCPAC,” Appendix 3 (1949), lists the 930 U.S. exhibits (pp. 25-76). A paper copy should be available in the NACP Research Room.

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<sup>37</sup> Vol. 27 of the Blue Series contains only twelve of the 33 documents grouped under 1015-PS. Photocopies of 1015-PS are available in BArch, NS 30/181, and can be viewed on-line via the Bundesarchiv’s ARGUS system.

**Prosecution Exhibit USA-388 (2522-PS): ERR Albums, vols. 1-39. ERR Photo Albums of Works of Art “Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg Kunsterfassungsaktion”**

[NACP location: 190/11/1/3]

This collection of 39 bound (leatherette) albums contains photographs of 2,013 artworks selected from the leading Jewish art collections confiscated by the ERR and processed at the Jeu de Paume in Paris. The 39 albums as a group (2522-PS) constituted one of the U.S. exhibits (USA-388) for the IMT, where Rosenberg was also a defendant.

An estimated 100 such albums were prepared by the ERR to magnify its achievements and, presumably, to provide Hitler with additional choices for the planned Linz museum. The 39 albums are from two different series, one labeled “Foto-Mappe” (photo album), the other “Bildermappe” (picture album). Most of the albums bear a number within those two series, although those numbers are not reflected in the U.S. order assigned them for the IMT (an order maintained by the NACP).<sup>38</sup>

All of the Foto-Mappe series have hand-stamped title pages (except for one that was torn out), although the titles do not indicate the contents of the volume. These read:

Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg  
Sonderstab Bildende Kunst  
Sichergestelltes Kunstgut  
Foto-Mappe Nr. [with number]

A sleeve glued onto the front pastedown endpaper is found in all of the albums, and many of those sleeves contain loose onion-skin pages with titles and lists of contents (others are missing). All but one of the albums in the Foto-Mappe series have a small label, in German, glued onto the bottom left corner of the sleeve indicating the album’s contents.

Two additional albums – with title pages inscribed Foto-Mappe Nr. 6 and Foto-Mappe Nr. 8 (as well as typewritten inventory sheets labeled Bildermappe nos. 6 and 8) – recently surfaced in the United States. They had reportedly been taken home to Texas as booty by a soldier who found them in Berchtesgaden. The first was presented to NARA by Robert Edsel in November 2007.<sup>39</sup>

An ERR list labeled “Aufstellung der Mappen” (list of albums) with titles for Foto-Mappen nos. 1-25 (dated Berlin, 18 May 1943) was recently found among the MCCP files of the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK) in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (B 323/315). This suggests that an initial 25 albums had been prepared for Hitler by that date.<sup>40</sup> Among the 39 volumes in the NACP, only no. 5 matches up with that list (U.S. no. 6). The titles of the two new Edsel volumes coincide with

<sup>38</sup> The chart for the original albums in NACP is based on an examination of the original albums in conjunction with a list prepared for the IMT exhibit (now available as part of the finding aid for the file of copies of the photographs from the albums, NACP, Still Pictures, RG 260, Series ERRA) and on the list appended to the introduction by Bradsher and Mulligan in the finding aid to *Microfilm Publication M1943*. I am grateful to Greg Bradsher for additional analysis of related MFA&A documentation, and to Jens Hoppe for verifying the German titles in the Koblenz lists.

<sup>39</sup> The first of the two albums gifted by Robert Edsel was processed by the NACP conservation unit. I am very grateful to Greg Bradsher and conservator Gail Harriman for making it possible for me to examine the album, while it was being processed. I learned from Ms Harriman that the album cover is a plasticized leatherette, rather than real leather, as earlier described. The album has been placed in the Robert M. Edsel – Monuments Men Collection as part of the NARA Gift Collection (RG 200).

<sup>40</sup> The list “Aufstellung der Mappen,” prepared by the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst (Bellevuestr. 3, Berlin; 18 May 1943), is in BArch-Koblenz, B 323/315.

numbers 6 and 8 in the Foto-Mappe series, the first containing images of French painting from the 18th century, and the second being devoted exclusively to François Boucher and Hubert Robert, two of Hitler's favorite French painters. The list of contents in album no. 8 is clearly a carbon copy of the list of images for that album also found in file B 323/315.<sup>41</sup>

The Koblenz list of Foto-Mappen would confirm the contents of a letter from Rosenberg to Hitler on 16 April 1943. In that letter, Rosenberg requested an audience with Hitler on the dictator's birthday (20 April), mentioning three albums accompanying his letter and announcing his intention to present 20 more albums during their meeting.<sup>42</sup> Robert Scholz also mentioned that figure and reportedly presented an additional ten albums in a report dated 14 July 1944.<sup>43</sup> A second list in B 323/315, covering Foto-Mappen nos. 26-47, indicates they were presented to Hitler in September 1944.<sup>44</sup> From that second list, Foto-Mappe numbers 26-35, 37-44, and 46, all coincide with original volumes held in the NACP (although the titles of nos. 28 and 29 and 41 and 42 are reversed).

A similar content list for Bildermappe nos. 1-11 is also preserved in B 323/315. A separate short penciled note in the same file suggests that some Bildermappen were presented to NSDAP Treasurer Franz Xavier Schwarz, but that has not been confirmed in any other source.<sup>45</sup> A list of the rest of the Bildermappen has yet to surface.

In most Bildermappen, a caption for each mounted picture provides the ERR codes and indicates the collection of provenance (alpha designation) and item number. In a few albums, brief typed captions are glued below the images. Similar to the Jeu de Paume registration cards and inventories, descriptive and provenance notes were glued onto the back of some of the pictures, providing more details about the item, its exhibit history, and a bibliography. Some pictures also bear a stamp from the ERR photographic office:

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

These are similar to the stamps found on the mounted photographs in the ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (B 323).

Questions remain about where the albums were found. According to a U.S. report on the Linz museum (ALIU CIR No. 4), the albums were found in Neuschwanstein, but other sources suggest that some of the albums, including the two gifted to NARA by Edsel, came from Berchtesgaden. There is some logic to the second theory, as Hitler and his art advisors for Linz did not frequent Neuschwanstein, which was an ERR storage facility.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The content list "Francois Boucher und Hubert Robert" is also inscribed at top right "Bildmappe 8," and list the 53 paintings with ERR alphanumeric collection codes, duplicating the Koblenz copy, except for a few more handwritten markings for some entries on the latter.

<sup>42</sup> Rosenberg to Hitler (16 Apr. 1943), IMT 15-PS\* [= USA-387].

<sup>43</sup> As cited by Scholz in his report of 14 July 1944 on "Sonderstab Bildende Kunst," CDJC, CXL-103 (see Section 2.5.1.1.).

<sup>44</sup> The second list bears the heading "Aufstellung der dem Führer in September 1944 übergebenen Foto-Mappen," with content titles nos. 26-47, BArch-Koblenz, B 323/315. See also the aforementioned Scholz report.

<sup>45</sup> One inventory in the same file lists Bildermappen nos. 1-11 – on which Jens Hoppe found a penciled note – "Bildermappen für den Reichsschatzmeister" – in BArch, B 323/315. No other indications that some of the volumes were presented to the NSDAP treasurer Franz Xavier Schwarz have been found, and none of the U.S. investigation reports suggest this happened, although it is not to be excluded.

<sup>46</sup> ALIU CIR No. 4 suggests that the 39 albums were presented to Hitler on his birthday, 20 Apr. 1943, but that number cannot be substantiated from contemporary documents. The coincidence of the Scholz report and the Koblenz list makes it appear more likely that only 25 were presented in April.



In the table below, the title (where available) and a translation (in parentheses) are given. Additional contents of the albums are added beneath the translations, where necessary. An inventory or table of contents for the items included is preserved in many of the albums.

A duplicate series of photographic prints (8 x 10 inches) of the images in the albums is held in NACP Still Pictures (RG 260, Series ERRA), together with some additional negatives (see Section 9.8.2.2.).

### ***Microfilm Versions***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945*, rolls 38-40.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1943.pdf>

The microfilms were prepared from copy prints of the album images in NACP Still Pictures (RG 260, Series ERRA) rather than the albums themselves. A summary list of the types of works of art for which images are contained in each of the 39 volumes of photographic albums prepared for Hitler is held in RG 260, Series ERRA, in NACP Still Pictures. This list is included in the M1943 finding aid. These prints are available on the final three rolls of M1943: roll 38 = album nos. 1-17; roll 39 = album nos. 18-34; and roll 40 = albums nos. 35-39.

*NARA Microfilm Publication A3389: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection")*, rolls 73-76.<sup>47</sup>

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/a3389.pdf>

Includes copies of the albums filmed originally under the direction of Ardelia Hall; the negatives of these films were recently enhanced and reissued from the State Department Ardelia Hall Collection accession microfilms: roll 73 = albums 1-10; roll 74 = albums 11-21; roll 75 = 22-30; roll 76 = albums 31-39. The finding aid for A3389 provides no further details about album content.

### **39 Leatherette-Bound ERR Photo Albums (IMT, USA-388; 2522-PS)**

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder-Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and Inventory Page
1	35		42	"Gobelins und Teppiche" (Tapestries and carpets) title page and label
2		[?]	50	"Kupferstiche des 18. Jahrhunderts" (Engravings from the 18th century)
3	39		40	"Majolika-Arbeiten" (Majolica works) includes faience Label
4		35	49	French paintings

<sup>47</sup> Another copy of the U.S. microfilms of the albums is held in BArch-Koblenz, B 401, nos. 83-86, as part of the microfilms received from departing U.S. forces after the MCCP was closed down (see above).



5	[?(12A?)] [23?]	[10?]	47	“Schmuck” (Jewelry) all from the Rothschilds, but 1 Seligmann
6	5		74	Paintings, English, Dutch, and German title page
7	32		44	“Französische Maler, 2. Hälfte 19. Jhdt – Foto- Mappe 32” (French painters, 2nd half of the 19th century) label, title page torn off
8	40		51	“Limoges-Arbeiten” (Limoges works) includes other enamelware title page and label
9			44	Drawings
10	42		43	“Möbel vom frühen 17. bis zum frühen 19. Jhdt in Deutschland, Holland, England, Italien und Frankreich” (Furniture from the early 17th until the early 19th centuries in Germany, Netherlands, England, Italy, and France) title page and label
11	28		78	“Französische Malerei des 17. und 18. Jhdt – Foto- Mappe 28” (French painting from the 17th and 18th centuries) title page and label
12		[?4]	73	“Wandleuchter und Kerzenhalter” (Sconces and candlesticks)
13	43		47	“Französische Uhren des 18. und 19. Jhdts” (French clocks from the 18th and 19th centuries) title page and label
14	30		54	“Niederländische Maler des 17. Jahrhunderts” (Dutch and Flemish painters from the 17th century) title page and label
15	38		40	“Italienische und französische Fayencen und Majoliken” (Italian and French faience and majolica) all from Rothschild collections title page and label
16	46		104	“Ostasiatika II” (Oriental art) Chinese and Japanese title page and label
17		[?1]	21	“Französische und italienische Möbel des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts” (French and Italian furniture from the 15th-16th centuries)

18	31		83	<p>“Malerei des 17. bis zum frühen 19. Jhdt. in Deutschland, den Niederlanden, England, Schweden, Spanien, Italien und Frankreich”  (Painting from the 17th to the early 19th centuries in Germany, the Netherlands, England, Sweden, Spain, Italy, and France)</p> <p>label</p>
19	34		43	<p>“Zeichnungen vom 16. bis 19. Jahrhundert aus Italien, Niederlande, England, Deutschland und Frankreich”  (Drawings from the 16th to the 19th centuries from Italy, the Netherlands, England, Germany, and France)</p> <p>includes lithographs</p> <p>title page and label</p>
20		[?11/11a?]	24	<p>“Französische Möbel um 1800 und Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts”  (French furniture from around 1800 and the start of the 19th century)</p>
21	37		38	<p>“Französische Kleinplastiken des 18. Jahrhunderts”  (French statuettes from the 18th century)</p> <p>title page and label</p>
22	41		85	<p>“Französische Möbel des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts”  (French furniture from the 18th and 19th centuries)  Louis XV &amp; XVI</p> <p>title page and label</p>
23			80	Furniture, French, Louis XV & XVI
24	27		40	<p>“Gemälde der Sammlung Neumann, Paris”  (Paintings of the Neumann Collection, Paris)  Dutch, 16th-18th centuries</p> <p>title page and label</p>
25		33	15	German paintings, 19th century
26		[?]?11?	22	<p>“Koptische Stoffe” (Coptic cloths)  4th-12th centuries; all from David-Weill Collection</p>
27		34	46	French paintings, 19th century
28		36	68	French paintings, 19th century
29	26		56	<p>“Gemälde der Sammlung Max Wasserman, Paris”  (Paintings from the Max Wasserman Collection, Paris)  Dutch and Flemish paintings</p> <p>title page and label</p>
30		[?3]	47	<p>“Limoges-Arbeiten und französische Fayencen”  (Limoges works and French faience)</p>

31	33		50	“Französische Zeichnungen des 17. und 18. Jhdt.” (French drawings from the 17th and 18th centuries) title page and label
32		[6?]	31	“Kunsthandwerk des 16. bis 19. Jahrhunderts” (Handcrafts from the 16th-19th centuries) gold and silver
33		[6?/9?]	72	“Französische Möbel (Loius XIV, Régance und Loius XV) und deutsche Möbel der 18. Jahrhundert” (French Furniture [Louis XIV, Regency, and Louis XV] and German furniture from the 18th century)
34	44		43	“Porzellan des 18. Jahrhunderts” (Porcelain from the 18th century) includes figurines title page and label
35	29		74	“Französische Malerei des 18. Jahrhunderts” (French painting from the 18th century) title page and label
36		37	35	French paintings, 18th century
37		[5?] <sup>2</sup> ?	41	“Silber und Zinn der 17.-19. Jahrhunderts” (Silver and pewter from the 17th-19th centuries) French and German, most from M-Aktion, with 8 from Kalman [ <i>sic</i> ] collection
38		[8?]	46	“Italienische und spanische Majoliken des 16. Jahrhunderts” (Italian and Spanish Majolica of the 16th century)
39		1	80	Dutch, English, and French paintings, 15th-18th centuries

### Additional albums acquired by NARA in 2007<sup>48</sup>

U.S. Vol. No.	Foto-Mappe Hitler Series	Bilder- Mappe Series	Number of Items/Images	German Title on Album Label and Inventory Page
	6		78 (less 5)	“Französische Malerei des 18. Jahrhunderts” (French painting from the 18th century)
RG 200/ Edsel Col.	8		53 (less 6)	“Francois Boucher und Hubert Robert” French paintings title page

For sample images from album no. 8, see: <http://www.archives.gov/press/hitler-albums/index.html>.

<sup>48</sup> The first album presented by Robert Edsel has already been added to the NARA Gift Collection (RG 200) as part of the Robert M. Edsel – Monuments Men Collection. As of summer 2010, the second album has yet to be formally transferred to NARA.

**9.1.7.4. PROSECUTION EXHIBITS, FRANCE** (Entry 4, NM66)

[NACP location: 190/11/03/04-190/11/04/03]

These records contain the documents submitted as exhibits by France (République française, RF) to the IMT. Among them are numerous ERR and ERR-related documents in the original or in copy.

**Printed Version**

*Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal* (Blue Series), vols. 24 (index), 25-39. See French edition listed above.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_major-war-criminals.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_major-war-criminals.html)

Contains many of the ERR and ERR-related exhibits submitted as evidence to the IMT. Given the overlap between the RF exhibits and the various document series, French exhibits can be found under other designations throughout volumes 25-42, especially those covering the PS series. The section “Exhibits of the French Prosecution” in vol. 24, pp. 83-97, describes, with a handful of exceptions, all of the RF exhibits available in RG 238 and *Microfilm Publication T988* and, where applicable, provides their document numbers, along with an indication whether the document is printed in the Blue Series.

*Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Red Series), vols. 3-8.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_Nazi-conspiracy.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html)

Provides partial or full English translations of many RF exhibits under their original document numbers. See “Exhibits of the French Prosecution” in vol. 24 of the Blue Series, pp. 83-97, for concordance of RF exhibit numbers and document numbers.

**Microfilm Version**

*NARA Microfilm Publication T988: Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal*. Washington, DC, n.d., 54 rolls, here rolls 28-32 and 44-54.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/t988.pdf>

Contains a large selection of the French exhibits prepared for submission to the IMT. The NARA typescript finding aid on roll 1, “Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the USCPAC,” Appendix 3 (1949), lists the 1,545 RF exhibits (pp. 105-151). A paper copy should be available in the NACP Research Room. Most of the RF exhibits listed in vol. 24 of the Blue Series, pp. 83-97, but excluded from *Microfilm Publication T988*, involve regulations on currency, pricing, banking, provisions, etc.

**Finding Aid (unpublished)**

“Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality.” Comp. Fred G. Halley. Washington, DC: NARA, 1949. 14 p. plus appendices. Typescript. “Preliminary Inventory,” No 21.

This finding aid provides an annotated list of all the documents (with reel and frame numbers for each document) officially submitted in evidence at the IMT trial by France (nos. 1-1545, pp. 106-151). A copy of this finding aid is found at the beginning of the

microfilm edition T988; a paper copy is also available in the NACP research consultation room (Room 2000).

### 9.1.7.5. INTERROGATIONS, SUMMARIES OF INTERROGATIONS, AND RELATED RECORDS (Entry 7A, NM66)

#### *Printed Version*

*Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Red Series), Supp. B.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_Nazi-conspiracy.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html)

Includes excerpts of Rosenberg interrogations in English translation. Excerpted interrogations on pp. 1,332-1,346 focus on the Hohe Schule and looted art and libraries.

#### *Microfilm Versions*

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1019: Records of the U.S. Nuernberg War Crimes Trials: Interrogations, 1946-1949.* Washington, DC: NARA, 1977. 91 rolls of microfilm with pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/m1019.pdf>

The films provide original texts and English-language summaries of interrogations by the OCCWC, Interrogation Branch, of more than 2,250 persons. Appendices list names and dates of individuals interrogated by different agencies with correlations to roll numbers. Data also appears on Roll 1. Includes interrogations of several key individuals in the ERR, for example:

**M1019/roll 41:** Georg Leibbrandt (23, 24, and 29 Sep.; 1, 8, and 28 Oct.; 3 Nov., 16 Dec., 1947; 2 Mar. 1948);

**M1019/roll 43:** Bruno Lohse (24 Oct. 1947);

**M1019/roll 60:** Alfred Rosenberg (9, 10, 27, and 28 Sep. 1946);

**M1019/roll 74:** Gerhard Utikal (4 and 23 Apr., 13 May, 15, 21, 25, and 27 Aug, 1947);

**M1019/roll 81:** Gerhard (Gerd) Wunder (18 and 26 Aug. 1947).

*NARA Microfilm Publications M1270: Interrogations Records Prepared for War Crimes Proceedings at Nuernberg, 1945-1947.* 31 rolls with pamphlet description. Washington, DC: NARA, 1954.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/m1270.pdf>

The first 22 rolls contain transcripts and summaries of interrogations of nearly 200 individuals conducted by OUSCCPAC. Subsequent reels include materials from other units investigating war crimes. The entire microfilm publication is now available on footnote.com.

**M1270/roll 17:** Includes the Rosenberg interrogations of 20 June and 16 Oct. 1945.

#### *On-line Version*

“Nürnberg Interrogation Records, 1945-1947,” Footnote

**See:** [http://www.footnote.com/page/94438347\\_nrnberg\\_interrogation\\_records](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438347_nrnberg_interrogation_records)

A digitized version of *NARA Microfilm Publication M1270* is available in full at footnote.com. Some interrogations are not specifically mentioned by date and investigative unit in the M1270 finding aid.

An interrogation of Bruno Lohse (1 Nov. 1945) can be accessed at:  
<http://www.footnote.com/image/231909950/#231909950>.

The file containing Rosenberg interrogations and other materials starts at:  
<http://www.footnote.com/image/231967599/#231967599> (Alfred Rosenberg; includes interrogation of 20 June 1945, with interrogation summaries and analyses by U.S. officials, SEAs, and translations of documents; 815 pages in all).

An additional interrogation of Rosenberg is located in a separate file:  
<http://www.footnote.com/image/231930781/#231930770> (Alfred Ernest Rosenberg, 16 Oct. 1945).

#### **9.1.7.6. AUDIOVISUAL DOCUMENTATION FROM THE IMT**

Researchers should note that NACP also has many motion pictures, audio recordings, and still pictures from and related to the IMT, that were removed from the textual records in RG 238. These will require later analysis to identify any that may be directly related to Alfred Rosenberg or the ERR.

#### **9.1.8. STILL PICTURES UNIT**

The images described below are all drawn from the textual records described above under the same record group numbers. They are listed below in a separate Still Pictures section, so researchers will be aware that they are to be consulted in the Still Pictures Reading Room on the Fifth Floor of the NACP.<sup>49</sup> ARC identifier numbers have been added for the series below, which, it is anticipated, will eventually provide direct links to these series at footnote.com. The Offenbach series and one of the Wiesbaden series (M1947/roll 117) are available at Footnote.

#### ***Finding Aid***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Photographic Collections,” NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-15.html>

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<sup>49</sup> I am very grateful to Edward McCarter, head of NACP Still Pictures, for verification of the text covering this unit.

**9.1.8.1. IMAGES FROM RG 239: ROBERTS COMMISSION (SERIES PA AND RC)<sup>50</sup>****RG 239, Series PA (239-PA): Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and other War Areas (Photo Archive)**

[ARC Identifier 540133]

**15 archival boxes (6 x 9 inches) of ca. 8,000 black and white photographic prints, 1943-1946****RG 239, Series RC (239-RC): Cultural Institutions and Artwork in Europe and other War Areas (Photo Archive)**

[ARC Identifier 540138]

**25 archival boxes with ca. 11,250 black and white photographic prints, 1943-1946**

These two series, initially one but now divided by size of photo prints, were drawn from Roberts Commission records (RG 239). They contain photographs of cultural sites, damage to monuments, and other relevant images taken in war areas, including some with good views of ERR repositories. The materials were used in reports and memoranda, including those prepared by MFA&A officers in Europe, and collected by the Roberts Commission. Each series is organized alphabetically by country and cities within.

The recent microfilm finding aid for RG 239 on the NARA website lists additional photographs in some of the rolls of microfilms. In fact, however, almost all of the major runs of images were withdrawn from the paper records before the microfilms were prepared and hence will be found only in the photographic series 239-PA and 239-RC.

***Unpublished Finding Aid***

Folders in the search room provide background commentary and a card file with captions for many of the photos.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1944: Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission), 1943-1946.* Washington, DC: NARA, 2007. 187 rolls with printed pamphlet finding aid, here rolls 157-172 and rolls 173-187.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1944.pdf>

The microfilms include the two series of photographs from the Roberts Commission records, the originals of which are open to researchers in the Still Pictures unit. The images appear on rolls 158-172 (239-PA) and rolls 173-187 (239-RC). Most of the other groups of photographs within the records have been removed (as indicated on the films), so that only a few scattered images are found in connection within a few reports on other microfilm rolls. Regrettably, the description of rolls in the pamphlet finding aid provides the country, but not all the subsidiary cities (in alphabetical order) contained on each roll. The updated 2007 version contains important changes from the original 2003-released films and descriptive pamphlet.

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<sup>50</sup> See *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas*. Regarding its records see especially pp. 35-36, 44-46. The report reproduces sample of photographs that the Roberts Commission collected, which are housed in NACP, Still Pictures, RG 239, Series PA and Series RC.

### 9.1.8.2. IMAGES FROM RG 260 (OMGUS)

#### 9.1.8.2.1. RG 260, SERIES ERR (260-ERR): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG IN FRANCE

[ARC Identifier 541583]

#### **6,000 black and white interpositives; 710 black and white negatives, 1940-1944**

There are 14 boxes of film interpositive printed copies (4 x 5 inches) prepared by NARA in the 1980s using the original German nitrate negatives. In accordance with NARA policy at the time, the original nitrate negatives were subsequently destroyed. Six boxes of original negatives (5 x 7 inches or 7 x 9 inches) are held in the NARA cold-storage vault. These are not normally available to researchers.

This series represents what the NACP still has from the ERR photographic negative collection that was found in Neuschwanstein after the war and transferred to the MCCP. It represents only about one quarter of the artworks seized by the ERR from the private collections of French and Belgian Jews and processed at the Jeu de Paume in Paris. ERR code numbers for the looted collections are provided on the negatives, corresponding to the codes on the ERR registration cards for the French and Belgian art collections (see Section 9.1.5.4.). The extent of overlap with images from the ERR albums (260-ERRA) has not been determined.

When the works of art represented in the ERR photo collections were identified at the MCCP, the ERR negatives were turned over to the Munich negative file (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.). Prints were added to the Munich photograph collection and assigned Munich Property Card Art numbers. According to a list available in the Still Pictures finding aid folder, at least 516 of the negatives were removed. Prints for these will not be found in this collection. In some cases, “out slips” indicating the Munich number assigned remain with the negatives. Accordingly, some of the prints missing in this ERR series (260-ERR) are now in the Still Pictures RG 260, Series MP. The list available at the NACP covers the aforementioned 516 negatives with Munich number and indicates that most are from collections with ERR codes HAM, HIR, JUR, KA, KOT, KPR, KRA, LAT, LB, LH, LI, and LVS1.

Allegedly, the photographs remaining here represent art objects that were not located in the MCCP, but that assessment will require comparison with the “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” located at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 9.2.3.).<sup>51</sup>

The extent of overlap with the ERR photo collection below and the much larger one in the ERR Fotothek in Koblenz (B 323) has yet to be determined. All of the images that could be matched with the collection of ERR Jeu de Paume registration cards are included in the Jeu de Paume database.

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<sup>51</sup> Presumably this is the file of negatives to which Ardelia Hall was referring in a letter to Rose Valland (12 Dec. 1962), MAEE, RA, ERR 11 (from carton RA 98-RA [A19]), suggesting that the negatives remaining in this file represent those for works of art not found in the MCCP, or to which an MCCP number was not assigned.



***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945, rolls 28-37.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1943.pdf>

The prints in RG 260, Series ERR (260-ERR) are found on rolls 28-37, most of them marked with the ERR alphanumeric code for the work of art represented. The pamphlet includes a list of the ERR alpha-numeric codes for the different French (and a few Belgian) collections included, which were processed in the Jeu de Paume in Paris. All of the images that could be matched with the collection of ERR Jeu de Paume registration cards (on the same microfilm series) are included in the “Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume” (see Section 9.2.3.). See also the correlations in Appendix 1. The 2005 edition replaces the now obsolete 2003 version.

***Additional Finding Aids (unpublished)***

“List of Collections Confiscated by the ERR with Accompanying Code Symbols.”

This folder, filed in the Still Pictures Reading Room Finding Aids File under Series ERRA-260, includes a list of negatives turned over in the M CCP Photographic Collection, the remains of which are now held as RG 260, Series MP (see Section 9.1.8.2.4.).

**9.1.8.2.2. RG 260, SERIES ERRA (260-ERRA): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG IN FRANCE, USED BY THE CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY (COLLECTION OF COPY PRINTS)**

[ARC Identifier 541584]

**5 boxes with 2,087 photographs, 1945**

The images in RG 260-ERRA constitute 8 x 10-inch copy prints duplicating the images in the 39 ERR albums compiled for presentation to Hitler and later used as a USA exhibit at Nuremberg (see Section 9.1.7.3.).<sup>52</sup>

The extent of overlap with the ERR photo collection above (260-ERR) and the larger one in Koblenz (B 323) remains to be determined.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945, rolls 33-40.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1943.pdf>

These prints are available on the final three rolls of M1943: roll 38 = album nos. 1-17; roll 39 = album nos. 18-34; and roll 40 = albums nos. 35-39.

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<sup>52</sup> According to the tally reported above, there are images of 2,013 items, probably the difference resulting from more than one image for some items.

***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

A typewritten folder listing the photographs in the 5 boxes of ERRA is available in the Still Pictures Reading Room, with folder numbers corresponding to the album number in the 39 ERR photo albums in RG 238 (see Section 9.1.7.3.). The folder is also reproduced in the microfilm edition.

“List of Collections Confiscated by the ERR with Accompanying Code Symbols”

Filed with an appended list of negatives removed from RG 260, Series ERR (see Section 9.1.8.2.1) and placed with RG 260, Series MP (see Appendix 1).

**9.1.8.2.3. RG 260, SERIES JP (260-JP): PHOTOGRAPHS OF AN EXHIBIT OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, HELD AT THE JEU DE PAUME MUSEUM, PARIS, FRANCE, NOVEMBER 1943**

[ARC Identifier 541587]

**21 images (photo prints and negatives)**

A series of images printed from duplicate negatives produced by the NACP from the original nitrate negatives documenting a November 1943 exhibition of ERR-looted French works of art and other items (“Ausstellung, Jeu de Paume”) that was prepared for Herman Göring. The series also includes images of paintings, sculpture, carpets and tapestries, rare books, prints, porcelain, furniture, and metalwork.<sup>53</sup>

***Microfilm Version***

*Microfilm Publication M1943: ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) Card File and Related Photographs, 1940-1945, roll 40.*

**9.1.8.2.4. RG 260, SERIES MP (260-MP): PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT, OMGUS, OF ARTWORKS APPROPRIATED BY GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II**

[ARC Identifier 541599]

**ca. 50,000 photographic prints, including negatives and prints, 1945-1947<sup>54</sup>**

The photographs of art in this series were for the most part produced at the MCCP as part of the restitution processing operation. Included are paintings and drawings, sculpture, objets d’art, manuscripts, furniture, metalwork, and other works of art that passed through the MCCP. They are arranged with reference to the consecutive numbers assigned by the MCCP, which were often preceded by “Mü.” These

<sup>53</sup> NARA has recently made a new set of prints, because those available earlier were printed in reverse and lacked some of the original ERR captions. The microfilm series with these images in *Microfilm Publication M1943* has yet to be refilmed.

<sup>54</sup> The original negatives were on loan to the National Gallery of Art (NGA) until 2008. Now they are back in Still Pictures with a set of corresponding 8 x 10-inch photographic prints made by the NGA for NARA; another set of prints is available in the NGA.

numbers have been written on negative jackets and penciled on the back of the prints. The negatives are filed by type (film or glass) and then by Munich number.

These images include photographs of works of art seized by the ERR in France and other countries, as well works of art for the Linz collection, which were brought to the MCCC for restitution processing. Many of the photographs bear a second number from the wartime Nazi repository from which they were transported to Munich, such as Altaussee (labeled Aussee) or Neuschwanstein. Some of the photographs still bear ERR code numbers, but they are filed according to the numbers assigned the works of art in Munich. While many of the photographs were produced at the MCCC, some of them were transferred from the ERR photo file found in 1945 in Neuschwanstein.

NARA had claimed that this collection was incomplete, reportedly because many of the estimated 50,000 photographs from the MCCC disappeared in transit. However, when the negatives from this collection, previously on loan to the National Gallery of Art, were returned to NARA in 2008 (with additional photographic prints), there were many more than had been identified earlier. It is not known how many photos may be missing or bear incorrect Munich identification numbers although some were corrected during preparations for digitization.

### *Digitized Version*

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1946: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945-1951, discs 266 (end)-334.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1946.pdf>

Although the MCCC Photographic Collection was most recently imaged as part of M1946, the photographs are actually now on DVD discs, rather than microfilm as suggested in the accompanying pamphlet. The pamphlet provides a concordance to the MCCC (Mü) numbers for the photographs found on the successive DVD discs.

### *Finding Aids*

#### **National Gallery of Art Correlation Table on CD-ROM**

In late 2008, the National Gallery of Art released a partial spreadsheet (Excel) correlation table of the Series 260-MP photographs with data from the MCCC Property Cards Art held in RG 260 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4., Entry 520-Entry 523). The finding aid covers only specific types of works of art classified in fields for paintings, sculpture, drawings, pastels, prints, graphics, manuscripts, and miniatures. A CD copy of the Excel file is available at NACP Still Pictures. The spreadsheet includes fields for the Munich number, the repository from which the object was received by the MCCC and the repository number (where applicable), the ERR code and number, the presumed owner, country of ownership, owner inscription, classification (type of art), artist (or country and school of provenance), date of composition, subject (or titles) of the work of art in English, and notes. This table is helpful in linking many of the ERR-coded objects to the Munich numbers and in finding objects covered in the categories provided. The more detailed background information held in the finding aids drawer in the Still Pictures Reading Room is being revised, as of early 2010.

***Finding Aid***

“Descriptive List of Key Records: Photographic Collections,” NARA

**On-line at:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/key-series-descriptions/key-series-descriptions-15.html>

**Photographs Held Elsewhere*****Bundesarchiv Koblenz***

Microfiche collection from MCCP negatives (see Section 3.2.1.4.3.)

***Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte***

Photographic collection (see Section 3.8.)

***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](http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/ccp/dhm_ccp.php?seite=9&lang=de)

Another large collection of photographic prints from the MCCP is held in Berlin by the Federal Agency for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues (BADV; see Section 3.6.). Scanned images from that collection, together with the appropriate MCCP Property Cards Art from the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, are included in this on-line database at the website of the German Historical Museum (DHM). Negotiations are underway for the addition and correlation of more images from the NACP collection.

***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>

In addition to images from the Linz series (see Section 9.1.8.2.6.), images of art objects that were collected for Hitler’s projected museum in Linz are to found in the Linz database, a joint project of the BADV and the DHM. Many of the objects shown were restituted by the MCCP or the Trust Administration for Cultural Assets (Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut, TVK).

**9.1.8.2.5. RG 260, SERIES MCCP (260-MCCP): PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE RESTITUTION OF ART AND OTHER ACTIVITIES AT THE MUNICH CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT<sup>55</sup>**

[ARC Identifier 541595]

**1 container, 118 images (3 x 4-inch to 8 x 10-inch prints, and 8 x 10-inch negatives)**

The photographs portray the work of sorting and restitution of artworks that were brought to the MCCP for restitution processing. Included are some images of the initial shipments of art being returned to France from the Buxheim monastery; removals from Banz Castle; views of galleries used for Nazi exhibitions in Munich; and art objects purchased for Hermann Göring by art dealer Walter Bornheim. The prints are arranged by subject in alphabetical order.

***Digitized Version***

*M1946: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Munich Central Collecting Point, 1945-1951, disc 334.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1946.pdf>

This collection of photos from the MCCP is now available in this NARA microfilm publication on the final DVD disc, although the printed pamphlet lists it as a film. The pamphlet mentions several of the 260-MCCP groups found on M1946/disc 334. They will eventually be available at footnote.com.

***Finding Aid (unpublished)***

A folder list is available in the Still Pictures Reading Room.

**9.1.8.2.6. RG-260, SERIES L (260-L): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTWORKS LOOTED FOR THE MUSEUM OF GERMAN CULTURE, LINZ, AUSTRIA**

[ARC Identifier 541590]

[NACP location: 041/15/4/16/4, containers 1-83]

**83 boxes of glass negatives, ca. 3,000 images (in two groups by size); 1 box of photographic prints, ca. 1940-1944**

These photographs of artworks selected for Hitler’s Linz museum were, according to the NARA data, reportedly taken by the ERR Sonderstab Bildende Kunst in various locations. In fact, the Linz project had its own photographers working in Munich, where presumably most of these photographs were made. In addition to photographs of paintings, some sculpture and furniture are also included. The glass negatives and a very small number of prints made from the negatives (less than 1 percent) are all arranged by Linz number, but are far from complete. When a large part of the Linz

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<sup>55</sup> Another important collection of photographs of MCCP activities is held by the Getty Research Institute (Los Angeles). It is made up of the personal collection of Munich-born Johannes Felbermeyer, who served as the chief photographer at the MCCP from 1945-1949. There are ca. 900 photographic prints in the collection, with an unpublished finding aid available at the institute ([www.getty.edu](http://www.getty.edu)).

collection was taken to the MCCP after the war, many of the negatives in this collection were turned over to the Munich photo collection. Inserted orange cards indicate the corresponding Munich number. Many of these are found in RG 260, Series MP (see 9.1.8.2.4.). Only 56 items plundered in France and processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume have been identified as part of the Linz collection.

### ***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>

The original Linz card file and 4,747 Linz images of art objects collected for Hitler’s projected museum in Linz can be found in the recently launched Internet database on the Linz collection, now available on the website of the DHM, compiled and maintained in conjunction with BADV in Berlin. Comparison with the NACP photo prints and glass negatives has yet to be reported.<sup>56</sup>

### **9.1.8.2.7. RG 260, SERIES WAE (260-WAE): PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTIVITIES AND EXHIBITS AT THE WIESBADEN CCP RESTITUTION**

[ARC Identifier 541614]

#### **479 photoprints (some from negative series below)**

These photographs, produced at the WCCP, provide views of the collecting point and document the storage, conservation, and processing of artworks for restitution to their country of ownership. They show personnel engaged in their work, including Walter I. Farmer, the MFA&A officer who served as director. They also include photos of the controversial return of 202 German paintings from the United States to Germany. Other pictures reflect some of the exhibits held in WCCP with visitors such as Prince Ludwig of Hessen, German school children, and Dutch and French representatives.

Some negatives from which these prints were produced – and, it may be, others – others are available in two of the Wiesbaden negative sub-series, Series WLB and Series WLC, which are listed below as the second and third parts of the collection of Leica negatives from the WCCP, Series W (260-W; see Section 9.1.8.2.8.)

### ***Microfilm Version***

*Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952, roll 117, photographs 1-479*

The original photographs and many of the negatives are available to researchers in NACP, Still Pictures.

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<sup>56</sup> See also the Linz listings in the coverage of the BADV holdings above, and those under the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B-323. See also the published images from the Dresden catalogue for the Linz collection, as portrayed in Birgit Schwarz, *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum “Führermuseum”* (Vienna, 2004). See also Hans Christian Löhner, *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der “Sonderauftrag Linz.” Visionen, Verbrechen, Verluste* (Berlin, 2005).

***On-line Version***

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden,” Footnote

For an overview of the collection from *Microfilm Publication M1947* pamphlet, see:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_wiesbaden](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden).

Images of the photoprints (nos. 1-479) are available at:

<http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|232604050>

**9.1.8.2.8. RG 260, SERIES W (260-W): NEGATIVES FROM THE WIESBADEN CCP**

[ARC Identifier 541613]

This series consists of three separate sub-series of photographic negatives from the Wiesbaden CCP. The first is made up of negatives with images of restituted works of art (260-WLA), while the second and third show activities at the WCCP (260-WLB and 260-WLC). None of the negatives themselves in these three sub-series were included in *Microfilm Publication M1947*, the NARA microfilm series for the WCCP. Thus they will not be found in the Internet version of that series at footnote.com. However, thumbnail photo prints from some of the negatives from 260-WLA are found attached to some of the WCCP Property Cards Art, and photo prints from some of the negatives showing activities at WCCP are included in the separate Wiesbaden series 260-WAE, which is described in Section 9.1.8.2.7.

**RG 260, Series WLA (260-WLA): Photographs of Artworks Restituted by the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, OMGUS**

[ARC Identifier 541615]

**ca. 4,000 35mm negatives on rolls, ca. 1945-1949**

These Leica negatives represent looted works of art that passed through the WCCP, where they were processed for return to their owners. The artworks are predominantly paintings and drawings from the 15th-18th century, including the works of many well known artists. German captions are on the negative jackets.

Passport-size contact prints from some of these negatives are found attached to some of the Wiesbaden Property Cards Art (A1, Entries 500-505) available on *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947*, rolls 92-109, described earlier (see Section 9.1.5.3.2., Entry 500-Entry 505).

The negatives in 260-WLA are arranged by roll and frame number. There does not appear to be an easy correlation between the Wiesbaden Property Card registration numbers and the corresponding roll and negative number, because film numbers are not noted on the Wiesbaden property cards, nor are the negatives themselves numbered accordingly. With the assistance of the German finding aid (Series WLX), however, it is possible to find the appropriate negative if the Wiesbaden property card number is known. No original prints remain from these negatives other than those on the property cards.



***Finding Aid*****RG 260, Series WLX**

[ARC Identifier 541618]

A German-language finding aid is available in the Still Pictures Reading Room.

The WLA section of the three-part bound volume prepared in Wiesbaden is arranged by roll and frame number of the negatives and provides the Wiesbaden property card number and a brief German caption. The index assists in finding the negative, if the researcher has the Wiesbaden numbers, but they are not listed in order, so some searching is required.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning The Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection")*: Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952, rolls 92-109.

As noted above, thumbnail-size prints of some of the photographs represented by these negatives are attached on some of the WCCP Property Cards Art (see Section 9.1.5.3.2.).

***On-line Version***

"Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden," Footnote

Photo prints made from 260-WLA negatives are attached to some of the WCCP Property Cards Art and thus appear in the on-line version of *Microfilm Publication M1947*:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_wiesbaden](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden)

**RG 260, Series WLB (260-WLB): Photographs of Activities of the Wiesbaden CCP Restitution**

[ARC Identifier 541616]

**RG 260, Series WLC (260-WLC): Photographs of Activities of the Wiesbaden CCP Restitution**

[ARC Identifier 541617]

**1945-1946**

Two series of Leica negatives produced at the WCCP. The photographs document processing and exhibition activities at the WCCP, showing the crating of artworks, their loading on trucks, and personnel. German captions are on the negative jackets. Some contact prints are interfiled with the negatives. Photo prints from some of the negatives, 479 in all, are found in the series 260-WAE (see Section 9.1.8.2.7.).



***Finding Aid*****RG 260, Series WLX**

[ARC Identifier 541618]

A German-language finding aid is available in the Still Pictures Reading Room. The 260-WLB and 260-WLC sections in the bound volume are arranged by roll and frame number of the negatives. Brief captions in German are provided. The index assists in finding the negative, if the researcher has the Wiesbaden numbers, but they are not listed in order, so some searching is required.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning The Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection")*: Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952, roll 117.

Some of the images represented by negatives in 260-WLB are included among the 479 photo prints in Series 260-WAE (see Section 9.1.8.2.7.).

***On-line Version***

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Wiesbaden,” Footnote

Photo prints from some of the negatives in both 260-WLB and 260-WLC are among the 479 photo prints in the series 260-WAE on-line at

<http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#115|232604050>.

An overview of the on-line version drawn from the printed pamphlet for *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947* is at:

[http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_wiesbaden](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438336_ardelia_hall_collection_wiesbaden)

**9.1.8.2.9. RG 260, SERIES PHOAD (260-PHOAD): PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT**

[ARC Identifier 541611]

A series of four albums produced in the OAD.

**Albums 1 and 2: “Photographs of the Operations of the Offenbach Archival Depot,” ca. 1946-1947<sup>57</sup>**

The numbered photographs (with captions) mounted in the albums illustrate different stages of operations at the OAD, which served as a centralized depository for plundered books and archives found in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany. The photographs show deliveries, sorting, packing, and restitution out-shipments to different countries.

**On-line version of Album 1:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/232549865/>

**On-line version of Album 2:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/232550334/>

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<sup>57</sup> Additional copies of the albums are preserved at Yad Vashem (Jerusalem), in the private collection of the first OAD director, Seymour Pomrenze, in the Bencowits papers in the University of Chicago Library, and at least one, in the National Archives of the Netherlands (The Hague).

**Albums 3 and 4: “Activities of the Task Force Reich Leader Rosenberg (ERR)”<sup>58</sup>**

The last two volumes, with 160 images in all, are captured photographs prepared by the ERR depicting its activities and operations in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), with some images of ERR posters and charts of ERR functions, prepared for exhibits, and especially for the ERR Ratibor exhibition (May 1944). The fourth album also includes many pictures of Jewish ritual silver confiscated by the ERR.

**On-line version of Album 3:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/232550077/>

**On-line version of Album 4:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/232550584/>

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951, roll 11.*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1942.pdf>

Some of the images in the microfilm series, especially of the Jewish ritual silver, are of very poor quality (as are some versions of the microfilm prints), but the originals in good condition are open to researchers in the NACP.

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1949: Records of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section of the Reparations and Restitution Branch, OMGUS, 1945-1951, roll 29 (end).*

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1942.pdf>

This microfilm was prepared from a slightly variant copy of the first OAD album held in RG 260, A1, Entry 482.

***On-line Version***

“Ardelia Hall Collection – Offenbach,” Footnote

In addition to the direct links to the albums above, see the overview of this collection at: [http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405\\_ardelia\\_hall\\_collection\\_offenbach/](http://www.footnote.com/page/94438405_ardelia_hall_collection_offenbach/)

***Finding Aid (published)***

Bradsher, *Holocaust-Era Assets*, p. 519.

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<sup>58</sup> Additional copies of some images from the Ratibor center and the exhibition are preserved in BArch Berlin-Lichterfelde, NS 30/2, and in Bildarchiv Koblenz. Some ERR images (and some from the OAD), made from copies at Yad Vashem, can be viewed on-line: <http://www6.yadvashem.org/wps/portal/photo?lang=en&homepage=true>. Selected images from the Offenbach albums (taken from copies at Yad Vashem) are included in the virtual exhibition about the OAD on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum at: <http://ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/online/oad/introfrm.htm>.

**Survey Description**

Frits J. Hoogewoud. "The Nazi Looting of Books and its American 'Antithesis': Selected Pictures from the Offenbach Archival Depot's Photographic History and Its Supplement." *Studia Rosenthaliana* (Amsterdam) 26:1/2 (1992), pp. 158-192.

Describes the OAD albums with illustrations of selected images.

**9.1.8.2.10. RG 260, SERIES LM (260-LM) AND RG 260, SERIES XL (260-XL)**

The volumes of library markings (ex libris and book stamps organized by country) are important for tracing the libraries from which the ERR and other Nazi agencies plundered books.

Additional copies of the albums (some with slight variations) are found among RG 260 paper records.<sup>59</sup>

**RG 260, Series LM: Library markings on books in the Archival Depot**

[ARC identifier 541620]

**14,783 images, ca. 1946**

Three albums (with extra copies of Albums 2 and 3) containing photostatic copies of book stamps and other markings grouped by library of origin as found in books processed at the OAD. These albums were used in the OAD to sort the books processed for restitution. Many of the books were plundered by the ERR, but some (especially those from Germany) by other German agencies.

– Album 1: private libraries, with markings arranged alphabetically by owners names, and has separate sections for Jewish and Catholic libraries;

– Album 2: libraries in Eastern Europe, arranged alphabetically by country (duplicated in album 4 and 5;

– Album 3: libraries in Western Europe, as well as a few from North and South America (duplicated in album 6).

**RG 260, Series XL: Ex-Libris Found Among Looted Books in the Archival Depot, Vol. I**

[ARC Identifier 541591]

**478 images, ca. 1946**

An album with ca. 1,000 photostatic copies of book plates classified and at least partially indexed by owners in the alpha-numeric system used for sorting the books processed at the OAD.

Additional copies of the albums (some with slight variations) are found among RG 260 paper records.

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<sup>59</sup> Other copies of the albums are preserved at Yad Vashem, in the private collection of the first OAD director, Seymour Pomrenze, and in the Bencowits papers in the University of Chicago Library.

***Microfilm Version***

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection"): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951.*

**M1942/rolls 11[end]-12:** 260-LM

**M1942/roll 13:** 260-XL

***On-line Version***

**260-LM:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|231969113>

**260-XL:** <http://www.footnote.com/browse.php#-1|232006511>

**9.1.8.3. RG 242, SERIES RPG (242-RPG): PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS ASSEMBLED BY GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES, DEPICTING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION<sup>60</sup>**

[ARC Identifier 540211]

**900 images, ca. 1905-1943**

This collection is made up of photographic prints from a variety of sources, many bearing ERR stamps. Some were produced by the ERR or other German agencies during occupation. Others also bear provenance stamps, such as "Revolution Museum" (probably from Kyiv [Kiev]), indicating the Soviet source from which they were plundered. Others bear stamps of Soviet creating agencies or individual photographers. Many with German captions are from the Russian Photographic Plate Archive (Russische Platten Archiv), probably an ERR creation. Some of the images may be from the State Archive of Films and Photographs in Kyiv, which was also plundered by the ERR.

The collection includes images of a wide variety of subjects and themes – from agriculture to arctic exploration, Jewish communists to industrial achievements (hydroelectric plants, textile factories), department stores to mobile ice cream stands, leisure activities to portraits of Soviet leaders, including Lenin and Stalin. Also included are a number of political and economic cartoons.

***Finding Aid***

A box list with subject categories is held in the finding aids drawer in the Still Pictures Reading Room. The Still Pictures unit has also created a partial alphabetical list of credited photographers and agencies, keyed to item numbers.

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<sup>60</sup> In the opinion of this compiler, most of this collection was brought together by the ERR during the German occupation of the Soviet Union. The extent to which these photographs duplicate or supplement the larger collection in the Bildarchiv Koblenz has not been determined (see Section 3.3.).

**9.1.8.4. RG 59, SERIES RT (59-RT): L NEGATIVES OF IMAGES OF RUSSIAN [UKRAINIAN] ICONS**

[ARC Identifier 541612]

**34 negatives, 1957**

This series has been reprocessed by NARA (in 2008). Earlier it was erroneously attributed to the ERR but the images were all created in the United States after the icons had been confiscated by U.S. Customs. They were extracted from a file in State Department records (RG 59).<sup>61</sup> The negatives represent icons from Ukraine that were taken home to Texas from Germany as war booty by an American GI and subsequently seized. Despite considerable protest from émigré Orthodox circles, the State Department then turned the icons over to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, DC, in 1957, with Ardelia Hall officiating.<sup>62</sup> Ironically, the embassy then presented the icons to Archbishop Dionisii, at the time acting representative of the Moscow Patriarch in the United States. The present location of the icons has not been determined.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> The description of this series is being retained in this guide, because it has appeared in other printed sources with an erroneous ERR designation.

<sup>62</sup> A file with documentation about the case remains in the Department of State Records, NACP, RG 59, AHC, box 7. Selected transfer documents are reproduced as part of Transfer no. 18 on the CD *U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR*. Regrettably, these negatives had not been identified when this CD was prepared. As indicated on the sleeve of the first negative, these images were originally prepared in 1957 in connection with State Department's restitution to the Soviet Union, after the collection of 31 icons, a religious tapestry, and two icon covers had been seized by U.S. Customs in Texas.

<sup>63</sup> The Soviet copy of the transfer documents and related documentation has been found in Moscow in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Photographs of two of the icons have been found by the Russian Foreign Ministry. I am grateful to Nikolai I. Nikandrov of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for acquainting me with the documentation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs archive.

## **9.2. UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM (USHMM), ARCHIVE, WASHINGTON, DC**

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW; Washington, DC 20024-2126

Tel.: +1 202 / 488-0400

Website: <http://www.ushmm.org/research/collections>

Even before opening to the public in 1993, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum had started an extensive international archival program for locating and acquiring documentary collections of sources relating to the Holocaust, in order to preserve them and make them accessible for research. The museum has brought together both collections of original documents and microform copies of documentation from archives around the world.

### **9.2.1. COLLECTIONS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS**

#### **9.2.1.1. RG-06.022: LENA FISHMAN FAGEN COLLECTION**

**5 inches; microfiche copies: 40 microfiche, 1921-1951**

This collection was assembled while Lena Fishman Fagen, a German Jewish refugee, was working as chief document screener for the prosecution at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. It includes correspondence from individuals and offices addressed to Alfred Rosenberg or his adjutants, some signed by high-ranking Nazi party officials. The documents are arranged in several series: Rosenberg correspondence with NSDAP officials, correspondence with various Reich offices, general correspondence, and correspondence with various publications (mostly 1933-1944). No documents were found directly related to the ERR.

#### ***Finding Aid***

Folder-level description and inventory of individuals and offices represented in correspondence.

#### **9.2.1.2. ROBERT M.W. KEMPNER COLLECTION**

**800 boxes, 250 ft.**

Robert M.W. Kempner (1900-1993) was a successful attorney in Germany in the 1920s. As legal advisor to the German police, he had been involved in the prosecution of Adolf Hitler in 1924 and was imprisoned after Hitler came to power in 1933. He was expelled from Germany in 1934 and immigrated to the United States. After the war, Kempner served as a prosecutor at Nuremberg and was one of the principal U.S. staff members in charge of documentation. His voluminous papers contain significant war crimes records, including research files on Alfred Rosenberg and Bruno Lohse. The documentation on Rosenberg includes his original table of ancestry (*Ahnentaffel*).

A part of the Kempner collection reportedly remains with the FBI, but another part was acquired by the USHMM in 2000 or 2001, and a remaining part of his collection, possibly including Rosenberg's office diary, is believed to be in Canada. Another part of the Kempner papers was auctioned in Pennsylvania in 2005, but the USHMM has received copies of the important documents from that portion.

### ***Finding Aid***

A folder-level inventory remains in progress, as of January 2010.

## **9.2.2. MICROFORM COPIES OF ERR DOCUMENTATION**

Selections from many of the record groups discussed in this Survey are available on microfilm at the USHMM. In such cases, where the USHMM Archive holds a significant quantity of microfilms of records from European archives discussed elsewhere in this Survey, indications are given accordingly (see Section 2.4.3.1.; Section 2.5.1.1.; Section 4.1.1.; and Section 7.1.3.).

Unfortunately, in some cases, the USHMM acquired only highly selected files, namely those directly related to the Holocaust, with less attention given to cultural assets, as would be represented in the ERR materials. While such holdings can be of assistance to researchers in the early stages of research, the lack of contingent files and, in some instances, the absence of copies of the foreign finding aids and precise references to the original holdings, can make it difficult to appreciate the context of the documents on-hand.

Finding aids for many relevant holdings are available on the USHMM website and can be utilized on line even without visiting the museum in person.

## **9.2.3. ON-LINE JEU DE PAUME DATABASE**

“Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) and USHMM

**On-line at:** <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume>

This Claims Conference project, hosted by the USHMM and directed by Marc Masurovsky, went on-line in October 2010. The database correlates each object from the ERR Jeu de Paume registration cards held in NACP, RG 260 (see Section 9.1.5.4.), with images of the original cards and ERR-produced photographs of each individual object. The photographs are drawn from the ERR Fotothek in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323/786-1102 (see Section 3.2.1.2.1.) and include digitized versions of other ERR photographs remaining in the NACP (RG 260, Series ERR; see 9.1.8.2.). Additional correlations are planned for other ERR-coded objects and related data from ERR inventories (originals in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, B 323/266-292, 297-299; see Section 3.2.1.1.). Cooperation with the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Européennes, MAEE) has made it possible to verify names of French collections and to access preliminary restitution data.

### 9.3. YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH

15 West 16th Street; New York, NY10011-6301

*Tel.:* +1 212 / 246-6080

*Fax:* +1 212 / 292-1892

*E-mail:* yivomail@yivo.cjh.org

*Website:* <http://www.yivoinstitute.org>

Originally founded in 1925 in Wilno, Poland (postwar Vilnius, Lithuania; also known as Vilna), the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research was reestablished and incorporated in New York City in 1940. Incorporation in the United States made it possible for YIVO to receive legally many of the ERR-plundered collections from the prewar institute in Vilnius after the war, especially those that came to the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD), the U.S. collecting point for books and archives. YIVO holds extensive library and archival resources, especially for East European Jewish Studies and Jewish immigration in America.

Some fragmentary original files from the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) remain in the YIVO archives within the Berlin Collection (RG 215), most important some files from the ERR Main Working Group Center (Hauptarbeitsgruppe Mitte, HAG Mitte), which was established effective 1 May 1943 to cover both the General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belarus] and Rear Area Army Group Center, and the Main Working Group Southeast (HAG Südosten), which covered former Yugoslavia. ERR-related materials also include a group of files from the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question (IEJ) in Frankfurt (RG 222), many of the materials for which were plundered by the ERR. Additional files of provenance in the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki (Salonika), also plundered by the ERR for the IEJ, remain in the separate record group called the Salonika Collection (RG 207).

RG 216 Hauptamt Wissenschaft (Main Office for Science) is made up from the eponymous division of 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). Within this division was the planning office for the projected university-level Hohe Schule, to which the IEJ belonged. It should be noted that some files in YIVO from these and other Nazi agencies have been intermixed, but recent YIVO descriptive efforts have been trying to correct the arrangement and provide cross-references.

#### ***Finding Aids (published)***

*Guide to the YIVO Archives.* Comp. and ed. Fruma Mohrer and Marek Web. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 1998.

Of special relevance are the brief characterizations of the record groups "Berlin Collection" (RG 215, p. 28, no. 83); "Hauptamt Wissenschaft" (RG 216, p.117, no. 437); "Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Frankfurt am Main)" (RG 222, p. 136, no. 521); as well as "Salonika, Jewish Community" (RG 207, p. 239, no. 930).



Gerhard L. Weinberg, *Guide to Captured German Documents*. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University Human Resources Research Institute, December 1952. Research Memorandum, no. 2, vol. 1; = "War Document Project," Study no. 1.

Lists YIVO holdings, including the Berlin Collection, p. 65.

*Supplement to the Guide to Captured German Documents* (prepared by Gerhard L. Weinberg). Washington, DC: US NA, 1959.

Lists the ERR files (and those from the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories [RMbO]) held in the Berlin Collection in YIVO, pp. 59-62.

### 9.3.1. RG 215: BERLIN COLLECTION

#### 60 boxes, 24 ft., 1931-1945

The provenance of this collection appears to be mostly Josef Goebbels's Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda), including its Department for the East. The collection includes a few files from the Berlin-based Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question (Institut zum Studium der Judenfrage), which was subordinated to Goebbels's ministry, as opposed to Rosenberg's IEJ in Frankfurt.

This collection also includes scattered files from the ERR and the DBFU, including several documents from the Hauptamt Wissenschaft (RG 216), which supervised planning for the projected university-level Hohe Schule and its institutes such as the IEJ. That may also explain the presence of several other IEJ files in the collection, although YIVO has separated out most of the IEJ files to form RG 222. Related files also come from the DBFU Office for Science (Amt Wissenschaft), i.e. before it was elevated to the status of main office in 1941.

The collection of documents itself was found after the war in Berlin, allegedly assembled from Göring's headquarters by Szajko Frydman (pseud. Zosa Chaikovskii [Szajkowski]) and sometimes associated with the name of his father-in-law Itzhak Giterman. Some of the ERR files may have been added from other sources, including the OAD. Many of the documents are addressed to ERR headquarters in Berlin or the ERR evacuation center in Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland).

The collection has been organized first with general documents from central offices in Germany (G series) and then in sub-series according to occupied territories and countries. Scattered original ERR files are found in several sub-series of Series III (Propaganda in Occupied Territories [OCC]), although the sub-series do not embrace all of the ERR files due to prior arrangement of some files in other series. The most interesting ones in terms of ERR plunder operations are in sub-series 2 (Occupied Territories East [OCC E] 2), which contains documents from the HAG Mitte in the General Commissariat White Ruthenia [Belarus] and Rear Area Army Group Center, and the AG, later HAG Südosten in Serbia. These two groups are now more or less arranged as separate sub-series, although not always in what probably would have been the order of their creation. Interspersed files from other Rosenberg agencies sometimes found here include incoming and related documents from the Reich Ministry for Eastern Occupied Territories (RMbO), including the Dr Karl Stumpp's special commando for German settlements in the east. Within the Eastern sub-series are also scattered files of provenance in the Reich Commissariat for Ostland (RKO; OCCE 3, 1-67) and the General Commissariat for White Ruthenia [Belarus] (OCC E 3a, 1-19).

Photocopies of some Rosenberg files listed under RG 215 are held by the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde, interfiled with related records of the ERR (NS 30). When the U.S.-captured

ERR records in the U.S. National Archives were returned to West Germany in the early 1960s, YIVO, a private organization, was not required to return its captured German materials, but it did provide photocopies. Correlated Bundesarchiv signatures are indicated below after the relevant YIVO signature. Copies of some files mentioned here are also held in the CDJC in Paris, where there are other scattered contingent documents for YIVO record groups.

**N.B.** Researchers are normally required to use the microfilm copies (MK 542).

### ***Finding Aids (published)***

*Supplement to the Guide to Captured German Documents* (prepared by Gerhard L. Weinberg). Washington, DC: US NA, 1959.

Lists many of the ERR files (and those from RMbO) held in the Berlin Collection in YIVO, pp. 59-62.

### ***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

“Guide to the Berlin Collection, Records, 1931-1945 (RG 215).” Comp. Rabbi Shumel Klein, based on the original finding aid and file slips prepared by Henry Sachs, edited, augmented, and supplemented by Rabbi Klein. New York: YIVO, 2008.

This expanded guide replaces the earlier provisional RG-215 typewritten folder list and “supplement.” It is based on – and further clarifies and expands – the typescript description prepared in the late 1940s and 1950s by Henry Sachs, along with Sachs’s handwritten and/or typed descriptions of many individual folders. The box of Sachs’s files remains among YIVO internal office files.<sup>64</sup> An on-line version of this finding aid is planned.

### **Manuscript folder slips**

A box of handwritten, typed descriptions for individual folders in RG 215 prepared by Henry Sachs remains among YIVO office files (available to researchers upon special request).

### ***Microfilm Version***

New microfilms were prepared for this collection in 2008 (MK 542). Normally, researchers are required to use the films rather than the original documents, many of which are in poor condition.

A copy of the 2008 microfilms is available at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.

## **Series I: Germany (G)**

### **G-223: Central Library of the Hohe Schule (ZBHS) / ERR Control Office for Books (Buchleitstelle). Reports ERR Stabsführung IV 5**

One- to three-page reports on 28 confiscated Jewish libraries from Paris (some with archival materials). Five of them as marked were prepared in Berlin (1942) by Ulrich Cruse (later ZBHS

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<sup>64</sup> German-born Henry Sachs had worked as a translator at the IMT in Nuremberg and then in YIVO the 1950s.

deputy director), the rest by ERR staff members in Ratibor (1944).<sup>65</sup> Many of the reports indicate whether the books were intended for the ZBHS (most of which ended the war in Tanzenberg) or other destinations, whether the books were sent, and whether parts of the amassed collection were destroyed. The reports prepared in 1944 would suggest that the books covered would have ended the war in Ratibor, from where many were taken to Minsk. Reports cover the following private Parisian libraries:

C. Abenheimer;  
 Hans Arnhold, emigrant Jewish banker;  
 Corneille Bernheim;  
 Léon Braunschweig (Brunschwicg), professor in the Sorbonne;  
 Willy Braunschweig (Brunschwicg);  
 Jean-Georges Cahen-Salvador, secretary-general, French Council of the National Economy;  
 Benjamin Cremieux, writer and literary critic, secretary of the French PEN club;  
 Martin Domke;  
 Edouard Esmond;  
 Edmond Fleg (Flegenheimer), playwright;  
 Georges Godchaux;  
 Ivan and Claire Goll;  
 W. Friedmann;  
 Madame Fernand Halphen (Berlin 1942);  
 Henri Hauser, Algerian-born economics professor (Berlin 1942);  
 Léon Kochnitzky, Belgian-born poet and editor (Berlin 1942);  
 Robert Lambert (Lichtschein), Viennese-born banker (Berlin 1942);  
 Gabriel Leven;  
 Henri Levy-Ullmann, attorney and law professor;  
 A. Levy-Villard;  
 Georges (Géo) London, journalist;  
 George Löw;  
 Anatole Muhlstein;  
 Ludolf Rosenheim;  
 Victor Schiff;  
 Jacques Schiffrin;  
 Paul Winkler, director of the Jewish “Opera Mundi”; and  
 Hélène van Zuylen de Nyefelt de Harr (née Rothschild).

**G-226:** Correspondence (photocopies) between Klaus Schickert (acting director of IEJ) and Hans Hagemeyer (DBFU, Main Office for Supra-State Powers [Hauptamt Überstaatliche Mächte]), regarding preparations for an IEJ seminar and planned international anti-Jewish congress, with discussion of the “scientific” versus “political” focus involved (Dec. 1943-Mar. 1944).

This file probably should be part of RG 222.

**G-228:** Blank employment form for the IEJ.

This file probably should be part of RG 222.

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<sup>65</sup> Copies of many of these library reports and a few additional similar ones are found within ERR records in Kyiv, TsDAVO, 3676/2/1. Almost all of the names appear on ERR Paris library confiscation lists, with indication of the date of seizure and number of crates involved.

**G-233:** Recently moved to RG 216, Hauptamt Wissenschaft.

**G-234-237.2, G-238, G-239, G-242-243, G-247.1-G-250, G-251** also appear to belong with Hauptamt Wissenschaft (see Section 9.3.2.).

**G-242:** Includes a list of topics for research on Bolshevism by specialists from several cities, including Dr Hans-Jürgen Seraphim (director of the Osteuropa Institute in Breslau) and Gerd Wunder (head of the ERR library unit in Paris and later ERR research director in Berlin and Ratibor), among others.

### **Series III: Propaganda in Occupied Territories (OCC)**

#### **Sub-series 1: General Memoranda, Orders, Reports**

**OCC 8** (BArch, NS 30/3-4): Scattered issues of the ERR circular *Anordnungen und Mitteilungen*, 1941-1944 (originals brittle, but available on microfilm; see Appendix 4).

**OCC 9** (BArch, NS 30/191): HAG Mitte (most 1944). Draft research notes and translation of articles in Russian and Belarusian prepared by the HAG Mitte, most regarding political and economic matters.

**OCC 10** (BArch, NS 30/1)

- Certified copies of Führer decrees (*Führererlasse*), OKW decrees (*Erlasse*) and related orders regarding ERR functions;
- reports from ERR Sonderkommando with the Army Group Center (Heeresgruppe Mitte; Feb.-Sep. 1942), most by Wagner addressed to the Stabsführung (Berlin);
- letter from ERR (Utikal) to the Foreign Office (15 Apr. 1943) regarding Jews and Freemasons in Sweden.

**OCC 11-14** (BArch, NS 30/192): HAG Mitte.

- Propaganda pamphlets by ERR staff and other German consultants (1941-1944);
- copies of incoming and outgoing correspondence from ERR Headquarters (Stabsführung), Ostland Desk (Referat Ostland), to the HAG Mitte.

#### **Sub-series 2: Occupied Territories – East [Belarus and Ukraine] (OCC E 2)**

**OCC E 34:** Commando Karl Stumpp (RMbO). Genealogical work in the east (under the RMbO, often in conjunction with the ERR) (Sep. 1941-Sep. 1942). Reports from Commando Stumpp on seized church records regarding German settlers in occupied Soviet lands, from German villages in Volhynia, Podolia, and other Ukrainian lands, includes lists of villages and bibliography. Corresponding Stumpp files are among ERR records in Kyiv (Kiev) at the Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi vyshchykh orhaniv vlyady ta upravlinnia, TsDAVO), 3676/4, and other Rosenberg records in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

**OCC E 41** (BArch, NS 30/188): HAG Mitte and HAG Ukraine; personnel questionnaire sheets and related data on Soviet citizens working for the Germans, some with photos. Includes a file on Ilia Avsentievitsch Morozov (from Smolensk) (26 Aug. 1943), who the ERR took with them to work on the Smolensk CP archive they evacuated to Vilnius. Some press translations prepared with copies sent to Ratibor.

**OCC E 42** (BArch, NS 30/79, 189, 190): HAG Mitte.

Reports on archives (many with lists of fonds) and museums in the RMbO (several from the ERR), some of which are German translations of relevant items (1942-1944).

Documents include:

- report on the State Archive in Orel by Dr A. Richel, and report on museums in Orel;
- Wolfgang Mommsen report on his visit on behalf of the ERR (30 Mar.-17 Apr.) to archives in Vitsebsk (Ger. Witebsk), Smolensk (including ERR removal of Communist Party Archive), Briansk, and Homel (Ger. Gomel; 19 Apr. 1943; mimeographed);
- report on the State Archive in Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew; May 1943);
- report on the State Archives in Minsk by Georg von Krusenstjern (14 Sep. 1943);
- report by Włocław Gisbert-Studnitzki on the fate of Vilnius archives (3 July 1943);
- Translation of articles and reports on Soviet archival arrangements (23 Sep. 1941);
- inventory of the personal archive of Prof Dr Moimčilo Ninčić (1876-1949), foreign minister of the Yugoslav government in exile, with Kraft report of ERR confiscation in Belgrade (Ratibor, 18 Mar. 1944);
- report on museums in Orel;
- Granzin reports and list of fonds in the Antonovych Historical Archive in Kyiv (Kiev), with report and list of Jewish fonds held there (15 Feb. and 6 June 1942);
- Granzin inventory of charters in the Lavra (1941);
- reports on Jewish archives; translation of article on Kyiv museums (Ratibor, 1944);
- reports on archives in Estonia, and one on the State Archive in Tallinn (Ger. Reval);
- report by Pastor (fragment) on the Smolensk Communist Party Archive, by then in Vilnius (5 May 1943), and the Radziwiłł Archive, both evacuated by the ERR;
- report on the open-air ethnographic museum in Riga by Maier (with photos) (17 May 1943), with a cover report by Granzin (Ratibor, 8 Mar. 1944);
- translations of articles on Smolensk museums;
- translations of reports and articles on museums in western Belarus by Speer.

**Sub-series 9: Occupied Territories East – Ostland (OCCE 3)**

**OCC E 3 67:** Book search lists (*Suchliste*), presumably prepared by the ERR commandos in occupied Soviet lands, many with notations of the HAG Ostland, with penciled nos. as to where books were located (originals and some carbons, nos. 12-13, 18, 20, 23/24-27, 32).

**Sub-series 10: Occupied Territories – White Russia (OCCE 3a)****OCC E 3a 20**

- Records of the ERR headquarters (Stabsführung), correspondence from the HAG Mitte;
- report and notes on symposium in Minsk (19-21 June 1943), memoranda of Dr Wunder, Otto Nerling, Speer, Straube, and Will;
- lectures and attendance sheets, etc.

**OCC E 3a 21**

- HAG Mitte typescripts, clippings, propaganda, reports on libraries and archives;

- report on the Tenishev collection (Smolensk), removed to the State Archive in Vilnius in 1943;
- report on the State Archive in Vilnius.
- OCC E 3a 22:** HAG Mitte correspondence, mostly regarding propaganda writings and book purchases (July 1942-Sep.1943).
- OCC E 3a 23:** HAG Mitte bulletins and working papers for a speakers service (Rednerdienst; Feb.-Apr. 1944).
- OCC E 3a 24:** HAG Mitte book shipments, shipping receipts, and summary sheets (1944).
- OCC E 3a 25** (BArch, NS 30/157): HAG Mitte reports, some regarding shipments and propaganda writings (daily and weekly, Sep.-Oct.1943, Feb.-Mar. 1944).
- OCC E 3a 26** (BArch, NS 30/185): ERR Hauptamt II (Ratibor) correspondence with ERR-commandos in the field (Feb.-May 1944); HAG Mitte files:
  - reports, correspondence etc., many regarding:
  - library shipments to Ratibor, and evacuations from Minsk (spring 1944), including music from Minsk and Kovel;
  - shipments for the Periodical Division of the ERR Ostbücherei (Zeitschriften Abteilung Ost) in Kranstadt and Ratibor;
  - list of archives in Minsk being prepared and shipped to Radun Castle (near Troppau [Cz. Opava]), church books, nobility registers (Adelsarchiv), and the Radziwiłł Archive (7-8 railway cars, Apr.-May 1944);
  - ERR organization and personnel list (28 Mar. 1944).
- OCC E 3a 27** (BArch, NS 30/184)
  - Correspondence between ERR headquarters in Berlin and the HAG Mitte (June 1943-July 1944);
  - correspondence between Berlin and Ratibor.
- OCC E 3a 28** (BArch, NS 30/183)
  - Inventories (with issue numbers) of journals from Minsk (June-July 1944), Kobryn and Pinsk; report on Soviet system of forbidden books;
  - transports to Ratibor (Mar. 1944);
  - film transports, one wagon to Ratibor (15 Oct. 1943).
- OCC E 3a 29** (BArch, NS 30/186)
  - ERR headquarters in Berlin and the HAG Mitte correspondence with Berlin and Ratibor (31 Oct.-2 Dec. 1944);
  - personnel lists;
  - evacuation of the ERR Minsk office (1944);
  - “Die Synarchie,” based on Masonic documents (Paris, 9 June 1944) for Ratibor.
- OCC E 3a 30** (BArch = an Ref. II 1[b])
  - The General Commissariat White Ruthenia to ERR Minsk; propaganda materials – articles, posters, newspaper articles, leaflets;
  - mimeographed/printed reports (1943-1944).
- OCC E 3a 31** (BArch, NS 30/196)
  - HAG Mitte, Operational Commando Orel-Briansk (Einsatzkommando Orel-Briansk), weekly and special reports and correspondence (July-Sep. 1943);
  - reports on libraries and archives; mentions looted cultural property.
- OCC E 3a 32** (BArch, NS 30/195)
  - HAG Mitte, Operational Commando Horki (Einsatzkommando Gorki), preparation for evacuation of the Agricultural High School library to Ratibor (May-Sep.1943);
  - Outpost Mohileu (Aussenstelle Mogilew; Mar.-Sep. 1943), 7 libraries;

- Nerling report to Berlin (17 May 1942) with mention of the Smolensk Communist Party Archive;
- Orel State Archive (11 May 1943).
- OCC E 3a 33** (BArch, NS 30/194, 197)
  - evacuation of the HAG Mitte, Dienststelle Bialystok;
  - evacuation from Minsk to Bialystok (Dec. 1943);
  - monthly and weekly reports (Nov.-Dec. 1943, 1944);
  - furniture from the ghetto (12 Mar. 1944);
  - shipments to Ratibor from Bialystok (14 Apr. 1944), with runs of newspapers *Pravda* and *Izvestiia*;
  - shipments to Ratibor and Pless (through 8 July 1944).
- OCC E 3a 34** (BArch, NS 30/182)
  - HAG Mitte reports to the ERR headquarters in Berlin (Minsk, July 1943-May 1944, scattered);
  - copies of reports and correspondence from Ukraine (Odessa, Cherson, Kovel);
  - HAG Ukraine, including reports on Crimean archives, Sonderstab Wissenschaft.
- OCC E 3a 35** (BArch, NS 30/187)
  - ERR Ostland;
  - Reports from Special Commando Vitsebsk (Sonderkommando Witebsk; 16 Oct.-20 – Nov. 1943);
  - Minsk (Nov. 1943), etc.

### **Sub-series 12: Occupied Territories East – Baltic Countries (OCC E 3b)**

- OCC E 3b 5** (not ERR but related)
  - Large collection of original documents, correspondence, and reports on German-related archival materials being microfilmed (with some evacuated), with the 1939-1940 resettlement program from the Baltic;
  - lists of German cultural property filmed, with some inventories prepared by the Baltic Archival Commission under Johannes Papritz (Berlin-Dahlem), Wolfgang Mommsen, and Kurt Dülfer in Riga and Tallinn (Ger. Reval);
  - some original official and personal correspondence of Papritz, Mommsen, and Dülfer, with shipping receipts and related documents.<sup>66</sup>

### **Sub-series 13: Occupied Territories – Lithuania (OCC E 3ba)**

- OCC E 3ba-1:** Ostland-RKO or ERR, printed *Bulletin für die Erforschung des Bolschewismus und Judentums*, no. 54, Vilnius (28 Feb. 1944).

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<sup>66</sup> Most of the listed microfilms and archival materials evacuated are now in the Herder Institute in Marburg.

**Sub-series 20: Occupied Territories – Serbia (OCC E 5g)**

**OCC E 5g-2** (BArch, NS 30/192): HAG Südosten; article on Serbian Communist leader Dr Dragoljub Jovanović (1897-1978), written by Dr Lazar Prokić (Belgrade, 15 Apr. 1944) and sent to Ratibor by Anton.

**OCC E5g-3.1 – E5g-3.4** (BArch, NS 30/193): HAG Südosten; short title lists (incomplete) of books and periodicals from Serbia that were confiscated and crated by the ERR, many Jewish books, some Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian belles-lettres, books on Balkan politics, Jewish and racial questions, and Jewish periodicals.

**OCC E5g-4** (BArch, NS 30/193): AG Belgrade; weekly reports (Mar.-Dec. 1943); monthly reports (May-Aug. 1942, Feb.-Apr. 1943); annual report (1943/44) by Dr Kraft, AG Südosten; ERR confiscations of libraries and other “cultural objects” from Jews and propaganda writings; covers meetings with other German and Yugoslav agencies in Belgrade (most 1943); report of confiscation of books, manuscripts, and paintings from estate of the late Bernhard Berthold Hatschak (1854-1941), professor of zoology in Prague and Vienna, and his wife Marie, a painter.

**OCC E5g-5:** HAG Südosten; Anton reports and incoming correspondence (original) and outgoing (copies); confiscation of Jewish literature, etc. (Belgrade, May 1943-Aug. 1944).

**Sub-series 24: Occupied Territories – Western Europe (OCC W)**

**OCC W 6** (not ERR but possibly ERR-received loot): Original reports with lists of confiscated Jewish books in the Netherlands (Nov. 1940-Sep. 1941); mostly reports from agencies other than the ERR under the Reich Commissar for the Occupied Netherlands (Reichskommissar für die besetzten Niederländischen Gebiete), with title lists and details of depots of Jewish books in the Netherlands in Rotterdam, The Hague, and Scheveningen.

Some of the seized books listed probably came under ERR jurisdiction, since the ERR later processed most plundered books in the Netherlands. At the time, these fragmentary book lists were held in the Commission Warehouse for Jewish Books (Kommissionslager jüdischer Bücher), a Reich Commissariat facility, as indicated by the reports sent and stamped as received by the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

**OCC W 7:** Letter from Hans Heinrich Lammers to Rosenberg (cc of outgoing letter; 31 Dec. 1941), saying that Hitler had approved proposal for the confiscation of household items of French, Belgian, and Dutch Jews who had fled or had been deported, a key letter in authorizing the establishment of the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion).

**9.3.2. RG 216: HAUPTAMT WISSENSCHAFT (BERLIN)****9 ft., 2 in., 1939-1945**

This record group involves a somewhat artificial designation, because the creating office for the files involved would appear to have been the DBFU, where the Hauptamt Wissenschaft was a sub-office. This main office supervised planning for the projected university-level Hohe Schule for the Nazi elite, including the IEJ.



Some of the documentation, however, is of provenance in the Office for Science (Amt Wissenschaft) within the bureaucracy of the DBFU, an office conferred upon Rosenberg in January 1934. That office apparently worked closely with the Hauptamt Wissenschaft, since the DBFU was involved in building up a vast network of ideological and cultural operations, including the Hohe Schule. Starting in June 1940, shortly after the invasion of France, the DBFU provided the basis for the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR). Both Rosenberg offices were housed in the same Rosenberg building complex (Margaretenstr. 17/18), as evidenced by the addresses used on DBFU letterhead and outgoing Hauptamt Wissenschaft correspondence as late as 1944. A number of additional original documents from both offices remain in the Berlin Collection (RG 215) – see for example G-233 (already transferred to RG 216), G-234-237.2, G-238, G-239, G-242-243, G-247.1-G-250, G-251, which may be transferred here with the further processing of this record group.

The documents that make up RG 216 consist of presumably vetting files for over 1,300 individuals with academic credentials, many in German institutions of higher learning, which Rosenberg's offices were investigating and may have been considering employing as consultants or translators for various institutes of the Hohe Schule and possibly for the ERR or other research or propaganda projects. There are also a few files for individuals in Italy and England. Arranged in alphabetical order by family name, some of the files usually include some bibliography of the individual's publications. Further investigation will be needed to identify the individuals included and to determine their function.

One interspersed file for Alfred Baeumler, a German philosopher and professor, who was a key Rosenberg advisor on education and one of the major architects of the Hohe Schule, contains a biographic sketch and bibliography, as well as his manuscript "Lecture on the Philosophy of History" ("Vorlesung über Geschichtsphilosophie") from 1939.

### ***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

RG-216. Preliminary typewritten folder list.

### **9.3.3. RG 222: INSTITUT DER NSDAP ZUR ERFORSCHUNG DER JUDENFRAGE (FRANKFURT AM MAIN)**

[NSDAP Institute for Research on the Jewish Question]

#### **41 boxes, 27 ft., 1931-1945**

This record group is exceedingly fragmentary, but nonetheless an important group of remaining documentation from the IEJ, which was founded in 1939 and officially opened by Rosenberg in March 1940. The IEJ initially occupied the palatial building at Bockenheimer Landstrasse 68-70 in Frankfurt. With the start of Allied bombing in 1943, the IEJ was authorized to rent two bombproof cellars on Röderbergweg 122. After one of the buildings above the cellars was damaged, the IEJ started planning evacuation to Hungen, a town some 70 km north-northwest of Frankfurt. Two premises were rented at the beginning of September; gradually others were added. By the time the U.S. Army arrived in Hungen the spring of 1945, IEJ materials had been stored in eight buildings, including the local castle, which served as IEJ headquarters (officially starting in January 1944).

The group of IEJ documents in YIVO was apparently recovered by the U.S. Army in Frankfurt and Hungen. In 1945 and 1946, all of the materials (books, archives, manuscripts, and

ritual silver) from the IEJ were transferred to the OAD, the central collecting point for books and archives. These included both materials that remained in the cellar of the damaged IEJ building in Frankfurt and those found in Hungen by U.S. forces.

This IEJ archival material is among the most extensive remaining collection of IEJ documentation, but it should be supplemented by the files in the Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde and in the CDJC in Paris. Those in the Bundesarchiv are now part of NS 15 (DBFU), some of the documents there possibly being copies of YIVO material. Those in Paris are part of the more general CDJC collection of Rosenberg documents from Nuremberg.

Most of the files in RG 222 were first held in YIVO as part of the Berlin Collection (RG 215) and bore the internal designation “NFI (Nazional-sozialistischer Forschungsinstitut [*sic*]),” the Yiddish acronym used by YIVO for the IEJ (see “Manuscript Folder Slips,” below). Several IEJ files remain in the Berlin Collection (RG-215), particularly G-226 and G-228 (see Section 9.3.1.).

### ***Finding Aids (unpublished)***

A more comprehensive inventory for this collection is planned.

“RG 222: Collection: Institute for Investigating the Jewish Question (Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage).” Typescript.

A partial and not entirely adequate English translation of a Yiddish inventory for the IEJ collection. The original Yiddish version itself does not adequately describe many of the files.

“RG 222 (Supplement): ‘Nazi Pictures of Jewish Life.’” Typescript.

A summary list of the major groups within this collection of some 375 numbered groups of photographs held as part of RG 222.

### ***Manuscript Folder Slips (staff collection)***

These handwritten and typed descriptions prepared by Henry Sachs are kept in a box of folders from RG 215 (the Berlin Collection). They are located among YIVO office files and are available to researchers upon special request. In the back of this box is a folder containing detailed descriptions marked “NFI,” the Yiddish acronym Sachs used for the IEJ. These slips describe many of the IEJ files in RG 222, when they were still part of RG 215. Many of the descriptions in this Survey were prepared on the basis of those slips.

### **Records of the IEJ and Papers of Related Staff Members**

Only two files here contain IEJ administrative files, such as correspondence and reports.

**RG 222/14:** Reports on the ERR mission in Greece (1-9 Oct. 1941) and the ERR mission headed by Johann Pohl, librarian at the IEJ (June 1941) (originals and penciled notes), especially covering the ERR office in Thessaloniki (housed in the U.S. Consulate) with draft reports for visits to other cities, and questionnaire for interrogations. A separate notebook contains notes and statistics about Jews in Greece. In addition to Thessaloniki there is coverage of the history and culture, and notes about holdings of Jewish Communities in Trikkala, Volos, Ioannina, Lasrissa, and Kalabaka. See also some remaining photographs from the ERR Thessaloniki mission below, no. 224.

**RG 222/28**

**28a:** A large file with copies of outgoing requests for books needed for research on loan from IEJ librarians in Hungen addressed to various German institutions, with some replies from other libraries. Some requests are signed by Jürgens, others by Hoffmann (Jan. 1944-28 Feb. 1945).

**28b:** Orders for book purchases by the IEJ in Hungen from many book dealers, with one packet of receipts for books sent to *Weltkampf*. A few date from 1942, but most are from 1944, with some extending as late as 15 Mar. 1945.

**Papers of Dr Klaus Schickert, Last IEJ Director and Editor of *Der Weltkampf*****RG 222/3, 31, 40, and 42**

Fragmentary papers of Dr Klaus Schickert, who served as IEJ acting director (from October 1943), and last director (starting September 1944). Schickert was also editor and regular contributor to the IEJ journal *Der Weltkampf*, which explains some draft manuscripts and author's proofs remaining among the IEJ files, for example 1944 proof sheets (nos. 3, 40, and 42). Another file deals with his study of the French anti-Semitic writer Alphonse Toussenel (no. 133). Some files include commentary and reviews (1937-1944) on Schickert doctoral dissertation on the Jewish Question in Hungary, *Die Judenfrage in Ungarn. Jüdische Assimilation und antisemitische Bewegung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Berlin, 1937), first published as a monograph in the series sponsored by the Institut zum Studium der Judenfrage (Berlin), under Goebbels's Ministry of Propaganda (2nd revised edition: Essen, 1943).

**RG 222/31:** Miscellaneous personal files of Schickert (1935-1945).

**Johannes Pohl, IEJ Library Director**

**RG 222/122:** Johannes Pohl is represented by several manuscripts (no. 122). See also his reports and notes (above, no. 14) on his expedition with the ERR commando to Greece (1941).

**Dr Frederich Cornelius**

**RG 222/104, 123, and 140:** Manuscripts by Cornelius, another IEJ staff member and contributor to *Der Weltkampf*.

**Materials Prepared or Collected by the IEJ** (See also the Salonika Collection below.)

The majority of the RG 222 files consist of collected manuscripts of propagandistic anti-Semitic writings of IEJ members or collaborators; working papers on anti-Semitic subjects in addition to manuscripts about the history of Jews in various countries, either being prepared for the institute or translated into German from previous publications; newspaper and journal clippings about Jews and anti-Semitism (some with German translations); Jewish archival materials acquired from various countries or sources within the Reich; and other materials collected by the IEJ.

While many files within the collection are grouped and labeled by country to which they are related, others appear to be grouped by subject. Some appear to have been intermixed with files from other Nazi agencies, or else were incoming received by the IEJ from them. In some cases, it is not clear if the documents had actually been acquired by the IEJ, or simply salvaged in Berlin or from the OAD with other IEJ materials.

Many files include clippings or draft articles from the Nazi magazine *Der Stürmer*.

### **Anti-Semitic Laws in Different Countries**

**RG 222/1:** Hungary.

**RG 222/7:** Italy.

**RG 222/12:** Bulgaria.

**RG 222/13:** Belgium.

**RG 222/131a:** France (Pétain government).

**RG 222/138:** Romania.

### **Trials Involving Prominent Jews**

**RG 222/51-61:** Documents regarding trials and law suits of famous Jews in the 1920s and 1930s, financial scandals, many involving *Der Stürmer* (nos. 54-55, 57, 60-61).

### **Documents on “Ritual Murder”**

**RG 222/65:** Documents and clippings, including articles and excerpts from *Der Stürmer*.

### ***Der Stürmer* Files and Libel Suit**

**RG 222/65:** Libel lawsuit of Prince Guidetto von Donnersmarck against *Der Stürmer* (1934-1938).

### **Documents Dealing with Jewish Inter-marriage and “Camouflage”**

**RG 222/62-64:** Lawsuits against Jewish-Christian families and the struggle against Jewish efforts to “camouflage” themselves.

### **Genealogical Research (Sippenforschung)**

**RG 222/46-47:** Converted Jews.

**RG 222/15-22a:** Files with reports and other documents from the Institute for the German Abroad (Deutsches Auslands-Institut, DAI), Stuttgart, and the Reichsstelle für Sippenforschung (Reich Office for Genealogical Research), Berlin.

### Country Statistics

**RG 222/141:** Statistics about Jews in Romania. (Statistics on Jews in Greece are in RG 222/14.)

### Jewish Deportation

**RG 222/78:** Notices of impending deportation for German Jews.

### Conferences

**RG 222/105:** Jewish World Conference (1937-1939), materials predating the establishment of the IEJ in 1939. See also RG 215/G-226 with correspondence regarding a planned 1944 international anti-Semitic conference.

### Printed Fragments and Clippings

**RG 222/149-170:** Issues of bulletins and printed works.

**RG 222/171-179:** Various clippings (to be sorted?).

### Anti-Semitic Films

**RG 222/129:** Catalogue of 323 anti-Semitic films sent to *Der Stürmer* by Austrian Nazi Evrim Jelinek (Eisenstadt); 54 related to the Łódz (Litzmannstadt) ghetto and 17 from France.

### Sub-series: Kennkarten (identity cards)

Of considerable interest within RG 222 (although not related to the ERR) is a recently reprocessed sub-series with identity cards for 4,689 Jews (5,142 by an earlier count). The cards come from 190 localities throughout Germany (Kassel, Hanover, Mainz, Bad Nauheim, Giessen, Offenbach, Baden-Baden, Mannheim, Heppenheim, etc.), but some towns are significantly better represented than others. These cards were reportedly turned over to the IEJ at some point after the Jews represented had been deported or had fled. The collection was acquired with IEJ materials, according to YIVO records. The finding aid lists the cards by location and by name.

## **IEJ Photographic Collection**

The IEJ collection contains an interesting sub-series of photographs “Nazi Pictures of Jewish Life” (375 photographs with some duplicates), classified by geographic locations and subjects. Most bear stamps on the back of the IEJ. Many of the numbered groups contain multiple images. These bear the RG 222 file numbers 180-249, but all individual listings are not available. Note that some other images are found within other files of paper documents. Only some examples are listed below:

**RG 222/216-220:** Photographs of Jewish life (Nazi photos).

**RG 222/221:** Photographs of members of the Rothschild family.

**RG 222/222 (1-14):** Photographs from Hebrew manuscripts (14th-15th cc.).

**RG 222/223:** Anti-Jewish caricatures.

**RG 222/224 (1-33):** Photographs taken by the ERR in Thessaloniki (1941).

**RG 222/225 (1-30):** Jews in America.

**RG 222/228:** Synagogues.

**RG 222/231:** Jews in art, film, and music.

**RG 222/236:** Famous Jewish statesmen, including the revolutionary Leon Trotsky, Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, and German Foreign Minister Walther Rathenau.

**RG 222/249:** Jewish types from different countries: Jews in Hollywood, a butcher in Warsaw, diamond cutter in Amsterdam.

**RG 222/247:** Photographs from the 65th anniversary of the Alliance israélite universelle and École normale, Paris (July 1932).

**RG 222/249:** Eighteenth-century illustrations of factories, from the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, located in Amsterdam.

### **9.3.4. RG 207: SALONIKA JEWISH COMMUNITY**

#### **10 boxes, 3 ft., 2 in., ca. 1910-1958**

The original files from Salonika (Thessaloniki) in YIVO were undoubtedly captured by a June 1941 ERR mission to Greece led by Johann Pohl on behalf of the IEJ. Some of the records were seized during later ERR confiscations. They were assembled in the IEJ first in Frankfurt and probably evacuated to Hungen. It is quite likely that these materials came to YIVO with the YIVO materials received via the OAD, which processed all of the materials (books, archives, manuscripts, and ritual silver) found in the damaged IEJ building in Frankfurt and in the IEJ evacuation site in Hungen.

It is possible, however, that at least a part of these materials came to YIVO with what is now known as the Berlin Collection (RG 215), which was found in the German capital after the war. The ERR did turn over some archival files that they collected in Thessaloniki to the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) in Berlin, but the SS Security Service (SD) in Greece may have seized some of the Salonika material on its own.

This record group includes 3 large volumes of fragmentary community records (1934-1940); correspondence (1922-1928, 1918-1929); community financial documents (1932, 1929-1930); and scattered documents from several other departments. A few files concerning relief organizations assisting with emigration, such as the Salonika-Palestine Society, are also interspersed in these records.

### **Other Salonika Files Located Elsewhere**

**Moscow:** Many of the files in RSHA custody in Berlin were evacuated with the rest of the RSHA, Department VII (Amt VII) archival loot to Wölfelsdorf (postwar Wilkanów, Poland) in Silesia and were thence taken to Moscow by a Soviet archival brigade. Accordingly, additional files from the Salonika Jewish Community remain in Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv) in Moscow.

**Thessaloniki:** A few Salonika files recently identified by Dutch archivists were transferred by mistake to the Netherlands in 2002-2003 with the return of Nazi-plundered Jewish community records from Moscow to the Netherlands. Other Salonika files were received earlier from Berlin and Prague. Dutch archivists returned all of these files to the Jewish Community in Thessaloniki in August 2008.

**Israel:** Additional archival materials from Salonika that survived the war in Greece were transferred on deposit to Jerusalem and remain to this day in Israel.

### ***Finding Aid (unpublished)***

“Guide to the Records of the Jewish Community of Salonika, Greece, 1912-1954 [most 1917-1941].” Comp. Devin E. Naar, project historian. Ed. Trudy Balch. New York: YIVO, 2008. Typescript provisional text.

### ***Survey Description***

Devin Naar. “Rediscovering the Archives of the Jewish Community of Salonika: A Project at the YIVO Jewish Research Institute in New York.” *El Avenir: Newsletter of the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki*, no. 3 (September 2005), pp. 14-16.

A more detailed account of the remaining archives is in preparation as part of Devin Naar’s doctoral dissertation at Stanford University.

### ***Microfilm and Digitized Version***

YIVO has recently prepared a microfilm and digitized version of the Salonika Collection, copies of which it will be sharing with the Jewish Community in Thessaloniki.

